**Web Design Review 1 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TAG** | | | | | | | **FUNCTION** | |
| <!DOC TYPE html> | | | | | | | The document declaration. | |
| <html>……………….</html> | | | | | | | Encloses all the code for a web page. | |
| <head>……………….</head> | | | | | | | Identification information about the web page. | |
|  | <meta charset=”utf-8” /> | | | | | | Character encoding. | |
|  | <title>…….</title> | | | | | | Text that appears in the title bar or tab of the web browser. | |
| <body>……………….</body> | | | | | | | Contains the contents seen in the main window of the web browser. | |
| <strong>…</strong> | | | | | | | Darkened or bolded text, defines text as important. | |
| <em>…</em> | | | | | | | Italicized text, defines text as emphasized. | |
| <u>…</u> | | | | | | | Underlined text, defines text as a special type. | |
| <p>…</p> | | | | | | | Paragraph text. | |
| <h#>…</h#> | | | | | | | Heading text (# indicates the size of the text). | |
|  | | | | 1 | | | Largest Heading Text | |
|  | | | | 2 | | |  | |
|  | | | | 3 | | |
|  | | | | 4 | | |
|  | | | | 5 | | |
|  | | | | 6 | | | Smallest Heading Text | |
| <ol>…</ol> | | | | | | | An ordered list, the order of items matters. | |
| <ul>…</ul> | | | | | | | An unordered list, the order items doesn’t matter. | |
| <li>…</li> | | | | | | | Items that are part of an ordered or unordered list. | |
| <hr /> | | | | | | | A horizontal rule or line. | |
| <br /> | | | | | | | Moves the text down one line. | |
| <a id=“?”>…………...</a> | | | | | | An internal link used identify a position on the current page. | | |
| <a href=“#?”>…………..</a> | | | | | | The link to move to the named location on the same page. | | |
| <a href=“http://?”>…</a> | | | | | | The link to open and view an external website. | | |
|  | | | target=”\_blank” | | | Tells the web browser to open the external link in a new tab, leaving the original website open. | | |
| <a href=“mailto:?@?”>…</a> | | | | | | The link to open e-mail and send a message to the listed address. | | |
| <img … /> | | | | | The location of a graphic on the page. | | | |
| src=“?” | | | | | The filename of the graphic. | | | |
|  | | | | | *The folder details must be included if the graphic is NOT located in the same location as the web page file.* | | | |
| height=“?” | | | | | The vertical measurement of the graphic in pixels. | | | |
| width=“?” | | | | | The horizontal measurement of the graphic in pixels. | | | |
|  | | | | | *height and width must keep their size relationship so the graphic doesn’t become distorted.* | | | |
| alt=“?” | | | | | The text assigned to appear with a graphic. | | | |
|  | | | | | *Used to identify the graphic if it doesn’t display properly or to let help the visually impaired know what is being displayed.* | | | |
| <table>………..</table> | | | | | | | | Encloses all of the tags used in the table. |
|  | | align=“?” | | | | | | Options include:  Left / Center / Right |
|  | | border=“#” | | | | | | Line thickness of the edges of the cells. |
|  | | cellpadding=“#” | | | | | | Spacing inside each cell. |
|  | | cellspacing=“#” | | | | | | Spacing between the cells |
|  | | width=“#%” | | | | | | The amount of screen the table will occupy. |
| <!ROW #> | | | | | | | | A comment used to keep track of row locations. |
| <tr>…….</tr> | | | | | | | | The tags for a row, must contain enough header and/or data tags to fill all cells. |
| <th>…..</th> | | | | | | | | A heading cell. |
|  | | colspan=“#” | | | | | | Sets the number of columns that a merge will combine. |
|  | | rowspan=“#” | | | | | | Sets the number of rows that a merge will combine. |
|  | | style=“…” | | | | | | Can be used to change the way tag information is displayed. |
| <td>…..</td> | | | | | | | | A heading cell. |
|  | | colspan=“#” | | | | | | Sets the number of columns that a merge will combine. |
|  | | rowspan=“#” | | | | | | Sets the number of rows that a merge will combine. |
|  | | style=“…” | | | | | | Can be used to change the way tag information is displayed. |

