Chapter 9:

Inside the Internet and the World Wide Web

## Multiple Choice:

1. What was the department of the U.S. government that developed the initial stages of the Internet?
   1. Department of Commerce
   2. Department of Defense
   3. Department of the Military
   4. Judicial Department

**Answer:** B **Reference:** ARPANET Pioneers Build an Unreliable Network **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. In what decade was ARPANET developed?
   1. 1950s
   2. 1960s
   3. 1970s
   4. 1980s

**Answer:** B **Reference:** ARPANET Pioneers Build an Unreliable Network **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. ARPANET was funded by:
   1. the U.S. government.
   2. IBM.
   3. Microsoft.
   4. a group of interested scientists.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** ARPANET Pioneers Build an Unreliable Network **Difficulty:** Easy

1. The Internet is controlled by:
   1. the U.S. government.
   2. IBM, Intel, and Microsoft.
   3. no one in particular.
   4. the U.S. taxpayers.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Inside the Internet **Difficulty:** Easy

1. The first users of the Internet were:
   1. universities and government research centers.
   2. computer companies.
   3. all U.S. universities and colleges.
   4. IBM and Microsoft.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Counting Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Much, or nearly all, of the cost of initially building and operating the Internet was supplied by:
   1. the largest computer companies.
   2. the U.S. government.
   3. U.S. research universities.
   4. personal users of the Internet.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Counting Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. TCP/IP stands for:
   1. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.
   2. Transmission Control Procedures/Internet Procedures.
   3. Translation Computing Procedures/International Protocols.
   4. Transaction Computing Printing/Internet Processing.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Internet Protocols **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. Open standards refers to:
   1. standards not owned by any company.
   2. standards used by all countries.
   3. standards that are free to all parties.
   4. software programs running on different types of operating systems.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Internet Protocols **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Host systems of the Internet that use software to decide how to direct transmissions are called:
   1. servers.
   2. pathways.
   3. packet switching.
   4. routers.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Internet Protocols **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Every host computer on the Internet has a(n):
   1. similar IP address.
   2. unique 15-digit number.
   3. unique IP address.
   4. common name and number.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Internet Protocols **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The system that translates an IP address into an easier to remember name is the:
   1. packet-switching domain system.
   2. domain name system.
   3. domain.
   4. domain numbering system.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. All of the following are top-level domains EXCEPT:
   1. .com.
   2. .mil.
   3. .army.
   4. .org.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Easy

1. All of the following are top-level domains EXCEPT:
   1. .coop.
   2. .net.
   3. .biz.
   4. .bus.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A recently created additional top-level domain name is:
   1. .pro.
   2. .plan.
   3. .business.
   4. .school.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A URL can specify the IP address of the Web \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that houses a Web page.
   1. server
   2. client
   3. page
   4. e-mail recipient

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. In the e-mail address bowles@sou.edu, “bowles” is the:
   1. password.
   2. server name.
   3. user name.
   4. client computer.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. In the e-mail address bowles@sou.edu, “sou” is the:
   1. host computer in a business with the name “sou.”
   2. host computer in an educational domain.
   3. client computer in a commercial business.
   4. client computer in an educational domain.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Easy

1. In the Web address www.casamexicana.com.mx, “mx” is a(n):
   1. country code.
   2. domain name for multiplex facilities.
   3. area of the U.S. Internet.
   4. server on the Internet.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Easy

1. Three basic types of connection to the Internet include all EXCEPT:
   1. direct connection.
   2. dial-up.
   3. broadband.
   4. direct satellite.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Internet Access Options **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. T1 and T3 connections are considered:
   1. direct connections.
   2. dial-up connections.
   3. broadband.
   4. direct satellite connections.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Direct Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. If you are at home and do not have a direct Internet connection, you will most likely connect through a:
   1. server.
   2. modem.
   3. black box processor.
   4. coaxial cable.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Dial-up Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Telephone modem connections are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connections, because they offer little bandwidth compared to other types of connections.
   1. narrow-width
   2. small-band
   3. narrowband
   4. skinnyband

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Dial-up Connections **Difficulty:** Easy

1. Broadband connections include all of the following EXCEPT:
   1. cable modems.
   2. satellites.
   3. telephone modems.
   4. DSL.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Broadband Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. DSL stands for:
   1. digital server lines.
   2. digital subscriber line.
   3. digits serviced per line.
   4. damaged service line.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Broadband Connections **Difficulty:** Easy

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service was offered by phone companies in the 1990s; many believe it will soon be obsolete.
   1. ISDN
   2. Cable modem
   3. DSL
   4. Satellite connection

