1. A compiler language translated the entire source code before execution. An interpret language translate source code program one line at a time.
2. The internet is a globally connected network system that uses TCP/IP to transmit data to various types of media. The World Wide Web (WWW) is a network of online content that is formatted in HTML and is accessed by HTTP.
3. The three different levels of programming languages are High Level language, Assembly language, and Machine language. High-level languages are more human readable language that required to be translated into machine language before execution. This translation can be accomplished by using either a complier or an interpreter. Assembly languages contain assemblers that translate high level language source code into machine language. Machine language is the native language of a computer which takes in the form of binary code.
4. HTTP stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. It’s a set of rules for transferring multimedia files on the World Wide Web. HTTP is important because it provided a standard way for server and web browsers to communicate with each other.
5. 100-199: informational status code

200-299: success response code

300-399: redirect code

400-499: client error code

500-599: server error code

1. GET: retrieve data from the server

POST: send data to the server

PUT: update data from the server

DELETE: delete data from the server

1. Version, server address, request method, request header, request body
2. Version, status code, response header, response body
3. <html> tag,

<head> tag which includes the <title> tag, <link> tag, and <meta> tag,

<body> tag where the content go

1. <meta> tag provide metadata about the HTML document.

Charset – set the character encoding

Name – specifies a name for the metadata

Content – give value to the name attribute

1. <ol> tag are used to declare an order list. <ul> list-style-type represent numerical value while <ol> represent bullet point
2. The term used when talking about the design and layout for a HTML element.

Content: content of the box, where text and images appear

Padding: Area between the content and padding

Border: A border that goes around the padding and content

Margin: Area between elements.

1. Tagname – select by it element name

Class – select by using a period (Ex: .container)

Id – select by using a hash tag (Ex: #container)

1. img {

height: 80px;

}

1. nano
2. cat
3. ls -a
4. pwd
5. ~ represent the home directory, / represent the root directory
6. “Cascading” mean that CSS has an inherent hierarchy in which styles of a higher precedence will overwrite rules of a lower precedence.
7. <article>, <aside>, <footer>, <header>, <main>, <nav>, <section>, <strong>, <em>
8. Static: default value

Relative: the element is position relative to the static position

Absolute:

Fixed: the element is in a fixed position in your viewport, scrolling will not influence its position

Sticky: the element is in an absolute position where you specified, and later remain fixed to a position as you scroll down