11.1 Internet is

a. a local computer network

b. a world wide network of computers

c. an interconnected network of computers

d. a world wide interconnected network of computers which use a common protocol to communicate with one another

11.2 The facilities available in the internet are

(i) electronic mail
(ii) remote login
(iii)file transfer
(iv)word processing

a. i, ii

b. i, ii, iii

c. i, ii, iv

d. ii, iii and iv

11.3 Internet requires

a. an international agreement to connect computers

b. a local area network

c. a commonly agreed set of rules to communicate between computers

d. a World Wide Web

11.4 Each computer connected to the internet must

a. be an IBM PC

b. have a unique IP address

c. be internet compatible

d. have a modem connection

11.5 IP address is currently

a. 4 bytes long

b. available in plenty

c. 6 bytes long

d. not assigned as it is all used up

11.6 IP addresses are converted to

a. a binary string

b. alphanumeric string

c. a hierarchy of domain names

d. a hexadecimal string

11.7 Internet addresses must always have at least

(i) a country name or organization type

(ii) internet service provider's name

(iii) name of organization

(iv) name of individual

(v) type of organization

a. i, ii, iii

b. ii, iii, iv

c. i, iii

d. ii, iii, iv, v

11.8 Internet uses

a. Packet switching

b. Circuit switching

c. Telephone switching

d. Telex switching

11.9 Internet data is broken up as

a. fixed length packets

b. variable length packets

c. not packetized

d. 64 bytes packets

11.10 Internet packet data structure consists of

(i)source address

(ii) destination address

(iii)serial number of packets

(iv)message bytes

(v)Control bits for error checking

(vi) Path identification bits

a. i, ii, iii

b. i, ii, iii, iv

c. i, ii, iii, iv, v

d. i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

11.11 The packets of an internet message

a. take a predetermined path

b. take a path based on packet priority

c. go along different paths based on path availability

d. take the shortest path from source to destination

11.12 The time taken by internet packets

a. can be predetermined before transmission

b. may be different for different packets

c. is irrelevant for audio packets

11.13 By an intranet we mean

a. a LAN of an organization

b. a Wide Area Network connecting all branches of an organization

c. a corporate computer network

d. a network connecting all computers of an organization and using the internet protocol

11.14 By an extranet we mean

a. an extra fast computer network

b. the intranets of two co-operating organizations interconnected via a secure leased line

c. an extra network used by an organization for higher reliability

d. an extra connection to internet provided to co-operating organizati

11.15 World Wide Web

a. is another name for internet

b. world wide connection for computers

c. a collection of linked information residing on computers connected by the internet

d. a collection of world wide information

11.16 Among services available on the World Wide Web are

(i)Encryption
(ii)HTTP
(iii)HTML
(iv)Firewalls

a. i and ii

b. ii and iii

c. iii and iv

d. i and iv

11.17 A world wide web contains web pages

a. residing in many computers

b. created using HTML

c. with links to other web pages

d. residing in many computers linked together using HTML

11.18 A web page is located using a

a. Universal Record Linking

b. Uniform Resource Locator

c. Universal Record Locator

d. Uniformly Reachable Links

11.19 A URL specifies the following:

(i) protocol used

(ii) domain name of server hosting web page

(iii) name of folder with required information

(iv) name of document formatted using HTML

(v) the name of ISP

a. i, ii, iii, iv

b. ii, iii, iv, v

c. i, iii, iv

d. i, ii, iii, v

11.20 A search engine is a program to search

a. for information

b. web pages

c. web pages for specified index terms

d. web pages for information using specified search terms

11.21 HTML stands for

a. Hyper Text Making Links

b. Hyper Text Markup Language

c. Higher Textual Marking of Links

d. Hyper Text Mixer of Links

11.22 HTML is similar to a

a. word processing language

b. screen editor

c. scripting language

d. search engine

11.23 Desirable properties of a website are

(i)a meaningful address

(ii)Help and search facilities

(iii) Links to related sites

(iv)Features to allow users to give feedback

(v)Hosting on a mainframe

a. i, ii, iii

b. i, ii, iii, iv

c. i, ii, iii, iv, v

d. i, ii, iii, v

11.24 HTML uses

a. pre-specified tags

b. user defined tags

c. tags only for linking

d. fixed tags defined by the language

11.25 HTML tags define

a. The data types of elements of document

b. Presentation of specified elements of a document

c. The contents of the document

d. The structure of the document

11.26 The tag used in HTML to link it with other URL's is:

a. <A>

b. <H>

c. <U>

d. <L>

11.27 The tags used for specifying fonts in HTML are

(i) <B>

(ii) <I>

(iii) <U>

(iv) <L>

a. (i) and (ii)

b. (i) and (iii)

c. (ii) and (iv)

d. (i),(ii) and (iii)

11.28 It is possible to display pictures (i.e, images) in HTML specification by using the tag.

a. <GR src = Picture file>

b. <PIC src =Picture file>

c. <IMG src =Picture file>

d. <GIF src=Picture file

11.29 SGML stands for

a. Standard Generalized Markup Language

b. Structured General Markup Language

c. Standard Graphics Mapping Language

d. Standard General Markup Link

11.30 HTML and XML are markup languages

a. Specially development for the web

b. Are based on SGML

c. Are versions of SGML

d. Independent of SGML

11.31 XML stands for

a. Extra Markup Language

b. Excellent Markup Links

c. Extended Markup Language

d. Extended Marking Links

11.32 XML uses

a. user define tags

b. pre-defined tags

c. both predefined and user-defined tags

d. Extended tags used in HTML and makes them powerful

11.33 In order to interpret XML documents one should

a. Use standardized tags

b. Have a document type definition which defines the tags

c. Define the tags separately

d. Specify tag filename

11.34 The advantages of XML over HTML are

(i) It allows processing of data stored in web-pages

(ii) It uses meaningful tags which aids in understanding the nature of a document

(iii)Is simpler than HTML

(iv)It separates presentation and structure of document

a. (i),(ii) and (iii)

b. (i),(ii) and(iv)

c. (ii),(iii) and (iv)

d. (i),(iii) and (iv)

11.35 XSL definition is used along with XML definition to specify

a. The data types of the contents of XML document

b. The presentation of XML document

c. The links with other documents

d. The structure of XML document

11.36 XLL definition is used along with XML to specify

a. The data types of the contents of XML document

b. The presentation of XML document

c. The links with other documents

d. The structure of XML document

11.37 DTD definition is used along with XML to specify

a. The data types of the contents of XML document

b. The presentation of XML document

c. The links with other documents

d. The structure of XML document

Key to Objective Questions

11.1 d 11.2 b 11.3 c 11.4 b 11.5 a 11.6 c

11.7 c 11.8 a 11.9 b 11.10 c 11.11 c 11.12 c

11.13 d 11.14 b 11.15 c 11.16 b 11.17 d 11.18 b

11.19 a 11.20 d 11.21 b 11.22 a 11.23 b 11.24 d

11.25 b 11.26 a 11.27 a 11.28 c 11.29 a 11.30 b

11.31 c 11.32 a 11.33 b 11.34 b 11.35 b 11.36 c

11.37 a