

## Unit 2 Critical Thinking Questions

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1. You are reviewing a friend's HTML project. You notice that the only metadata is the title. You ask your friend about this and they say, "Look—it doesn't even show up on the webpage. It's just a waste of time if it works fine without it." How might you respond to your friend?

I would tell them that although metadata can't be seen, it is important in the background. Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

2. You are creating a web page as part of a science project. Your role is to put your data on the webpage. You tracked the growth of 10 different plants, recording growth at 8 different points in time. Describe the best way to put this information on a web page. Include at least three tags that you would use.

The best way to display this information on a webpage would be to dump it all into a table. To make a table, you would use the `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags. The `<tr>` tags represent table rows, `<th>` tags represent the table row heading, and `<td>` tags represent the table row items. Below is an example of HTML code making a table:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The table element</h1>

<table>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Savings</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

The table element

Month	Savings
January	\$100
February	\$80

3. Identify three errors in the HTML code snippet:
  - a. Closing heading tag should be H1 to match the opening H1 tag, not H2.
  - b. After Lime on the list, `(/li)` should be `</li>` to specify the end of the list item.
  - c. The closing list tag at the end should be `</ul>`, not `</ol>` to match the opening `<ul>` tag.
4. Describe the difference between absolute and relative links. Which would you use when?

An **absolute URL** provides all available data about a page's location on the web. A **relative URL** provides only the tag of an absolute URL. If you wish to put links to other websites that belong to some other domain other than the home domain, you are most likely use an **absolute URL**.

You'll use a **relative path** to navigate on-site, if the links reside on the same domain you're referring to.

5. Describe three different types of links that you might include on a webpage. Give examples of what their HTML code might look like.

- **<a> links** are the most common type of links. This is the normal link embedded into text. [Brady Kondek](https://www.bradykondek.ga) would be represented by `<a href="https://www.bradykondek.ga">Brady Kondek</a>`.
- **<img> links** are used for turning a picture into a link. Instead of the link being embedded into the text, it is embedded into an image. An example of code for this kind of link would be `<a href="https://www.bradykondek.ga"></a>`.
- **Nofollow links** are links that can be used to prevent search engines from accessing pages to be indexed. An example of code for this kind of link would be `<a href="https://www.bradykondek.ga" rel="nofollow">Brady Kondek</a>`.