Assignment

Planning HTML5 Documents

OCI / CAIT

R. Scott Granneman

Jordan Lev

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1

Take a look at the following webpages

Print them out if you can

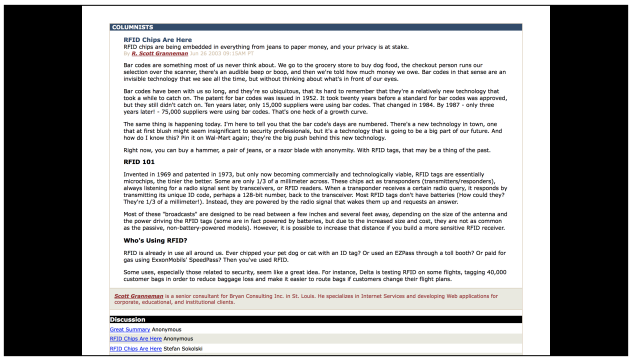
For each webpage,
try to figure out
what HTML5 elements & attributes
you would use
if you were going to code the page

Circle the appropriate areas of the pages
& write in the elements & attributes

2

files.granneman.com/webdev/
css/formatting/csstest2.htm

3



COLUMNISTS

RFID Chips Are Here

RFID chips are being embedded in everything from jeans to paper money, and your privacy is at stake.

by *R. Scott Granneman* last 10 Oct 2005 (rev. update 1)

Bar codes are something most of us never think about. We go to the grocery store to buy dog food, the checkout person runs our selection over the scanner, there's an audible beep or boop, and then we're told how much money we owe. Bar codes in that sense are an invisible technology that we see all the time, but without thinking about what's in front of our eyes.

Bar codes have been with us so long, and they're so ubiquitous, that its hard to remember that they're a relatively new technology that took a while to catch on. The patent for bar codes was issued in 1952. It took twenty years before a standard for bar codes was approved, but they still didn't catch on. Ten years later, only 15,000 suppliers were using bar codes. That changed in 1984. By 1987 - only three years later! - 75,000 suppliers were using bar codes. That's one heck of a growth curve.

The same thing is happening today. I'm here to tell you that the bar code's days are numbered. There's a new technology in town, one that at first blush might seem insignificant to security professionals, but it's a technology that is going to be a big part of our future. And how do I know this? Pin it on Wal-Mart again; they're the big push behind this new technology.

Right now, you can buy a hammer, a pair of jeans, or a razor blade with anonymity. With RFID tags, that may be a thing of the past.

RFID 101

Invented in 1969 and patented in 1973, but only now becoming commercially and technologically viable, RFID tags are essentially microchips, the tiner the better. Some are only 1/3 of a millimeter across. These chips act as transponders (transmitters/responders), always listening for a radio signal sent by transceivers, or RFID readers. When a transponder receives a certain radio query, it responds by transmitting its unique ID code, perhaps a 128-bit number, back to the transceiver. Most RFID tags don't have batteries (How could they? They're 1/3 of a millimeter!). Instead, they are powered by the radio signal that wakes them up and requests an answer.

Most of these "broadcasts" are designed to be read between a few inches and several feet away, depending on the size of the antenna and the power driving the RFID tags (some are in fact powered by batteries, but due to the increased size and cost, they are not as common as the passive, non-battery-powered models). However, it is possible to increase that distance if you build a more sensitive RFID receiver.

Who's Using RFID?

RFID is already in use all around us. Ever chipped your pet dog or cat with an ID tag? Or used an EZPass through a toll booth? Or paid for gas using ExxonMobils' SpeedPass? Then you've used RFID.

Some uses, especially those related to security, seem like a great idea. For instance, Delta is testing RFID on some flights, tagging 40,000 customer bags in order to reduce baggage loss and make it easier to route bags if customers change their flight plans.

Scott Granneman is a senior consultant for Bryan Consulting Inc. in St. Louis. He specializes in Internet Services and developing Web applications for corporate, educational, and institutional clients.

Discussion

Great Summary Anonymous

RFID Chips Are Here Anonymous

RFID Chips Are Here Stefan Sokolski

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files.granneman.com/webdev/
css/newspaper/journalismweb.htm

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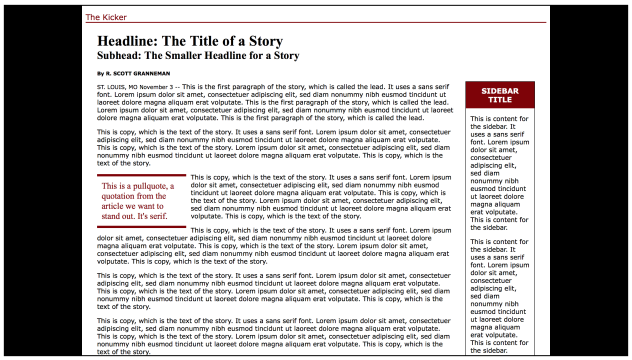

The Kicker

Headline: The Title of a Story

Subhead: The Smaller Headline for a Story

By R. SCOTT GRANNEMAN

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SIDEBAR TITLE

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www.stlzoo.org

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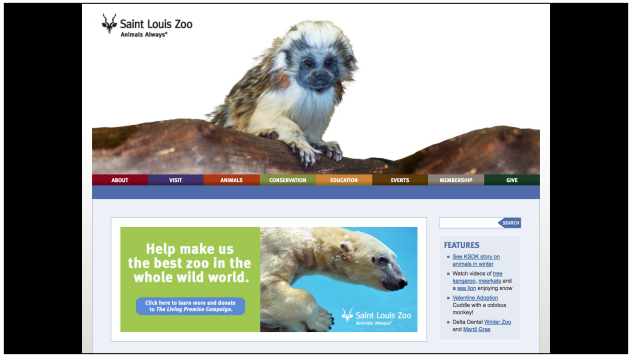

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Thank you!

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10

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Questions? Email scott@granneman.com