# Review Questions

## Week 1

1. Who are the major people involved in invention of internet, web, email?
   1. The internet was conceived in 1962 by Licklider
   2. Email was invented in 1971 by Ray Tomlinson
   3. Unity of lots of mini networks like the ARPAnet in 1971 by Vincent Cerf.
   4. Web was invented in 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee
2. What is an HTTP request?
   1. Data transferred from one point to another over the network
3. How does a web page get routed to a user?
   1. The **web** browser connects to the **web** server and sends an HTTP request (via the protocol stack) for the desired **web page**. The **web** server receives the request and checks for the desired **page**. If the **page** exists, the **web** server sends it. If the server cannot find the requested **page**, it **will** send an HTTP 404 error message.
4. Explain what a DNS server does?
   1. The **Domain** Name System (DNS) is a central part of the internet, providing a way to match names (a website you're seeking) to numbers (the address for the website).
5. What is an IP address and what is it used for?
   1. An Internet Protocol address is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address serves two main functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing.
6. What is a protocol? Why are the different protocols and what is the difference?
   1. https: the s means your site is secure, your credit card info will be encrypted
   2. a **protocol** is a standardized set of rules for formatting and processing data. **Protocols** enable computers to communicate with one another.
   3. **Protocols** are **essential** for communication, authentication and error detection. ... So, this is why it’s **necessary** to have **network standards and protocols** because they are what allow **different** computers from **different** companies running **different** software to communicate with each-other making **networking** possible.
   4. Different Protocols:
      1. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
      2. Internet Protocol (IP)
      3. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
      4. Post office Protocol (POP)
      5. Simple mail transport Protocol (SMTP)
      6. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
      7. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
      8. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS)
      9. Telnet
      10. Gopher
7. What's the difference between a top-level domain and a sub-domain?
   1. A **second**-**level domain** (SLD) is the section of a **domain** name that is to the left of the dot, while a **top**-**level domain** (**TLD**) is the section to the right of the dot, also known as the **domain** extension. For example, our **domain** name is dynadot.com, with "dynadot" being our SLD and ".com" being our **TLD**.
   2. A **subdomain** is an additional part to your main domain name. **Subdomains** are created to organize and navigate to different sections of your website. You can create multiple **subdomains** or child domains on your main domain.
   3. Top level domains: .org, .com, .gov, .uk, etc.
8. Explain the difference between the internet and the web.
   1. The web is part of the internet
   2. World wide web, FTP, E-mail, Telnet all part of the internet
9. What web languages are we learning in this class?
   1. HTML, CSS
10. What is the significance of W3C and what purpose does it serve?
    1. Writes and develops the web standards.
11. What is the syntax to show that a tag is a closing tag?
    1. /

## Week 2

1. What must be declared in the first line of all HTML documents?
   1. **All HTML documents must** start with a <! DOCTYPE> **declaration**. The **declaration** is not an **HTML** tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what **document** type to expect.

A close up of text on a white background

Description automatically generated

1. What is metadata? Give an example of a tag that uses metadata.
   1. There is a meta tag in HTML that allows you to give info about your webpage. In our case we’ve only used the attribute that tells what type of characters we’re using.
2. What is the difference between a HEAD and BODY tag?
   1. The **Head tag** is typically used to import other files and define attributes **of** your page that are not displayed, like meta data. ... The **body Tag** is where you place the Parts **of** your website that you want displayed, like p **tags**, divs, etc.
3. What is the difference between a tag and an element?
   1. An **element** is a set **of** opening and closing **tags in** use. **Tags** are labels you use to mark up the beginning and end **of** an **element**. All **tags** have the same format: they begin **with a** less-than sign "<" and end **with a** greater-than sign ">"
4. What is the purpose of DOCTYPE?
   1. It informs the web browser about the type and version of HTML used in building the web document
5. List one of the recommended use case of the H1 tag?
6. Give an example of a nested tag.
   1. A tag inside another tag
   2. Example: <p><strong>Syracuse University</strong></p>
7. What is the difference between block and inline?
   1. Block tags create a space in between tags (heading, subheading, paragraph, div tag..etc.)
   2. Inline tags don’t create a space (bold)
8. What is a void tag? What are some examples of void tags?
   1. tags that have no closing tag
   2. <br>… line tag has no closing tag
   3. <hr> … horizontal line
   4. Image tag is also a void tag
9. What is a character escape?
   1. Freeformatter.com where you can find code for symbols such as the copyright symbol
   2. A **character escape** is a way of representing a **character** in source code using only ASCII **characters**.
10. What are the different types of lists and how can you tell the difference by looking at the code?
    1. **unordered list <ul></ul>** — used to group a set of related items in no particular order
    2. **ordered list <ol></ol>** — used to group a set of related items in a specific order
    3. **description list <dl></dl>** — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions

Lists:

