

THE ASIAN SCHOOL  
Class-10  
Foundation of information technology  
Internet ch1

**A. Check the Right Answer**

(1\*18)

1. Which agency laid the foundation for the beginning of Internet?

- a. NSFNET b. ARPANET c. W3C d. IAB

**Ans: ARPANET**

2. Which part of TCP / IP is responsible for sending the packets to the address of destination computer?

- a. IP b. TCP c. Both d. None of these

**Ans: IP**

3. Which is the communication protocol for the internet?

- a. FTP b. HTTP c. HTML d. TCP / IP

**Ans: TCP / IP**

4. Name the protocol used for www.

- a. HTTP b. FTP c. W3C d. None of these

**Ans: HTTP**

5. What is the full form of ISP?

- a. Internet Server Provider b. Internet Service Protocol c. Internet Service Provider d. None of these

**Ans: Internet Service Provider**

6. Which of the following is not an ISP in India?

- a. BSNL b. Airtel c. VSNL d. Infosys

**Ans: Infosys**

7. Which particular body governs the Internet?

- a. IAB b. IETF c. IRTF d. None of these

**Ans: None of these**

8. Which governing body of the Internet acts as the central coordinator for the assignment of unique parameter values for Internet protocols?

- a. IAB b. IANA c. IETF d. None of these

**Ans: IANA**

9. Which voluntary group is concerned with the evolution of Internet Architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet and is open to any interested individual?

- a. IETF b. IANA c. IAB d. None of these

**Ans: IETF**

10. Which group passes judgments on appeals when someone complains that the IESG has failed?

- a. IETF b. IANA c. IAB d. None of these

**Ans: IAB**

11. Which international community develops standards to ensure the long-term growth of the www?

- a. IETF b. W3C c. IAB d. IANA

**Ans: W3C**

12. Which term refers to the Bandwidth of the internet connection?

- a. Broadband b. ISP c. Protocol d. ARPANET

**Ans: Broadband**

13. Which device connects two or more dissimilar devices?

- a. Modem b. Backbone c. Gateway d. All of these

**Ans: Gateway**

14. Which technology converts electrical signals into light signals for connecting to Internet?

a. Dial-Up Connection   b. Digital Subscriber Line   c. Cable   d. Fibre Optic Cable

**Ans: Fibre Optic Cable**

15. Name the network that uses radio waves to send the information received by the transmitter via the broadband connection.

a. Wi-Fi   b. WiMax   c. Satellite   d. DSL

**Ans: WiMax**

16. In which type of internet access is the connectivity provided through microwave link between the tower and the end user?

a. Wi-Fi   b. Satellite   c. WiMax   d. DSL

**Ans: Wi-Fi**

17. Which web browser does not have a graphical user interface?

a. Chrome   b. Mac Safari   c. Opera   d. Lynx

**Ans: Lynx**

18. Which of the following is not the component of URL?

a. Scheme   b. Host   c. Path   d. IP address

**Ans: IP address**

**B. Application Based the following**

(1\*11)

1. Kunal wants to have an internet connection in his home. Apart from a computer, which other hardware device will he need?

**Ans: MODEM**

2. Sushma ma'am asked her class to name the communication protocol suite used by Internet.

**Ans: TCP/IP**

3. In the URL, <http://www.flipkart.com/cameras/canon/itmzcz>, which component identifies the a) website b) type of website

**Ans: A) [WWW.FLI](http://www.flipkart.com/cameras/canon/itmzcz)   b) extension name or domain name**

4. In the URL, <http://passport.gov.in>, what does .in stand for?

**Ans: INDIA**

5. Rajat owns a computer and wants to access the Internet. Suggest him a good web browser to do the same.

**Ans: INTERNET Explorer**

7. Anushka wants to create a website without using any ready made software. Which language will you recommend her for the same?

**Ans: HTML**

8. Suraj has an internet connection but does not know how to view the websites. Kindly advise him the software that he should use.

**Ans: WEB BROWSER**

9. It takes Prachi a lot of time to connect to the Internet through dial-up connection. Which mode of connection will you recommend to Prachi?

**Ans: WIFI**

10. Shriya wants a broadband connection for accessing her mails and staying informed about the latest happenings in the field of medicine. Can you suggest her any two Internet Service Providers of India to be approached for the same?

**Ans: BSNL AIRTEL**

11. Ishaan is confused between the terms web page and home page and tomorrow he has his computer exam. As a friend help him in understanding the above concepts.

**Ans: HOME PAGE IS FIRST WEB PAGE OF ANY SITE**

**C. Answer the following**

(2\*8)

Q1 Explain the domain name extensions - .com, .gov, .net, .edu.

**Ans.** .com-> commercial

.gov-> government

.net->

.edu->education

Q2 :Expand the terms HTML, URL, TCP / IP, www

Ans: HTML: Hyper Text Markup Language

URL: Uniform Resource Locator

TCP/IP: Transfer Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol

www:- world wide web

Q3: Explain the term HTTP. Why is it required?

AnsThe Hypertext Transfer Protocol (**HTTP**) is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, and hypermedia information systems. **HTTP** is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

Q4: What is an ISP? Name two ISPs.

AnsDefinition. An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company such as **AT&T**, **Verizon**, **Comcast**, or **BrightHouse** that provides Internet access to companies, families, and even **mobile** users. ISPs use fiber-optics, satellite, copper wire, and other forms to provide Internet access to its customers.

Q5Explain the role of ARPANET in the development of Internet.

