# Review Questions

## Week 1

1. Who are the major people involved in invention of internet, web, email?
   1. 1962 Licklider of MIT ; Proposed the idea of a network of computer that could talk to each other
   2. 1971 Ray Tomlinson Develops Email ; Came up with @ symbol to tell the difference between person and location in an email address
   3. 1971 Vincent Cerf unifies lots of mini networks like ARPANet
      1. Developed transmission control protocol to help computers talk to each other
   4. 1991 Tim Berners-Lee introduced the World Wide Web
2. What is an HTTP request?
   1. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)
   2. Browser sends an HTTP request to the server named in the URL and asks for a specific file
3. How does a web page get routed to a user?
4. Type in a URL or click a link in the browser
5. The browser sends an HTTP request
6. The server looks for or assembles the file and responds with an HTTP response
7. The browser parses the document. If it has images, style sheets, and scripts, the browser contacts the server again for each resource
8. The page is assembled in the browser window
9. Explain what a DNS server does?
   1. DNS (Domain Name System)
   2. Matching the text domain names to their respective numeric IP addresses (Translate domain to IP)
10. What is an IP address and what is it used for?
    1. Internet Protocol
       1. Every computer and device connected to the internet is assigned a unique numeric IP address
11. What is a protocol? Why are the different protocols and what is the difference?
    1. Standardized methods for transferring data or documents over a network
       1. HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)
       2. IP (Internet Protocol)
       3. HTTPS (The Secure Web Protocol)
       4. FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
12. What's the difference between a top level domain and a sub-domain?
    1. Subdomain : more than one website at a domain
       1. “**development**.example.com”
    2. Top level domain
       1. .com, .net , .edu
13. Explain the difference between the internet and the web.
    1. Internet : international network of connected computers ; cooperative effort governed by a system of standards and rules
       1. Email (POP3/IMPA/SMTP)
       2. File transfer (FTP)
       3. Secure Shell (SSH)
    2. Web: (World Wide Web/ www) one of the ways information can be shared over the internet; subset of the internet, one of many ways information can be transferred over networked computers
       1. Unique that it allows documents to be linked to one another via hypertext links
14. What web languages are we learning in this class?
    1. HTML, CSS, and JavaScript
15. What is the significance of W3C and what purpose does it serve?
    1. World Wide Web Consortium
    2. Organization that oversees the development of web technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript
    3. Found in 1994 by Tim Berners-Lee at MIT
    4. Beginning : W3C concerned itself mainly with the HTTP protocol and the development of HTML
    5. Now : W3C is laying a foundation for the future of the web by developing dozens of technologies and protocols that must work together in a solid infrastructure
16. What is the syntax to show that a tag is a closing tag?
    1. </>

## Week 2

1. What must be declared in the first line of all HTML documents?
   1. Document Type Declaration (DOCTYPE declaration)

* Which HTML specification to use to interpret the document.

1. What is metadata? Give an example of a tag that uses metadata.
   1. Information about document; author, keywords, publishing status, and a description that can be used by search engines

<meta charset = “utf-8”>

1. What is the difference between a HEAD and BODY tag?
   1. Head: contains elements that pertain to the document that are not rendered as part of the content, such as its title, style sheets, scripts, and metadata
      1. mandatory title element; every document must contain a descriptive title
   2. Body: contains everything that we want to show up in the browser window
2. What is the difference between a tag and an element?
   1. Tag : consists of the element name within angle brackets (<>)
   2. Element : consists of both the content and its markup (the start and end tags)
   3. HTML Tags: HTML tag starts with < and ends with >
   4. HTML elements: whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements

테이블이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

1. What is the purpose of DOCTYPE?
   1. Information to the browser about what document type to expect
2. List one of the recommended use case of the H1 tag?
   1. Page Title
3. Give an example of a nested tag.
   1. Nested : elements can contain other elements

<html>

<body>

</body>

</html>

1. What is the difference between block and inline?
   1. Block : <p>, <div> , <li> , <ol>

* A block-level element always starts on a new line
* A block level element always takes up the full width available (Stretches out to the left and right as far as it can)
* A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not
  1. Inline: <span></span> , <a>, <strong> , <br> ,
* An inline element does not start on a new line
* Inline element only takes up as much width as necessary

