# Review Questions

## Week 1

1. Who are the major people involved in invention of internet, web, email?
   1. 1962 Licklider proposed the idea of a network of computers that could talk to each other
   2. 1969 first message sent
      1. 4 computers on the network in 1969
      2. Early 1970s several networks like ARPAnet have been developed
   3. 1971 Ray Tomlinson develops email
   4. 1971 Vincent Cerf unifies lots of mini networks
   5. 1991 Tim Berners-Lee introduced the WWW
2. What is an HTTP request?
   1. http Is a protocol
   2. it tells the computer that you are requesting a file
3. How does a web page get routed to a user?
4. Explain what a DNS server does?
   1. Matches text domain names to their respective numeric IP address
5. What is an IP address and what is it used for?
   1. Unique numeric ID and it is used for computer software
6. What is a protocol? Why are the different protocols and what is the difference?
   1. Protocol – standardized method of for transferring data or documents over a network
7. What's the difference between a top level domain and a sub-domain?
8. Explain the difference between the internet and the web.
   1. Internet – international network of connected computers
      1. Cooperative effort governed by a system and rules
   2. The web is just one of the ways information can be shared on the computer
      1. It allows documents to be linked to one another
9. What web languages are we learning in this class?
   1. Hypertext markup language
   2. CSS
   3. JavaScript
10. What is the significance of W3C and what purpose does it serve?
    1. Organization that monitors web technologies
    2. Develop web standards
    3. Created by Tim Berners-Lee
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. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. What is metadata? Give an example of a tag that uses metadata.
3. What is the difference between a HEAD and BODY tag?
4. What is the difference between a tag and an element?
   1. Tag – what holds the element
   2. Elements – holds the content
5. What is the purpose of DOCTYPE?
   1. It tells the browser what version of HTML the document is written in
6. List one of the recommended use case of the H1 tag?
7. Give an example of a nested tag.
   1. <p><strong>apple<strong><p>
8. What is the difference between block and inline?
   1. A block level element always starts on a new line
   2. A block level element always takes up the full width available
   3. A block level element has a top and bottom margin
   4. An inline element does not start a new line
   5. An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary
9. What is a void tag? What are some examples of void tags?
   1. A void tag has no closing tag
      1. Ex: <br>
10. What is a character escape?
    1. An html character escape is a piece of text (“string”) that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;)
       1. Ex: &infin;
11. What are the different types of lists and how can you tell the difference by looking at the code?
    1. Unordered
       1. <ul>
          1. <li></li>
       2. </ul>
    2. Ordered
       1. <ol>
          1. <li></li>
       2. </ol>
    3. Definition

## Week 3

1. What is fair use?
   1. “a legal exception to the exclusive rights an owner has for the copyrighted WORK” (Hawkins, 2011). You can use little pieces of a copywrited work if you cite it. If you are reviewing something can use the work
2. What are some examples of text that cannot be copywritten?
   1. photographer took picture of sculptures, and he couldn’t make the sculptures in the photo so he can’t do that.
   2. Someone created a harry potter encyclopedia, but it wasn’t justified as fair use because there were too many word for word copies.
3. What is transformation? What is an example of changing intellectual property that doesn't satisfy the transformation definition?
   1. subsection of fair use. Whether you use copyrighted material to create something new or add something to the original work. Different levels of transformation. Cannot be completely copied.
   2. photographer took picture of sculptures, and he couldn’t make the sculptures in the photo so he can’t do that.
   3. Someone created a harry potter encyclopedia, but it wasn’t justified as fair use because there were too many word for word copies.
4. What is an HTML attribute and what is an example of an attribute?
   1. Attributes provide additional information about elements
   2. Attributes are always specified in the start tag
   3. Attributes usually come in name/value pairs
      1. Name =”value”
      2. Ex: Href (attribute name)=”http://dabrook.org” (attribute value) – as a whole this is an attribute
5. What is the difference between a relative link and an external link?
   1. External link – full url including http
   2. Relative link – refer to page based on the current page’s relative location
6. Why is the 'alt' attribute important in an image tag?
   1. Alt attribute describes image as text
   2. Img is a void element
7. What is the attribute href used for?
8. What does the notations ../ do? Give an example of how it should be used.
   1. ../ is for pathing
   2. ../ takes you back to the parent folder
   3. ../lab02/contact.html
9. What does the src attribute do? What element is it associated with?
   1. Src attribute specifies image location
      1. The img element is associated with it
10. What does the iframe tag do?
    1. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML doc
       1. The title attribute describes the content of the ifram and should always be used

## Week 4

1. What are tables used for?
   1. Tables are used to organize and display information
2. What is the difference between the td and th tags?
   1. Td is one cell in a table (data)
   2. Th is a header in a table
3. What does the method attribute do? What does the action attribute do?
4. What is the difference between get and post?
   1. Get – sends the form data across the URL
   2. Post – sends the form data on a special header with the http request
5. Why do we need the label element? What does the for attribute do inside the label element?
   1. The label element is where users can write in a form. The for attribute describes what the label is for and gives it an ID
6. What form element would you use to allow someone to type paragraphs of text?
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. Radio
   2. Checkbox
   3. Select