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1) What is Domain and mention different types of Domain.

Ans A domain name is a sequence of letters and numbers/hyphens separated by one or more periods (".") that act as a pointer to a unique numerical address (IP) on a computer network such as Internet.

-:-> Types

- TLD - Top Level Domains
- ccTLD - country code Top Level Domains
- gTLD - generic Top Level Domain
- IDN ccTLD - Internationalised country code - Top Level domains
- Second Level
- Third Level
- Subdomain.

2) What is the use of HTTP protocol and mention steps/function of HTTP protocol.

Ans HTTP is a generic and stateless protocol which can be used for other purposes as well using extensions of its request methods, error codes, and headers.

- Basically, HTTP is a TCP/IP based communication protocol, this is used to deliver data (HTML files, image files, query results, etc) on the WWW.

* Step's of HTTP Protocol

- Step 1 : Establishing a TCP connection to the server by the client.
- Step 2 : Initiating a HTTP GET Request by the client to the server.
- Step 3 : HTTP server response to a HTTP GET request

3) Define Internet and WWW.

Ans Internet :

It is essentially a global network of computing resources.

You can think of the Internet as a physical collection of routers and circuits as a set of shared resources.

World Wide Web (WWW) :

- It is a way of exchanging information between computers on the Internet, ~~and~~ tying them together into a vast collection of interactive multimedia resources.

4) What is the use of IP address and ports describe in details.

Ans • An internet protocol (IP) address allows computers to send & and receive information.

- There are four types of IP address: public, private, static and dynamic.
- An IP address allows information to be sent and received by the correct parties, which means they can also be used to track down a user's physical location.
- A port is a communication endpoint. At the software level, within an operating system, a port is a logical construct that identifies a specific process or a type of network service.

5) Explain web Browsers and web Servers.

Ans ~~Web~~ Web Browsers:

- It is a software which is used to browse and display pages available over Internet.
- It sends a HTTP request and gets an HTTP response.
- It stores user data in cookies in local machine and it is installed on user's machine e.g., Google Chrome.

Web Server:

- It is a software which provides the documents when requested by web ~~browsers~~ browsers.
- It receives HTTP request and sends a HTTP response.
- It provides an area to store the website.
- It can be installed anywhere but it need to be on a network or on local computer. e.g., Apache Server.

6) Explain features of web 2.0

Ans Web 2.0 is the business revolution in the computer industry caused by the move to the internet as a platform, and any attempt to understand the rules for success on the new platform.

Features of Web 2.0

- Profiles
 - Blog
 - Groups
 - Micro Blog
 - Wiki
- Major features of web 2.0 allow users to collectively classify and find dynamic

Information that flows the two ways between site owner and site users by means of evaluation, comments, and reviews.

• Advantages of web 2.0

- Available at any time, any place
- variety of media.
- Ease of usage
- Learners can actively be involved in knowledge building
- can create dynamic learning communities.
- Everybody is the author and the editor, every edit that has been made can be tracked.
- User-Friendly.
- Updates in the wiki are immediate and it offers more sources for searches.
- It provide real-time discussion.

74 Explain web design issues in detail.

Ans The few most common issues of web design's are given below:

1/ There's no clear path: you want to extend a warm welcome to your visitors. Give them an easy way in and through.

- 2) Outdated design : The site was state of the art in 2009 and it's got an header, a couple of sidebars, and a big chunk of information running down the center.
- 3) Overused stock images and icons : If visitors see the same image on multiple sites, it erodes trust.
- 4) Too many textures and colors : You are trying to add interest, but you just add clutter. Limit colors and fonts. Maintain a thematic color scheme.
- 5) Design for the wrong reasons : Always begin by identifying your target audience and customizing design and content.
- 6) Cute that doesn't cut it : When your links have adorable, witty names, the experience gets tired fast.
- 7) Your site isn't optimized for mobile : You shouldn't need to be reminded of this, but numbers don't lie. Mobile is overtaking desktop.
- 8) You play hard to get : If you want customers to find you, make sure your

address, phone number & hours of operation are easily accessible on your site.