Jarryd Patel Internet Programming and e-Commerce

Take Home Test Paper

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# Question 1

## 1.1

The three phases include

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Innovation** | Phases which involves the fundamental building blocks of the internet  1961-1974 |
| **Institutionalization** | Funding provided from big institutions to legitimize the internet  1975-1995 |
| **Commercialization** | Encouragement of private corporations to expand the internet through the backbone  1995-Present |

## 1.2

According to Landon and Traver (2014), HTML5 is the most recent version of Hypertext Mark-up Language which includes simplified syntax and multimedia elements.

HTML5 introduced multimedia and vector graphics (edureka, 2020).To set the html as a HTML5, All one needs to do is add the <!DOCTYPE> declaration in the beginning of the HTML document

HTML introduced the <canvas> tag to define and draw graphics.

Other HTML5 Tags include:

* <menu>
* <figure>
* <audio>
* <video>

## 1.3

Some web browsers include:

* Electronic mail (E-mail)
* Messaging applications (IM -Instant messaging)
* Internet Telephone (VoIP)
* Search engines
* Online message boards

(serverpronto, 2020)

# Question 2

## 2.1 – page 119

Figure 1: TCP/IP Architecture and Protocol Suite.

The TCP/IP Model is a standard which allows us to understand how a computer will connect and communicated over the internet. The architecture is a setup to a secure and functional user experience.

The TCP/IP protocol contains 4 layers which includes:

* Network interface layer
* Internet layer
* Host-to-Host transport layer
* Application layer

**The application layer** is the layer which enables access to network resources. This layer is also closest to the end-user. It helps the ability of many functions such as logging on to a remote host or email services

**The transport layer** is responsible for the delivery of messages. The aim of this layer is to provide reliable transmission

**The internet layer** moves packets from source to destination through “internetworking”. This layer contains routing protocols

**The Network interface layer** can transmit data between devices on the same network, also called the network access layer as it aids the basic transmission and aids the understanding of how data should be sent using the given network.

## 2.2

What are TLDs

Simply put a TLDs is the text after the dot in the domain name.

e.g. [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) - .com would be the TLD.

Types of TLDs

* gTLD – Generic Top-Level Domains.
* sTLD – Sponsored Top-Level Domains.
* ccTLD – Country Code Top-Level Domains.

Countries with TLDs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **TLD** |
| Australia | .au |
| United States of America (USA) | .us |
| United Kingdom (UK) | .uk |
| South Africa | .za |
| United Arab Emirates (UAE) | .ae |

(Erin, 2020)

# Question 3

## 3.1

**PRACTICAL:** File Uploaded – Name “Question3.1.html”

## 3.2

**PRACTICAL:** File Uploaded – Name “Question3.2.html”

# Question 4

## 4.1 & 4.2

**PRACTICAL:** File Uploaded – Name “Question4.html”

# Question 5

# 5.1 & 5.2

**PRACTICAL:** File Uploaded – Name “Question5.html” + “Valid.js”

# References

edureka (Director). (2020). *HTML vs HTML5 | Difference between HTML and HTML5 | HTML Tutorial | Edureka* [Motion Picture]. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHmUVQKXlVo

Erin. (2020, May 15). *What is a TLD?* Retrieved from https://support.rebrandly.com/hc/en-us/articles/360011091773-What-is-a-TLD-

serverpronto. (2020). Retrieved from https://www.serverpronto.com/spu/2014/08/different-types-of-web-servers/