1. What happens from the time a user puts a URL into their browser to when they are able to view a webpage? - Briefly define ISP, URL, DNS, web server.

An ISP is a company that allows access to the internet. In basic terms, the company takes a user's search request and connects them to the requested web server. The acronym means "Internet service provider".

A URL is a "Uniform Resource Locator". This is the address that is used to access web resources.

A DNS is a "Domain Name System". This tool is used to convert readable names into computer-identifiable addresses that computers can use to identify other computers.

A web server stores and displays webpages to users. It takes in and responds to users browser search requests.

In the time that a user puts a URL into their browser to when they are able to view a webpage, the browser checks to see if the URL is formatted correctly, then relays a request to the DNS. Then the DNS relays the ip address of the specific server that the website is hosted on, and then the browser sends an HTTP request to the specific server, and the server responds with the correct webpage to begin the rendering process back on the user's computer.

2. What is html? What does it do?

HTML stands for "Hypertext Markup Language". It allows a developer to create and structure a webpage. It includes certain tags that allow for a structured understanding of the content presented, as well as for user interaction. Other elements may also be manipulated.

3. Access https://www.fordham.edu/. In your own words, describe how this webpage uses structure to convey meaning and navigation options to the user.

This webpage uses several different tags to create an understandable structure. There are images that convey meaning as to what university people are looking at, links to transfer users to different parts of the page, and forms to allow users to log in should they be a member. It also uses drop-down menus as to keep the overall presentation more streamlined and professional.

4. What is an html element? Tag? Attribute?

An element has a pair of tags, with content in between them. Usually, the front tag looks like this: <tag_name> and the back tag looks like this: </tag_name>. Sometimes, like with images and videos, there is no need for a closing tag. Attributes are extra detail provided in the opening tag of an html element.