

English II

MODULE 3

Java Script Features



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TUPAD 2026 Edition

COMMUNICATIVE CONTEXT

Purpose

At the end of this module, you will be able **to describe** basic processes of a web page with JavaScript **using** specific programming language vocabulary.

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01

Reading Comprehension

INTRO: In this section, we'll learn some JAVA terminology

READING COMPREHENSION
Text #1



1.1 Javascript Terminology

Pre-reading activities

1. **Discussion Questions.** Answer and discuss these questions in pairs or as a class.

- Can you match JAVA terms to their definitions?

1. Functions

2. Events

3. Loop

4. Block

5. Interaction

6. Classes

7. Objects



- Definitions

A blueprint to create objects

A container to store data

A way to repeat code until a condition is met

Responding in a page clicking, typing or hovering .

things that happen in the system you are programming

A named block of code performing a task, reusable across the program.

A block is a group of zero or more statements. it starts and ends with curly braces {

{ JavaScript }

While Reading Activities

2. Read and complete this text with the words from the previous exercise.

Functions

Events

Loop

Block

Interaction

Classes

Objects

Think of Java as a theatrical production...

To start, you need which are the scripts. A script isn't a person; it's just the description of a character. When an actor steps onto the stage to play that role, they become an — a living instance of that script.

Every actor has , which are the specific actions they can take, like speak() or walk(). These actions are written inside a a set of curly braces { } that keeps the instructions organized so the actor doesn't get confused.

The play stays in motion using a For example, a background character might have a **loop** that says, "Walk from left to right as long as the music is playing."

The play isn't just a recording; it's an When an audience member cheers or a stagehand pulls a lever, it triggers an The code "listens" for these events and tells the Objects exactly when to run their **Functions**.

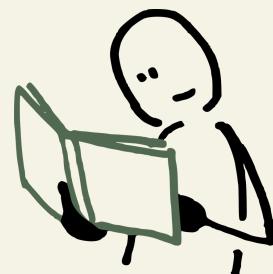


Now practice reading the text aloud. Practice the pronunciation.

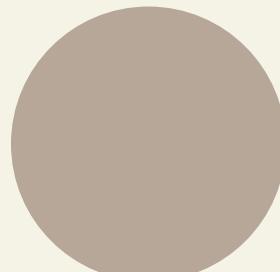
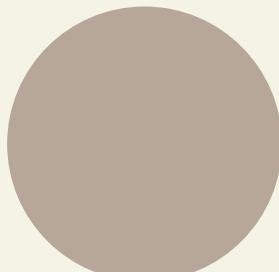
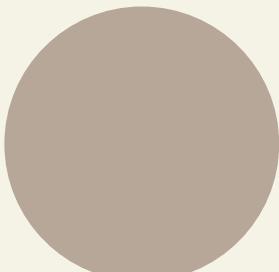
After reading activities

3. Read the text and answer these questions.

- How are **classes** different from **objects**?
- How does a loop work?
- Debate with your partners, how can you interact using JAVA?



4. Add at least three more words you already know that are used in Javascript.



2. KEYS Previous Exercises.

Definitions

- A blueprint to create objects 7
- A container to store data 6
- A way to repeat code until a condition is met 3
- Responding in a page clicking, typing or hovering 5.
- things that happen in the system you are programming 2
- A named block of code performing a task, reusable across the program. 1
- A block is a group of zero or more statements. it starts and ends with curly braces { } 4

Think of Java as a theatrical production...

