**Practical 1, independent study and reading**

**Group work preparation of ‘glossary’ content to be used for Web page development.**

Produce a glossary explaining the meanings of the commonly used terms and abbreviations listed below.

This will be used during next and later weeks as content for HTML and CSS development.

Each explanation should be brief (generally 1-2 sentences) but sufficiently descriptive (i.e. beyond bare definition) to convey meaning to a non-technical audience. Sources (e.g. howstuffworks, Moseley 2007, W3C, w3schools, Wikipedia) should also be recorded.

1. Your first task is to form groups of 3-4 individuals.

2. Next, discuss between and within groups how responsibilities should be divided so that a selection of the following terms and abbreviations (say five per group member) are addressed during this exercise.

3. *Group* members should post draft explanations using one of the following: email; a VLE; other common document exchange application (e.g. Google Docs). Do ***include images where appropriate***, e.g. a diagram of the HTTP request-response cycle. Do check that any you use are ‘royalty free’ and have no other obvious restrictions.

4. Explanations of terms should be considered by groups as to whether they are clear to all members of the group, before agreeing finalised versions.

5. Please complete this exercise before we meet again next week.

Suggested terms:

Agile

AJAX

Angular

Apache

Bootstrap

CSS

Cloud

DHTML

DNS

DOM

Firewall

FTP

GDPR

GIF

Git

GitHub

HTML

HTTP

Java

JavaScript

JPEG

JSON

jQuery

KML

PNG

RSS

SEO

SSL

SVG

TCP/IP

UDP

URI

URL

UX

Web accessibility

Wiki

W3C

WinSCP

XML

XSL

**Reading**

Chapter 1 in - ***Moseley R (2007) Developing Web Applications. John Wiley.*** This covers many (but not all) of the above terms. However, there are many alternative texts and Web-based sources.

1. Agile: Agile is an approach to software development that emphasizes flexibility, collaboration, and incremental progress to deliver working software efficiently.

2. AJAX: AJAX stands for "Asynchronous JavaScript and XML." It's a web development technique that allows web pages to update content without needing to fully refresh, providing a smoother user experience.

3. Angular: Angular is a popular JavaScript framework for building dynamic web applications. It provides tools and libraries for building interactive, single-page applications.

4. Apache: Apache refers to the Apache HTTP Server, a widely-used open-source web server software that serves web content to browsers.

5. Bootstrap: Bootstrap is a front-end framework that simplifies web design and development. It provides pre-designed CSS and JavaScript components for creating responsive and visually appealing websites.

6. CSS: CSS stands for "Cascading Style Sheets." It's a language used for describing the presentation and layout of web pages, allowing developers to style and format HTML elements.

7. Cloud: The cloud refers to a network of remote servers that store and manage data and applications. It allows users to access computing resources and services over the internet, offering scalability and flexibility.

8. DHTML: DHTML stands for "Dynamic HTML." It's a combination of technologies, including HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, used to create interactive and dynamic web pages.

9. DNS: DNS stands for "Domain Name System." It's a system that translates human-readable domain names (like www.example.com) into IP addresses that computers use to locate and connect to websites.

10. DOM: DOM stands for "Document Object Model." It's a programming interface for web documents that represents the structure of a web page as a tree of objects, allowing scripts to interact with and manipulate web page content.

1. Firewall: A firewall is a security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic, protecting a computer or network from unauthorized access and potential threats.

2. FTP: FTP stands for "File Transfer Protocol." It's a standard network protocol used for transferring files from one computer to another over a network, such as the internet.

3. GDPR: GDPR stands for "General Data Protection Regulation." It's a European Union regulation that governs the privacy and data protection of individuals within the EU. It sets rules for how organizations handle and protect personal data.

4. GIF: GIF stands for "Graphics Interchange Format." It's a popular image file format known for its support of animations and transparency, often used for web graphics.

5. Git: Git is a distributed version control system used by developers to track changes in code, collaborate on software projects, and manage different versions of code files.

6. GitHub: GitHub is a web-based platform that uses Git for version control. It provides hosting for software development, collaboration tools, and a platform for developers to share and contribute to open-source projects.

