1. A/B and multivariate tests: As mentioned, web pages are rarely static and often contain many variables. A/B and multivariate testing essentially are ways to test these variables simultaneously. Any dynamic webpage must also change multiple variables at a time, and multivariate testing can allude to the best combination of certain variables.
2. DOM manipulation: DOM manipulation refers to one’s ability to work with DOM API. This API allows scripts or websites in general to interact, change, update, and retrieve information from other documents.
3. IBM Blade Server: This was mentioned for a job with IBM specifically, but the general sense is that any website doesn’t just magically exist. They are run on servers. These server blades refer to a specific type of server architecture. The hardware and software for servers varies greatly, but ultimately they are just computers dedicated to providing services.
4. SDLC: This stands for Systems development life cycle. It is an abstract way to represent the realization of a project. In the scope of web development, it would lay out the plan for the website. It would also describe how we would create the website and test it, and then eventually deploy it. The boundaries and standards for SDLC make for a great way to produce higher quality work.
5. AJAX: AJAX isn’t a new language, but rather a way of communicating with the server. It specifically allows communication with the server, whether that be updating parts of a webpage or retrieving information, *without* needing to refresh the page. This leads to a more responsive and faster webpage.
6. SOAP: SOAP stands for simple object access protocol. It defines the encoding of an HTTP header along with the XML file so that different computers can still communicate. In the context of web development, simple request like GET or POST require a header. SOAP is one standard that specifies how this header is encoded.
7. WSDL: WSDL stands for Web Services Description Languages and they are essentially an XML format. They work in conjunction with SOAP and HTTP requests. It can detail, for instance, what parameters a web service is expecting and what types of data it returns.
8. JAXB: JAXB stands for Java Architecture for XML Binding. It allows the connection of Java classes with XML. It also allows the storing and retrieving of data in an XML format without implementing your own store, retrieve and save functionality.
9. Gulp/Grunt: These are two different services that do a lot of the dirty work when you actually go to generate a front-end build of your project. These can be done with shell scripts, but the customization and variety that these services provide end up saving a bunch of time. Specifically, they can minify JavaScript files, perform live reloads, generate a comprehensive list of errors (choosing which ones you want to omit) and compile CSS files.

1. Jasmine/Mocha: These are both testing frameworks for JavaScript. They have browser support, they provide asynchronous testing, and they have non-intrusive, easy-to-read syntax to aid in testing.