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Broadband Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. All of the following are disadvantages of a DSL connection EXCEPT:
   1. it is fairly expensive.
   2. it can be complicated to install.
   3. it is only offered in some areas.
   4. it cannot share signals with a telephone line of voice traffic.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Broadband Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Cable modems use the same media as:
   1. the educational facilities in your area.
   2. your local Internet access provider.
   3. the telephone lines in your house.
   4. coaxial cables for television signals.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Broadband Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Wi-Fi technology refers to:
   1. wireless LAN connections.
   2. wires connecting a computer to the Internet.
   3. a drive on a laptop that connects to the Internet.
   4. the bandwidth of the server to which a laptop connects.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Broadband Connections **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a computer connected to two networks.
   1. gateway
   2. link
   3. server
   4. bridgeway

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Internet Service Providers **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Services or products that an ISP might provide include all of the following EXCEPT:
   1. an e-mail account.
   2. server space to post a Web page.
   3. technical help.
   4. assistance with Office software.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Internet Service Providers **Difficulty:** Easy

1. In a client/server model, a client program:
   1. asks for information.
   2. provides information and files.
   3. serves software files to other computers.
   4. distributes data files to other computers.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Internet Servers **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A university might have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to manage the mail of students, faculty, and staff.
   1. email server
   2. client server
   3. email and URL address
   4. bridge

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Internet Servers **Difficulty:** Easy

1. FTP stands for:
   1. first transfer preference.
   2. file transactions and procedures.
   3. folder transfer and protocol.
   4. file transfer protocol.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Internet Servers **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The World Wide Web was introduced in:
   1. the 1960s.
   2. the mid-1970s.
   3. 1991.
   4. 2000.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Inside the Web **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. URL stands for:
   1. unique resource locator.
   2. uniform resource location.
   3. unique representation location.
   4. uniform resource locator.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Web Protocols: HTTP and HTML **Difficulty:** Difficult

1. The protocol used to transfer Web pages is:
   1. http.
   2. ftp.
   3. url.
   4. the path.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Web Protocols: HTTP and HTML **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. HTML commands, such as <H1>, are known as:
   1. labels.
   2. tickets.
   3. browser requests.
   4. tags.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** How It Works 9.1: The World Wide Web **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Web pages can be created using:
   1. any word processor.
   2. only Web authoring software.
   3. only Microsoft products.
   4. only Microsoft FrontPage or Macromedia Dreamweaver.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Publishing on the Web **Difficulty:** Easy

1. Web authoring software includes all of the following EXCEPT:
   1. Microsoft FrontPage.
   2. Macromedia Dreamweaver.
   3. Adobe GoLive.
   4. Adobe Acrobat.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Publishing on the Web **Difficulty:** Easy

1. To register a business name and create a unique URL, a business pays a fee and goes to:
   1. a domain name registry company.
   2. the Department of Commerce.
   3. the Department of Defense.
   4. Microsoft.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Publishing on the Web **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. An Internet diary or ongoing commentaries are known as:
   1. blogs.
   2. an intranet.
   3. plug-in.
   4. a cookie.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Publishing on the Web **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Downloadable software extensions that add new features to a browser are known as:
   1. plug-ins.
   2. cookies.
   3. search engines.
   4. frames.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** From Hypertext to Multimedia **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The first step when creating a Web site should be to:
   1. write the program.
   2. use HTML to write the code.
   3. offer links to popular Web sites.
   4. start with a plan.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Screen Test: Building a Web Site **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Many experts believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will eventually replace HTML.
   1. HTTP
   2. XML
   3. SML
   4. applets

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Dynamic Web Sites: Beyond HTML **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A software robot that systematically searches the Web is a:
   1. search engine.
   2. Web rabbit.
   3. Weblog
   4. spider.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Search Engines **Difficulty:** Easy

1. Yahoo!, MSN, and Netscape Netcenter are examples of:
   1. servers.
   2. bridges.
   3. Web directories.
   4. portals.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Portals **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used when information is delivered to a client computer through a server at the client’s request.
   1. Pull technology
   2. Push technology
   3. P2P computing
   4. Peer-to-peer file sharing

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Push Technology: Notifications and Alerts **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Using Napster to make music files from one hard drive available to others rather than posting on a central server is an example of:
   1. client/server sharing.
   2. server/client software downloading.
   3. LAN sharing.
   4. peer-to-peer file sharing.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Peer-to-Peer and Grid Computing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. An internal, self-contained, intraorganizational network is known as a(n):
   1. firewall.
   2. WAN.
   3. LAN.
   4. intranet.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Intranets, Extranets, and Electronic Commerce **Difficulty:** Moderate

## Fill in the Blank:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is connecting different types of networks and computer systems.

