

Biyani's Think Tank

*Concept based notes*

# Internet and Intranet

*(BCA Part-II)*

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## Preface

I am glad to present this book, especially designed to serve the needs of the students. The book has been written keeping in mind the general weakness in understanding the fundamental concepts of the topics. The book is self-explanatory and adopts the “Teach Yourself” style. It is based on question-answer pattern. The language of book is quite easy and understandable based on scientific approach.

Any further improvement in the contents of the book by making corrections, omission and inclusion is keen to be achieved based on suggestions from the readers for which the author shall be obliged.

I acknowledge special thanks to Mr. Rajeev Biyani, *Chairman* & Dr. Sanjay Biyani, *Director (Acad.)* Biyani Group of Colleges, who are the backbones and main concept provider and also have been constant source of motivation throughout this Endeavour. They played an active role in coordinating the various stages of this Endeavour and spearheaded the publishing work.

I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from professors of various educational institutions, other faculty members and students for improvement of the quality of the book. The reader may feel free to send in their comments and suggestions to the under mentioned address.

**Note:** A feedback form is enclosed along with think tank. Kindly fill the feedback form and submit it at the time of submitting to books of library, else NOC from Library will not be given.

**Author**

# Syllabus

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**Internet** : Internet Accounts. Telephone, Cable and Satellite connections, Dial up networking, setting up a dial up connection. high speed connection (ISDN, ADSL and Cable modems), Networking Essentials (Lease Line, Routers, Modems), Intranets, E-mail concepts (receiving, sending and receiving Secure E-mail, chatting and conferencing, E-mail maintain list, Newsgroup, IRC, ICQ, Yahoo Pager, Voice mail and Video conferencing).

## Section B

**World Wide Web** : Elements of the Web, Web browser, viewing pages with a browser, using a browser for Mail, News and chat, Security and Privacy issues (cookies, firewalls, executable Applets and scripts, blocking system), Netscape navigator and Communicator and features therein Internet Explorer and features therein, Lynx, Opera finding and installing Players, Plug-Ins and Active controls, dealing with Web pages that contain Active X, Java and Java Script, playing streaming Audio and Video, playing MP music. Using Search engines, subscriptions and channels, making use of web resources (Portal, News and weather, sports Personal Financing and Investing, Entertainment, shopping, Computers and Internet. Travel. Health and Medicine. Communities and Clubs). Introduction to E-

## Section C

**Creating and Maintaining Web Sites** : Planning, Navigation and Themes, Elements of a Web page, steps of creating a site, publishing and publicizing site structuring web site, starting a Web Page (HTML Tags Standard Tags), Formatting Text, Adding Pictures and links, Gathering information in forms, formatting page in frames, formatting web page by using GIF, JPEG, getting Web Clip Art, Progressive Display and transparency, optimizing images on the web, animating web graphics, Anti-aliasing, Image Slicing, Seamless Tiling, Multimedia graphics, Capturing Audio, generating digital file, editing, processing, encoding Audio, generating digital file, editing, processing encoding and linking the audio, file, unloading web pages, inloading web pages, unloading by using FTP, Net load, Front Page Express and Netscape Composer, analyzing web traffic, building traffic to your site, File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and File Transfer Protocol Programs. HTML tables, JavaScript, CGI Introduction to Perl, perl: Control structures, hashes, basic I/O, regular expressions, bstring handling, sorting, formatting data CGI programming.

The basics of HTML as used with ASP. Using forms to obtain information from users ASP variables and arrays, ASP control structures (loops, conditions,

procedures, functions) ASP objects Creating and reading cookies, Connecting a web page to a database (retrieving updating, and inserting data into a data base. Error handling and debugging ASP scripts. Introduction to XML, Setting up Web servers, Configuring Web and FTP servers

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# Chapter-1

## Introduction to Internet

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**Q.1. What is Internet? Write the about the history of the Internet.**

**Ans.:** The Internet is a network of networks that connects computers all over the world. The Internet has its roots in the U.S. military, which funded a network in 1969, called the ARPANET, to connect the computers at some of the colleges and universities where military research took place. As more and more computers connected, the ARPANET was replaced by the NSFNET, which was run by the National Science Foundation. By the late 1980s, the Internet had shed its military and research heritage and was available for use by the general public. Internet service providers (ISPs) began offering dial-up Internet accounts for a monthly fee, giving users access to e-mail, discussion groups, and file transfer.

In 1989, the World Wide Web (an Internet-based system of interlinked pages of information ) was born, and in the early 1990s, the combination of e-mail, the Web, and online chat propelled the Internet into national and international prominence. Computers connected to the Internet communicate by using the Internet Protocol(IP), which slices information into packets (chunks of data to be transmitted separately)and routes them to their destination. One definition of the Internet is all the computers that pass packets to each other by using IP. Because the Internet was designed to operate even during a war, it uses dynamic routing, so that even if one part of the network is knocked out, packets can be rerouted around the problem. Warfare hasn't been a problem for Internet communications (yet), but dynamic rerouting helps the Internet deal with other types of equipment failures. Along with IP, most computers on the Internet communicate with Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), and the combination is called TCP/IP.

**Q2- What are the different classifications of Internet Account?**

**Ans. Types of Accounts**

To connect to the Internet, you can use one of several types of accounts: PPP and SLIP accounts, UNIX shell accounts, or online services.

- **Internet PPP and SLIP Accounts**

A *Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)* or *Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP)* account is an Internet account that uses the PPP or SLIP communications protocol, respectively. These are the most popular accounts. PPP is a more modern communications protocol than SLIP. To use a PPP account, you need a PPP-compatible communications program, such as Windows 98's Dial-Up Networking program.

This program dials the phone by using your modem, connects to your ISP, logs in to your account by using your user name and password, and then establishes a PPP connection, thus connecting your computer to the Internet. While connected, you can use a variety of programs to read your e-mail, browse the Web, and access other information from the Internet. When your work has finished, you use Dial-Up Networking to disconnect from your Internet account.

- **UNIX Shell Accounts**

Before the PPP and SLIP accounts, most Internet accounts were text-only UNIX shell accounts, and these accounts are still available from some ISPs. You run a terminal-emulation program on your computer to connect to an Internet host computer. Most Internet hosts run UNIX, and you have to type UNIX commands to use a UNIX shell account. To send and receive e-mail or browse the Web, you run text-only programs, such as Lynx. When you use a UNIX shell account, you don't see graphics or use a mouse. Some providers give you both a PPP account and a UNIX shell account; you use the PPP account for your regular Internet work, and the UNIX shell account only when you need to change your account's password.

- **Online Services**

An online service is a commercial service that enables you to connect to and access its proprietary information system. Most online services also provide an Internet connection, e-mail, the World Wide Web, and, sometimes, other Internet services. Online services usually require special programs to connect to and use your account.