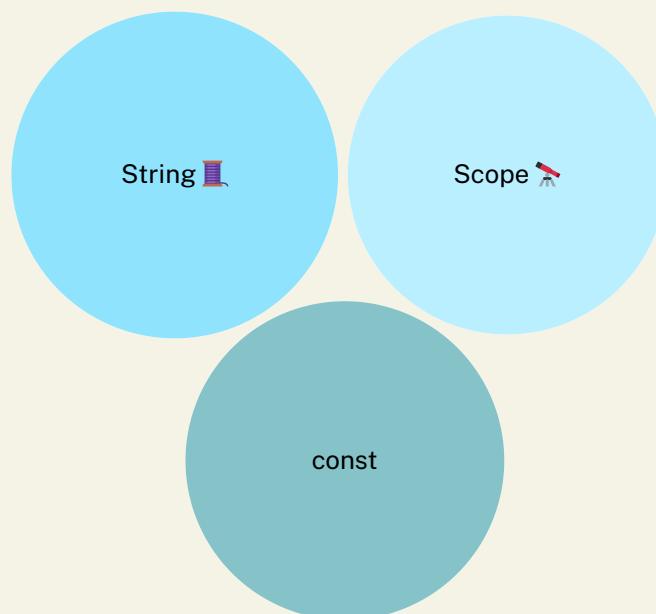
To start, you need **Classes**, which are the scripts. A script isn't a person; it's just the description of a character. When an actor steps onto the stage to play that role, they become an **Object** — a living instance of that script.

Every actor has **Functions**, which are the specific actions they can take, like speak() or walk(). These actions are written inside a **Block**, a set of curly braces {} that keeps the instructions organized so the actor doesn't get confused.

The play stays in motion using a **Loop**. For example, a background character might have a **loop** that says, "Walk from left to right as long as the music is playing."

The play isn't just a recording; it's an **Interaction**. When an audience member cheers or a stagehand pulls a lever, it triggers an **Event**. The code "listens" for these events and tells the Objects exactly when to run their **Functions**.

4.Add three more words you already know that are used in Javascript.





1.2 Secure Code Review

Pre-reading Activities

5. Read the questions and choose the best option.

a- Why are Best Practices necessary for Secure Code Reviews ?

- A- To detect vulnerabilities
- B- To standardize procedures
- C- To learn about new threats
- D- All of the above



2. In your opinion, what is the first step in starting a successful review process?

- A) Fixing all the mistakes in the code.
- B) Setting clear and exact goals.
- C) Finishing the project on time.
- D) Writing a report for the manager

3 In your opinion, why is it necessary for teams to participate in regular, structured training programs?

- A) To learn new languages and work faster.
- B) To stay updated and find new risks
- C) To finish the hours required by the office.
- D) None of the above



While reading activities

6. Read the following article.

7 Best Practices for Secure Code Reviews

Data breaches and cyber threats are becoming more common and expensive. Today, code must be protected as a priority in every software strategy. Below are seven best practices for conducting effective security reviews.

1. Set Clear Goals and Involve Different Experts

An effective review begins when precise objectives are set. When goals are aligned with your project's requirements, the review process remains focused. You should also include clear goals aligned with your project's Service Level Agreement (SLA) to ensure a focused review process.

2. Check and Clean All User Input

In a security review, every input is treated as a potential threat. You must check more than just the format; you must also verify the size and file type.

3. Use Advanced Encryption for Private Data

Sensitive information, like credit card numbers, requires extra layers of protection. To keep this data safe, established encryption standards should be used by the development team.

4. Require Secure Authentication

Best practices dictate that users are treated as unauthenticated until they prove their identity. Developers should enforce complex passwords that include uppercase letters, numbers, and symbols.

5. Use Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

It is crucial that each user only has the access they truly need. This is why RBAC is implemented by many organizations. With this method, system access is restricted based on a person's specific job or role.

6. Keep Learning About New Threats

Security is always changing. Structured training programs should be provided to the team regularly. When reviewers are educated on new vulnerabilities, they can identify and stop risks more easily.

7. Use Automatic Testing Tools

You can save time by using "Static Analysis" tools. Code is automatically tested by these programs to find bugs. This is especially helpful for checking third-party libraries, as vulnerabilities can be discovered without the team reading every line of external code manually.

After reading activities

7. Identify what these acronyms stand for:

1. SLA: _____

2 RBAC: _____



8. Which BEST PRACTICE includes information about...

1. credit cards numbers and personal information?

2. password's length?

3. external analysis device?

4. potential threats?

5. giving little access in code review?

6. bugs?



02

Listening Comprehension

Javascript in context



In this section we'll learn about interactivity in a web page through the use of JS and how to describe it using connectors.

