1)

1. Lamp is a popular open source web platform used to run websites and servers. It includes Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP.
2. Open source means that a certain software’s or website’s code is available to the public to study, change, or distribute.
3. We will be using XAMPP in this course.

2)

1. An HTTP server is a server that processes HTTP protocol requests or URL requests; storing web pages and sending them to clients. Another name for HTTP server is web server.
2. Apache is the most commonly used web server in the world. It mainly runs on UNIX-based and UNIX-derived systems. Source: <https://w3techs.com/technologies/overview/web_server/all>
3. Apache documentation can be found at: <https://httpd.apache.org/docs/>

3)

1. MySQL is an open source relational database management system.
2. MySQL was first owned and developed by mySQL AB, but is now owned by Oracle.
3. SQL stands for Structured Query Language.
4. The most prominent users of MySQL are businesses that use small to medium scale single server setups which are usually part of the LAMP stack.
5. The SQL Community Server is free and supported by a community of open source developers. SQL Enterprise is not free and has more advanced features such as management tools and technical support. SQL Enterprise is also more scalable, more secure, more reliable and has more uptime.

4)

1. PHP used to stand for LL Personal Home Page. Now it stands for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor which is strange because it is a recursive acronym; derived from itself.
2. Some major websites that use PHP are: Facebook, Yahoo, and Wikipedia.
3. According to tiobe.com, PHP is the 7th most popular language as of August 2017. Source: <https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/>
4. The most recent and stable version of PHP is version 7.0; it was developed in December of 2015, and will be supported until December of 2018.
5. PHP code is interpreted - the interpreted code will be used at runtime.

5)

1. XML stands for Extensible Markup Language
2. XML is used for storing and sharing data usually across the Internet.
3. See “challenge1.xml”
4. XSLT is a language that is capable of translating XML documents into other formats such as HTML.
5. XPath acts like a query language that finds specified nodes in the XML document.
6. XSD defines formal standards on how to write XML documents.