Roderick Buo

CSE 005

May 5, 2020

Lab 1 12: Review for Final Exam

1. What is the Web?

**It is the internet handling**

2. What are the key elements of Web technology?

**The internet, server, and documents in html are the key elements in the web.**

3. How did the Web evolve?

4. What is a Web site?

**It is an address of the internet with a formatted document in HTML.**

5. How do links work?

**Links works by clicking on it, and it will redirect you to the stored URL.**

6. What are the components of a URL?

**There is the subdomain, domain, and the top level domain(TLD).**

7. What are the rules for correctly typing a URL?

**Typically, just the domain name and the TLD. The http and www subdomain are automatically filled nowadays.**

8. Are links URLs?

**Yes, all links are URL but not all URL links. Links redirects to another URL.**

9. How are URLs related to domain names?

**URL have a domain name to create the address of the website.**

10. Can you manipulate URLs?

11. What should you know about HTML?

**It is the base markup language for creating a web page.**

12. How do HTML tags work?

**HTML tags defines what will be represented on the web site within the tags or after the tags.**

13. What tools are available for creating Web pages?

14. What are the parts of an HTML document?

**The html, head, and body tags are the main parts of a html.**

15. How do you specify the text and graphics for a Web page?

**Texts are formatted with the <p> tag, graphics are formatted with the <img> tag.**

16. How do Web pages become dynamic?

**They use another language to build on top of the HTML; usually CSS and/or Javascript.**

17. When do Web designers use server-side dynamics?

18. How does HTTP work?

**It uses a protocol to allow the user’s browser and the server to communicate the links.**

19. What is an HTTP session?

20. What if an element cannot be found?

**It will display an alternative text.**

21. What is a cookie?

**A cookie is pretty much a user’s file for the website server.**

22. What is in a cookie?

**The user’s information is stored on it.**

23. How long do cookies remain on a device?

**Indefinitely, until it is cleared by the browser or user.**

24. What is the problem with cookies?

**Collects information and sells it to others.**

25. Is HTTP secure?

**Not on its own.**

26. How does HTTP encryption work?

**It encrypts the information of the users between the user and server so it is harder to access the information after intercepting it.**

27. What are the main software categories?

**System, Development, and Application**

28. Are software categories universal?

**No**

29. What are the most essential applications?

**The most essential software are the system.**

30. What are the best sources for software?

31. What are updates and upgrades?

**Updates are just fixes and improvements, while upgrades is replacing the product with a newer product.**

32. What are software licenses?

**Software licenses is the license to use a specific software.**

33. Why is software licensed?

**Software are licensed to allow the developer to make money for their products.**

34. What are the most common types of software licenses?

35. What is commercial software?

**Commercial software are software that requires payment to use or gain access to other parts of the program.**

36. What is open source software?

**Open source is where the software is free and its code is open to the public.**

37. Are there many different categories of operating systems?

**Yes, the two main one are mobile OS and desktop OS.**

38. Where is the operating system?

**It is stored on the computer hard drive and RAM.**

39. What does an operating system do?

**It handles the basic functions of the computer like audio, networking, window management, and etc.**

40. How do operating systems handle so many processes?

**It has a function to handle multiple threads and processes.**

41. Why does the operating system get involved with peripheral devices?

**It gets involved to be able to get input and output from the device.**

42. What is Microsoft Windows?

**It is a form of a desktop OS.**

43. Does Windows run on tablets and phones, too?

**No**

44. What do you need to know about the evolution of OS X?

45. What are the strengths of OS X?

**It is easy to use, reliable, and secure.**

46. What are the weaknesses of OS X?

**It requires different files to setup an application that those of windows.**

47. What is a resource fork?

**It is another file that stores information about the data in a data fork.**

48. What is iOS?

**It is apple’s mobile operating system.**

49. How does iOS work?

**It uses it OS X derived code built on top of UNIX for the mobile processor.**

50. What is Android?

**It is another mobile OS.**

51. What is unique about Android?

**It is more available compared to iOS.**

52. What are the pros and cons of Chrome OS?

**Pro: It is very streamlined and optimized for the hardware**

**Con: very limited in application and performance.**

53. What is a virtual machine?

**A virtual machine is installing another OS in your OS while the VM has virtual resources of the host machine.**

54. What are Web apps?

**It is an application that runs in the web browser**

55. Who uses Web apps?

56. What are mobile apps?

**It is an application that is meant to run on a mobile device**

57. How do mobile apps differ from Web apps?

**It uses a different UI, input/output, and processor.**

58. What is jailbreaking?

**It allows root access of the device.**

59. What is a local application?

**It an application meant to run on the computer without any server.**

60. What’s included in a typical software package?

61. What is the process for installing software on PCs?

**It uses something to compile all the code/file together in a file.**

62. What is portable software?

**It is a software that you can install onto a removable storage.**

63. How do you install portable software?

**The exact same as installing onto a PC.**

64. Are there rules for naming files?

**You can’t use certain symbols used in the operating system organization such as “/.”  
If there are duplicate file names, it will create a numbered version of the file.**

65. What are storage device designations?

66. What is a disk partition?

**It is the way that the storage is divided. Same concept as folder on the hard drive except more difficult to rewrite/partition**

67. What is a folder?

**A folder is where files are stored.**

68. What are file management tools?

69. What is application-based file management?

70. How does the operating system keep track of a file’s location?

**It uses a file path to organize the location through the use of folder names and “/”.**