The three most popular online services are the following:

- ❖ **America Online (AOL)** The world's most popular online service, with a wide range of AOL-only features. To connect to AOL, read AOL e-mail, browse the Web, and access other AOL services, you use AOL's proprietary program: the latest version is AOL 4.
- ❖ **CompuServe (CIS)** One of the oldest online services, with an excellent selection of proprietary technical- and business-oriented discussion groups. CompuServe was purchased by America Online. CompuServe has access phone numbers in

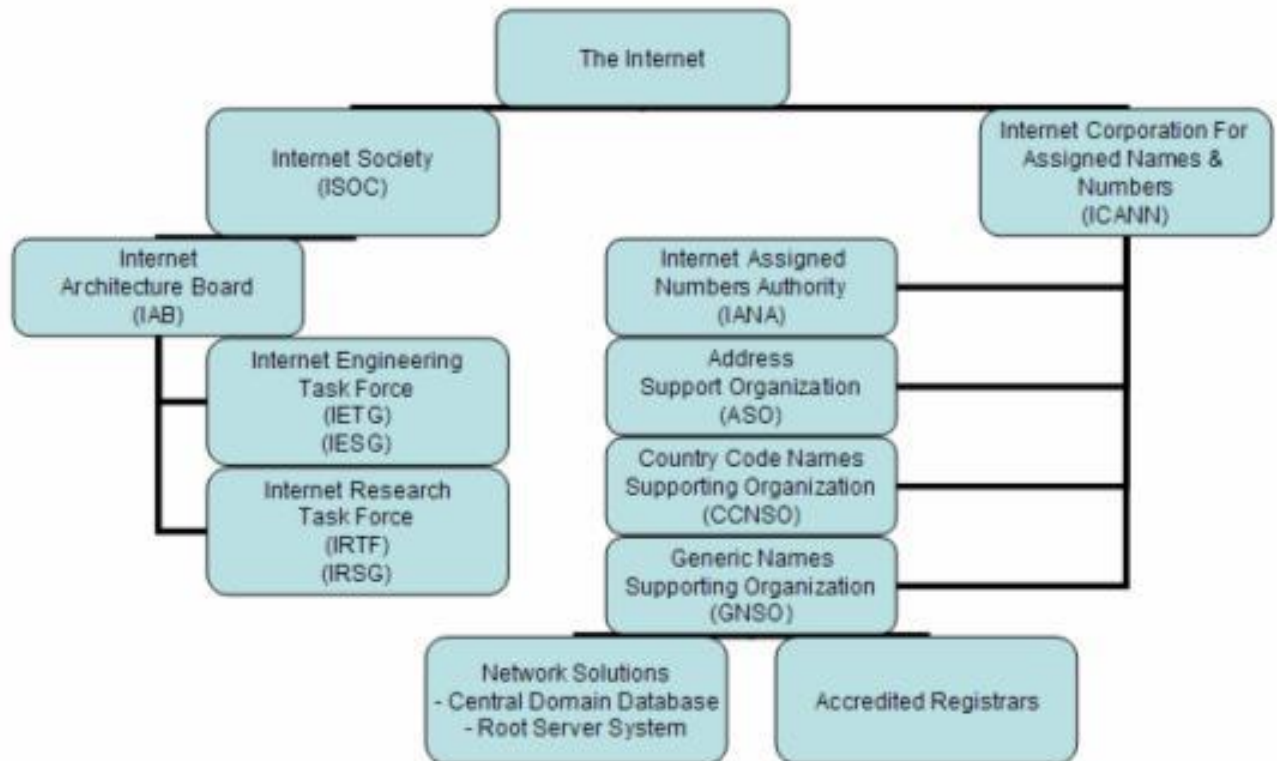


dozens of countries. To connect to CompuServe and access its services, you use CompuServe's proprietary program.

- ❖ **Microsoft Network (MSN)** Microsoft's online service. You connect to MSN by using Dial-Up Networking, send and receive e-mail by using Outlook or Outlook Express, and browse the Web by using Internet Explorer. Other online services (such as Prodigy Classic and Delphi) exist, but they aren't nearly as popular as these three. Some computers come equipped with sign-up software for some online services

### Q.3. How the internet managed?

**Ans.** It is often said that there is no central control, administration, or management of the *Internet*. While this is generally true, there are several well-known organizations that work together in a relatively well structured and roughly democratic environment to collectively participate in the research, development, and management of the Internet, shown with inter-relationships in the chart below.

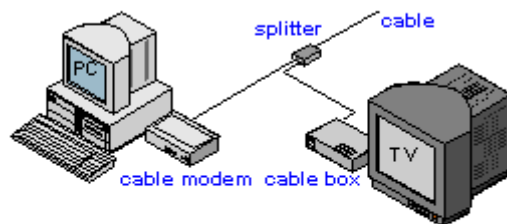


**Q4- Describe the role of Telephone Cable and Satellite Connection in Internet.**

**Ans. Telephone & Cable connection :**

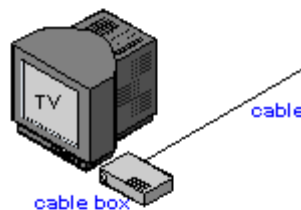
There are two kinds of service. One uses a cable modem to connect to a computer, and the other uses an enhanced cable box that provides Internet access directly at the TV. Both of these differ from MSN TV, which requires a phone line or network connection to gain access to the Internet

### Cable Modem



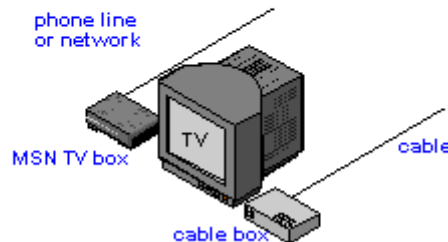
A cable modem provides high-speed access to a desktop computer.

### Single Set-top Box



Enhanced set-top boxes can deliver TV and Internet service to the TV set.

### MSN TV (WebTV)



MSN TV delivers Internet access to the TV using an analog modem or broadband connection.

## Satellite Internet connection

A satellite Internet connection is an arrangement in which the upstream (outgoing) and the downstream (incoming) data are sent from, and arrive at, a computer through a satellite. Each subscriber's hardware includes a satellite dish antenna and a transceiver (transmitter/receiver) that operates in the microwave portion of the radio. In a two-way satellite Internet connection, the upstream data is usually sent at a slower speed than the downstream data arrives. Thus, the connection is asymmetric. A dish antenna, measuring about two feet high by three feet wide by three feet deep, transmits and receives signals. Uplink speeds are nominally 50 to 150 Kbps for a subscriber using a single computer. The downlink occurs at speeds

ranging from about 150 Kbps to more than 1200 Kbps, depending on factors such as Internet traffic, the capacity of the server, and the sizes of downloaded files.

Satellite Internet systems are an excellent option for people in rural areas where Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) and cable modem connections are not available. The two-way satellite Internet option offers an always-on connection that bypasses the dial-up process. In this respect, the satellite system resembles a cable modem Internet connection.

The nature of the satellite connection is good for Web browsing and for downloading of files. But rain fade and solar interference affect all satellite links from time to time, not just Internet systems.

**Q.5. What is dial up Connection? Describe its requirements. Write the steps of setting up dial up networking Connection.**

**Ans.: Dial up Connection** :- People connect to the Internet by using a modem and phone line to dial in to a PPP account on an Internet provider's computer. Most ISPs support modems at speeds of 14.4Kbps, 28.8Kbps, and 56Kbps. You connect only when you want to use Internet services, and disconnect when you are done.

**Setting Up a Connection with Windows 98:**

**1. Run an automated sign-up program:-** Windows 98 comes with automated sign-up programs that you can use to sign up with one of several large Internet providers. These programs may also let you configure your computer for an existing account with the ISP.

**2. Run the Internet Connection Wizard:-** The Wizard can sign you up for a new account with one of dozens of Internet providers who have arranged with Microsoft to be included in the Wizard's list of ISPs.

**Q.6. What is the full form of ISDN? Explain use of ISDN in Internet.**

**Ans.: *Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)*** is an upgraded phone line that can be used for faster Internet access and for regular voice calls. Using one line, you can talk on the phone while you're surfing the Web. ISDN is all digital, which means that data doesn't have to be converted to an *analog signal* for transmission.

The ISDN service intended for residential use is *Basic Rate Interface (BRI)*. On one ISDN line, BRI provides two 64Kbps channels, or B channels, and one 16Kbps channel, or D channel.

The D channel is mostly used for signaling – for instance, to indicate that the line is busy.

