HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It's the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

SGML stands for Standard Generalized Markup Language. It's a standard for defining generalized markup languages for documents. SGML provides a way to specify document markup, structure, and metadata. HTML, XML, and XHTML are examples of markup languages that are based on or influenced by SGML. While SGML itself is not widely used directly for web development, its concepts and principles have had a significant impact on the development of markup languages and document structuring standards.

ISO stands for the International Organization for Standardization. It is an independent, non-governmental international organization that develops and publishes voluntary international standards. These standards cover a wide range of industries and technologies, including technology, manufacturing, and safety. In the context of computing and technology, ISO standards often define protocols, formats, and methodologies to ensure compatibility, interoperability, and quality in various systems and products. For example, ISO 8601 specifies the internationally accepted format for representing dates and times.

IETF stands for the Internet Engineering Task Force. It's an open standards organization that develops and promotes voluntary Internet standards and protocols. The IETF is composed of a large international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution and smooth operation of the Internet. It operates through working groups, each focusing on specific topics related to Internet standards, such as networking protocols, security, mobility, and web technologies. The standards produced by the IETF are published as Request for Comments (RFC) documents, which are widely followed and implemented across the Internet.

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It's a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML, etc.). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, in print, or spoken. It controls the layout, colors, fonts, and other visual aspects of a web page, allowing web developers to separate content from presentation, thereby enhancing flexibility and control over the appearance of web pages.

CSS works by selecting HTML elements and applying styles to them. Styles can be applied directly to HTML elements using inline styles, embedded within the HTML document using `<style>` tags, or included in external CSS files and linked to HTML documents using the `<link>` element.

XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language. It's a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. XML was designed to be self-descriptive and platform-independent, making it suitable for a wide range of applications and industries.

HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It's an application protocol used for transmitting hypermedia documents, such as HTML documents, over the World Wide Web. HTTP defines a set of rules and conventions for communication between web browsers and web servers.

TCP stands for Transmission Control Protocol. It's one of the main protocols in the Internet protocol suite, often referred to as TCP/IP. TCP provides reliable, ordered, and error-checked delivery of data between applications running on devices connected to a network.

"URL" stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It's a string of characters that provides the address or location of a resource on the internet. A URL typically consists of several components:

"MIME type" stands for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions type. It's a standard way of indicating the type of content being transmitted over the internet. MIME types are used to classify different types of files based on their format and content.

REST stands for Representational State Transfer. It's an architectural style for designing networked applications, particularly web services. RESTful systems are characterized by a set of constraints that promote scalability, simplicity, and reliability.

"DOM" stands for Document Object Model. It's a programming interface for web documents. The DOM represents the structure of a document as a tree of objects, where each object represents a part of the document, such as an element, attribute, or text node.

Tipuri de design in pweb:

Architectural, functional, visual, structural

* 1. Proximitate: Elementele înrudite ar trebui să fie grupate împreună.
  2. Aliniere: Nimic nu ar trebui plasat în pagină arbitrar --orice element ar trebui să aibă o conexiune vizuală cu altceva din pagină.
  3. Repetiţie: Unele aspectele ale design-ului ar trebui să fie repetate în pagină.
  4. Contrast: Dacă două itemuri nu sunt exact la fel ele ar trebui să fie reprezentate diferit – *chiar* diferit.