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Internet and Web Programming

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HW #1

1. When a user enters a URL into their browser, their computer connects to a network of servers called Domain Name System (DNS). This network tells the computer the IP address associated with the requested domain. This IP address allows the user’s browser to contact the web server that hosts the requested website. The web server then provides the requested page to the user. ISP stands for Internet Service Provider, and the ISP allows you to connect to the web. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator, and it gives the address of a given webpage.
2. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is code that gives directions on how a website should look.
3. First, the website has “Fordham University” in large, colored font. This grabs the reader’s attention and makes it clear that this webpage is about Fordham University. The inclusion of links at the top of the website also allows users to navigate to other useful websites attached to Fordham.edu. The inclusion of images also grabs the reader’s attention and gives better context of what Fordham University is.
4. Tags act as containers in HTML and tell you something about the information that lies between the two tags. Elements are closed by two tags. The characters that lie in between the two tags are considered an element. An attribute tells you more information about the contents of an element and appears at the opening tag of an element. They are comprised of a name and a value, separated by an equals sign.