The B channels are where the action is. When the B channels are combined, you have a 128Kbps line to the Internet. That's over twice the speed of the fastest analog modem, 56Kbps. If you want to talk on the phone or send a fax, your Internet access drops down to one 64Kbps B channel while the other B channel is used for voice.

**Q.7. What do you mean by ADSL? Explain Role of ADSL in Internet.**

**Ans.: ADSL** :-Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL), like ISDN, uses an upgraded phone line, all-digital technology, and supports simultaneous Internet browsing and phone use. ADSL is a much newer technology. ADSL is optimized for the more downloads than uploads. The line is *asymmetric*, because it has more capacity for data received by your computer than for data that you send.

The *downstream* bandwidth from the Internet to your computer can range from 384Kbps to 8Mbps. The *upstream* bandwidth from your computer to the Internet can range from 90Kbps to 640Kbps. Moreover, ADSL is just one of a family of DSL products

**Q.8. Are the Cable Modems used for High speed Connection? How they are useful in Internet.**

**Ans.: Cable Modem Service**

A cable modem provides bi-directional data communication via radio frequency channels on a cable television (CATV) infrastructure. Cable modems are primarily used to deliver broadband Internet access in the form of cable Internet, taking advantage of the high bandwidth of a cable television network.

*Cable modem service* is the competitive threat that's caused phone companies to accelerate their ADSL efforts. The same network that brings you dozens of TV channels can now bring you millions of Web sites. The problem is that the cable network was designed to move information in one direction, from the broadcaster to you. Downstream speeds are good but upstream speed depends on line quality. Large cable companies are spending money to upgrade their networks to *hybrid fiber-coax (HFC)* to better handle two-way traffic. Smaller providers can't afford the upgrade, so you use a phone line at 28.8Kbps for upstream data.

## Chapter -2

# World Wide Web

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**Q.1. What is firewall? Explain its importance.**

**Ans.:** The hardware, software, and procedures that provide access control make up a *firewall*. A firewall can limit Internet access to e-mail only, so that no other types of information can pass between the intranet and the Internet .

A firewall can serve the following functions:

- 1- Limit Internet access to e-mail only, so that no other types of information can pass between the intranet and the Internet
- 2- Control who can *telnet* into your intranet (a method of logging in remotely)
- 3- Limit what other kinds of traffic can pass between your intranet and the Internet .

A firewall can be simple or complex, depending on how specifically you want to control your Internet traffic. A simple firewall might require only that you configure the software in the router that connects your intranet to your ISP. A more complex firewall might be a computer running UNIX and specialized software.

Firewall systems fall into two categories,

- network-level
- application-level.

### ***Network-Level Firewalls***

These firewalls examine only the headers of each packet of information passing to or from the Internet. The firewall accepts or rejects packets based on the packet's sender, receiver, and port. For example, the firewall might allow e-mail and Web packets to and from any computer on the intranet, but allow telnet (remote login) packets to and from only selected computers.

### ***Application-Level Firewalls***

These firewalls handle packets for each Internet service separately, usually by running a program called a *proxy server*, which accepts e-mail, Web, chat, newsgroup, and other packets from computers on the intranet, strips off the



information that identifies the source of the packet, and passes it along to the Internet. When the replies return, the proxy server passes the replies back to the computer that sent the original message. A proxy server can also log all the packets that pass by, so that you have a record of who has access to your intranet from the Internet, and vice versa.

**Q.2. Write short note on:**

- (i) E-mail      (ii) E-Commerce      (iii) Plug ins and Active X

Ans.: **E-mail**:- email is also called **Electronic mail**. It is a method of exchanging digital messages across the Internet or other computer networks. Today's email systems are based on a *store-and-forward* model. Email *servers* accept, forward, deliver and store messages. Users no longer need be online simultaneously and need only connect to an *email server*, for as long as it takes to send or receive messages.

An email message consists of two components, the message *header*, and the message *body*. The message header contains control information, including, generally, an sender's *email address* and one or more recipient addresses. Usually additional information is added, such as a subject header field. Email is carried by the *Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)*, first published as *Internet standard*

**E-Commerce:**

Electronic commerce, commonly known as e-commerce, consists of the buying and selling of products or services over electronic systems such as the Internet and other computer networks. The amount of trade conducted electronically has grown with widespread Internet usage. A large percentage of electronic commerce is conducted entirely electronically for virtual items such as access to premium content on a website, but most electronic commerce involves the transportation of physical items in some way. Online retailers are sometimes known as e-tailors and online retail is sometimes known as e-tail.

Electronic commerce that is conducted between businesses is referred to as business-to-business or B2B. B2B can be open to all interested parties or limited to specific participants (private electronic market).

Electronic commerce that is conducted between businesses and consumers is referred to as business-to-consumer or B2C. Online shopping is a form of electronic

commerce where the buyer is directly online to the seller's computer usually via the internet. There is no intermediary service.

The sale and purchase transaction is completed electronically and interactively in real-time. Electronic commerce is generally considered to be the sales aspect of e-business. It also consists of the exchange of data to facilitate the financing and payment aspects of the business transactions.

### **Plug-ins and Active X:**

Sometimes, a player can't handle the information on a Web page. Players work only if information is stored in a separate file and you want it to appear in a separate window, not in your browser window. Hence two other types of programs: plug-ins and ActiveX controls are used to handle audio, video, and other information right in your browser. A *plug-in* is a program that can "plug in" to your browser, to give the browser a new capability. Most plug-ins works with Internet Explorer, NN and some work with Opera too. Plug-ins works with browser seamlessly, so that after you install them, you can forget that they are not part of your browser. Netscape originally invented the idea of plug-ins, but Microsoft makes sure that Internet Explorer can use most of them, too.

*ActiveX controls* are programs that work with Internet Explorer and other programs, but not with Netscape Navigator. Many programs are available as both plug-ins and ActiveX controls.

Typically, a plug-in or ActiveX control is born when a software company develops a new type of information to play or display on the Web—for example, sound or video. Rather than trying to convince Netscape and Microsoft and other browser, to make their browsers capable of playing or displaying this new type of information, the software company creates a plug-in or ActiveX control that can handle the task of playing or displaying the new information within the browser. People who want to extend the capabilities of Netscape Navigator can download and install the plug-in, and Internet Explorer users can download and install the ActiveX control.

Many plug-Ins include a stand-alone player, in case you want to display files when you are not browsing the Web.

### **Q.3. Write a short note on Internet security (E-mail, Threat, and Firewall)?**

Ans.: When a computer connects to a network and begins communicating with other computers, it is essentially taking a risk. Internet security involves the protection of a computer's Internet account and files from intrusion of an unknown user. Basic security measures involve protection by well selected passwords, change of file permissions and back up of computer's

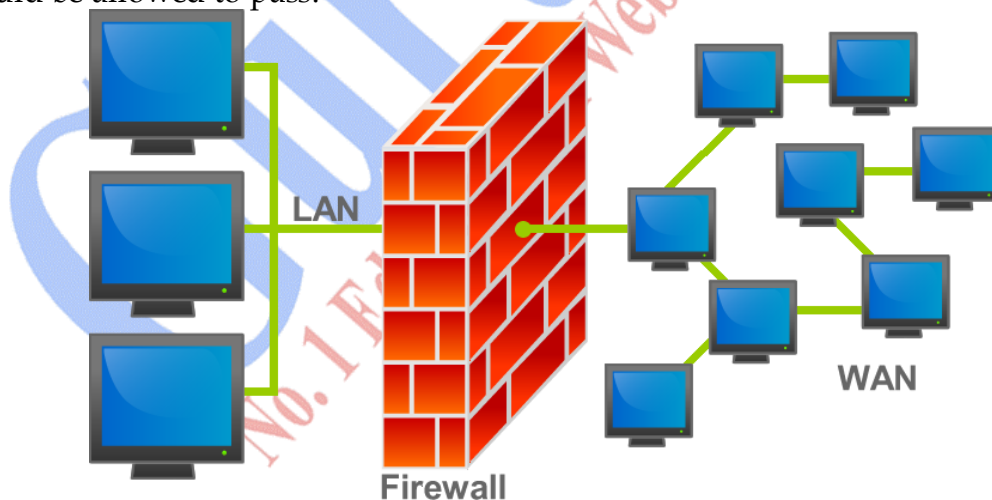
data.

