1.	**absolute path**	a path in a link that includes the resource's domain name	
2.	**accessibility**	practices that make a site functional for all types of devices and all users, including those with disabilities	
3.	**algorithm**	a set of rules or steps that, when followed precisely, produce a desired result, assuming that the algorithm's inputs are correct and that the algorithm itself is correct	
4.	**analytics**	a set of metrics that give a developer deep insight into how users are interacting with a website	
5.	**ancestor**	an element that contains another element	
6.	**array**	a data structure that represents a list of items that can be accessed with an index	
7.	**asynchronously**	not all lines of JavaScript code run one at a time or one right after the next, in order	
8.	**attribute**	a specifier that is part of an HTML tag, which determines or modifies that tag's behavior or rendered appearance	
9.	**back-end development**	server-side development that emphasizes heavier-weight programming languages like Java, Python, and Ruby	
10.	**block**	a code block in JavaScript is a line of code, or a whole set of lines, nestled between parentheses, that has the effect of treating a collection of statements as basically one statement	
11.	**border**	the outer boundary of the padding in a CSS box	
12.	**Certificate Authority (CA)**	a company that ensures you own the domain you're going to certify and which then issues various levels of "certificates"—encryption keys—that can be used to increase a site's security and integrity	
13.	**client**	a machine or program that makes a request for data or a service from another piece of software or machine, referred to as a server	
14.	**client-server model**	a style of software organization that uses clients to request resources from servers—one server may serve many clients	
15.	**cloud**	a large network of servers and data storage devices that collects and serves masses of data and computing services	
16.	**comment**	a way of including freeform notes in code that the code's interpreter or compiler will ignore	

17.	**conforming**	an HTML document or example that obeys the rules of a specified HTML standard
18.	**container tag**	HTML that consists of a starting tag and ending tag that are meant to wrap around content
19.	**content area**	HTML that consists of a starting tag and ending tag that are meant to wrap around content
20.	**content map (or site map)**	a visual representation of a website's pages and structure that represents how content will be presented on a site
21.	**cookies**	a kind of storage used by developers to store small bits of data, such as session IDs or shopping cart information that are sent by the server to the browser, where they are stored with an expiration time that can also be modified to an extent
22.	**CPU**	the central processing unit, a computer's primary brain, the component that manages the computer's overall operation
23.	**crawler**	also called a spider, a crawler periodically accesses a website's pages and indexes the pages' content
24.	**CSS rule**	one or more selectors and their associated declaration blocks
25.	**CSS**	the markup language that describes how HTML should be displayed in a web browser
26.	**data center**	a facility that houses hundreds and sometimes thousands of servers used to provide services like site, database, and email hosting
27.	**data structure**	a means of organizing, accessing, and managing data in memory or on some kind of writable media or both
28.	**declaration block**	a group of declarations, paired with one or more selectors to form a CSS rule
29.	**declaration**	a pair consisting of a property and a value, separated by a colon a statement in a programming language that creates a variable and which can also assign an initial value to that variable
30.	**dependency**	a software package or library needed by a software project in order to compile, to run, or to be deployed
31.	**descendant**	an element that is contained within, or is wrapped by, another element
32.	**directory tree**	a tree-like structure of directories that has a single root directory at the top and all of the levels of subdirectories beneath the root

33.	**distributed version control system**	a kind of version control SCM where every developer has a complete copy of the project's code and the code's entire history and where changes to the code are shared between developers	
34.	**DOM (Document Object Model)**	a web page's HTML, CSS, properties, values, events—all of it—modeled as a series of objects and made available to a developer for manipulation, alteration, and adjustment	
35.	**domain name registrar**	a business which has the authority to sell domain names to individuals and businesses	
36.	**domain name system (DNS)**	a network of servers that map domain names to their dedicated IP addresses	
37.	**domain**	in the context of the web, a domain is a human-readable address that refers to a network node's actual numeric address	
38.	**e-commerce**	the online processing of exchanges of currency for products or services	
39.	**element**	in HTML, an element is made of the tag(s) and, if any, the enclosed content	
40.	**empty tag**	an HTML tag that is not meant to wrap around any content	
41.	**external style sheet**	CSS specifications that are stored in a separate file and then referenced by the HTML document	
42.	**file extension**	a file name suffix that begins with a period, or dot, and which is then followed by a few characters which identify the file's type	
43.	**file**	a means of storing data in some medium, either permanently or temporarily	
44.	**form**	An object that accepts data from a user and then sends that data to a server	
45.	**front-end development**	web development that focuses on the client-side and centers around HTML, CSS, and JavaScript coding	
46.	**FTP**	File Transfer Protocol—a now outdated method of transferring files	
47.	**git**	a source code management system that tracks changes to all files in a project	
48.	**hosting provider**	a company that hosts websites or provides internet services like email from a dedicated data center	
49.	**HTML**	Hyper Text Markup Language - the markup language used to apply structure to a hypertext document meant to be displayed in a web browser	
50.	**HTTP request**	a message sent by a web client to a server	