1. What is a void tag? What are some examples of void tags?
   1. HTML tags that are self-closing ;empty element

* <br>

1. What is a character escape?
   1. Piece of text (“String”) that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;)

* &infin;

1. What are the different types of lists and how can you tell the difference by looking at the code?
   1. Unordered <ul> <li></li> </ul>

* Item One
* Item Two
  1. Ordered <ol><li></li></ol>
     1. Item one
     2. Item two
  2. Definition <dl> <dt></dt> <dd></dd> </dl>

Item one Title

Item One Description

## Week 3

1. What is fair use?
   1. Legal doctrine that promotes freedom of expression by permitting the unlicensed use of copyright-protected works in certain circumstances
2. What are some examples of text that cannot be copywritten?
   1. Ideas, methods, or systems; scientific or technical methods, business operations or procedures ,formulas
   2. Commonly known information ; standard calendars, height, and weight charts
   3. Names, titles, short phrases, or expressions
   4. Fashion
3. What is transformation? What is an example of changing intellectual property that doesn't satisfy the transformation definition?
   1. Type of fair use that builds on a copyrighted work in a different manner or for a different purpose from the original ,and dose not infringe its holder’s copyright
   2. Add something new, with a further purpose or different character, and do not substitute for the original use of the work
4. What is an HTML attribute and what is an example of an attribute?
   1. Attribute : instructions that clarify or modify an element

* Always specified in the start tag
* Provide additional information about elements
* All HTML elements can have attributes
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like name = ‘value’

A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generatedFor the img element , src (source) attribute is required and specifies the location (URL) of the image file

1. What is the difference between a relative link and an external link?
   1. External link : page outside of the server or site (page on the web)
      1. Provide absolute URL, beginning with http://
   2. Relative link : refer to page based on the current page’s relative location
2. Why is the 'alt' attribute important in an image tag?
   1. A text equivalent for non-text elements shall be provided via the ‘alt’ attribute or in element content
   2. src = provides the name of the image file should be inserted
   3. alt = provides text that should be displayed if the image is not available
3. What is the attribute href used for?
   1. href (hypertext reference) attribute provides the address of the page or resource (URL) to the browser (could point to web resources like img, video, audio files)
      1. URL must always appear in quotation marks
4. What does the notations ../ do? Give an example of how it should be used.
   1. Linking to the higher directory; **In Directory Above (parent folder)**

<a href = “../about.htm”> About Us</a>

1. What does the src attribute do? What element is it associated with?
   1. Src = specifies image location

<img src = “images/photo.jpg” alt= “my photo”>

1. What does the iframe tag do?
   1. Inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document
   2. Title attribute describes the content of the iframe and should always be used

<iframe src = “https://www.w3schools.com” title = “W3Schools Free Online”></iframe>

## Week 4

1. What are tables used for?
   1. Arrangement of data in rows and columns gives readers an instant understanding of the relationships between data cells and their respective header labels
2. What is the difference between the td and th tags?
   1. <td></td> ; one cell in a table ; table cell data
   2. <th></th>; header in a table ; table header

<table>

<tr>

<th>Menu Item</th>

<th>Calories</th>

</tr>

</table>

1. What does the method attribute do? What does the action attribute do?
   1. Action attribute : provides the location (URL) of the application or script that will be used to process the form

<form action = “/mailinglist.php” method = “POST” > … </form>

* 1. Method attribute : how the information should be sent to the server

1. What is the difference between get and post? ; two methods for sending encoded data to the server
   1. Get: sends the form data across the url
   2. Post : sends the form data on a special header with the http request
2. Why do we need the label element? What does the for attribute do inside the label element? ; attaches information to form controls
   1. Label: associates descriptive text with its respective form field
      1. Implicit association : nests the control and its description within a label element
      2. Explicit association : matches the label with the control’s id reference
   2. For attribute says which control the label is for.
      1. Control is not directly next to its descriptive text in the source
      2. Keeping the label and control as two distinct elements, aligning them with style sheets
3. What form element would you use to allow someone to type paragraphs of text?
   1. Text area
4. What form element would you use if you wanted to force someone to type one of three options? Is there another form element that works just as well?
   1. Select box
   2. Input with type checkbox