### **E-mail Threat:-**

Email when sent across the internet is more like a post card. It can be intercepted at any stage and read by anybody who can lay his hands on it. To ensure the secrecy of the message, the sender as well as the receiver should agree on a secret key. Another way of ensuring the secrecy of e-mail message is through the use of a technique called signing a message.

### **Fire wall:-**

In order to keep a corporate network secure, companies protect and isolate their internal systems from the Internet with a network firewall. Simply put, a firewall prevents certain outside connections from entering your network. A firewall will trap inbound or outbound packets, analyses them, and then either permit access or discard them. The firewall is a subsystem of computer software and hardware that intercepts data packets before allowing them into or out of a Local Area Network (LAN). A firewall makes decisions on whether or not data is allowed to pass based upon a security policy. For each packet of data, the firewall compares known components of the packet to a security rule set and decides if the packet should be allowed to pass.



There are several types of firewall techniques:

- ❖ Packet filter: Looks at each packet entering or leaving the network and accepts or rejects it based on user-defined rules. Packet filtering is fairly effective and transparent to users, but it is difficult to configure.
- ❖ Application gateway: Applies security mechanisms to specific applications, such as FTP and Telnet servers.
- ❖ Circuit-level gateway: Applies security mechanisms when a TCP or UDP connection is established. Once the connection has been made, packets can flow between the hosts without further checking.
- ❖ Proxy server: Intercepts all messages entering and leaving the network. The proxy server effectively hides the true network addresses.

**Q.4. What are search Engine? How do they work? Give three example of search engine?**

**Ans- Search Engine** : A *search engine* is a database application that retrieves information, based on words or a phrase that you enter. A Web search engine employs a *search agent* (also called a *spider*) that goes out and looks for information on Web pages. This information is indexed and stored in a huge database. When you conduct a search, the search engine looks through its database to find entries that match the information you entered. Then, the search engine presents to you a list of the Web pages that it determines are most relevant to your search criteria.

Various types of search engines are available on the Web. Each search engine gathers information a little differently. Some engines scan the entire Web page, others focus on the page title, while still others read keywords and information included in *META tags* (tags that include keywords about the page) on the Web page. That is why you can get different results from different search engines. Many search engines allow you to search for information from Usenet newsgroups or for specific types of information, such as pictures or sound files. Although the way each search engine gathers information is unique, all search engines share a common purpose—to find quickly the information that you're looking for.

Usually, when you search for Web pages by using a search engine, you receive too many results—for example, a list of thousands of Web pages that contain the terms that you specified. It is specified that if you can narrow your search, you get the better results. Search methods are available that you can use to limit your search to exactly what you are looking for, and to obtain productive results. Each



search engine employs a specific set of rules that goes beyond the common search methods, to conduct a focused search.

Some example of search engines:-

AltaVista

Google

Yahoo

**Q.5. Explain different properties and components of Netscape navigator.**

Ans. **Properties and components of Netscape navigator:** Netscape Communications commonly known as Netscape is a US computer services company, best known for its web browser.

Netscape developed the Secure Sockets Layer Protocol (SSL) for securing online communication, which is still widely used, as well as JavaScript, the most widely-used language for client-side scripting of web pages.

Toolbars: This will tell you how to rearrange, hide, add, and remove toolbars in Navigator.

Menu Bar: This is the toolbar that contains the browser menus (File, Edit, Help, etc.).

Navigation Bar: This is the toolbar that contains the Location Bar and the buttons used to navigate web sites.

Bookmarks Toolbar: This is the toolbar that contains your Bookmarks Toolbar Folder bookmarks.

There are two basic methods of customizing the toolbars in Navigator:

- \* Rearranging Toolbar Items
- \* Hiding, Adding, and Removing Toolbars

Navigating Web Pages



You can move to a new web page by typing in its Internet address or URL into the Location Bar.

Or

Click the Location Bar to select the URL that is already there.

Or

Clicking a Link

Most web pages contain links you can click to move to other pages.

- \* To go back or forward one page, click the Back or Forward button.
- \* To see a list of any URLs you've typed into the Location Bar, click the down arrow at the right end of the Location Bar. To view a page, choose it from the list.
- \* To choose from pages you've visited during the current session, open the History menu and use the list in the bottom section of the menu.
- \* To choose from pages you've visited during the past several sessions, open the History menu and choose Show in Sidebar. You will see the History Sidebar. The History Sidebar displays a list of folders. Clicking the folders displays subfolders or titles of web pages.

You can click a page's title to view that page.

### **Stopping and Reloading**

If a page is loading too slowly or you no longer wish to view a page, click the Stop button.

To reload the current page or to get the most up-to-date version, click the Reload button or press Ctrl+Cmd+R.

### **Tabbed Browsing**

When you visit more than one web page at a time, you can use Tabbed Browsing to navigate the Web faster and easier.

### **Viewing Your Home Page:**

When you start Navigator, you will see your home page. By default, you will see Navigator's home page.

Tips:

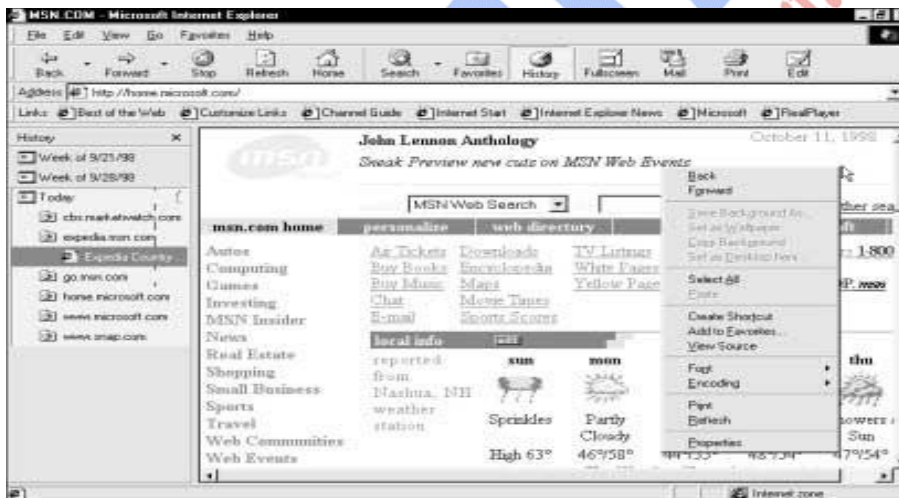
- \* To display more web content on the screen, you can use Full Screen mode. Full Screen mode condenses the Navigator's Toolbars into one small toolbar. To enable Full Screen mode, simply select View > Full Screen or press F11.

**Q.6. Explain the different features of Internet Explorer in detail?**

Ans.: **Elements of the Internet Explorer Window:-**

Internet Explorer runs inside a window that provides you with an array of menus, buttons, labels, and information displays. From top to bottom, it contains a menu bar, a Standard Buttons toolbar, an Address bar, a Links bar, an Explorer bar, a viewing window, and a status bar.