51.	**HTTP response**	a message sent by a web server to a client
		the first line of an HTTP response
52.	**HTTP server**	the software the serves HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and various other data and media assets in response to HTTP requests from clients
53.	**imported style sheet**	style sheets that are imported from within other style files or libraries
54.	**information architecture**	the practice of classifying and organizing a website's content so that a website's purpose is made to align with a user's needs
55.	**inline style**	CSS specifications that are added to an individual HTML element with the style attribute
56.	**internal style sheet**	CSS specifications that are added to an HTML document with a style element that is located within the document's head element
57.	**Internet of Things (IoT)**	the increasing tendency to think of the internet, and the web, too, as an interactive space that can communicate with everyday appliances and devices
58.	**internet protocol (IP) address**	a series of numbers that uniquely identifies every node of an internet protocol network (like a web server), the phone number of the device/network
59.	**JavaScript**	a dynamic, lightweight, multi-paradigm programming language that is used by browsers to enable interactivity, animation, front-end manipulation of web pages, and other things
60.	**JSON**	(JavaScript Object Notation): data format written as a human-readable JavaScript object so that it can be streamed between servers or servers and clients and easily consumed by services that understand JSON
61.	**local storage**	a standard feature of modern web browsers that allows JavaScript apps to save data without an expiration date and is mainly for reading data on the client side
62.	**loop**	a method or structure for performing a repeated action or repeatedly executing a block of code, frequently used to iterate through data structures like arrays
63.	**loose typing**	when you don't need to declare a variable's type when you declare the variable—types are easily converted from one to another
64.	**margin**	the outermost boundary in a CSS box

65.	**markup language**	a computer language used to annotate documents in order to define a structure or type of formatting that a computer can understand
66.	**method**	a function that is associated with (called from) an object, just an object's property that refers to a function
67.	**padding**	a transparent area that surrounds the content area in a CSS box
68.	**parent directory**	a directory located one level up from your current directory
69.	**path seperator**	the character used to separate directory names and file names in a path
70.	**path**	a list of the subdirectories you need to access in order to find a file, beginning at the site's root and then adding the filename
71.	**plain text**	characters coded in a computer-readable method but without any information for character formatting, used for writing HTML, CSS, and JavaScript
72.	**port number**	an arbitrary number that an application can use to make itself distinct from other services while providing a service over a busy network
73.	**RAID**	Redundant Array of Independent Disks. A term used to describe a few different methods of linking multiple hard drives in order to provide redundant, and therefore safer, data storage
74.	**RAM**	random-access memory is the main memory of a modern computer system
75.	**relative path**	a path in a link that shows the linked resource's location relative to the file that is linking to the resource a path that describes a file or directory's location relative to a file or directory other than the root
76.	**REPL**	Read-Evaluate-Print Loop, a programming language interface that allows you to work with a prompt in a terminal or terminal-like environment and type in statements and commands in order to interact with a specific programming language
77.	**requirements gathering**	the practice of bringing together a client's expectations for the functionality of a site into a document as comprehensively as possible
78.	**Response code 200**	HTTP status code meaning it's okay, the request succeeded
79.	**Response code 404**	HTTP status code meaning the requested resource was not found
80.	**robots.txt**	a file that resides at a website's root directory and is accessed by browsers and crawlers in order to see which pages may or may not be indexed
81.	**root directory**	the directory at the top of a drive's overall directory hierarchy
82.	**scope**	the size of the project and the range of resources required to produce it
83.	**SDLC**	(Software Development Lifecycle): manages development costs and complexity by applying a cyclical series of conceptual steps to the development process
84.	**selector**	the HTML element to which styles will be applied in a CSS rule
85.	**semantic makeup**	markup that creates a relationship between a document's structure and human-understandable meaning of that structure
86.	**SEO**	search engine optimization—a group of techniques for ensuring that a website obtains the highest possible search engine ranking
87.	**separation of concerns**	a software design principle that states that software should be divided up into different sections according to functionality
88.	**server**	a machine or program that supplies data or a service to a requesting machine or program, referred to as a client
89.	**SFTP**	SSH File Transfer Protocol—a currently preferred method of securely transferring files by using the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol
90.	**sibling**	elements that are both children of the same parent
91.	**site map**	a textual list that specifies pages and sometimes page relationships and is then submitted to a search engine to help the search engine understand the site
92.	**site root-relative path**	a path used in a URL that begins with a slash that represents the site's root directory
93.	**SQL**	(Structured Query Language): an easy-to-read but powerful language designed specifically for querying and manipulating data in relational databases
94.	**SSL certificate**	a set of numbers that allows a web developer to modify their server in order to encrypt communications between the server and a browser

95.	**stack**	a group of web development tools that usually includes a server package along with a database and server-side language combination but also might include web frameworks and even a web server
96.	**string**	a sequence of characters; the data structure used to store and present text
97.	**subdirectories**	directories contained by another directory
98.	**tag**	a code that defines a structure, semantic role, or formatted specification in a document
99.	**test plan**	defines strategies for testing web pages in order to ensure that code works as specified and helps with determining overall project scope by asking what, exactly, will be involved with making sure the site works well
100.	**text editor**	a software application that provides special features for plain text editing
101.	**top-level domain (TLD)**	usually the rightmost part of a domain name (like .com, .net, .gov, or something similar) that serves as a namespace for domain names that can be purchased from a registrar
102.	**uptime**	the percentage of time a server is online and available to serve
103.	**value**	a referenced quantity or characteristic that is assigned to an attribute in an HTML tag
104.	**variable**	in a programming language, a sign, or signifier, that points at a value
105.	**web framework**	a set of software libraries that provide for a range of consistent, reusable methods for accomplishing web-development tasks
106.	**widget**	a stand-alone application that can be embedded into a third-party site
107.	**wireframe**	a diagram of how information, including ID, navigation, and core content, will be presented on a web page
108.	**World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**	the primary standards-creation and oversight organization for the World Wide Web