

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is an Internet?

Ans. The internet is a huge collection of millions of computer, all linked together on a computer network. Internet is also known as ARPANET, was brought online in 1969. Internet was introduced by US-defense department in 1960. Internet is a network of networks. A lot of interconnected networks made internet. The network allows users to share information with each other.

Q2. What is ARPA?

Ans. ARPA stands for Advance Research Project Agency. The Internet was designed in part to provide a communications network that would work even if some of the sites were destroyed by war. The internet is a huge collection of millions of computer, all linked together on a computer network. It was brought online in 1969. Internet was introduced by US-defense department in 1960.

Q3. What is NSFnet?

Ans. NSFnet stands for National Science Foundation Network. NSF joined the ARPA project. NSF established their own network to connect five supercomputing centers. These centers were available to all researchers for academic purpose. To provide high speed access to their supercomputers, NSF established a separate high speed network called NSFnet.

Q4. What is an ISP?

Ans. ISP stands for Internet Service Provider, a company which provides the internet service. A person at home can connect his computer to an **ISP**. ISP then connects to larger ISP's and these largest ISP's are connected through fiber-optic backbones. Backbones around the world are connected through submarine cable system, or satellite links. In this way all the computers on the internet are connected.

Q5. What is the capacity of a T1 line and normal Phone line?

Ans. It is special phone line that can handle approximately 1.5 million bits per second while a normal phone line using a modem can typically handle **30,000 to 50,000** bits per second.

Q6. What is an IP?

Ans. IP stands for Internet Protocol. The size of IP address is 32 bits. Each computer connected to the Internet must have a unique address. Internet addresses are in the form nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn where nnn is called an octet must be a number from 0 - 255. This address is known as an **IP** address.

Q7. What is a DNS addressing?

Ans. DNS stands for domain name service. The human readable names assigned to each computer on the internet is called domain name e.g. hotmail.com etc.

Q8. What are the parts of DNS addressing?

Ans. DNS stands for domain name service. The human readable names assigned to each computer on the internet is called domain name e.g. hotmail.com etc. each DNS has two parts; a host name (server) and a top level domain (which comes at the end of domain separated with dot) and specifies the type of organization.

Q9. What is a Web Browser?

Ans. It is software used to view web pages. Example of web browser is Internet Explorer. It is software that allows the internet users to find and send information over the internet.

Q10. What is WWW?

Ans. World Wide Web, it is collection of millions of linked web pages. WWW was launched in 1989. It uses http (hyper text transfer protocol).

Q11. What is HTML?

Ans. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a language used to develop web pages. The document created in HTML is called hypertext document. It may contain text, images and links to other pages.

Q12. What is a Web Page?

Ans. An HTML page is called web page. Hyper Text Markup Language is used to develop web pages. The document created in HTML is called hypertext document. It may contain text, images and links to other pages.

Q13. What is a Web Site?

Ans. A collection of related web page is called web site. Web sites are hosted on computers called web servers.

Q14. What is a Web Server?

Ans. A host computer on which website is placed is called the web server. The process of storing the webpage on the server is called publishing the page.

Q15. What is URL?

Ans. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It is a unique address of a web page on the World Wide Web. Each URL has three parts:

- Type – specifies the type of server
- Address – specifies the address of the server
- Path – specifies the path of the web page on the disk of the server.

Q16. What is a Search Engine?

Ans. A website that is used for powerful data searching and it helps the user locate web sites containing specific types of information e.g. Google.com, ask.com, altavista.com etc.

Q17. What is a MIME?

Ans. MIME stands for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension. A powerful feature of email is attachment and attached file is sent as part of the message. Attached messages are sent in **MIME** format. In MIME, the standard Internet e-mail format, messages and their attachments are sent as a single multipart message.

Q18. What is DHCP?

Ans. **DHCP** stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. If you connect to the Internet from a LAN, your computer might have a permanent IP address or it might obtain a temporary one from a **DHCP** server.

Q19. What is a Newsgroup?

Ans. These are discussion groups on the internet. Newsgroups are part of the "Usenet" (user network). Newsgroups are organized into categories and subcategories. Newsgroups started in the late 1970s as a message board for UNIX and related technical issues. Newsgroups start by someone posting an initial query or comment. As others reply, the text forms a chain of related postings called a "**message thread**."

Q20. What is NNTP?

Ans. NNTP stands for Network News Transfer Protocol. Newsreader software NNTP client is used to "subscribe" to newsgroups and read and post messages. A newsreader, which may be a stand-alone application or part of an e-mail program or Web browser, offers many features such as searching for and automatically subscribing to newsgroups that match some criteria.

Q21. What is Email Address?

Ans. To send and receive you need an email address. This address can be created on email server e.g. yahoo, hotmail and google. The general format of an email address is username@DNS Address e.g. **abc@yahoo.com**. In this email address **abc** is the username and **yahoo.com** is DNS Address of the email server.

Q22. What is a difference between Newsgroup and blogs?

Ans. Newsgroups are discussion groups on the internet. Newsgroups are part of the "Usenet" (user network). Newsgroups are similar to **blogs**, but usually have more questions and answers, whereas the blog is often used for general commentary.

Q23. What is a message thread?

Ans. The discussion groups on the internet are called Newsgroups and these are the part of the "Usenet" (user network). Newsgroups are organized into categories and subcategories. Newsgroups start by someone posting an initial query or

comment. As others reply, the text forms a chain of related postings called a
"message thread."