**-The Standard Buttons Toolbar** :Internet Explorer's Standard Buttons toolbar enables you to invoke several of the most frequent commands with a single click



It is very similar to Navigator's toolbar; The Internet Explorer toolbar appears above the viewing window, just below the menu bar

To hide this toolbar, uncheck View | Toolbars | Standard Buttons in Windows versions, or View | Button Bar in Macs.

The Standard Buttons toolbar contains the following buttons; from left to right

**Back**:- Returns you to the Web page previously displayed in the viewing window. If multiple IE windows are open, each maintains its own list of displayed pages.

Forward:- Undoes what Back has done. After you click the Back button or select a previously viewed page from the Back menu, the pages subsequent to that page are transferred from the Back menu to the Forward menu.

viewing window :- Area which displays you the content of page

Stop:- stop the process of downloading a page from the Web.

Refresh:- Asks the server to send the most recent version of the page you are viewing.

Home :- Returns you to your Start page.

Search :Opens one of the major Internet search engines in the Explorer bar.

Favorites, History, and Channels :- Display the Favorites, History, or Channel folder trees on the Explorer bar. The Channels button appears in IE 4 but not IE 5.

Full screen:- Shrinks all icons and toolbars, to maximize the viewing area. If the browser window is already in full-screen mode, click the Full screen button again to return the browser window to its previous state.

Mail : Opens your designated e-mail client. By default, this is Outlook Express.

Fonts : Lets you increase or decrease the size of all fonts on the Web pages that you view, without changing the default settings.

Print- Opens a Print dialog box.

Edit : Opens the currently displayed page in your designated

**The Links Bar** :The Links bar is a row of icons linked to Web pages. It is the most convenient, easiest-to-access place to put links to Web sites that you visit regularly. To add a link to the Links bar, open the page that you want to link, and then drag and drop the Internet Explorer icon from the Address bar to the Links bar

**The Status Bar**: The status bar displays a variety of useful information. When the cursor passes over a link in the viewing window, the URL of the link appears in the status bar.

You can open a Web page by typing or pasting its URL into the Address bar and

Pressing ENTER. The list that drops down from the Address bar remembers the last 25 URLs that you have typed in; you may select one of these from the list rather than typing it.

**Q.7. What is difference between website and portal?**

**Ans.:** A Website is all the pages, images and files contained under a domain name. A website is a collection of web pages belonging to a particular person or organization. Typically the URLs of web pages share a common prefix, which is the address of the home page of the site. The home page is the "Front page" of the site and is set up to help viewers find whatever is of interest to them on that site. The URL of the home page also serves as the URL of the website.

A Web Portal is a type of Website. A portal is a web site that wants to be your start page that your browser displays first. A Web Portal acts as a gateway to the internet. A web portal, also known as a links page, presents information from diverse sources in a unified way. Apart from the standard search engine feature, web portals offer other services such as e-mail, news, stock prices, information, databases and entertainment. Examples of public web portals are AOL, iGoogle, MSNBC, Netvibes, and Yahoo.

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## Chapter-3

# Creating and Maintaining Web Sites

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Q.1. What are cookies? Explain its importance.

Ans.: **Cookies**

A *cookie* is a small file that a Web server can store on your machine. Its purpose is to allow a Web server to personalize a Web page, depending on whether you have been to that Web site before, and what you may have told it during previous sessions. When you return to that Web site in the future the Web server can read its cookie, recall this information, and structure its Web pages accordingly.

Cookies are not executable programs. They cannot search for and accumulate information from elsewhere on your system. They simply record information that you have already given to the Web server. However, cookies do make it easier for advertising companies to gather information about your browsing habits. For example, a company that advertises on many Web sites can use cookies to keep track of where you have seen its ads before, and which ads you clicked.

But both popular browsers Netscape Navigator and IE let you control their use of cookies, including the option to disable the storage of all cookies. But turning off cookies entirely makes many Web sites much less convenient. The customization stops working when you turn off your cookies.

Q.2. What is DHTML? Does working of DHTML depend on the type of browser we use? Explain.

Ans.: **DHTML**: DHTML stands for Dynamic HTML. DHTML is the combination of HTML and JavaScript. DHTML is the art of combining HTML, JavaScript, DOM, and CSS.

According to the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C):  
*"Dynamic HTML is a term used by some vendors to describe the combination of HTML, style sheets and scripts that allows documents to be animated."*

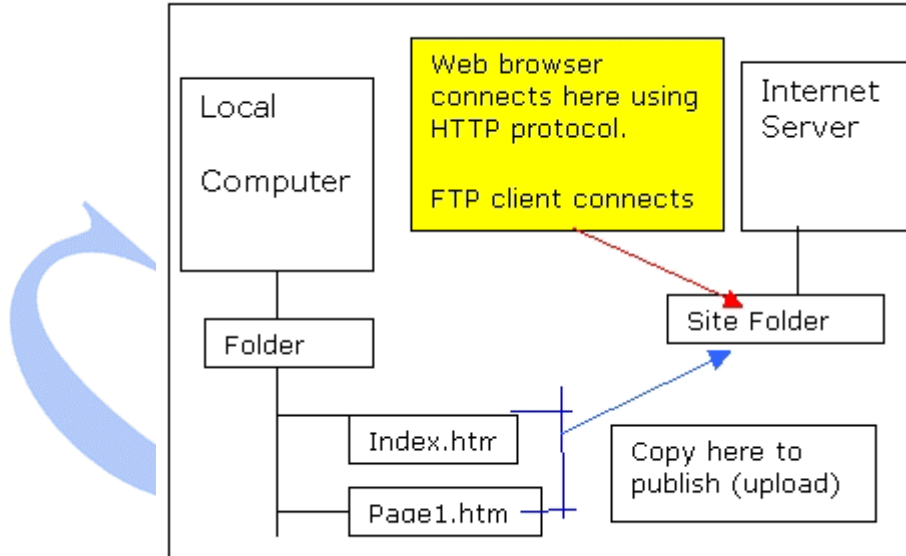
DHTML is the combination of several built-in browser features in fourth generation browsers that enable a web page to be more dynamic



**Q.3. What do you understand by uploading of a webpage? How can it be done?**

**Ans.:** Uploading web pages to the Internet makes them accessible to Internet users. You normally create the Website in a folder located on your local computer. Uploading or Publishing a web page/pages simply copies the page from your local computer to the Internet. Normally you upload web pages using the FTP protocol, however most of the HTML editors have their own in built publishing mechanism.

Uploading Web Pages - When we upload (publish) a Web page we simply copy the file from a folder on our local computer to a folder on a computer on the Internet. Our Website is simply a folder containing files. Normally when you first create a website, all of the files in the local folder are uploaded to the Internet server. Subsequent updates are done by uploading individual files/pages to either replace existing ones or to add to the site content.



FTP (File transfer Protocol) is the most common method used to upload web pages to the Internet server. The process is simply a file copy from your PC to the web server.

The general procedure is as follows:

1. Connect to server
2. Login by entering username and password.
3. Upload files to server.
4. Verify that files have been transferred.
5. Logout.

**Q.4. Write all the steps of hosting a website using FTP.**

**Ans.:** To transfer the file across the Internet, you have several choices:

- \_ Transfer the file using one of the Internet services: e-mail or the Web.
- \_ Use software specially designed to transfer “any file,” software that uses a special protocol called *File Transfer Protocol (FTP)*.

**Connecting to the FTP Server**

To connect to an FTP server, you give the host name of the server to your FTP client software and then you log in. You can log in to an FTP server in one of two ways:

- \_ If you have an account on the FTP server, you log in with a user name and password. You can access all the files that your user name gives you permission to use. If you don't have an account on the FTP server, you can log on anonymously. Once you have logged in to an FTP server, the server may display welcoming and instructional text about using the server.

