CHAPTER 9:
THE EVOLVING INTERNET

Multiple Choice:

1. What was the department of the U.S. government that developed the initial stages of the Internet?
   A. Department of Commerce
   B. Department of Defense
   C. Department of the Military
   D. Judicial Department

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

2. In what decade was ARPANET developed?
   A. 1950s
   B. 1960s
   C. 1970s
   D. 1980s

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

3. ARPANET was funded by:
   A. the U.S. government.
   B. IBM.
   C. Microsoft.
   D. a group of interested scientists.

   Answer: A  Reference: ARPANET Pioneers Build an Unreliable Network  Difficulty: Easy
Chapter 9: The Evolving Internet

4. The Internet is controlled by:
   A. the U.S. government.
   B. IBM, Intel, and Microsoft.
   C. no one in particular.
   D. the U.S. taxpayers.

   Answer: C  Reference: Inside the Internet  Difficulty: Easy

5. Hundreds of universities, government entities, and research labs have formed:
   A. Internet.
   B. WWW.
   C. Internet2.
   D. TCP/IP.

   Answer: C  Reference: Inside the Internet  Difficulty: Easy

6. The first users of the Internet were:
   A. a few dozen computers at universities and government research centers.
   B. the military.
   C. all U.S. universities and colleges.
   D. IBM and Microsoft.

   Answer: A  Reference: Counting Connections  Difficulty: Moderate

7. Much, or nearly all, of the cost of initially building and operating the Internet was supplied by:
   A. the largest computer companies.
   B. the U.S. government.
   C. U.S. research universities.
   D. personal users of the Internet.

   Answer: B  Reference: Counting Connections  Difficulty: Moderate
8. TCP/IP stands for:
   B. Transmission Control Procedures/Internet Procedures.

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

9. Open standards refers to:
   A. standards not owned by any company.
   B. standards used by all countries.
   C. standards that are free to all parties.
   D. software programs running on different types of operating systems.

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

10. Every host computer on the Internet has a(n):
   A. similar IP address.
   B. unique 15-digit number.
   C. unique IP address.
   D. common name and number.

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

11. This address doesn't change every day:
   A. static IP address.
   B. dynamic IP address.
   C. unique IP address.
   D. common name and number.

   **Answer:** A  **Reference:** Internet Protocols  **Difficulty:** Moderate
12. This address changes temporarily as the applications connect to the Internet:
   A. static IP address.
   B. dynamic IP address.
   C. unique IP address.
   D. common name and number.

Answer: B  Reference: Internet Protocols  Difficulty: Moderate

13. The way in which information is transmitted to multiple Internet-connected devices is called:
   A. Internet connectivity.
   B. IP address.
   C. multitasking.
   D. multicasting.

Answer: D  Reference: Internet Protocols  Difficulty: Moderate

14. The system that translates an IP address into an easier to remember name is the:
   A. packet-switching domain system.
   B. domain name system.
   C. domain.
   D. domain numbering system.

Answer: B  Reference: Internet Addresses  Difficulty: Moderate

15. All of the following are top-level domains EXCEPT:
   A. .com.
   B. .mil.
   C. .army.
   D. .org.

Answer: C  Reference: Internet Addresses  Difficulty: Easy
16. All of the following are top-level domains EXCEPT:
   A. coop.
   B. net.
   C. biz.
   D. bus.

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

17. A recently created additional top-level domain name is:
   A. pro.
   B. plan.
   C. business.
   D. school.

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

18. A URL can specify the IP address of the Web __________ that houses a Web page.
   A. server
   B. client
   C. page
   D. e-mail recipient

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

19. In the e-mail address bowles@sou.edu, “bowles” is the:
   A. password.
   B. server name.
   C. user name.
   D. client computer.

**Answer:** C  **Reference:** Internet Addresses  **Difficulty:** Moderate
20. In the e-mail address bowles@sou.edu, “sou” is the:

A. host computer in a business with the name “sou.”
B. host computer in an educational domain.
C. client computer in a commercial business.
D. client computer in an educational domain.