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| **ATTRIBUTE** | **PURPOSE** |
| **Background** | Changes the default color of white. |
| background-color: ? | Options include:  16 predefined colors and Hexadecimal colors |
| **Color** | Changes the default color of black. |
| color: ? | Options include:  16 predefined colors and Hexadecimal colors |
| **Height** | Changes the vertical size. |
| height: ? | Options include:  Point (pt) / Pixels (px) / Ems (em) |
|  |  |
| **Fonts** | Changes the default. |
| font-family: ? | Options include:  Any font with Properly spelling |
| **Text** | Changes the default of left. |
| text-align: ? | Options include:  Left / Center / Right |

| **ABBREVIATION** | **TERM** |
| --- | --- |
| AUP | Acceptable Use Policy |
| CSS | Cascading Style Sheet |
| DNS | Domain Name Server |
| FTP | File Transfer Protocol |
| HTML | Hypertext Markup Language |
| HTTP | Hypertext Transport Protocol |
| ISP | Internet Service Provider |
| PDF | Portable Document Format |
| URL | Uniform Resource Locator |
| www | World Wide Web |
| WYSIWYG | What You See Is What You Get |

| **TERM** | **DEFINITION** |
| --- | --- |
| Acceptable Use Policy | Used by organizations, such as schools and businesses, to regulate their computers and Internet use. |
| Accessibility | The practice of making web pages usable for all people, including those with disabilities. |
| Address | A unique code or series of letters, numbers or symbols telling the software where to go (E-mail, IP, or Web). |
| Alignment | The arrangement of text and/or graphics in relation to the margin. |
| Alternate | Used to identify the graphic if it doesn’t display properly, helps the visually impaired know what is being displayed. |
| Application Software | Programs used to perform different tasks, such as web browsing, word processing, spreadsheets, and web page editing. |
| Attribute | Additional coding contained in tag that give the web browser more display information. |
| Authentication | A security measure for checking a user’s identity, usually done through the use of a username and password. |
| Bandwidth | The range of transmission frequencies that a network can use; use to measure the amount of time it takes for a web page to fully load. |
| Banner | An image that appears at the top of every page on a website. |
| Bitmap Graphic | A collection of pixels that form an image, using a complex range of colors and shading. |
| Blog | A site where users can post regular entries of commentary, events, or other items. |
| Broken Link | Hyperlinks that’s don’t work because the intended file for the link cannot be found. |
| Button | A graphic element that a user can click on to do something, like download a program or go to another web page. |
| Byte | The basic unit of measurement for computer storage. |
| Cache | The storage of a web page’s elements in the computer’s memory |
| Cascading Style Sheet | Used to control a web site’s text color, background colors, borders, spacing, headers, links, and positioning of elements. |
| Case Sensitive | When words typed in uppercase letters do not have the same meaning as the same word in lowercase letters (i.e. passwords). |
| Client | A remote computer connected to a network; software that allows a remote computer to communicate with the server. |
| CMYK | Colors expressed with ink that are combined for printing processes. |
| Commercial Software | Software, copyrighted by the owner, distributed to the public for profit, must be bought by a user. |
| Compression | The process of making data smaller so it takes up less file space and may be transmitted in less time. |
| Computer | An electronic device designed to accept data, perform calculations, and display results. |
| Contrast | The difference between two or more elements (alignment, color, spacing, size) on a page. |
| Cookie | A text file, saved to the computer that identifies users and customizes web pages |
| Copyrights | Laws that give an owner rights to reproduce publish and sell creative works. |
| Crop | The removal of parts of an object from an image to create a more pleasing final version. |
| Data | The individual bits of information saved in a computer. |
| Default | A value, action, or setting that a computer or application software assumes. |
| Domain Name | A unique name for each computer. |
| Domain Name Server | An Internet server used to transfer domain names into IP Addresses. |
| E-Mail | Used to send and receive messages and electronic files. |
| Export | To save data (picture or text) in a different file format from the original application so it can be easily used in other applications. |
| File Transfer Protocol | A protocol that provides a standardized method for downloading and uploading files. |
| Focal Point | The position on the web page where the eye is drawn to. |
| Folder | The container used to organize files. |
| Freeware | Software that can be downloaded, copied and used without a cost. |
| Gradient | Two or more colors that blend together. |
| Graphics | Clip art, charts, diagrams, and photographs that highlight or enhance a topic. |
| Hard Drive | The major storage device inside your computer. |
| Hardware | The physical (touchable) components of the computer. |
| Hexadecimal | Colors expressed with six digits that represent the amount of red, green, and blue in the color mix. |
| Home Page | The first web page displayed when visiting a website. |
| Host | A computer that stores and sends requested web pages and other files. |
| Hot Spot | An area of text or graphics that contains a hyperlink. |
| Hyperlinks | Elements allowing the user to open related web pages by clicking the mouse. |
