

**OVERALL DECISION: COMPETENT**

**Well done!**

**Assessment 05 Internet and the World Wide Web (115391)**

*Hello and welcome to the assessment. Here you’ll prove to the world just how much you know and understand about what you’ve just learnt in the learner guides. This is an important part of your time at Umuzi because once this is done, you’ll be certified! So please, take this time to learn everything you can! Take a look at some pointers below with regard to answering the questions…*

* *Be specific*
* *Write professionally - no shorthand!*
* *Your answers must be original and come from your brain and your brain only.*
* *No copy/paste tricks! Our markers have seen it all and will know if you’re taking shortcuts.*
* *Remember, sloppy or poor work will be sent back to you to do again, so do it properly the first time and you’ll be done in no time.*
* *Ask for help at any time. Ask your friends, a manager, anybody!!*
* *Don’t skip any questions! You must do them all!*
* *You’ll see two boxes after each question - one for your answer and one for the marker’s comments. DO NOT delete the marker’s comments if you are required to resubmit your work after the first attempt. Should you have to do it again you will see a new box* ***under*** *the marker’s comments, so fill that one out in* ***BLUE****. Remember!! It’s not the end of the world if you have to resubmit. You’re here to learn, so don’t beat yourself up if you don’t get it right on the first go. Obviously, try your best to get it right on the first attempt, but if not, you have another chance to do it properly!*

*Ok, and that’s that! Time to get to it! Good luck, have fun and enjoy! :)*

**Enter your name and surname below**

|  |
| --- |
| Sinethemba Zulu |

**1.** **What are the differences between the Internet and the World Wide Web? (5 SO:1 AC:1-4)**

**Your answer below**

|  |
| --- |
| The Internet is a global network of networks, while the Web, also officially referred to as the World Wide Web (www), is information gathering that is accessed via the Web. Another way to look at this distinction is; the Internet is infrastructure, while on top of that network the Web is a service. **✓** |

**Marker’s Comments**

|  |
| --- |
| **Correct** |

**2. What is a URL and what is it used for? (5 SO:2 AC:1-3)**

**Your answer below**

|  |
| --- |
| URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator, and is used to define World Wide Web addresses. A URL is a fundamental network identifier for any network-connected site (e.g., hypertext websites, images, and sound files). **✓** |

**Marker’s Comments**

|  |
| --- |
| **Correct** |

**3. List the three main HTTP message types and explain what they do (6 SO:2 AC:1-3)**

**Your answer below**

|  |
| --- |
| **a)HTTP GET✓**  HTTP GET messages submitted to servers only contain a URL. Appended to the end of the URL may be nil or more possible data parameters. Where present, the server processes the optional data portion of the URL and returns the product (a web page or web page element) to the browser. **✓**  **b)HTTP POST✓**  HTTP POST messages put some possible data parameters in the request message body, instead of applying them to the URL end. **✓**  c**)HTTP HEAD✓**  As with GET requests, HTTP HEAD requests function the same. The server sends back only the header information (contained within the HTML section) instead of replying with the complete URL material. **✓** |

**Marker’s Comments**

|  |
| --- |
| **Correct** |

**4. What is the difference between an intranet and an extranet? (4 SO:2 AC:1-3)**

**Your answer below**

|  |
| --- |
| **Difference between an intranet and an extranet**  **An intranet** is a network in which workers can create content, connect, interact, get things done and build the culture of the organization. **✓**  **An extranet** is like an intranet but also offers controlled access outside of the organization to registered clients, suppliers, collaborators or others. **✓** |

**Marker’s Comments**

|  |
| --- |
| **Correct** |

**5. Explain how DNS works (4 SO:2 AC:1-3)**

**Your answer below**

|  |
| --- |
| **The following steps explains how the DNS works**  a). Users sign on to their Internet Service Provider (ISP) to use the Website.  b) The user launches a web browser (Firefox, Chrome, Internet Explorer, Safari, etc.) and enters a URL in the address bar. Maybe the consumer types for example in https: /[www.atlantic.net /.](http://www.atlantic.net/)**✓**  c).The machine instead demands a different IP address for the ISP's DNS servers for  www.atlantic.net**✓**  d).Once the DNS server that contains this particular IP address for www.atlantic.net is located, the DNS server replies to the user's browser with the correct IP address, and the user's device then uses the address. **✓**  e).The user creates a link to the website using the IP address given and retrieves the page from the specified domain, in this case www.atlantic.net. **✓**  f).The browser will show the page you want on the computer screen**✓** |

**Marker’s Comments**

|  |
| --- |
| **Correct** |