2.1 Pre-Listening Activity

1. Discuss with a partner or work alone.

1. Do you know about the origins of JavaScript?
2. Do you know how long it took to build it? (originally)
3. Which programs can it work with?
4. Which part of the vocabulary studied can you see in this piece of coding?



```
1 ▼ class UniversityStudent {
2 ▼   constructor(firstName, lastName) {
3     this.firstName = firstName;
4     this.lastName = lastName;
5     this.name = _getName(firstName, lastName);
6   }
7
8 ▼   _getName(firstName, lastName) {
9     return `${firstName} ${lastName}`;
10  }
11 }
12
13 var student = new UniversityStudent('Saman', 'Perera');
14
15 // good
16 var name = student.name;
17 console.log(name);
18
19 // bad
20 name = student._getName(student.firstName, student.lastName);
21 console.log(name);
```

While listening Activity

Two people are talking about JavaScript, HTML and CSS

2. Click on the link and listen to the extract. Then, **read and choose the correct option.**



[Click here to listen.](#)



- a. HTML **provides / provided** the foundational structure and CSS **defines / defined** the visual presentation.
- b. JavaScript **has been /is** the essential component that transforms a static document into an interactive experience.
- c. While HTML and CSS **remained/ remain** static.
- e. JavaScript operators **serve / are served** as the functional tools.

After listening Activity

3. Listen again and **complete the paragraph with the correct word(s) from the box.**

operators - interactive - logic -static - features - tools -
environmental - perform-

JavaScript..... serve as the functional that allow a script to
..... calculations and make logical decisions, effectively transforming a
..... HTML document into an experience. While HTML and CSS
remain static, these operators provide the necessary to handle
complex..... that respond to user data or conditions

4. Listen again and **write CSS, HTML or JavaScript.**

1. Which one provides styles?

2. Which one provides interaction?

?

3. Which one provides structure?

4. Which one provides visual appearance?

5. Using some of the connectors you know, can you mention the first steps to approach JAVA?

Ex. **First**, you need to enjoy coding

1. -----.
2. -----.
3. -----.
4. -----.
5. -----.

2.2 Pre-Listening Activity

1. Match the technical words with their meanings.

1. Function

2. Event

3. Interaction

4. Update

5. Trigger

- a. A change made to information already shown.
- b. Something the user does (click, scroll).
- c. To start an action automatically.
- d. A small block of code that performs an action.
- e. Communication between the user and the webpage.



2. Prediction Questions: According to what you know, choose the best option for the following questions.

1. What do you think JavaScript **is used** for in a webpage?

- a) To print documents from the browser
- b) To make the webpage interactive

2. What interactive actions can a user do on a website?

- a) Click, type, scroll
- b) Watch the screen and don't touch anything

3. What kind of events do you expect to hear in the listening activity n°3?

- a) Weather events like rain or wind
- b) User actions such as clicking or moving the mouse

4. When do you think JavaScript code **is executed** on a webpage?

- a) When the browser loads the page and when the user interacts
- b) Only when the computer is turned on

5. What content do you think JavaScript can change?

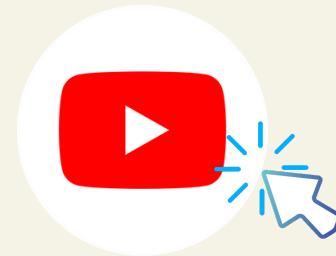
- a) The brand of the computer hardware
- b) Text, images, and buttons on the page

While Listening Activity

3. Listen or watch the video carefully. Then, choose the correct option. ([AUDIO link](#))

1. JavaScript is mainly used to:

- a) Style text and colors
- b) Add interaction to a webpage
- c) Store large databases



2. An “event” in JavaScript happens when:

- a) The browser closes
- b) The website is offline
- c) The user interacts (clicks, scrolls, types)

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar has sections for 'EXPLORER' and 'CODE'. In the 'CODE' section, there is a file named 'index.js' with the following code:

```
JS index.js score
1 let score = 75;
2 if (score >= 90) {
3     console.log("A");
4 } else if (score >= 80) {
5     console.log("B");
6 } else if (score >= 70) {
7     console.log("C");
8 } else {
9     console.log("F");
10 }
11
12
```

