**Homework**

**Man-Computer Symbiosis**This development had two goals:

1. To let humans use the computer for getting a solution of formulated problems because its way easier that way. Computing machines will do the routinizable work that must be done to prepare the way for insights and decisions in technical and scientific thinking.

2. To unite men and the computer in making decisions and controlling different complex situations by using the computer programs. Men will set the goals, formulate the hypotheses, determine the criteria, and perform the evaluations.

**How TCP/IP was invented**

The most popular network protocol in the world, TCP/IP protocol suite, was designed in 1970s by 2 DARPA scientists—Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn.

They started by conducting research on reliable data communications across packet radio networks and with their knowledge in Networking Control Protocol they created the next generation Transmission Control Protocol(TCP).

In the early version there was only one protocol, but later on in 1973 they have written the first modern version of TCP which was documented in RFC 675.

TCP used the concepts of CYCLADES which was developed to explore alternatives to the ARPANET design and to support network research generally. CYCLADES was the first network to make the hosts responsible for the reliable delivery of data, rather than the network itself, using unreliable datagrams, and associated end-to-end protocol mechanisms.

TCP/IP became the standard Internet communications protocol that allow digital computer to communicate over long distances. TCP is the component that collects and reassembles the packets of data, while IP is responsible for making sure the packets are sent to the right destination.

TCP/IP was developed in the 1970s and adopted as the protocol standard for ARPANET (the predecessor to the Internet) in 1983.

**IPV6**

IPv6 was developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to deal with the long-anticipated problem of IPv4 address exhaustion.

The main advantage of IPv6 over IPv4 is its larger address space. The size of an IPv6 address is 128 bits, compared to 32 bits in IPv4.

IPv6 will help you preserve the level of Internet connectivity between your home and other locations on the Internet without interference.

**Find out the difference between the hosting types. What hosting type is mostly used today and why?**

1. **Shared hosting** is an arrangement where several websites are kept on the same server.
2. **VPS hosting** you still share the physical server space with other website owners. But your website is hosted on an independent piece of virtual “real estate”.
3. **Dedicated** **hosting** gives you exclusive rental rights over a web server. You have full control over the environment
4. **Managed** **hosting** is when a managed service provider (MSP) equips you with a hosting plan, infrastructure support, and occasionally hardware management and maintenance.
5. **Cloud** **hosting** technology enables on-demand access to computing resources — CPU, RAM, storage, security services, and moreover the Internet**.**
6. **Colocation** is a popular alternative to hosting an in-house data center or renting a dedicated server from a private one.

**The most used SEO techniques today:**

* Understand Your Site’s Core Web Vitals
* Optimize for Google Passage Ranking
* Focus on Featured Snippets
* Learn the EAT Principle
* Support Long-Tail Keyword Phrases
* Create New Content
* Update Old Content
* Focus on User Experience
* Don’t Forget About Images
* Build Up Your Backlinks