

**Lecture 10**  
**Jargon**  
**Website Development**

<b>Apache</b>	Apache Software Foundation, a non-profit corporation that oversees several important software projects, one of which is the Apache HTTP Server, the world's most popular web server.
<b>ASP</b>	Active Server Pages. Microsoft's server-side scripting technology for dynamically generated web pages. An add-on to IIS.
<b>attribute</b>	An optional modifier of an HTML or XHTML element. Each attribute necessitates a value, and an element may have zero or more attributes.
<b>C++</b>	A programming language developed in the 1980s by Bjarne Stroustrup of Bell Labs. It originates from two older programming languages, C and Smalltalk, combining the computing power and low-level functions of the former with the object-oriented model of the latter. C++ used to be the most popular programming language for about a decade, losing some of its advocates to Java and C#.
<b>CGI</b>	Common Gateway Interface. A standard for passing data between a client and a webserver. Allows a client's web browser to use data from a program executed on the web server.
<b>CSS</b>	Cascading Style Sheets. A language used to describe the presentation of a document written in a markup language. Commonly used to style webpages written in HTML or XHTML.
<b>DHTML</b>	Dynamic HTML. Denotes a collection of technologies collectively used to create dynamic web pages. These technologies include a static markup language (HTML or XHTML), a stylesheet language (CSS), and a client-side scripting language (JavaScript).
<b>doctype</b>	Document Type Declaration. A declaration that associates a markup document with its type definition. A doctype declaration has to present in all XHTML documents for them to be valid.
<b>element</b>	A lexical unit of an HTML or XHTML document demarcating its content. Elements generally consist of three parts: a start tag marking the beginning of an element, some amount of content, and an end tag.

<b>hexadecimal</b>	Of or relating to the base-16 numeric system. Uses the digits 0 – 9 and the letters a – f (to represent the values 10 – 15). For example, the hexadecimal number 3f is 63 in decimal ( $3 \times 16 + 15$ ) and 00111111 in binary.
<b>HTML</b>	HyperText Markup Language. A markup language used to create webpages viewable in a browser. Structures information with tags, denoting parts of text as headings, paragraphs, hyperlinks, <i>etc.</i>
<b>httpd</b>	Apache's HTTP server.
<b>IIS</b>	Internet Information Services. A set of Internet-based services for Microsoft Windows-based servers, and the second most popular webserver after Apache.
<b>Java</b>	A programming language developed by James Gosling and his team at Sun Microsystems. Its stricter object model, easier syntax, and powerful networking features made the language a strong competitor to C++. Java is, arguably, the most popular computer language today.
<b>JavaScript</b>	An object-oriented programming language mostly used to create dynamic content in web pages. It has C-like syntax and is similar to other scripting languages, having little to do with Java, despite its name.
<b>JSP</b>	JavaServer Pages. A Java-based technology that allows for dynamic generation of HTML and XHTML.
<b>octal</b>	Of or relating to the base-8 numeric system. Uses the digits 0 – 7. For example, the octal number 125 is 85 in decimal ( $1 \times 8^2 + 2 \times 8^1 + 5 \times 8^0$ ) and 55 in hexadecimal.
<b>parse</b>	To analyze a stream of input (such as a computer program) to determine its grammatical structure and break it down into individual tokens.
<b>Perl</b>	Procedural programming language created by Larry Wall. Its compact syntax and large collection of text-processing functions make it the language of choice for quick information-processing scripts, but it may not be feasible to creating large-scale applications. It has been “backronymed” as Practical Extraction and Report Language.
<b>PHP</b>	“PHP: Hypertext Processor” (a recursive acronym) or “Pretty Hypertext Processor”. A programming language used to create server-side applications and dynamic web content. A popular alternative to Microsoft's ASP technology.

<b>pretty-print</b>	To present an object (such as a webpage, or part thereof) in such a manner as to make its structure easier to perceive ( <i>e.g.</i> , nicely indented with frequent line breaks).
<b>property</b>	A feature of an HTML or XHTML element that can be controlled by CSS; a property has a value associated with it, usually written as <code>property: value</code> .
<b>script</b>	A program written in a scripting programming language.
<b>SSI</b>	Server Side Includes. A server-side scripting language primarily used to include contents of a file.
<b>stylesheet</b>	A language used to describe the style of elements in a document marked up using a markup language. CSS is the widely used stylesheet language for HTML and XHTML today.
<b>tag</b>	A label used to include metadata to the contents of a document. In HTML and XHTML, tags are used to demarcate the beginning and end of a certain representation of information. For example all text between the <code>&lt;b&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/b&gt;</code> tags will be bold, and everything between the <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/p&gt;</code> tags will be considered a paragraph. Many tags also have a set of optional <code>attribute="value"</code> pairs.
<b>valid</b>	An XHTML document is said to be “valid” if it conforms to a doctype ( <i>i.e.</i> , contains no errors).
<b>web-safe colors</b>	Any of the 216 colors originally used in webpages.
<b>webserver</b>	A computer that receives HTTP requests from clients’ web browsers, and in return serves them webpages, which are usually HTML or XHTML documents. Also, a computer program that provides the functionality just described.
<b>well-formed</b>	An XHTML document is said to be “well-formed” if, among other things, all elements’ and attributes’ names are in lowercase, all attributes’ values are flanked by single or double quotes, and all tags are balanced.
<b>XHTML</b>	eXtensible HyperText Markup Language. Has the same expressive capabilities as HTML, but a stricter syntax, which allows for better automation of data processing. Specifically, XHTML requires that all webpages written in it be well-formed.