Answer: B  Reference: Internet Addresses  Difficulty: Easy

21. In the Web address www.casamexicana.com.mx, “mx” is a(n):

A. country code.
B. domain name for multiplex facilities.
C. area of the U.S. Internet.
D. server on the Internet.

Answer: A  Reference: Internet Addresses  Difficulty: Easy

22. The three basic categories of connection to the Internet include all EXCEPT:

A. direct connection.
B. dial-up.
C. broadband.
D. direct satellite.

Answer: D  Reference: Internet Access Options  Difficulty: Moderate

23. T1 and T3 connections are considered:

A. direct connections.
B. dial-up connections.
C. broadband.
D. direct satellite connections.

Answer: A  Reference: Direct Connections  Difficulty: Moderate
24. In a large organization LANs may be connected through a:

A. direct satellite connection.
B. dial-up connection.
C. Broadband connection.
D. backbone network.

Answer: D  Reference: Direct Connections  Difficulty: Moderate

25. If you are at home and do not have a direct Internet connection, you will most likely connect through a:

A. server.
B. modem.
C. black box processor.
D. coaxial cable.

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

26. Telephone modem connections are also called __________ connections, because they offer little bandwidth compared to other types of connections.

A. narrow-width
B. small-band
C. narrowband
D. skinnyband

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

27. Broadband connections include all of the following EXCEPT:

A. cable modems.
B. satellites.
C. telephone modems.
D. DSL.

Answer: C  Reference: Broadband Connections  Difficulty: Moderate
Chapter 9: The Evolving Internet

28. DSL stands for:

A. digital server lines.
B. digital subscriber line.
C. digits serviced per line.
D. damaged service line.

Answer: B Reference: Broadband Connections Difficulty: Easy

29. All of the following are disadvantages of a DSL connection EXCEPT:

A. It is fairly expensive.
B. It can be complicated to install.
C. It is only offered in some areas.
D. It cannot share signals with a telephone line of voice traffic.

Answer: D Reference: Broadband Connections Difficulty: Moderate

30. Cable modems use the same media as:

A. the educational facilities in your area.
B. your local Internet access provider.
C. the telephone lines in your house.
D. coaxial cables for television signals.

Answer: D Reference: Broadband Connections Difficulty: Moderate

31. Wi-Fi technology refers to:

A. wireless LAN connections.
B. wires connecting a computer to the Internet.
C. a drive on a laptop that connects to the Internet.
D. the bandwidth of the server to which a laptop connects.

Answer: A Reference: Broadband Connections Difficulty: Moderate
Chapter 9: The Evolving Internet

32. A __________ is a computer connected to two networks.
   
   A. gateway
   B. link
   C. server
   D. bridgeway

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

33. Which model is used by Internet applications?
   
   A. Login
   B. Distributed server
   C. Digital server
   D. Client/server

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

34. In a client/server model, a client program:
   
   A. asks for information.
   B. provides information and files.
   C. serves software files to other computers.
   D. distributes data files to other computers.

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

35. A university might have a(n) __________ to manage the mail of students, faculty, and staff.
   
   A. email server
   B. client server
   C. email and URL address
   D. bridge

   **Answer:** A  **Reference:** Internet Servers  **Difficulty:** Easy
Chapter 9: The Evolving Internet

36. FTP stands for:
   A. first transfer preference.
   B. file transactions and procedures.
   C. folder transfer and protocol.
   D. file transfer protocol.
   Answer: D  Reference: Internet Servers  Difficulty: Moderate

37. The World Wide Web was introduced in:
   A. the 1960s.
   B. the mid-1970s.
   D. 2000.
   Answer: C  Reference: Inside the Web  Difficulty: Moderate

38. URL stands for:
   A. unique resource locator.
   B. uniform resource location.
   C. unique representation location.
   D. uniform resource locator.
   Answer: D  Reference: Web Protocols: HTTP and HTML  Difficulty: Difficult

39. The protocol used to transfer Web pages is:
   A. http.
   B. ftp.
   C. url.
   D. the path.
   Answer: A  Reference: Web Protocols: HTTP and HTML  Difficulty: Moderate
40. HTML commands, such as <H1>, are known as:
   A. labels.
   B. tickets.
   C. browser requests.
   D. tags.

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

41. Web pages can be created using:
   A. any word processor.
   B. only Web authoring software.
   C. only Microsoft products.
   D. only Microsoft FrontPage or Macromedia Dreamweaver.

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

42. Web authoring software includes all of the following EXCEPT:
   A. Microsoft FrontPage.
   B. Macromedia Dreamweaver.
   C. Adobe GoLive.
   D. Adobe Acrobat.

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

43. To register a business name and create a unique URL, a business pays a fee and goes to:
   A. a domain name registry company.
   B. the Department of Commerce.
   C. the Department of Defense.
   D. Microsoft.

