ENSF381 – Lab1

**Section:** L02

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| --- | --- | --- |
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# 2.7.1

The reason the content of the address bars for the two browsing methods are different is because of the way they are accessed. Live Server starts a local server which lets you view your webpage. The four numbers after the “:” in the address bar represent the server number. On the other hand, directly accessing the webpage from file explorer opens it straight from your machine, so no special local server is started to preview it and the address bar shows the location of the HTML file instead.

# 3.1.a

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **URL** | **URI** |
| * URL: “Uniform Resource Locator”. [1] * A URL shows the location of a specific webpage. It shows the location of a resource on the internet. [2] * URL only shows location, not name. * URL is a subsection of URI. [1] * Is mostly used to access webpages. [1] | * URI: “Uniform Resource Identifier” [1] * A URI shows the name and location of a resource on the internet. * Helps differentiate resources from each other. [2] * Is used to find and see XML, HTML, etc. files. [1][2] |

# 3.1.b

<https://auth.example.com/site1?name=Alex&num=123>

“https”: Scheme

“auth.example.com”: Domain

“site1”: Path

“?”: Separator

“name=Alex&num=123”: Query string parameter

[3]

# 3.2.a

An IP address (Internet Protocol address) is a unique set of numbers which allow a server to identify a resource. Website domains are like IP addresses, except they use a structured string instead of the regular IP address format to identify a website [4]. Website domains have IP addresses connected to them. You can enter a website’s IP address to access it, though it is easier to just use the website domain.

# 3.2.b

136.159.96.125 [5]

# 3.2.c

116 [5]

# 4.1

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a programming language which allows you to use “tags” to turn text into hypertext, which is used for webpages [6]. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is an application protocol which allows you to exchange webpages from server to browser [6][7]. HTML allows you to make webpages while HTTP allows you to show them to the world.

# 4.2

1. Chrome (77.03%)

2. Safari (8.87%)

3. Firefox (7.69%)

4. Microsoft Edge (5.83%)

5. Opera (2.43%)

6. Internet Explorer (2.15%)

7. QQ (1.98%)

8. Sogou Explorer (1.76%)

9. Yandex (0.91%)

10. Brave (0.05%)

[8] (number in list at bottom of page of website used)

# 5.8.1

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

# 5.8.2

https://github.com/riyeur/ensf381

# RESOURCES

1. <https://www.javatpoint.com/uri-vs-url>
2. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-url-and-uri/
3. <https://auth0.com/blog/url-uri-urn-differences/>
4. <https://whatismyipaddress.com/dns#:~:text=The%20vast%20majority%20of%20IP,domain%20name%20is%20example.com>
5. <https://ipinfo.io/AS33091>
6. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-html-and-http/>
7. <https://www.faceprep.in/computer-networks/whats-difference-between-html-and-http-/>
8. https://www.browserstack.com/guide/understanding-browser-market-share