FTP servers transmit messages to let you know what's going on. Once you are connected to an FTP server, you select a particular folder, called the *current working directory*, from which you will download, or to which you will upload, files. If you have permission to do so, you may be able to create additional folders, rename folders, or delete them.

To upload a single file, use the put command. To upload a group of files, use the mput command.

**Q.5. Compare static and streaming web audio file.**

**Ans.:** Web audio formats generally fall in two categories : static and streaming. Ordinary audio files are also called static files and can be of various formats and quality. Commonly used formats include WAV, AIFF, AU and MP3 files.

Streaming audio files allow the user to start hearing sound within a few seconds of the beginning of the download .After several seconds, during which the user's streaming player program buffers the first part of the data, the audio begins playing and continues as the program downloads further portion of the file.

The advantages of using ordinary static audio are:

1. Quality

Because larger files simply means longer download, you can send short amounts of high quality sound if the user tolerates the wait.

2. No midstream pauses

The static file may take a long time to download but once it does, the static file should always play perfectly and you can save it and play it again and again.

3. No plug-ins to download

The programs to play many formats may already be part of the user's operating system.

4. No need for special server

Streaming audio may work without a special streaming server program running on the web server. But it usually works better through such a server.

**The advantage of Streaming Audio are:**

1. Long programs are practical

People can listen to a three- hour presentation with only a few seconds of initial delay. With the static audio even the delay for a three-minutes die up may be more than most of yours users will tolerate , streaming audio also allows live feeds , in which the website creates the audio streams on the fly and serves the audio just a few seconds after it happens.

2. More Features:

The same encodes and player that you use for your streaming system ay allow many additional features, such as margining video, graphics and slide shows. Because streaming audio formats are of adjustable size and quality. Just like static audio, you can choose to serve a high quality audio file without streaming to modem users-it being no worse than and often faster than other static audio formats.

**Q.6. Explain Progressive display and transparency.**

**Ans- Progressive Display:** On many Web pages, the images don't appear until after they have been completely downloaded, or they appear gradually from top to bottom. With progressive display, the image starts blurry and gradually becomes more detailed over the entire image area as it is downloaded. A GIF file that the browser

displays progressively is called an *interlaced* GIF image. A JPEG file that displays progressively is simply called *progressive JPEG*.

**Transparency:**

*Transparency* is a way of making graphics look like they are drawn directly on a Web page, rather than drawn on a rectangular piece of paper and then pasted on. Web pages often have a background color, image, or pattern. When an image on a Web page has transparent portions, that page background shows through the image's transparent portions. Without transparency, the image appears in a rectangular area with its own background color. Transparency is only available for GIF (and PNG) images, not JPEG images.

**Q.7. How do we analysis Web Traffic.**

**Ans.:** Once your Web site is up and running, you'll probably have an ongoing interest in knowing how well it is attracting visitors. The Web server program creates an entry in a log file every time the server responds to a request for an HTML document, graphic, form, or other service.

This means that every user is tracked during every visit to your site.

A number of traffic analyses Programs on the market can crunch these huge files to produce tables and graphics that summarize a Web server's act

**Q.8. List various picture formats suitable for a web page.**

**Ans.:** Graphic images have helped make the Web an increasingly exciting place. Computer graphics are stored in many different file formats, which fall into two main types:

1. Vector images Consist of lines and various shapes, outlined and filled with colors or shadings.
2. Bitmap images Consist of colored dots, or *pixels*. Web documents commonly use only bitmap images, and in two principal formats: *GIF* (CompuServe's Graphics Interchange Format) and *JPEG* (Joint Photographic Experts Group); a third bitmap format, *PNG* (Portable Network Graphics) is also used.

**Q.9. Explain the following in brief?**

- (i) Progressive display
- (ii) Anti-aliasing
- (iii) Applets
- (iv) Image slicing



**Ans.: Progressive Display:**

On many Web pages, the images don't appear until after they have been completely downloaded, or they appear gradually from top to bottom. With progressive display, the image starts blurry and gradually becomes more detailed over the entire image area as it is downloaded. A GIF file that the browser displays progressively is called an *interlaced* GIF image. A JPEG file that displays progressively is simply called *progressive JPEG*.

**Anti-Aliasing**

Anti-aliasing is a method of reducing the "jaggies," a staircase-like effect also called *aliasing* that appears along slanted lines on computer images. Anti-aliasing works by creating color values that are intermediate between the object color and the background color, and then using those values to fill in the steps of the staircase. The disadvantages of anti-aliasing are that file size increases and you get intermediate colors along the edges of your objects.

**Applets(Applet as standalone application)**

Some applets are able to function as any other normal software application (provided they are hosted by an operating system), but are small in size and perform only a small set of tasks. Examples of applications often classified as applets are all of the accessories bundled in Microsoft Windows (such as Windows Notepad or Microsoft Paint). Applets are not full-featured application programs.<sup>[2]</sup>

**Applet**

In some cases, an applet does not run independently. Such applets must run in a container, which is provided by a host program, through a plugin, or a variety of other applications including mobile devices that support the applet programming model. Java programmers usually include applets by using the statement `import java.applet.Applet`<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Examples of Web-based Applets include:

- QuickTime movies
- Flash movies.
- Windows Media Player applets - used to display embedded video files in Internet Explorer (and other browsers that support the plugin).
- 3D-modelling display applets allowing a view of a model to be rotated and zoomed.
- Browser games can be applet-based, though some may develop into fully functional applications that require installation.



## Image slicing

Many Web page designs let the visitor click graphics, instead of text, to navigate to various documents of the site. You can accomplish the incorporation of graphics as links by Slice the image into several pieces, arrange them seamlessly in a table, and then link them separately. In this method, you can give each piece of the image *alternate text* that appears if the image hasn't yet downloaded or the visitor has disabled browser graphics. This method also enables you to substitute a new piece of the image without requiring the visitor's browser to download an entire image. This method requires a graphics program that can *slice* an image into several parts and save each part as an image.

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## Chapter- 4

# Common Language on the WEB

---

**Q.1. Describe any four standard HTML tags .**

Ans.: standard Html tag

`<HTML>` Every HTML page starts with an `<HTML>` tag and ends with an `</HTML>` tag. This tag simply denotes that the page is coded in HTML, the language of Web pages.

\_ `<HEAD>` The HEAD section (which starts with `<HEAD>` and ends with `</HEAD>`) is reserved for tags that apply to the entire document, including the `<TITLE>` tag.

\_ `<TITLE>` The `<TITLE>` tag is required in the HEAD section. The text that you enter between the `<TITLE>` and `</TITLE>` tags is displayed on the title bar of the browser window when you view the page.

\_ `<BODY>` The BODY section, starting with a `<BODY>` tag and ending with a `</BODY>` tag, contains the content of your Web page. Most of the tags – including tags to format text, links, and graphics on your page – are included in the BODY section.

`<CENTER>` Tells the browser to center text across the line, up to the matching `</CENTER>` tag

**Q.2. What is the use of anchor tag?**

Ans.: The `<a>` tag defines an anchor. An anchor can be used in two ways:

1. To create a link to another document, by using the href attribute
2. To create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name attribute

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

**Q.3. How do we create tables in HTML? Explain with suitable example,**

**Ans.** Tables are defined with the <table> tag. A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag). The letters td stands for "table data," which is the content of a data cell. A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc.

Representing a table involves several kinds of HTML tags:

- TABLE tags, which surround the entire table specification
- an optional CAPTION element specifying the caption (name) of the table
- TR tags, which specify the table rows
- TH tags, which specify table row and column headers
- TD tags, which specify the data in the table, i.e. the contents of table cells.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

**Q.4. What do you mean by inline frames? How do we insert inline frames? Explain.**

**Ans.:** HTML frames allow authors to present documents in multiple views, which may be independent windows or sub-windows. Multiple views offer designers a way to keep certain information visible, while other views are scrolled or replaced. For example, within the same window, one frame might display a static banner, a second a navigation menu, and a third the main document that can be scrolled through or replaced by navigating in the second frame.

