Part 1

1. Describe the history of the Internet and WWW
2. Cameron Chapman from Six Revisions explains how the history of the internet evolved from 1969 to 2009. Chapman clarifies how, “On the October 29, 1969, computers at Stanford and UCLA connected for the first time” (Chapman, 2009) . He goes on to explain the major mile stones that we faced in order to bring technology to where it is today. His analysis confirms that “Email was first developed in 1971 by Ray Tomlinson and by 1987, there were nearly 30,000 hosts on the Internet” (Chapman, 2009). He also explains how “in 1990, the code for the World Wide Web was written by Tim Berners-Lee, based on his proposal from the year before, along with the standards for HTML, HTTP, and URLs and that in 1991 the first web page was created” (Chapman, 2009). Then by 1998 Google was in full action (Chapman, 2009)! He also describes how from 2003 until now many social networks were launched such as Myspace in 2003, Facebook in 2004, YouTube in 2005, Twitter in 2006, and the IPhone and Mobile web in 2007 (Chapman, 2009). Since Chapman wrote this article technology has continued to progress rapidly creating the cloud, tablets, smart watches, smart TVs and thousands of apps. The world we live in now is dependent on technology and is being used to perform everyday tasks by people of all ages. Smart devices have become part of our everyday live and most people can’t even function without their devices.
3. Describe and compare the accomplishments of Tim Berners-Lee and Ted Nelson. How might the Internet look today if we didn’t have these accomplishments?

According to the Lecture, “Tim Berners-Lee created the first version of HTML in 1989 and he is considered the inventor of the world wide web” (University, 2016). However, LivingInternet.com explains that, “Ted Nelson invented hypertext, the concept behind links on the web, influencing several developers of the Internet, most notably Tim Berners-Lee” (Ted Nelson Discovers HyperText, 2015). Based off this information I have reason to believe that Ted Nelson came up with the idea and Tim Berners then developed the idea. Both Tim and Ted had made huge contributions to the digital age of technology. Without them coming up with the ideas and creating the web, we would not be as advanced in technology as we are today.

1. Describe the process of obtaining a domain name and web site. What options are there for control panels to manage your account, technical support and training options? Describe the account options and features, fees and privacy policy. Why do you think so many people go to GoDaddy when there are so many alternative choices? Do not simply copy the list of features! Don’t forget to cite all resources in APA format.

The process of obtaining a domain name and web site is actually quite simple. There are many websites to choose from that will allow you to buy a domain and create a website. You go to a website such as GoDaddy.com or Wix.com and buy a domain name that isn’t already taken, then you are off and running creating and managing your own website. I like Wix because it allows you to create the website and use it without having to purchase the domain first but still gives you the option to purchase the domain. I think many people use GoDaddy because they are the most well-known and advertised, the rates are cheap, and they provide 24/7 technical support and security monitoring. According to GoDaddy.com, “You can get a domain name for $2.99 a month with a 2 year registration or you can get a free domain when you order website builder for as low as $1.00/month” (GoDaddy, 2016). The GoDaddy website offers great account management tools such as account information, billings and renewals, and customer support (GoDaddy, 2016). I think people go to GoDaddy instead of the other choices out there because they are well known, spend a lot of money on advertisements and provide great customer support.

1. Describe the problems which resulted from the browser wars and mobile devices.

The problems that resulted from the browser wars is that many browsers were created around the same time and are all fighting for shares. Because there are so many browser options, it takes business away from the top browsers. Although most browsers are somewhat alike with their features, many people use several different browsers throughout the day. Using different browsers on your laptop, phone, and tablets can cause problems in consistency. I have learned in this class already that html code will show up slightly different in each browser so it is actually helpful to view the code in several different browsers to make sure you are achieving consistency. The main browsers today are Google chrome, Internet explorer, Firefox, Opera, and the new Microsoft edge. If you have an Apple product, then the web browser will remain Safari. I have so many browsers in my computer that I am also guilty of using several different browsers in a day. The problem is that some people have an Apple cell phone but a Microsoft computer or vice versa and have to switch browsers throughout the day.

1. What are the 2 most popular browsers? What are the two most popular browsers for mobile devices?

According to the lecture, the 2 most popular browsers are, “Internet Explorer with 43% usage and Firefox with 28% usage” (University, 2016). The most popular browsers for mobile devices really depends on the model of the device and the person uses it. I think that Safari and Google Chrome would be the most popular browsers for newer cell phones. People with older models may still use Internet Explorer. Steven Vaughan-Nichols from ZDNet explains how, “by the United States' government's count, Chrome is the most popular web browser followed by Internet Explorer and then Safari. Yes, Safari, not Firefox” (Vaughan-Nichols, 2015). The data for the 2 most popular browsers contradict themselves so I would say that it depends on the situation, person, and software.

1. Read the article on Responsive Web Design by Ethan Marcotte (2010) at http://alistapart.com/article/responsive-web-design. What is the logic used to create a responsive web design? Explain what a Media Query is and how it’s used in a web site.

