

**IMAYAM ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
KANNANUR-THURAIYUR-621 206.**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
APPLICATIONS**

QUESTION BANK



CLASS : B.COM (COMPUTER APPLICATIONS)
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TITLE OF THE PAPER : INTERNET
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ONE WORK
UNIT-I INTRODUCTION TO INTERNET

1. TCP/IP is a

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A Network Hardware | B Network Software |
| C Protocol | D None of these |

Ans: C. Protocol

2. OSI stands for

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A Open System Interface | B Out System Interface |
| C Open System Interconnection | D Out System Interconnection. |

Ans: C. Open System Interconnection

3. TCP/IP mainly used for

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| A File Transfer | B Email |
| C Remote Login Service | D All of these |

Ans: D. All of these

4. Which network architecture is developed by IBM?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A System Network Architecture | B Digital Network Architecture |
| C Boroughts Network Architecture | D Distributed Network Architecture |

Ans: A. System Network Architecture

5. _____ are hardware and software combinations that connect devices running different native protocols.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| A Protocols | B Models |
| C Gateways | D Port |

Ans: C. Gateways

6. Which is the lowest layer of TCP/IP model

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A Host to Host Layer | B Network Access Layers |
| C Internet Layer | D Application Layer |

Ans: B. Network Access Layers

7. _____ is an access channel for computers to exchange information.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A a. Socket | B Port |
| C Gateways | D Protocol |

Ans: B. Port

8. Which is the type of port

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A a. Serial | B Parallel |
| C AGP | D All of these |

Ans: D. All of these

9. How many ports a computer may have

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A 256 | B 128 |
| C 65535 | D 1024 |

Ans: C. 65535

10. Parallel port can transfer _____ bits of data at a time:

- | | |
|-----|------|
| A 2 | B 4 |
| C 8 | D 16 |

Ans: E. 8

ONE MARK

UNIT-II INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER

1. USB stands for

- A United Serial Bus
- B Universal Serial By-Pass
- C Universal System Bus
- D Universal SerialBus

Ans: D. Universal SerialBus

2. Which is the fastest port for data transfer:

- A USB
- B Serial
- C Parallel
- D Fire Wire

Ans: D.Fire Wire

3. Default port for HTTP

- A 23
- B 80
- C 21
- D 25

Ans: D.25

4. Which is not the part of the UDP datagram

- A Source Port
- B Destination Port
- C Checksum
- D None of these

Ans: D.None of these

5. Which is the type of socket

- A Datagram
- B Stream
- C Raw
- D All of these

Ans: D.All of these

6. In which layer of OSI model IP is available

- A Layer 1
- B Layer 2
- C Layer 3
- D Layer 4

Ans: C.Layer 3

7. IP is defined in

- A RFC 790
- B RFC 791
- C RFC 792
- D RFC 793

Ans: B. RFC 791

8. TTL stands for

- A Time-To-Login
- B Time-To-Live
- C Transistor-Transistor-Live
- D None of these