The right side of the screen shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT COMMENTS DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
PS G:\Tutorials\JavaScript\code> node .
Hello, World!
PS G:\Tutorials\JavaScript\code> node .
My name is John Doe and I am 30 years old.
PS G:\Tutorials\JavaScript\code> []
```

3. JavaScript code is executed:

- a) By the browser
- b) Only by the server
- c) Only during installation

4. Put the steps in the correct order (1–4) as presented in the video.

- JavaScript reacts to the event.
- The webpage loads in the browser.
- The user creates an event.
- A function is executed to update content.

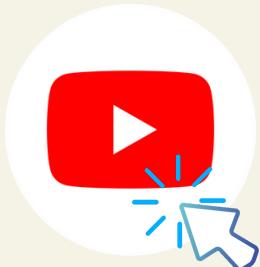
[Do you need the script?](#)



After Listening Activity

5. Listen or watch the video again. Then, complete the sentences with the correct verb from the box. ([AUDIO link](#))

executed – triggered – loaded – shown



1. JavaScript files are _____ by the browser.
2. When the user clicks, an event is _____.
3. A function is _____ to update the page.
4. New content is _____ on the screen.

6. Read the following sentences and write T (True) or F (False). Check the information from the video.

- a. JavaScript can change elements on a webpage after it is loaded. _____
- b. Events are created only by JavaScript, never by users. _____
- c. JavaScript can show or hide content. _____
- d. JavaScript works together with HTML and CSS. _____

★ ANSWER KEY★



✓ 2.2 Pre-Listening Matching

- 1-d
2-b
3-e
4-a
5-c

✓ 2.2 While Listening

- Multiple Choice**
1-b
2-c
3-a

Multiple choice

- 1-b)
2-a)
3-b)
4-a)
5-b)

✓ 2.2 After Listening

- Complete**
1.loaded
2.triggered
3.executed
4.shown

- True/False**
1-T
2-F
3-T
4-T

Sequencing

1. The webpage loads in the browser.
2. The user creates an event.
3. JavaScript reacts to the event.
4. A function is executed to update content.

03

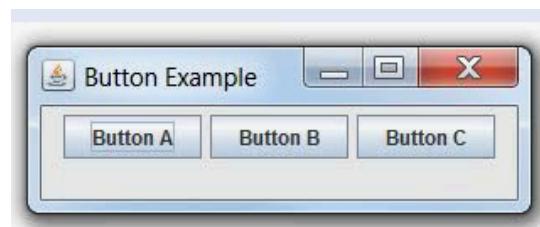
Vocabulary & Grammar



- In this section we will focus on:
 - Sequence connectors to indicate how interactive elements work on a webpage using JavaScript
 - Revision on Regular/Irregular Verbs
 - Passive Voice to describe processes

3.1 VOCABULARY: JavaScript Interaction

1. Do you recognise this image? What is it?



“How a Simple Web Button Works”



A button on a webpage is used to create interaction. First, the browser loads the page and the JavaScript file. Then, the user clicks the button. When the click happens, the event is detected and a function is executed. After that, the content on the page is updated. Finally, the new information is shown to the user.

2. Now, **identify** the sequence and **answer**:

- a. What happens **first** in the process? _____
- b. What happens **when** the user clicks the button? _____
- c. What is the **final** step? _____

SEQUENCE CONNECTORS



Connector	Use	Example
First	To begin a sequence	<i>First, the page is loaded by the browser.</i>
Then	To show the next step	<i>Then, the event is detected.</i>
Next	To continue a process	<i>Next, the button is clicked.</i>
After that	To show a later step	<i>After that, the color is changed.</i>
When	To describe the moment an action happens	<i>When the user clicks, the function runs.</i>
Finally	To show the last step	<i>Finally, the message is shown on the screen.</i>

2. **Read** the extracts of an adapted text from: "How a JavaScript Button Works" and **put them in order**.

- **Finally, once the bug is fixed, the website runs perfectly for every visitor.**
- **Later, the developer can use a tool called the "Console" to find the error.**
- **When a user visits the page, the button can be clicked on or simply hovered over . If it is clicked on, the background color might be changed change and a message might pop up. This happens because the JavaScript "event listener" detected the click and triggered the code.**
- **Then, that script is linked to an HTML button so the browser knows which element to watch.**
- **First, a function is written in the script file to tell the browser what to do.**