Ethan Marcotte explains in the article on Responsive Web Design that, “Fluid grids, flexible images, and media queries are the three technical ingredients for responsive web design, but it also requires a different way of thinking” (Marcotte, 2010). Wikipedia describes Media Query as, “a CSS3 module allowing content rendering to adapt to conditions such as screen resolution (e.g. smartphone screen vs. computer screen). It became a W3C recommended standard in June 2012, and is a cornerstone technology of Responsive web design” (Media queries, 2016). I also found on the internet that, “A media query is a logical expression that is either true or false. A media query is true if the media type of the media query matches the media type of the device where the user agent is running and all expressions in the media query are true” (Bos, 2011).

1. Describe the basic structure of a web page

The basic structure of a web page should like similar to this-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<title>Title Page</title>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

* 1. Compare the DocTypes for HTML 4 and HTML 5 and XHTML. (Hint: Review: W3. Recommended list of Doctype declarations. <http://www.w3.org/QA/2002/04/valid-dtd-list.html>)

The DocTypes for HTML4, HTML5 and XHTML have slight differences. I am new to HTML so I will not have the bad habits from HTML4 when I am learning HTML5. There are three DocTypes for HTML 4, one DocType for XHTML and one DocType for HTML5.

According to W3 the three different Doctypes for HTML 4 are, “Strict-

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"

"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">

Transitional-

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"

"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">

And Frameset-

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"

"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">” (Gerald, 2011).

W3 explains the DocType for XHTML as “<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">” (Gerald, 2011).

* 1. What is the DocType for HTML 5?

“The DocType of HTML5 is <!DOCTYPE html> and it defines the document type to be html” (Gerald, 2011).

* 1. What is the **root** tag that appears on all web pages?

Mozilla developer Network is a great resource where I found that “The HTML <html> element (or HTML root element) represents the root of an HTML document. All other elements must be descendants of this element” (Network, 2015).

* 1. Describe the 2 main parts to the web page and the tags used to identify each part.

The head and the body are the 2 main parts of a web page. The head includes metadata tags such as <title>Example</title>. The head tells the computer how to display the contents and sets up the template. The body stores all the contents and what will actually appear on the page. The body uses several tags such as <tr></tr>, <h1></h1>, <p></p>, and <a></a> (Freeman, 2011).

1. **Identify tags and attributes in HTML 5**Tags that are ‘new’ to HTML 5 (<http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>). Below is a list of the tags and the attributes that are useful to review as you will use these the most including **meta, comment, link, div, span, p, br, ul, li, a**.
2. !DocType- the document type
3. Html- container for an HTML document
4. Head- Container for the first code to be interpreted by the browser
5. Title- the document title
6. Link- A resource reference(for example, CSS)
7. Meta- Container for meta information
8. Comment-
9. Style- Container for a style definition
10. Script- Container for script for CSS, JavaScript, or another recognized script
11. Body- beginning a body element
12. Heading- Denotes a heading region
13. Footer- Denotes a footer region
14. Div- “a generic element that doesn’t have any predefined semantic significance” (Freeman, 2011).
15. Span- Inline section in a document
16. H1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6- Text header 1 to header 6
17. P- a paragraph block
18. BR- a single line break
19. HR- horizontal rule(line)
20. Nav- “Denotes a heading region” (Freeman, 2011).
21. UL and LI- UL is an unorder list(a bullet list) and LI is a list item indicator
22. Strong- strong text that looks like bold

\* Additional reference: HTML Syntax. <http://www.w3.org/TR/html-markup/syntax.html>

* 1. Compare the **P** and **BR** tags. Does it matter which one you use?

The P tag is a paragraph block and the BR tag is a single line break. According to The Definitive guide to HTML5, “the br element introduces a line break and it may be used only when lines breaks are part of the content. You must not use the br element to create paragraphs or other grouping of content and we use the P tag for that” (Freeman, 2011). Yes, it does matter which one you use and they are not used interchangeably. The text describes how “The p element represents a paragraph. Every time you use the P element it starts a new paragraph” (Freeman, 2011).

* 1. Compare the **DIV** and **SPAN** tags. Does it matter which one you use?

Freeman clarifies how “the div element doesn’t have a specific meaning. You use it to create structure and give meaning to content when the other HTML elements are insufficient. You add this meaning by applying the global attributes typically the class or id attributes” (Freeman, 2011). The text explains the SPAN tag as “an element that has no meaning in its own right. You use it to apply one of the global attributes to a region of content” (Freeman, 2011). Freeman also suggests that “you should only use the div element as a last resort and that new HTML5 elements such as article and section could be used instead” (Freeman, 2011). It does matter which one you use because SPAN is used for Inline sections and smaller blocks of code and DIV is used for larger blocks of code.

1. **Compare HTML and XHTML versions**   
     
   Read about the differences in syntax between HTML 4, XHTML (<http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_xhtml.asp>) and HTML 5 (<http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_intro.asp>).

* 1. **List 4 rules** from XHTML on how to properly format web page code that still apply with HTML 5.

According to the Lecture from Unit 1-

1. “Nodes must be nested correctly in the correct Nesting order” (University, 2016).

2. “All tags must have a beginning and closing tags” (University, 2016).

3. “Elements without closing nodes can be closed using a forward slash in the opening tag which are known as void elements in HTML5” (University, 2016).

4. “Quoted attribute values and attributes must be in double quotes” (University, 2016).

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Part 2-

Use HTML to create a web page

Use Validation tools to verify HTML code





