

# Glossary

Terms used in Mary Ann Howell's Destination: Round Trip XML

## XML terms

<b>CSS</b> (Cascading Style Sheets)	The style rules that define a document's display of elements (paragraphs, headings, fonts, colors, positioning, backgrounds).
<b>DTD</b> (Document Type Definition)	The rules for an XML document. The DTD calls out what tags are legal in what order, and may link to stylesheets and other DTDs. It can be a stand-alone document, or a section at the head of an XML document.
<b>HTML</b> (HyperText Markup Language)	A non-proprietary way to create web pages. HTML defines the page layout, fonts, graphic elements, and hypertext links to other web documents by embedding tags (codes) within the text.
<b>Metadata</b>	Data that describes other data. Metadata about an XML document is described in the DTD or in the XML document itself, enabling other applications to interact with it.
<b>Valid XML</b>	An XML document that obeys a DTD that specifies what tags can be used in what order.
<b>Well-Formed XML</b>	An XML document that follows the rules of writing XML, but doesn't have a DTD specifying what tags to use in what order.
<b>XML</b> (Extensible Markup Language)	A data format for structured document interchange that is more flexible than HTML. While HTML's tags are predefined, XML allows tags to be defined by the developer of the page. XML-defined web pages can function like database records, because XML tags can carry metadata, or information about the information. XML uses hierarchal, nested organization.
<b>XSL</b> (Extensible Style Language)	The style standard for XML. Like CSS, it specifies the presentation and appearance of an XML document.
<b>XSLT</b> (XSL Transformations Language)	A language used to transform (reformat) XML documents into other documents types, such as HTML.

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## FrameMaker terms

<b>EDD</b> (anyname.fm)	(Element Definition Document) An FrameMaker file containing the rules for a structured FrameMaker document. The EDD calls out what elements are legal in what order, and also defines the formatting of the text.
<b>FM Template</b> (anyname.fm)	A blank FrameMaker document with formatting and element definitions attached.
<b>Read/Write rules</b> (anyname.fm)	Translates between the FrameMaker's Element Definition Document (EDD) and the XML Document Type Definition (DTD).
<b>Structured application document</b> (structapps.fm)	Serves as a pointer to the support files FrameMaker uses during XML conversions.

## Database terms

<b>Client side</b>	The processing needed to display a web page is done by your computer. Familiar examples include: HTML, JavaScript, Java applets and Flash.
<b>Dynamic webpage</b>	A web page that is displayed from a definition that 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).
<b>MySQL</b>	A no-cost relational database management system.
<b>PHP</b> (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.
<b>Server Side</b>	Some or all of the processing needed to display a web page is done by the web server. Some examples include: 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.
<b>SQL</b> (Structured Query Language)	A standard language used to manipulate databases.
<b>Static webpage</b>	A simple web page is 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. It's static.