- **But, if there is a typo in the code, the button will not work**

3.2 REVIEW

- Regular and Irregular verbs

What programmes do you use everyday? Which programmes have you worked with recently?

I work with / I use....

Recently, I have worked with...



- Past participles

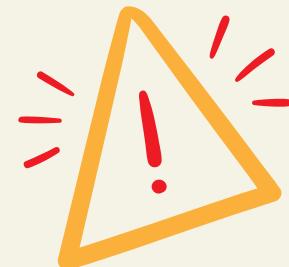
Which programmes have you worked with?

Have you studied more than one career?

"I have **worked** with..."

"I havent' **worked** with ...!"

"Yes, I have/ No I haven't"



In English, we use the **past participle** to work with the present perfect (have + past participle) and other tenses.

For **regular** verbs, we normally add '-ED' to form its past participle. For **irregular** verbs, we need to practice and study the list of verbs.

Irregular Verb Structures		
Category	Pattern Description	Example (Infinitive / Past / Participle)
Category One	All three forms are identical	cut / cut / cut
Category Two	Simple past and participle match	find / found / found
Category Three	All three forms are different	begin / began / begun

- **Past participles**

Let's see if you remember some of these participles...



3.3 PASSIVE VOICE

When you describe a process, **passive voice** is generally used.

What this **Passive voice** is and how can we identify it?

Let's pay attention to the following sentences and the chart.

A JavaScript file **is created**. It **is written** by a developer, This file **is then saved** within a project

PASSIVE VOICE STRUCTURE To Be + Past Participle

Present passive: am / is / are + past participle

Past passive: was / were + past participle

Now, check the following table with some examples and structures in Present and Past tense.

Form	Structure	Example
Present Passive: Affirmative	am / is / are + V-ed/PP	<i>The button is clicked by the user.</i>
Present Passive: Negative	am / is / are + not + V-ed/PP	<i>The code is not executed.</i>
Past Passive: Affirmative	was / were + V-ed/PP	<i>The script was loaded by the browser.</i>
Past Passive: Negative	was / were + not + V-ed/PP	<i>The error was not found</i>

Passive voice is used to change the focus of the sentence.

My bike was stolen. (passive – focus on my bike)

Someone stole my bike. (active – focus on someone)

We often use the passive:



1. When we prefer not to mention who or what does the action (for example, it's not known, it's obvious or we don't want to say).
- 2 So that we can start a sentence with the most important or most logical information.
3. In more formal or scientific writing.

📌 Key Notes:

You can use 'BY' to show the person or thing that performed the action.

- The photos are taken **by** the photographer.
- The photos were taken **by** my mother.

PRACTICE SECTION

Pay attention to the following transitions from Active to Passive Voice. Then, solve the activities.

Transform active sentences using transitive verbs. Covers the 'be + past participle' formula, agent identification with 'by', and advanced nuances.

The Core Passive Formula

ACTIVE   The hunter killed the lion.	ACTIVE SENTENCE   The hunter killed the lion.	be + past participle   The lion was killed by the hunter.	PASSIVE  The lion was killed by the hunter.
--	---	---	--

ACTIVE   The hunter killed the lion.	PASSIVE   The lion was killed by the hunter.	 >  Someone has cleaned the windows.	 >  The windows have been cleaned .	Subject-Object Shift  >  I gave him a book. He was given a book.	OBJECT 	BECOMES SUBJECT 
--	---	---	---	---	--	---

(Active Sentence) (Passive Sentence)

AGENT
By
Use "By" to show the person or thing performing the action. (e.g., by the hunter).

1. Read this short extract about JAVASCRIPT. Identify Active and Passive structures.

UNDERSTANDING PROGRAMMING CONCEPTS JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript, which was created by Brendan Eich in 10 days, is used to make websites interactive. Millions of lines of code are written by developers. When a user clicks on a button, an event is triggered. This function might change on text or on screen

New features are constantly being added. Developers have used Java for years and students are still learning it at university.