| Hypertext Markup Language | A standardized coding system for creating the structure of a web page. |
| Hypertext Transport Protocol | A protocol used to request and transmit files especially web page components. |
| Import | To bring data (picture or text) created in one application format into other application formats. |
| Instant Messaging | Used to communicate with real time text-based contact. |
| Internet | A world-wide network of computers that is not controlled by any one organization. |
| Internet Service Provider | A business that allows a customer to use their personal computer to access the Internet through its network. |
| IP Addresses | A unique numeric identifier for each computer on a network using TCP/IP. |
| Java Script | A web scripting code that interacts with HTML to create dynamic content, such as rollovers and interactive forms. |
| Layer | A graphic element that functions like a folder dividing the whole image into sections. |
| Logo | A word, phrase, symbol, or graphic that identifies an organization, company, or brand. |
| Meta Attribute | A tag found in the head content element that includes information about the page. |
| Morphing | An animated transformation of one image to another, by a gradual distortion of the first image. |
| Motherboard | The main circuit board of your computer. |
| Multimedia | The integration of graphics, text, audio, video, and animation. |
| Navigation Bar | A graphical or textual group of buttons with hyperlinks. |
| Netiquette | The guidelines that have been developed that guide Internet interactions. |
| Network | A combination of hardware and software that allow the exchange of data, software, and devices. |
| Optimize | To customize a webpage so that it will run at its utmost capacity in terms of speed and efficiency. |
| Packet | The way information travels over a network. |
| Portable Document Format | A vector based object that provides an electronic image of text and/or graphics that looks like a printed document. |
| Post | The place an HTML file on a server that makes it available for browsing. |
| Proportion | The different sizing of items in relation to their importance. |
| Protocol | The set of procedures stating how data is formatted and transmitted between computers. |
| Proximity | The nearness of an item with respect to other items on the web page. |
| Public Domain | When a creative work belongs to the public as a whole, and can be copied and used without penalty. |
| Publish | To transfer files from a local computer to a remote server so that the website can be view over the Internet. |
| RBG | Colors expressed with three red, green, and blue that represent the mix when projected on screen using light. |
| Real Estate Space | The top third of a web page, the section of the page that can be viewed without scrolling. |
| Repetition | The duplication of items or details on one or more web pages. |
| Rhythm | The regular and repeated pattern of elements that create a sense of movement. |
| Rollover | A graphic element that changes appearance when you trigger it by moving the mouse over it. |
| Routers | Hardware that connects a single computer or local area network to the Internet. |
| Sans Serif | Font face that is straight edged. |
| Search Engine | A program that helps users attempt to isolate desired information or resources using searches. |
| Secured Site | Any web site that uses encrypted transmissions and takes measures to protect personal information |
| Serif | Font face with lines or curves extending from the end of the letters. |
| Server | A powerful computer that supplies users with data. |
| Shareware | Software that can be downloaded and copied if you pay a small fee. |
| Software | The instructions that tell the computer what to do. |
| Storyboard | A visual representation of a website and its pages. |
| Tag | Code that tells a web browser how to display text, images, and other items on a web page. |
| Target Audience | The main group of people that will visit a web page. |
| TCP/IP | A protocol for communication between computers, used as the standard for transmitting data over networks. |
| Text Editor | A program that uses manual keying of HTML code. |
| Thumbnail | An image that appears smaller than normal size, usually used only to verify what image you have selected. |
| Title Bar | The top portion of a computer window that gives the name of the application and the file or name being displayed. |
| Trademark | A name, symbol, or other feature that identifies a product with a specific owner. |
| Uniform Resource Locator | A unique address that enables a web browser to locate a specific page’s file on the web. |
| Unity | The way all of the parts of a web page’s layout work together. |
| Vector Graphic | Scalable images that are created using geometric objects, such as lines, ovals, rectangles, and curves. |
| Web Browser | Interprets hypertext files and presents the data in the form of a web page. |
| Web Developer | The individual who designs, builds, and programs a website. |
| Web Page | A single file within a website, which has a unique name. |
| Web Page Editor | A program that writes and edits HTML code. |
| Webmaster | The individual who designs, creates, and maintains a website. |
| Website | Series of related web pages organized around a common topic. |
| White Space | The portion of a web page that is left blank. |
| World Wide Web | Used to search and access information. |
| WYSIWYG | The technology that lets the user see images and text exactly as it will appear when posted. |

**Terms Practice**

http://quizlet.com/\_12gwd2