**Answer:** Internetworking **Reference:** Internet Protocols **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. TCP/IP specifications were published as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning that they are not owned by any company or government.

**Answer:** open standards **Reference:** Internet Protocols **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. When a message is sent through the Internet, it is broken into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then sent.

**Answer:** packets **Reference:** Internet Protocols **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. An example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ might be 192.168.17.22.

**Answer:** IP address **Reference:** Internet Protocols **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Nonprofit organizations’ URLs typically end with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** .org **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Easy

1. Internet addresses are classified by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** domains **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The top-level domains for countries consist of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letters.

**Answer:** two **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. All e-mail addresses consist of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a host address.

**Answer:** user name **Reference:** Internet Addresses **Difficulty:** Easy

1. PPP stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** point-to-point protocol **Reference:** Dial-up Connections **Difficulty:** Difficult

1. DSL, cable modems, and wireless connections are classified as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connections.

**Answer:** broadband **Reference:** Internet Access Options **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. ISP stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Internet service provider **Reference:** Internet Access Options **Difficulty:** Easy

1. A specialized server that acts as a post office for a particular Internet host is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** mail server or email server **Reference:** Internet Servers **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. When a user accesses a remote server and copies a file to her own personal computer, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** downloading **Reference:** Internet Servers **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. File \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saves a file into a smaller amount of storage space, therefore saving transmission time.

**Answer:** compression **Reference:** Internet Servers **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ server stores programs such as Microsoft Office and makes them available to client programs that request them.

**Answer:** application **Reference:** Internet Servers **Difficulty:** Easy

1. Tim Berners-Lee was the original developer of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** World Wide Web **Reference:** Inside the Web **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Http://www.sou.edu/business/ba131syl.html is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** URL **Reference:** Web Protocols: HTTP and HTML **Difficulty:** Easy

1. In the example http://www.sou.edu/business/ba131syl.html, everything after the last period or dot is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** path **Reference:** Web Protocols: HTTP and HTML **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. After an HTML document is written and then completed, it must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a Web server to be viewable on the Web.

**Answer:** uploaded **Reference:** Publishing on the Web **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an Internet tool used to locate what a user is looking for.

**Answer:** search engine **Reference:** From Hypertext to Multimedia **Difficulty:** Easy

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could be streaming transmission of radio or a concert.

**Answer:** Webcast **Reference:** From Hypertext to Multimedia **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. Small Java programs that are automatically downloaded onto a client computer are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** applets **Reference:** From Hypertext to Multimedia **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A search string such as “universities AND Mexico BUT NOT New” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Boolean logic **Reference:** Search Engines **Difficulty:** Challenging

## Matching:

1. Match the following terms to their meanings:

I. meta-search engine A. organized by subcategories

II. directory or subject tree B. software robot that explores the Web

III. boolean logic C. netscape Netcenter or Yahoo!

IV. spider D. OneSeek or Sherlock

V. search engine E. mustangs AND horses BUT NOT ford

VI. portal F. helps you find what you’re looking for

VII. cookie G. browser on client computer asks for information

VIII. push technology H. information delivered from the Internet to the client computer

IX. pull technology I. Web server delivery of small file stored on a client computer

**Answers:** D, A, E, B, F, C, I, H, G **Reference:** Multiple locations **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. Match the following terms to their meanings:

I. extranet A. used for business transactions through an electronic network

II. e-commerce B. specifications for ordering, billing, and payments

III. intranet C. inside an organization

IV. firewall D. helps prevent unauthorized use of computers

V. B2B E. private network for certain customers, clients, and business partners

VI. electronic data interchange F. transactions from business to another business

VII. B2C G. e-commerce from businesses to the end-user

**Answers:** E, A, C, D, F, B, G **Reference:** Intranets,Extranets, and Electronic Commerce   
**Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Examine the following Web address and match each part to the meaning below:

**http://www.sou.edu/business/marketing/smithers/ba333/syllabus.html**

I. The entire address A. host computer

II. http:// B. path

III. www.sou.edu C. protocol for Web pages

IV. business/marketing/smithers/ba333/syllabus.html D. URL

V. /marketing/ E. subdirectory

VI. .edu F. domain

**Answers:** D, C, A, B, E, F **Reference:** Web Protocols: HTTP and HTML **Difficulty:** Moderate