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

3. Choose the correct form (A or B) for these sentences. Only one option is correct.

1. The code _____ when the page loads.

- a) runs
- b) is run

2. The button _____ by the user yesterday.

- a) clicked
- b) was clicked

3. The browser _____ the new message now.

- a) shows
- b) is shown

4. The error _____ in the test last night.

- a) was not found
- b) did not find

5. The developer _____ the script every morning.

- a) loads
- b) is loaded

6. The images _____ on the screen because of a bug.

- a) are not shown
- b) do not show



4. Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.

1. The developer **loads** the script.

→ _____

2. The browser **shows** the message.

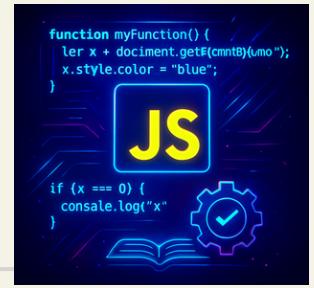
→ _____

3. The user **didn't click** the button.

→ _____

(in negative passive)

PRACTICE SECTION



This is a JavaScript standard process.

- 5. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use Present simple or Past simple in the Passive Voice.**

When a web page _____ (load) in a browser, script tags within the HTML document _____ (parse). It is at this point that the JavaScript file _____ (reference).

The browser's JavaScript engine _____ (then/ engage) The file's contents _____ (retrieve) from the server – or from a local cache, if it _____ (previously/ download).

- 6. Now, look at these sentences and complete with Active or Passive Voice.**

1. The programmer(declare) a new variable.
2. JavaScript(update) the website content.
3. The website content(update) by JavaScript.
4. The server.....(send) the data to the user.
- 5..The QA team.....(find)a bug in the script
6. The total price.....(calculate) by the function.
7. The online form.....(submit) by the user.



04

Written Production



In this section, we'll guide you through the process of writing. First, we'll introduce you to a short model you can use for a technical explanation on explaining security protocols working with JavaScript. You will use, connectors, passive voice and vocabulary learned through the units.

STEP 1: Read the Model

1. Read the following text.

“How My Website Works with JavaScript”



First, my webpage is loaded by the browser. Then, the main JavaScript file is loaded and a function is executed to prepare the page. When the user clicks a button, an event is triggered and the content is updated. Sometimes a message is shown or hidden to create interaction.

Basic security protocols are also used on the website. For example, information is sent through a secure HTTPS connection, and some data is checked by the browser before it is used. JavaScript is not allowed to access private files, so the content is protected and only safe actions are executed.

If there is a small error in the code, the action is not completed and the problem is found in the Console. Finally, when everything is fixed, the page is used normally by visitors.



VOCABULARY BANK:

functions – events – content – script – interaction –
features – HTTPS – browser – secure connection –
private files – error – Console

Verbs:

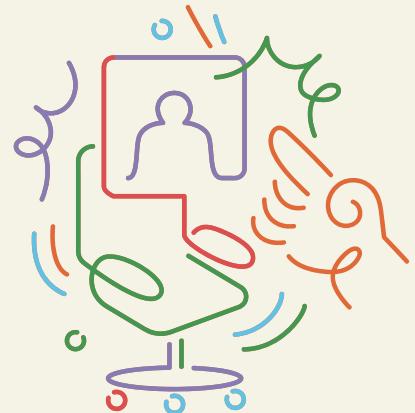
load – execute – update – trigger – show – hide –
protect – check – complete

Step 2: Use the Prompts

3. Read the following questions. Then, complete the answers with the prompts.

Questions

1. What happens first when the webpage loads?
2. What function is executed to prepare the page?
3. What event is triggered when the user interacts?
4. What content is shown or hidden?
5. What security action protects the webpage?
6. What happens if there is an error in the code?



► Answer 1:

"First, my webpage is _____ by the browser, and the main content is _____."

► Answer 2:

"A function called _____ is executed to _____ (**prepare/update/load**) the page."

► Answer 3:

"When the user _____ (**clicks, hovers, scrolls**), an event is _____ and the page _____."

► Answer 4:

"The _____ (**message/image/button**) is _____ (**shown/hidden**) to create interaction."

