**Assessment 3 – KNOWLEDGE BASED TEST**

**STUDENT NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You are required to answer the following question. You can refer to notes. Answers should be typed into the answer sheet and should be completed in 1.5hrs.

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| --- |
| 1. List basic technical terminology related to reading help files and prompts |
| Jake |
| 1. Describe the basics of copyright and privacy statements |
| Troy |
| 1. Explain different types of messages that occur, including error messages and messages to install plug-ins |
| Marck   1. Error messages –   Error messages occur when something unexpected has happened in either the Operating system, applications or web sites.  When an error has occurred, it will usually show an error message, most commonly in a form of a pop up box with the error message.  Some common error messages includes:   * Blue Screen of death (BSoD) – A windows specific error which occurs when a fatal system error has occurred, or the system crashes. * Error 404 (Web browser error) – An error 404 occurs when you click a link and the page you’ve requested is not found on the server, either removed or cannot be accessed.   2. Install plugin messages.  An install plugin message will occur when you are trying to view content (PC or web based) that requires a certain plug-in to function but the plug in is not installed on your machine.  For example, if you’re trying to view flash based content on your web browser but the plugin adobe flash is not installed, a message will show up saying that flash plug-in is not installed.   1. Confirmation Messages   A confirmation message is a type of message used to confirm if the user really wants to proceed with an action. Confirmation messages are usually used to make it harder for users to accidentally click on something sensitive which they might not want to. |
| 1. List different types of search engines and web browsers |
| Brayden |
| 1. List procedures for using email applications |
| Carlo |
| 1. List procedures for evaluating and assessing the authority, reliability and authenticity of information |
| Cameron |
| 1. Outline internet search functions |
| Search operators perform advanced sorting of search results. Different browsers have different operators (functions). These add extra definition for a search to get more specific results relative to what you are searching for.  For instance:  Searching for: Super Saver Apples (Without quotes)  (<https://www.google.com.au/search?q=Super+Saver+Apples+&oq=Super+Saver+Apples+&gs_l=serp.3...738202.738202.0.739058.1.1.0.0.0.0.246.246.2-1.1.0....0...1c.1.64.serp..0.0.0.H3zMFBMcS28>)  Returns a much different result than: “Super Saver Apples” (with the quotes)  (<https://www.google.com.au/search?q=%E2%80%9CSuper+Saver+Apples%E2%80%9D+&oq=%E2%80%9CSuper+Saver+Apples%E2%80%9D+&gs_l=serp.3...20200.20200.0.21481.1.1.0.0.0.0.255.255.2-1.1.0....0...1c.1.64.serp..0.0.0.BQimBrHskNU>)  Google’s operators can be found on  <https://support.google.com/websearch/answer/2466433?hl=en> and  <http://www.googleguide.com/advanced_operators_reference.html>  A rundown of BING search operators can be found on  <http://www.howtogeek.com/106751/how-to-use-bings-advanced-search-operators-8-tips-for-better-searches/> |
| 1. Describe internet speed and traffic loads related to times of accessing the internet |
| Roman   * "Internet Rush Hour"   + The time period when the majority of Internet users are online at the same time.   + Typically, the peak hours are between 7 and 11 pm * Bandwidth throttling by ISPs depending on website and time   + The ISP controlling the speed of a particular website * Physical location of servers and their time zones * Local websites being accessed at once |
| 1. Describe the makeup and structure of internet addresses |
| **Language**  The first part of any URL is the name of the language or ‘protocol’, in most cases this is http. In general you will not need to write this unless using a different language such as ftp.  E.g. **http://**www.southregionaltafe.wa.edu.au/courses/industries/aerospace-maritime-and-logistics  **World Wide Web**  Next comes ’www’ which is short for World Wide Web. This basically means the information you are looking for can be accessed by a URL.  E.g. http://**www**.southregionaltafe.wa.edu.au/courses/industries/aerospace-maritime-and-logistics  **Domain Name**  Next is your Domain name, such as Facebook or Twitter. This represents the owner of the domain.  http://www.**southregionaltafe**.wa.edu.au/courses/industries/aerospace-maritime-and-logistics  **Domain Extension**  This is followed by the domain extension, for example, .*com* if the domain is registered for commercial purposes or *.org*, for an organizational website. Tafe would use the extension, .*edu* because it is an educational institution.  E.g. http://www.southregionaltafe.wa**.edu**.au/courses/industries/aerospace-maritime-and-logistics  **Resource Name**  Next is the resource name, which is the name of the web page situated within the domain you are looking for.  E.g. http://www.southregionaltafe.wa.edu.au**/courses/industries/aerospace-maritime-and-logistics**  **Subdomain**  You can also use a pre-defined subdomain which is a unique address for a specific part of the website. This is similar to the file explorer in windows, only in URL’s it is separated by a period instead of a backslash. In the case of the example used the subdomain *wa.edu.au* is used to always access this part of the domain, without having to navigate there through the user interface.  E.g. http://www.southregionaltafe**.wa.edu.au**/courses/industries/aerospace-maritime-and-logistics  **?**  At the end of the domain name will come a “*?”* if further parameters are to be passed through. This basically signals the end of the domain name.  E.g. [https://www.youtube.com/results**?**search\_query=education](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=education)  **Parameters**  After the “?” will come the parameters, which are passed in a “key=value” format which are separated by the “&” character. In the example used the key is a search query for YouTube and the value is the text I searched for.  E.g. https://www.youtube.com/results?**search\_query=education** |
| 1. List organisational guidelines on internet and email use (web etiquette or netiquette) |
| Kieran |
| 1. Describe business process related to online transactions |
| Jake |
| 1. Describe web browser update techniques |
| Troy |
| 1. Explain what key words and bookmarks are used for. |
| Marck  Key words are simple words used to easily find a website or a result when searching the web.  For example, typing the keyword ‘weather’ will give you a result for the weather based on your location. So you don’t need to specify the town you want the weather info for.  Bookmarks are used to save links to websites and easily visit the site again by just clicking the bookmark, which is usually saved on the web browser’s bookmark folder or bar. |

**THE END**