AnsARPANET was the network that became the basis for the Internet. Based on a concept first published in 1967, ARPANET was developed under the direction of the U.S. Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). In 1969, the idea became a modest reality with the interconnection of four university computers. The initial purpose was to communicate with and share computer resources among mainly scientific users at the connected institutions. ARPANET took advantage of the new idea of sending information in small units called packets that could be routed on different paths and reconstructed at their destination. The development of the TCP/IP protocols in the 1970s made it possible to expand the size of the network, which now had become a network of networks, in an orderly way.

Q6 what is the role of IETF in Internet? Give its full form.

Ans :The **Internet** Engineering Task Force (**IETF**) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the **Internet** architecture and the smooth operation of the **Internet**.

Q7 Name any four ISPs in India.

Ans : BSNL AIRTEL IDEA RELIANCE JIO

Q8. Give the names of any five web browsers available in the world.

Ans :firefox Chrome altavista opera Internet Explorer

#### D. Answer The Following

(3\*10)

1. How does the Internet work from the point of view of a network?

Ans: internet provides a common language called protocols to all the attached computers for communication while using internet the most common protocols are:

Transmission Control Protocol(TCP) : it is responsible for breaking information into smaller packets by technique packet switching.

Internet protocol (IP): responsible for sending packets to address of destination with help of routers which help in managing the internet traffic.

## 2. Explain any two major services offered by Internet.

**Electronic Mail:** More commonly known as email, electronic mail started as an afterthought to the Internet. Today, email holds the number one position as the most popular service offered on the Internet. A protocol for sending, receiving and storing electronic messages, email has become the preferred method of communication. The U.S. Postal Service handles around 200 billion pieces of mail each year. Email service on the Internet handles around 247 billion emails every day.

**E-Commerce** The ability to do business without the usual constraints of time or distance make e-commerce one of the most important services provided by the Internet. With the single click of a mouse, online customers can purchase almost anything day or night from the comfort of their own home. Since human interaction and the need for an actual brick-and-mortar location do not figure into the e-commerce equation, doing business on the Internet does not cost as much. This levels the business playing field and allows small business to compete with large corporations.

## 3. Differentiate between a website and a web portal.

**WebPortal:** Web portal refers to a website or service that offers broad array of resources and services such as email, forums, search engines and online shopping malls. It's an organized gateway that helps to configure the access to information found on the internet. Web portal applications offers consistent look and feel with access control & procedures for multiple applications and databases. Some of the web portals are AOL, i Google, Yahoo and even more.

**Websites:** A website refers to a location on the internet and a collection of webpages, images, videos which are addressed relative to a common Uniform Resource Location (URL). It's nothing but a domain name hosted on a server which is accessible via a network called internet or private local area network. Owning a website becomes an essential part for any businesses and company with no web presence is just running the risk of losing the business opportunities.

## 4. Discuss any two features of the www.

Ans: 1 Availability of content : Information on the web is available 24\*7. The data is updated in real time and made accessible to the users of the web. Most of the websites are open to everyone.

2: Quick search: the search engines on the web allow easy and efficient search process for information. This data facilitates the quest for information by millions of user across the globe.

## 5. Discuss any one technique to connect to the Internet using the wireless broadband.

## 6. What do the terms web browser and web server mean?

Ans :A Web server is a program that uses HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) to serve the files that form Web pages to users, in response to their requests, which are forwarded by their computers' HTTP clients. Dedicated computers and appliances may be referred to as Web servers as well. The process is an example of the client/server model. All computers that host Web sites must have Web server programs. Leading Web servers include Apache (the most widely-installed Web server), Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS)

## 7. Explain any four advantages of Internet.

Ans:

availability of content

social networking

e-commerce

communication

## 8 Briefly explain the history of Internet.

Ans: The **history of the Internet** begins with the development of electronic computers in the 1950s. Initial concepts of wide area networking originated in several computer science laboratories in the United States, United Kingdom, and France.<sup>[1]</sup> The US Department of Defense awarded contracts as early as the 1960s, including for the development of the ARPANET project, directed by Robert Taylor and managed by Lawrence Roberts. The first message was sent over the ARPANET in 1969 from computer science Professor Leonard Kleinrock's laboratory at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) to the second network node at Stanford Research Institute (SRI).

9. Discuss the volunteer bodies that govern the Internet.

Ans: During 1979 the Internet Configuration Control Board was founded by DARPA to oversee the network's development. During 1984 it was renamed the Internet Advisory Board (IAB), and during 1986 it became the Internet Activities Board.<sup>[20][21]</sup>

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) was formed during 1986 by the U.S. government to develop and promote Internet standards.

American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) for North America

Réseaux IP Européens - Network Coordination Centre (RIPE NCC) for Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia

Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC) for Asia and the Pacific region

Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC) for Latin America and the Caribbean region

African Network Information Center (AfriNIC) was created in 2004 to manage allocations for Africa

10. Write short notes on: i) Microsoft Internet Explorer ii) Google Chrome

**1 Internet Explorer** (formerly **Microsoft Internet Explorer** and **Windows Internet Explorer**, commonly abbreviated **IE** or **MSIE**) is a series of graphical web browsers developed by Microsoft and included in the Microsoft Windows line of operating systems, starting in 1995. It was first released as part of the add-on package Plus! for Windows 95 that year. Later versions were available as free downloads, or in service packs, and included in the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) service releases of Windows 95 and later versions of Windows. The browser is discontinued, but still maintained.

2: ) **Google Chrome** : Chrome is a young, fast browser that can browse any web page. It supports all major technologies and standards such as HTML5 and Flash. With Google Chrome, as well as loading web pages, you can run complex web application. In short, Chrome is basically designed to be an operating system within an operating system, the window through which you run all your applications. In fact, that's the essence of Chrome OS.