1. Circuit Switched Network is a method of switching to create a communication path between sender and receiver. However, Packet Switched Network is a wireless connection where sender’s message is broken down into group and gather back together when it reach receiver.
2. 3 core web technologies created by Tim Berners-Lee are HTML,CSS,Javascript.

* HTML: stands for “Hypertext Markup Language” It is a standard markup language used web pages layout.
* CSS: stands for “Cascading Style Sheet” A language used to style the webpage
* Javascript: It is a scripting language used to make a web pages more interactive and dynamic.

1. ARPNET stands for “ Advanced Research Projects Agency Network ” It is a first public packet-switched computer network. The initial purpose is to enable users to send small group of data on different paths to the destination.
2. HTML: stands for “Hypertext Markup Language”
3. <img src=“link to jpg/png”>
4. <a href=”link” target=”\_blank”></a>
5. <ul style=“list-style-type:square”>
6. Contains alt tag <img alt= “text”>
7. – Margin: control the spacing between edges of webpages and the element

* Padding: control the area around the elements

1. The page title is <title></title> tag
2. - <td> : a cells in the table

* <tr>: a tag used to build a table row

1. - &lt : less than

* &gt : greater than

1. Anchor tag <a> used to create a hyperlink on the webpages
2. Open tag always begin on every new section of the page content. For example,

<h1> Hello </h1>

<h2> Hi </h2>

<h3> :3 <h3>

<p> 1 </p>

In between the open tag, there is content inside and ends with close tag.

1. <div> tag is used to determine a division or a section in the HTML page

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| .html | .css |
| <p class=”content”> hi </p> | p.content{ font-color: blue; } |

Class attributes is used to determine one or more class names in HTML elements

1. - You can add CSS to HTML without creating CSS file by using <style><style>

* The other way is to link HTML with CSS file by using <link rel=”stylesheet” href=”filename.css”>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pseudo element used to style a certain elements in HTML | Pseudo selector used to select element with specific attribute |
| ::after insert something after content of each tag ( p::after )  ::first-letter select the first letter of each <p> element ( P::first-letter> ) | :active select the active link ( a:active )  :link select the unvisited link ( a:link) |

1. The function of the alpha channel is used to set the opacity of the color.
2. Overflow properties allows users to control the overflow of an element.

- Overflow visible: the content will render outside the element and could overlap with other elements on the page.

* Overflow hidden: the content will remain hidden from rendering outside from the element’s box
* Overflow scroll: the content remains hidden but there is a scroll bar to enable user to see the hidden part.
* Overflow Auto: the content allow user to scroll the only one content overflow and the other content fits in the element
* Overflow-x: enable user to scroll horizontally
* Overflow-y: enable user to scroll vertically
* Overflow-x and Overflow-y: enable user to scroll both vertically and horizontally.
* Overflow wrap: one of the overflow properties that used to specify the case which browser can break a line of text into multiple lines.
* Overflow-clip: enable user to cut the inline content. User will not be able to see the content above the edge where it was cut
* Overflow-Ellipsis: enable user to cut the inline content that overflows the element