   **Answer:** A  **Reference:** Publishing on the Web
44. An Internet diary or grouping of ongoing commentaries is known as a(n):
   A. blog.
   B. electronic email.
   C. plug-in.
   D. cookie.

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

45. Downloadable software extensions that add new features to a browser are known as:
   A. plug-ins.
   B. cookies.
   C. search engines.
   D. frames.

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

46. The first step when creating a Web site should be to:
   E. write the program.
   F. use HTML to write the code.
   G. offer links to popular Web sites.
   H. start with a plan.

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

47. What markup language includes all of the features of HTML and programming extensions?
   A. HTTP
   B. XML
   C. SML
   D. applets

Answer: B  Reference: Dynamic Web Sites: Beyond HTML  Difficulty: Moderate
48. A software robot that systematically searches the Web is a:
   A. search engine.
   B. Web rabbit.
   C. blog
   D. spider.

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

49. Yahoo!, MSN, and Netscape are examples of:
   A. servers.
   B. bridges.
   C. Web directories.
   D. portals.

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

50. __________ is used when information is delivered to a client computer through a server at the client’s request.
   A. Pull technology
   B. Push technology
   C. P2P computing
   D. Peer-to-peer file sharing

   **Answer:** A  **Reference:** Push Technology and RSS  **Difficulty:** Moderate

51. __________ is an XML form of sharing data:
   A. Pull technology
   B. RSS
   C. Internet2
   D. Peer-to-peer file sharing

   **Answer:** B  **Reference:** Push Technology and RSS  **Difficulty:** Moderate
52. Using Napster to make music files from one hard drive available to others rather than posting them on a central server is an example of:
   
   A. client/server sharing.
   
   B. server/client software downloading.
   
   C. LAN sharing.
   
   D. peer-to-peer file sharing.

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

**Fill in the Blank:**

53. ________ is connecting different types of networks and computer systems.

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

54. 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

55. When a message is sent through the Internet, it is broken into ____________ and then sent.

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

56. An example of a(n) ____________ might be 192.168.17.22.

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

57. Nonprofit organizations’ URLs typically end with ____________.

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

58. Internet addresses are classified by ____________.

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

59. The top-level domains for countries consist of ____________ letters.

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

60. All e-mail addresses consist of a(n) ____________ and a host address.

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

61. PPP stands for ____________.
62. DSL, cable modems, and wireless connections are classified as __________ connections.

Answer: broadband

Reference: Internet Access Options

Difficulty: Moderate

63. ISP stands for __________.

Answer: Internet service provider

Reference: Internet Access Options

Difficulty: Easy

64. A specialized server that acts as a post office for a particular Internet host is a(n) __________.

Answer: email or mail server

Reference: Internet Servers

Difficulty: Moderate

65. 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

66. File __________ distribute programs, media files, and other data files across LANs and the Internet.

Answer: servers

Reference: Internet Servers

Difficulty: Moderate

67. 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

68. Tim Berners-Lee was the original developer of the __________.

Answer: World Wide Web

Reference: Inside the Web

Difficulty: Moderate

69. http://www.sou.edu/business/ba131syl.html is an example of a(n) __________.

Answer: URL

Reference: Web Protocols: HTTP and HTML

Difficulty: Easy

70. 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

71. 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

72. 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
### Chapter 9: The Evolving Internet

73. A(n) ____________ could be a streaming transmission of radio or a concert.

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

74. Small Java programs that are automatically downloaded onto a client computer are called ____________.

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

75. A search string such as “universities AND Mexico AND NOT New” is an example of ____________.

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

### Matching:

76. Match the following terms to their meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. scripts</th>
<th>A. organized by subcategories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II. directory or subject tree</td>
<td>B. software robot that explores the Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. boolean logic</td>
<td>C. Netscape or Yahoo!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. spider</td>
<td>D. short programs that add interactivity to Web pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. search engine</td>
<td>E. mustangs AND horses AND NOT ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. portal</td>
<td>F. helps you find what you’re looking for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. cookie</td>
<td>G. browser on client computer asks for information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. push technology</td>
<td>H. information delivered from the Internet to the client computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. pull technology</td>
<td>I. small file stored on a client computer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answers:** D, A, E, B, F, C, I, H, G  
**Reference:** Multiple locations  
**Difficulty:** Challenging
Chapter 9: The Evolving Internet

77. 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