

# Activity 2.1.2.A.AK Your Favorite Web Page Answer Document

## Procedure

### Part I: Your Favorite Website

2. The "name" of a web page might be URLs, filenames, and `<title>` elements that get used by **browser tabs** and **bookmarks**, and show up in the **history**. The content can also suggest a name for the web page. Write down a name for your favorite website here.

3. Load your website in the **browser**. The browser, like Firefox or Chrome, is a **client application** running on the computer at which you are working, which is the **client machine**. The browser exchanges **TCP/IP** packets with the server to open a connection, request the web page, and get the content. Most packets on the Internet are TCP/IP packets; they follow

two protocols.

If a user has visited that website from the computer you are now using, you might be seeing a cached page. A cached page is a page previously loaded from the web server and saved on the local client so that it can be viewed again quickly without getting a fresh copy from the server. You can ensure that the browser loads a fresh page by using the Refresh button



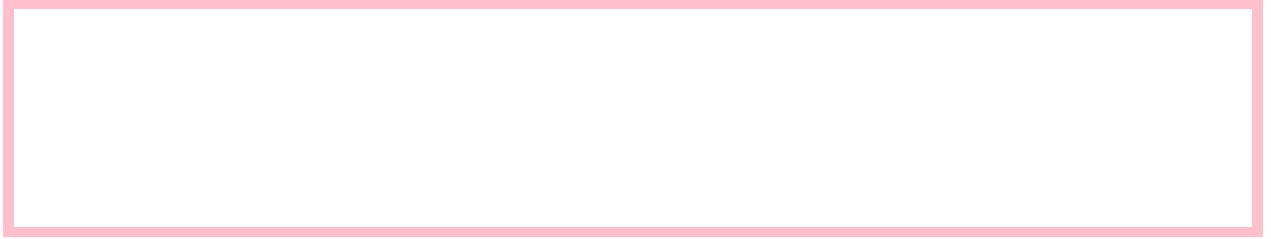
Does the website load all at once or in pieces?

4. Think back to your experience sending packets across the classroom. Why is it advantageous for a client and server to exchange information in packets? What is a disadvantage of using packets?

6. Evaluate the website for usability using the principles of HCI discussed in the last lesson:

- Structure: The interface should be organized, putting related elements together.

- Simple: Common tasks should be easy.

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- Visible: Information and options should be easy to find, without the distraction of unnecessary information.

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- Feedback: User should be informed of actions, changes in state, and errors.

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- Tolerance: Mistakes should be easy to undo, and reasonable input should be interpreted.

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- Reuse: Design should be consistent across components.

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7. For what audience was this site intended and how effective is it at tailoring to that audience? What makes it effective or ineffective?

8. How reliable, believable, or authoritative is the information presented on this site, and how do you know?

9. Consider how you would access this site if you were color blind, vision impaired, blind, or deaf. How much would it change your experience? In what ways and to what extent?

11. Choose one of the other websites that was shared in your group and compare and contrast its qualities with the qualities that yours exhibits.

12. Web pages, like other information on the web, are sent from server to client as packets. Thinking back to the last activity, would you still be able to view a web page hosted on the left side of the room from the right side of the room if one of the routers in the middle went out of service?

14. Why do you think that the routes traveled by packets on the Internet are usually least redundant near the beginning and end of their journey?