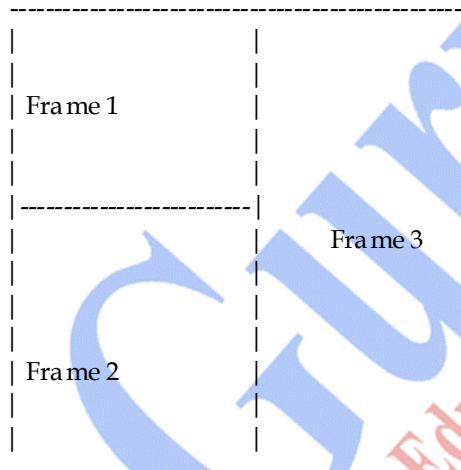
Here is a simple frame document:

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> A simple frameset document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<FRAMESET cols="20%, 80%">
  <FRAMESET rows="100, 200">
    <FRAME src="contents_of_frame1.html">
    <FRAME src="contents_of_frame2.gif">
  </FRAMESET>
  <FRAME src="contents_of_frame3.html">
</NOFRAMES>
  <P>This frameset document contains:
  <UL>
    <LI><A href="contents_of_frame1.html">Some neat contents</A>
    <LI><IMG src="contents_of_frame2.gif" alt="A neat image">
    <LI><A href="contents_of_frame3.html">Some other neat contents</A>
  </UL>
</NOFRAMES>
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>

```

that might create a frame layout something like this:



If the user browser can't display frames, it will execute the contents of the NOFRAMES element.

The IFRAME element allows authors to insert a frame within a block of text. Inserting an inline frame within a section of text is much like inserting an object via the OBJECT element: they both allow you to insert an HTML document in the middle of another; they may both be aligned with surrounding text, etc.

The information to be inserted inline is designated by the src attribute of this element. The *contents* of the IFRAME element, on the other hand, should only be displayed by user agents that do not support frames or are configured not to display frames.

For user browser that supports frames, the following example will place an inline frame surrounded by a border in the middle of the text. Inline frames may not be resized.

Ex-

```
<IFRAME src="foo.html" width="400" height="500" scrolling="auto" frameborder="1">
Your user agent does not support frames or is currently configured
not to display frames. However, you may visit
<A href="foo.html">the related document.</A>]
</IFRAME>
```

**Q.5. Describe any four input types you can use in a form on the web page.**

Ans.: An HTML form is a document containing text content, markup, special elements called controls (checkboxes, radio buttons, menus, etc.), and labels on those controls.

The control type defined by the INPUT element depends on the value of the type attribute:

Text

To Create a single-line text input control:-

```
<input type="text" name="textbox1" value="">
```

Buttons

Authors may create three types of buttons:

- submit buttons, reset button and push buttons: Authors should specify the scripting language of a push button script through a default script declaration. Authors create buttons with the BUTTON element or the INPUT element.

Checkboxes

Checkboxes are on/off switches that may be toggled by the user. A switch is "on" when the control element's checked attribute is set. When a form is submitted, only "on" checkbox controls can become successful.



Several checkboxes in a form may share the same control name. Thus, for example, checkboxes allow users to select several values for the same property. The INPUT element is used to create a checkbox control.

### Radio buttons

Radio buttons are like checkboxes except that when several share the same control name, they are mutually exclusive: when one is switched "on", all others with the same name are switched "off". The INPUT element is used to create a radio button control.

**Q.6. What are the different methods using which data of a form can be submitted to the CGI script.**

**Ans.:** There are two different method :

1. GET
2. POST

**Q.7. Explain the following in brief ?**

- |                       |           |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| (i) HTML style sheets | (ii) FTP  | (iii) XML |
| (iv) ASP (            | v) Telnet | (vi) HTTP |

**Ans.:** HTML style sheets

Web browsers have always had a standard set of styles such as paragraphs are divided by <P> tags and for heading tags <H1> through <H6> tags are used.. *Styles* enable Web authors to set the styles used for these standard tags, and create new tags with new formatting. A *style* is a set of formatting commands that dictate how text is formatted. Instead of adding a series of separate commands to text, you apply one style that contains all the commands. In HTML, a style sets specific formatting characteristics for tags on your page..

HTML 4 supports many types of style sheets, including *cascading style sheets (CSS)*, W3C's proposed way to format text on Web pages, which allows various levels of style sheets to work together. A particular Web page might contain more definitions of styles used only on that page.

### FTP:

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used to copy a file from one host to another over a TCP/IP-based network, such as the Internet. FTP is built

on a client-server architecture and utilizes separate control and data connections between the client and server applications which solve the problem of different end host configurations. FTP is used with user-based password authentication or with anonymous user access.

Applications were originally interactive command-line tools with standardized command syntax, but graphical user interfaces have been developed for all desktop operating systems in use today.

### XML:

The **Extensible Markup Language (XML)** is a W3C recommendation for creating special-purpose *markup languages*. It is a simplified subset of SGML, capable of describing many different kinds of data. Its primary purpose is to facilitate the sharing of structured text and information across the *Internet*. XML (Extensible Markup Language) is a set of rules for encoding documents electronically. It is defined in the XML 1.0 Specification produced by the W3C, and several other related specifications. XML's design goals emphasize simplicity, generality, and usability over the Internet. It is a textual data format, with strong support via Unicode for the languages of the world. Although XML's design focuses on documents, it is widely used for the representation of arbitrary data structures in web services. There are many programming interfaces that software developers may use to access XML data, and several schema systems designed to aid in the definition of XML-based languages.

### ASP:

An Active Server Page (ASP) is an *HTML* page that includes one or more *scripts* (small embedded programs) that are processed on a Microsoft Web *server* before the *page* is sent to the user. An ASP is somewhat similar to a *server-side include* or a common gateway interface (*CGI*) application in that all involve programs that run on the server. Typically, the script in the Web page at the server uses input received as the result of the user's request for the page to access data from a *database* and then builds or customizes the page before sending it to the requestor.

ASP is a feature of the Microsoft Internet Information Server (*IIS*), but, since the server-side script is just building a regular HTML page, it can be delivered to almost any *browser*. You can create an ASP file by including a script written in *VBScript* or *JScript* in an HTML file or by using ActiveX Data Objects (*ADOs*) program statements in the HTML file. You name the HTML file with the ".asp" file extension.

Active Server Pages (ASP), also known as *Classic ASP*, was Microsoft's first server-side script engine for dynamically-generated web pages. In ASP 2.0 there were six

built-in objects: Application, ASP Error, Request, Response, Server, and Session. Session, for example, is a cookie-based session object that maintains the state of variables from page to page.

Most ASP pages are written in VBScript, but any other Active Scripting engine can be selected instead by using the @Language directive

### **Telnet:**

TELNET (TERMINAL NETWORK) is a network protocol used on the Internet or local area networks to provide a bi-directional interactive text-oriented communications facility via a virtual terminal connection. Historically, telnet provided access to a command-line interface on a remote host. Most network equipment and operating systems with a TCP/IP stack support a Telnet service for remote configuration. The term *telnet* may also refer to the software that implements the client part of the protocol. Telnet client applications are available for virtually all computer platforms. *Telnet* means to establish a connection with the Telnet protocol, either with command line client or with a programmatic interface.

### **HTTP:**

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application-level protocol necessary for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. It is a generic, stateless, object-oriented protocol which can be used for many tasks, such as name servers and distributed object management systems, through extension of its request methods. A feature of HTTP is the typing of data representation, allowing systems to be built independently of the data being transferred.

HTTP allows an open-ended set of methods to be used to indicate the purpose of a request. It builds on the discipline of reference provided by the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), as a location (URL) or name (URN), for indicating the resource on which a method is to be applied. Messages are passed in a format similar to that used by Internet Mail and the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME). HTTP is also used as a generic protocol for communication between user browser and proxies/gateways to other Internet protocols, such as SMTP, FTP, and Gopher etc.

The HTTP protocol is based on a request/response paradigm. A client establishes a connection with a server and sends a request to the server in the form of a request method, URI, and protocol version, followed by a MIME-like message containing request modifiers, client information, and possible body content. The server responds with a status line, including the message's protocol version and a success or error code, followed by a MIME-

like message containing server information, entity meta-information, and possible body content.

**Q.8. What is CGI? How does it work?**

**Ans.:** CGI, or Common Gateway Interface, is the standard programming interface between web servers and external programs. The CGI standard lets web browsers pass information to programs written in any language. The CGI standard does not exist in isolation; it is dependent on the HTML and HTTP standards. HTML is the standard that lets web browsers understand document content. HTTP is the communications protocol that, among other things, lets web servers talk with web browser.

CGI gives you a way to make web sites dynamic and interactive.

"Common Gateway Interface" means:-

- Common - interacts with many different operating systems.
- Gateway - provides users with a way to gain access to different programs, like databases or picture generators.
- Interface - uses a well-defined method to interact with a web server.
- , copying and creating new strings.

CGI applications should be designed to take advantage of the centralized nature of a web server. They are great for searching databases, processing HTML form data, and other applications that require limited interaction with a user.

if you are using a dial-up account to maintain your web site, you need to upload your CGI programs to the server before they can be run.

**Q9- What is java script? What is the use of java script in web page designing?**

**Ans- Java Script**:- Java script is an easy to use programming language that can be embedded in the header of web page. Java script was developed by Netscape under the name 'Live Script'. It can enhance the dynamic and interactive features of our web page by allowing us to perform calculation, validate forms, create security passwords etc.

Java script can be insert in HTML page between <HEAD> and </HEAD> tag



Syntax:-