Ans: C.Transistor-Transistor-Live

9. Which protocol is used to report error message

- A TCP
- B IP
- C ICMP
- D SMTP

Ans: C.ICMP

10. Which is the error message reported by ICMP

- A Time exceeded
- B Host unreachable
- C Echo request
- D All of these

Ans: A.Time exceeded

ONE MARK
UNIT-III INTERNET BASICS

1. What is the use of IP source routing

- A Mapping the network drive
B Troubleshooting
C Performance
D All of above

Ans: B. Troubleshooting

2. Which is the IP source routing method

- A SSR
B LSR
C LLR
D Both A and B

Ans: B. Both A and B

3. Which is not the requirement of internet

- A Operating System
B Dos
C Web browser
D Modem

Ans: B. Dos

4. The maximum speed of Modem is

- A 32 Kbps
B 56 Kbps
C 64 Kbps
D 128 Kbps

Ans: B. 56 Kbps

5. Which protocol is used for browsing website

- A TCP
B HTTP
C FTP
D TFTP

Ans: B. HTTP

6. Which is not the browser

- A Internet Explorer
B Opera
C Mozilla
D Google

Ans: D. Google

7. Which is not the search engine

- A Altavista.com
B Google.com
C Facebook.com
D Yahoo.com

Ans: C. Facebook.com

8. Email stands for

- A Easy mail
B Electronic mail
C Electric mail
D None of these

Ans: B. Electronic mail

9. Which is the chatting application

- A Yahoo messenger
B Google earth
C You tube
D None of these

Ans: A. Yahoo messenger

10. Who provide us internet

- A TCP
B ISP
C FTP
D HTTP

Ans: B. ISP

TWO MARKS

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION TO INTERNET

1. What is the WWW?

Ans: Short for World Wide Web, WWW, W3, or Web is a graphical interface for the Internet that was first introduced to the public on August 6, 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee. A few days later on August 23, 1991 it was available to everyone.

2. What is Web Page?

Ans: A web page is a rich document that can contain richly formatted text, graphics, animation, sound, and much more. Some web pages are generated dynamically (such as the results of a search). You are currently viewing a (static) web page. Every web page on the Internet has a unique address which starts with the name of the computer that holds that page. Within a web page, words and pictures can be linked to other pages. When you activate a link, you will be taken to another page automatically. See also: Web, Web Browser, Understanding Internet Addresses.

3. What is URL (Universal Resource Locator)?

Ans: A Universal Resource Locator refers to the universal address of an Internet web page. A URL consists of three things. First, it starts with letters such as http, ftp, or gopher that identify the resource type, followed by a colon and two forward slashes. Next, the computer's name is listed. And finally, the filename and directory of the remote resource is listed as well.

4. Explain Telnet?

Ans: This is the standard Internet protocol to connect to remote terminals.

5. Explain SMTP ?

Ans: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol A standard protocol used to transfer e-mail messages.

6. Explain a Router?

Ans: A device that forwards traffic between networks.

7. What is a Protocol?

Ans: A protocol is a method of communication between two devices. You can think of it as the language the devices use to communicate with each other, although it is not the same as a programming language (by which a human programmer controls a computer). Different brands of printers, for example, each use their own protocol (or "language") by which a computer can communicate with the printer. This is why a driver program must be written for each printer.

8. What is POP (Post Office Protocol)?

Ans: A protocol that allows single users to read mail from a server.

9. What is OpenURL?

Ans: The OpenURL standard is a syntax to create Web-transportable packages of metadata and/or identifiers about an information object

10. Explain NNTP (Network News Transfer Protocol)?

Ans: A standard industry protocol for the inquiry, distribution, retrieval, and posting of news articles.

TWO MARKS
UNIT-II INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER

1. What is LAN (Local Area Network)?

Local Area Network. A LAN allows users to share files between computers, send e-mail and access the Internet. Most companies use Local Area Networks so that users can access information within or outside the LAN.

Ans:

2. What is ISP (Internet Service Provider)?

An organization or company that has a network with a direct link to the Internet. This is done by using a dedicated line connection, usually through a link known as a T1 connection. Users can dial into to that network using their modem. Most ISP's now charge a monthly fee.

Ans:

3. What is IRC (Internet Relay Chat)?

Internet Relay Chat, or IRC, allows users to chat on different channels over the Internet.

Ans:

IRC channels are preceded by a # sign and are controlled by channel operators. Channel operators can kick people out of the channel if he or she feels necessary.

4. What is the IP (Internet Protocol)?

Ans:

A packet switching protocol that is used as a network layer in the TCP/IP protocol suite

5. What is DNS (Domain Name Service)?

A name service used with TCP/IP hosts. A DNS exists on numerous servers over the Internet. It is a database for finding host names and IP addresses on the Internet and trying to figure them out.

Ans:

6. What is Web Browser?

A web browser is a program that you use to view web pages. The two most popular web browsers are Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator.

Ans:

7. What is White Pages?

Databases containing postal addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of users on the Internet.

