Glossary (of terms used today)

Terms	Definitions
Apache	The most widely available HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) server on the Internet. Apache works with languages such as PERL and PHP.
CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)	The style rules that define a document's display of elements (paragraphs, headings, fonts, colors, positioning, backgrounds).
client side	Your computer does the processing needed to display the web page you requested. Familiar examples include: HTML, JavaScript, Java applets, and Flash.
dynamic web page	The web page you requested is synthesized at the moment. Background processes can generate some or all of a dynamic web page's HTML code. The web browser doesn't know or care how the HTML is created, it simply displays the results. The processing may be done by the browser (client side) or the web server (server side).
HTML (HyperText Markup Language)	A non-proprietary methodology for creating web pages. HTML defines the page layout, fonts, graphic elements, and hypertext links to other web documents by embedding tags (codes) within the text.
HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)	The communications protocol that enables the Internet. It is the set of rules for exchanging files (text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files) on the World Wide Web.
MySQL	An open-source relational database management system.
PHP (PHP: HyperText Preprocessor)	A server-side scripting language. The PHP commands, which are embedded in the web page's HTML, are executed on the web server to generate dynamic HTML pages.
phpMyAdmin	A widely-used interface for creating and editing MySQL databases. phpMyAdmin itself is written in PHP.
server side	A web server does some or all of the processing needed to display a web page. Some examples include: PHP pages, Active Server Pages (ASP), Java Servlets (JSP), and underpinnings such as CGI (Common Gateway Interface). Content may be retrieved and assembled from files or databases anywhere.
SQL (Structured Query Language)	A standard language used to manipulate databases.
static web page	A simple web page defined by its HTML code. A web browser interprets the HTML code describing the page and displays the result, a readable web page (hopefully). The HTML code and thus the display appearance of the resulting web page are fixed, and always appear the same way.
XHTML (Extensible HyperText Markup Language)	Like HTML, a methodology for creating Web pages. Unlike HTML, the embedded tags (codes) within the text must balance, each opening tag must have a closing tag. And because XHTML is extensible, you can add to the set of tags, and use your own defined set of tags.