► Answer 5:

"Information is _____ (**sent/checked/protected**) through _____ (**HTTPS/a browser check**), so private data is not _____."

► Answer 6:

"If there is an error, the action is not _____ and the problem is _____ in the Console."

Step 3: Write your own explanation



4. Write a short text explaining how **your own website works with JavaScript**.

A large sheet of lined paper with horizontal ruling lines. The paper is set against a background of light blue and white clouds. The bottom edge of the paper has a decorative scalloped pattern.

REMEMBER TO:

Tip !

- Use Passive Voice to focus on the action.
- Use Active Voice to focus on who does the action.
- Check the structure of the text and include sequence connectors (First, Then, When, Finally...)
- JavaScript vocabulary
- 1-2 short references to security protocols (HTTPS, browser checks, restricted access)
- Keep it simple and clear
- Write at least 100 words

05

Speaking Production



In this section, we are going to practice speaking, using passive voice , connectors and vocabulary from the module to describe basic processes of a web page using JavaScript

ORAL PRESENTATION - Pairwork

1. Work in pairs

You are going to describe a short piece of code and describe how you wrote it.

 You can organize your presentation using the following steps

1- How JavaScript Works - Your Work in progress

First, when the code is **started**, is the information **read** by the computer?

Next, when a button is **clicked**, is a function **opened**?

Finally, is the answer **shown** on the screen?

What is written on your screen today?

What was changed in the code last week?



2-Explain the Interaction

Student A: "Let's test the website. First, is the button clicked?" Student B: "Yes, it is clicked."

Then, is a function started?"

3-Mention the Variables

Student A: First, is the variable created?" Student B: "Yes, it is created. I call it myName."

4-Mention the Functions

Student A: "I want to change my profile picture. First, is a function needed for this?"

Student B: "Yes! Then, when the photo is selected, the function is started."

Student A: "Next, is the photo uploaded to the server?" Student B: "Yes. And finally, the new photo is displayed on your page."



 Try to use different verb tenses.. You can invent some answers!

Useful Phrases to describe task

- The button is clicked and you continue...
- The code isn't written correctly because...
- The script is uploaded by...

Passive Voice

- is + past participle
- was + past participle

Connectors

- First
- Then
- When
- Next
- After that
- Finally

Useful Vocabulary

- HTML / CSS / JavaScript /
- Website / code / app
- Design / project
- variable/ function/ interaction
- show
- trigger
- run
- load

Final Assessment:

Record your practice session and submit it for feedback.

Speaking Assessment Checklist – (Part II)

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Needs Improvement	Try Again
Use of Tenses and connectors (Passive Voice: Present, Past)	Correct and appropriate use of all three tenses	Minor errors but mostly correct	Tenses used incorrectly or not varied	No correct use of tenses
Vocabulary for JavaScript	Rich vocabulary, uses expressions from the chart	Some appropriate vocabulary used	Limited vocabulary, repetitive	Vocabulary unrelated to topic
Pronunciation	Clear, easy to understand	Mostly clear, few errors	Some words hard to understand	Very unclear pronunciation
Fluency	Speaks smoothly and confidently	Occasional pauses	Frequent pauses or hesitations	Mostly silent or reading
Interaction in Pairs/Groups	Natural conversation, asks and answers	Some interaction, basic dialogue	Minimal interaction	No interaction or collaboration

Self assessment checklist:

- I used Passive Voice (Present and Past) to describe processes
- I used connectors to talk about steps you follow
- I used at least 4 JavaScript phrases or words.
- I spoke clearly and listened to my partner.



Bibliography & Web Resources

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