Ans:

8. What is Token ring?

A token ring is a kind of LAN that consists of computers that are wired into a ring. Each computer is constantly in direct contact with the next node in the ring.

Ans:

A token, which is a type of control message, is sent from one node to another, allowing messages to be sent throughout the network.

A Token Ring network cannot communicate within itself if one ring is broken.

9. What is TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)?

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, is the basic communications protocol required for computers that use the Internet.

Ans:

10. What is the Bandwidth?

Bandwidth is the rate at which data that can be transferred through a connection. A standard PC modem has a very low bandwidth of about 3,000 to 5,000 bytes per second. The very high speed lines that make up the backbone of the Internet are much faster, at least 1,000,000 bytes per second! Note that bandwidth is not exactly the same as speed.

Ans:

If you only want to transfer one byte, it may not get where it is going any faster with high-bandwidth than it would with low-bandwidth. However, if you want to transfer a million bytes, then high-bandwidth will definitely help! You can think of high-bandwidth as like drinking juice with a fat straw, whereas low bandwidth is like drinking juice with one of those thin coffee straws.

TWO MARKS
UNIT-III INTERNET BASICS

1. What is Intranet?

Ans: An intranet is a local area network (LAN), which may not be connected to the Internet but which has similar functions.

2. What is ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)?

Ans: Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) combines digital network services and voice into one. Users can access digital services at 115,200 bps.

3. What is IP Address (Internet Protocol Address)?

Ans: Each computer is assigned an IP address. These are similar to phone numbers. When you attempt to connect to an IP address, you will connect to the computer with that IP address.

4. Explain HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)?

Ans: HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. This is the standard method of publishing web documents onto the World Wide Web (WWW). HTML consists of tags surrounded by brackets.

5. Explain FTP (File Transfer Protocol)?

Ans: FTP's are the most widely used format to uploading and downloading files on an Internet connection. FTP's are used so computers can share files between each other.

6. What is E-mail?

Ans: E-mail stands for electronic mail. Most networks support some form of email. The most popular, of course, is Internet email. E-mail allows you to send text (such as a letter) to another person on another computer. In order to send an email, you have to know the email address of the recipient.

Internet email addresses always start with the user's account name, then the at sign (@), then the name of the computer where the user gets his or her email. You can never have spaces in email or Web addresses. For example, my email address is: w@wdell.com

7. What is DSL (Digital subscriber line)?

Ans: The DSL offers high-band width connections to small businesses and homes via regular telephone lines

8. What is Common Gateway Interface (CGI)?

Ans: The CGI is a communications protocol that Web servers use to communicate with other applications. Common Gateway Interface scripts allow Web servers to access database (among other things); CGI applications, on the other hand, receive data from servers and return data through the CGI.

9. What is Web server?

Ans: A Web server is a server on the Internet that holds Web documents and makes them available for viewing by remote browsers.

10. What is Firewall?

Ans: A firewall is a hardware and/or software boundary that prevents unauthorized users from accessing restricted files on a network.

FIVE MARKS

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION TO INTERNET

1. Write a short note on uses of internet.
2. Explain about web pages.
3. Explain about ISDN.
4. Explain about Bluetooth.
5. Explain about WiFi.

UNIT-II INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER

1. Explain about dialer program and internet programs.
2. Write a short note on animation.
3. Write about frames.
4. Explain about several windows simultaneously in browser.

UNIT-III INTERNET BASICS

1. Explain about browsers.
2. Explain about internet protocols.
3. Write a brief note on net meeting and chatting.
4. Explain about tool bar.

TEN MARKS

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION TO INTERNET

1. Briefly explain about history of internet.
2. Explain about modem.

UNIT-II INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER

1. Briefly explain about ISP.
2. Write a brief note on internet explorer.

UNIT-III INTERNET BASICS

1. Write about applications of internet.
2. Explain any two protocols.
3. Explain about e-mail.
4. Explain about voice mail.
5. How to create mail address.