7. HTML: HTML stands for "Hypertext Markup Language." It's the standard markup language used to create web pages. HTML defines the structure and content of a web page, using tags to format and display text, images, and links.

8. HTTP: HTTP stands for "Hypertext Transfer Protocol." It's the protocol used for transmitting data over the World Wide Web. It governs how web browsers and servers communicate, allowing the retrieval of web content.

9. Java: Java is a widely-used, object-oriented programming language known for its platform independence. It's commonly used for developing a wide range of applications, from web and mobile apps to desktop software.

10. JavaScript: JavaScript is a scripting language used for web development. It enables interactive and dynamic features on websites, such as form validation, animations, and real-time updates.

1. JPEG: JPEG stands for "Joint Photographic Experts Group." It's a commonly used image file format known for its compression capabilities, making it suitable for photographs and complex images.

2. JSON: JSON stands for "JavaScript Object Notation." It's a lightweight data interchange format that is easy for both humans and machines to read and write. It's often used to transmit data between a server and a web application.

3. jQuery: jQuery is a fast and concise JavaScript library. It simplifies HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, and animation, making it easier to create interactive web pages.

4. KML: KML stands for "Keyhole Markup Language." It's an XML-based format used for displaying geographic data in tools like Google Earth. KML files can represent points, lines, and shapes on maps.

5. PNG: PNG stands for "Portable Network Graphics." It's a lossless image file format known for its support of transparency and sharp images, making it suitable for graphics and icons on the web.

6. RSS: RSS stands for "Really Simple Syndication." It's a web feed format used to publish frequently updated content, such as news articles or blog posts. RSS allows users to subscribe to content and receive updates automatically.

7. SEO: SEO stands for "Search Engine Optimization." It refers to the practice of optimizing a website to improve its visibility in search engine results. The goal is to increase organic (non-paid) traffic to the site.

8. SSL: SSL stands for "Secure Sockets Layer." It's a security protocol that encrypts data transmitted between a web server and a user's browser, ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of data during transmission.

9. SVG: SVG stands for "Scalable Vector Graphics." It's an XML-based vector image format used for creating graphics that can be scaled without loss of quality. SVGs are often used for web icons and illustrations.

10. TCP/IP: TCP/IP stands for "Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol." It's a suite of protocols that govern how data is transmitted and received over the internet. TCP/IP ensures data integrity and routing between devices on a network.

1. UDP: UDP stands for "User Datagram Protocol." It's a transport layer protocol used in computer networks for transmitting data. Unlike TCP, UDP is connectionless and does not guarantee data delivery or order but is often used for real-time applications.

2. URI: URI stands for "Uniform Resource Identifier." It's a string of characters that uniquely identifies a particular resource on the internet, which can be a web page, a file, or any other resource.

3. URL: URL stands for "Uniform Resource Locator." It's a specific type of URI that includes the protocol, domain name, and path to uniquely address a web resource, such as a website or a specific page on the internet.

4. UX: UX stands for "User Experience." It encompasses the overall experience that a user has while interacting with a product, service, or website, including aspects like usability, accessibility, and user satisfaction.

5. Web Accessibility: Web accessibility refers to the practice of designing and developing websites and web content to be usable by people with disabilities. This includes considerations for individuals with visual, auditory, motor, and cognitive impairments.

6. Wiki: A wiki is a collaborative website that allows users to create, edit, and organize content collectively. Wikipedia is one of the most well-known examples of a wiki.

7. W3C: W3C stands for the "World Wide Web Consortium." It's an international community that develops web standards and guidelines to ensure the long-term growth and accessibility of the World Wide Web.

8. WinSCP: WinSCP stands for "Windows Secure Copy." It's a popular open-source SFTP (SSH File Transfer Protocol) client for Windows, used for securely transferring files between a local and remote computer.

9. XML: XML stands for "Extensible Markup Language." It's a markup language similar to HTML, used for structuring and storing data in a machine-readable format. XML is often used for data exchange and configuration files.

10. XSL: XSL stands for "Extensible Stylesheet Language." It's a family of languages used for transforming and formatting XML documents into different output formats, such as HTML or PDF, using XSLT (XSL Transformations).

Brought to you by ChatGPT (only definitions so it doesn’t matter that much)