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CSC 104

1. Mention five advantages and disadvantages of using the internet.

Ans:

Advantages:

1) Information on almost every subject imaginable.   
2) Removes the distance barrier  
3) Ability to do research from your home versus research libraries.   
4) Information at various levels of study. Everything from scholarly articles to ones directed at children.   
5) Message boards where people can discuss ideas on any topic. Ability to get wide range of opinions. People can find others that have a similar interest in whatever they are interested in.

Disadvantages:

1) Pornography that can get in the hands of young children too easily.   
2) Easy to waste a lot of time on the internet. You can start surfing, and then realize far more time has passed than you realized. Internet and television together of added to the more sedentary lifestyles of people which further exacerbates the obesity problem.   
3) Internet has a lot of “cheater” sites. People can buy essays and pass them off as their own far more easily than they used to be able to do.   
4) There are a lot of unscrupulous businesses that have sprung up on the internet to take advantage of people.   
5) Hackers can create viruses that can get into your personal computer and ruin valuable data.

1. When building a website what are the factors you will consider:

**Usability**  
**One of the most important aspects of** [web design](https://www.mrnwebdesigns.com/website-design/) is actually making the site usable for *the average* user. Most customers who visit your webpage are not professional HTML coders, so they might need things simplified a little bit (which is fine).  
   
Speed  
Website speed can make or break your entire company. Despite the insane technology involved with connecting people to various pages all around the world, if the page doesn’t load within three to five seconds, users will go mad. They will likely exit your web page and never return, causing you to lose out on their potential business.  
   
Aesthetics  
The look and feel of your page is just as important as the functionality. You only have 10 seconds to make an impression on a visitor and to let them know what they’ll get out of visiting your page. If they aren’t impressed within that time, they’ll leave. Don’t overdo it with color schemes and crazy images like the 1990s, just have simple, sharp and decent looking webpages.  
   
Content  
Users are very picky. Even if your webpage is easily accessible, functions well, works quickly, and looks great, they still won’t be pleased unless you have compelling and engaging content on your site. Content marketing plays a major role in any company’s advertising campaign. People much prefer video content over written, which is why content video views have exceeded 50 billion views per month.  
   
Contact Info  
Nothing makes customers angrier than not being able to contact a business when they want to. Make sure that from every page on your site, your users are able to easily find your company’s contact information.  
   
Website Maintenance  
Every page on your site should work 100% of the time. In the event of an issue, however, you have to have some sort of 24-hour support system implemented to ensure that someone can immediately address the problem.  
   
Mobile-Friendly  
Wholly 48% of all users admit that if they visit a company’s webpage that doesn’t work on their mobile device, they take it as an indication that the business simply doesn’t care. It’s 2016 — just like your company should be online, your webpage should function on mobile devices.

1. Decsribe the function of the following in website development
2. HTML: **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**) is the standard [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). It can be assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) (CSS) and [scripting languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).

[Web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) receive HTML documents from a [web server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server) or from local storage and [render](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_engine) the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a [web page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) [semantically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_Web) and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

[HTML elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element) are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, [images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element#Images_and_objects) and other objects such as [interactive forms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fieldset) may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create [structured documents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_document) by denoting structural [semantics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantics) for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, [links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink), quotes and other items.

1. CSS: **Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is a [style sheet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language) used for describing the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) of a document written in a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) like [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-1) CSS is a cornerstone technology of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web), alongside HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-2)

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including [layout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout), [colors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color), and [fonts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-3) This separation can improve content [accessibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility), provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

1. Javascript: **JavaScript** often abbreviated as **JS**, is a [programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language) that conforms to the [ECMAScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECMAScript) specification.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript#cite_note-tc39-7) JavaScript is [high-level](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-level_programming_language), often [just-in-time compiled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Just-in-time_compilation), and [multi-paradigm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm). It has [curly-bracket syntax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_programming_languages_by_type#Curly-bracket_languages), [dynamic typing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_typing), [prototype-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prototype-based_programming) [object-orientation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming), and [first-class functions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-class_function).

Alongside [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS), JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript#cite_note-8) JavaScript enables interactive [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) and is an essential part of [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application). The vast majority of [websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) use it for [client-side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client-side) page behavior,[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript#cite_note-deployedstats-9) and all major [web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) have a dedicated [JavaScript engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript_engine) to execute it.

1. Differentiate between a static and dynamic website

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Static Website | Dynamic Website |
| Static [websites usually come with a fixed number of pages that have a specific layout.](https://wpamelia.com/website-layouts/) | A dynamic website is more functional. It allows users to interact with the information that is listed on the page. Of course, that requires utilizing more than just HTML code. |
| Static websites use only client-side HTML and CSS code | Dynamic websites rely on both client-side and server-side scripting languages such as JavaScript, PHP, or ASP. |
| Static websites are basic pages that require simple code and design elements to create. | A dynamic website generates content and displays it based on what actions the users make on the page. |

1. Mention the three ways CSS can be used to style HTML document:

Inline

Internal

External

1. Write the corresponding HTML code to create a 3x3 table(populate the table) and a login from.

<table style="width:100%">  
 <tr>  
 <th>Firstname</th>  
 <th>Lastname</th>  
 <th>Age</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Jill</td>  
 <td>Smith</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Eve</td>  
 <td>Jackson</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 </tr>  
</table>