<ul>

<li> first item </li>

<li> second item </li>                              bulleted list

<li> third item </li>

</ul>

<ol>

<li> first item </li>

<li> second item </li>                              numbered list

<li> third item </li>

</ol>

## Week 3

1. What is fair use?
   1. Allows you to use someone else’s work without their permission – this is limited
2. What are some examples of text that cannot be copywritten?
   1. **Copyright** protection does not extend to titles, names, slogans or short phrases, the **Copyright** Office has made that much very clear. You cannot **copyright** your name, the title of your post or any short phrase that you use to identify a work.
3. What is transformation? What is an example of changing intellectual property that doesn't satisfy the transformation definition?
   1. The transform property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.
   2. the status of a transformative work seems to be defined by two questions:
      1. Has the material taken from the original work been transformed by adding new expression or meaning?
      2. Was value added to the original by creating new information, new aesthetics, new insights, and understandings?
   3. **Dr. Seuss (not transformative):** An author mimicked the style of a Dr. Seuss book while retelling the facts of the O.J. Simpson murder trial in *The Cat NOT in the Hat! A Parody by Dr. Juice*. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals determined that the book was a satire, not a parody, because the book did not poke fun at or ridicule Dr. Seuss. Instead, it merely used the Dr. Seuss characters and style to tell the story of the murder. The author’s work was, in the eyes of the court, not transformative and commercial.
   4. **Posting on social media** **(not transformative):** In an anniversary tribute on Facebook, a Fox news producer posted an iconic unmodified photo of firefighters hoisting a flag after the 9/11 bombings ("Raising the Flag at Ground Zero”). The photo was juxtaposed with an image of soldiers raising the flag at Iwo Jima and the addition of the caption #neverforget. After the photographer sued, Fox claimed fair use, arguing that posting on social media is by its nature transformative because such postings promote comment and criticism. The district court rejected the argument and held that the posting was not a fair use.
4. When you post a photo on social media what happens to your rights to the photo?
   1. Fair use – limitedly allows other ppl to use your work.
   2. People can transform your photo and use it legally
5. What is an HTML attribute and what is an example of an attribute?
   1. HTML attributes are special words used inside the opening tag to control the element's behavior. HTML attributes are a modifier of an HTML element type.
   2. Attributes provide additional information about elements
   3. Attributes are always specified in the start tag
   4. Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name=“value”
   5. src, value, style, title
6. What is the difference between a relative link and a site root link/absolute path?
   1. Relative link – refer to page based on the current page’s relative location
   2. The relative link, on the other hand, does not use the full web address and only contains the location following the domain. It assumes that the link you add is on the same site and is part of the same root domain. The relative path starts with the forward slash and leads the browser to stay within the current site.
      1. Example: <a href = "**/xyz.html**">
   3. Site root link - / specifies root site directory – specify path from root
   4. An absolute path is the entire address from the protocol (HTTPS) to the domain name (www.example.com) and includes the location within your website in your folder system (/foldernameA or /foldernameB) names within the URL. Basically, it's the full URL of the page that you link to.
      1. Example: <a href = **http://www.example.com/xyz.html**>
7. Why are the 'alt' and 'title' attributes important in image and a tags respectively?
   1. IMAGES
      1. ‘alt’ - is the images alt text, which stands for *alternate text*. Its purpose is to describe the image textually so that search engines and screen readers can understand what the image is.
      2. ‘title’ - is the image title, which as the name implies, is the title of your image.
   2. A tags
      1. ‘alt’ –
      2. ‘title’ –
8. What does the attribute href used for?
   1. To put a link within your code
9. What does the notations ../ do? Give an example of how it should be used.
   1. Brings you up to the folder above.



1. What does the src attribute do? What element is it associated with?
   1. The purpose of the HTML **src attribute is** to specify a URI (uniform resource identifier) for an external file or resource. HTML **src attribute** supports frame, iframe, img, input and script elements.
2. What does the iframe tag do?
   1. The <**iframe**> **tag** specifies an inline frame. An inline frame **is** used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
   2. An **iFrame** is a frame within a frame. It is a component of an HTML element that allows you to embed documents, videos, and interactive media within a page. By doing this, you can display a secondary webpage on your main page. The **iFrame** element allows you to include a piece of content from other sources

## Week 4

1. What are tables used for?
   1. Lots of data
2. What is the difference between the td and th tags?
   1. Th are heading td is cell data
   2. The **TH** and **TD** elements are used **for** table cells. **TH** is used **for** table header cells while **TD** is used **for** table data cells.
3. What does the method attribute do? What does the action attribute do?
   1. The **method attribute** specifies how to send form-data (the form-data **is** sent to the page specified in the action **attribute**). The form-data **can** be sent as URL variables (with **method**="get") or as HTTP post transaction (with **method**="post").
   2. The **action attribute** specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted.
4. What is the difference between get and post?
   1. When you are submitting a form, you can specify get or post for the way the data is going to send. Get puts the data in the url. Post sends it behind the scenes which is great for confidential information.
5. Why do we need the label element? What does the for attribute do inside the label element?
   1. Users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as checkboxes) - because when a user clicks the text within the <label> element, it toggles the input (this increases the hit area).
   2. The for attribute Specifies the id of the form element the label should be bound to
6. What form element would you use to allow someone to type paragraphs of text?
   1. Text area
7. What form element would you use if you wanted to force someone to type one of three options? Is there another form element that works just as well?
   1. The <select> </select> element defines a drop down list