```
<script language="JavaScript">
```

Statements -----

```
</script>
```

Java script can be used to:-

- Designing web page to respond to user interaction with form elements.
- Importing and exporting data from database and providing friendly interface to data
- Processing the data on the client side before submitting it to the server side.

**Q10- Write a java script program to find the largest number between given 3 numbers.**

**Ans-** <html>

```
<head>
```

```
<title>largest no.</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<SCRIPT language="javascript">
```

```
var num1=200,num2=600,num3=500
```

```
if(num1>num2)
```

```
{
```

```
if(num1>num3)
```

```
document.write("largest no. is"+num1)
```

```
else
```

```
document.write("largest no. is"+num3)
```

```
}
```

```
else
```



```
{  
if(num2>num3)  
document.write("largest no. is"+num2)  
else  
document.write("largest no. is"+num3)  
}  
</SCRIPT>  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

**Q11- Write a java script program to print first 20 natural number starting from 0.**

**Ans-**

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>for loop example</TITLE>  
</head>  
<body>  
<SCRIPT language="javaScript">  
for(x=0;x<20;x++)  
document.writeln(x);  
</SCRIPT>  
</body>  
</html>
```

**Q.12. What is ASP? Discuss the various objects of ASP and their use.**

**Ans.: ASP:-**

ASP stands for Active Server Pages. ASP is a Microsoft Technology. ASP is a program that runs inside IIS. IIS stands for Internet Information Services. IIS comes as a free component with Windows 2000. IIS is also a part of the Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack. The Option Pack can be downloaded from Microsoft. PWS is a smaller - but fully functional - version of IIS. PWS can be found on your Windows 95/98 CD

To run IIS you must have Windows NT 4.0 or later. To run PWS you must have Windows 95 or later

An ASP file is just the same as an HTML file. An ASP file can contain text, HTML, XML, and scripts. Scripts in an ASP file are executed on the server. An ASP file has the file extension ".asp"

When a browser requests an HTML file, the server returns the file. When a browser requests an ASP file, IIS passes the request to the ASP engine. The ASP engine reads the ASP file, line by line, and executes the scripts in the file. Finally, the ASP file is returned to the browser as plain HTML

### **Advantages of ASP**

- Dynamically edit, change, or add any content of a Web page
- Respond to user queries or data submitted from HTML forms
- Access any data or databases and return the results to a browser
- Customize a Web page to make it more useful for individual users
- The advantages of using ASP instead of CGI and Perl, are those of simplicity and speed
- Provide security - since ASP code cannot be viewed from the browser
- Clever ASP programming can minimize the network traffic

### **Object and component of ASP**

Object	Used For
Request	Getting information from the User
Response	Sending information to the User
Session	Storing information about a User's Session
Application	Sharing information for the entire application
Server	Accessing the server resources

## Request Object

This object is mainly used to retrieve the information from the from in a HTML Page.

The Request Object has the following Collections:

- Form - To access value from a form submitted using POST method.
- QueryString - To access variables sent with URL after "?" or from a form submitted using GET method.
- Cookies - To access the value of a Cookie.
- ServerVariables - To access information from HTTP Headers.

The syntax to access the variables of any of these collections is `Request("Variables")`

When we use the Form collection, we need to pass the name of the element that we create in HTML Form as the Variable to the Request Object.

For example:

If you have created a text box like one below:

```
<input type="text" name="Text1" value="">
```

then, your request statement should be,

`Request.Form("Text1")` or `Request("Text1")`.

## Response Object

The most used methods of Response object are:

- Write - Used to send information to be displayed on the browser.
- Redirect - Used to send the user to a new Page.

The syntax to use these method is Response.Method

Eg: Response.Redirect("newpage.html")

The following statement will write the string inside paranthesis on the browser screen.

Statement

```
<% Response.Write("<font color=red>Text from Write Method</font>")%>
```

## Session Object

This object is used to store information with a scope to that user session. The information stored are maintained even when the user moves through various pages in the web application.

The session object has two properties.

- SessionID - Created by the web application and sent as a cookie to client.
- TimeOut - To set Session timeout period.

You can create new variables with session scope using the following syntax:

```
Session("Variablename")=Value
```

## Application Object

This object is used to share information among the users of the web application. The variable becomes alive, when the first request to the application comes in.

The Application object has the following methods:

- Lock- To Lock the variable
- Unlock - To unlock the variable

You can create new variables with Application scope using the following syntax:

```
Application("Variablename")=Value.
```

And the same can be referred using the following syntax:

```
Application("Variablename").
```

### **Server Object**

This object gives access to Server components, its methods and properties.

This object has the following methods:

- CreateObject - An important method used to create instance of Server Components
- HTML Encode - To HTML encode a string passed
- URL Encode - To URL encode the string.

For Eg:

```
Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
```

### **Q.13. What is XML? Explain its importance.**

**Ans.:** XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language. XML is designed to transport and store data. XML is important to know, and very easy to learn. XML is a markup language much like HTML but XML is not a replacement for HTML. It was designed to carry data, not to display data. XML tags are not predefined. You must define your own tags. XML is designed to be self-descriptive. XML is a W3C Recommendation

### **Q14- What is the Difference Between XML and HTML?**

**Ans-** Difference between XML and HTML

XML and HTML were designed with different goals:



- XML was designed to transport and store data, with focus on what data is while HTML was designed to display data, with focus on how data looks.

HTML is about displaying information, while XML is about carrying information. XML does not DO anything. XML was created to structure, store, and transport information.

XML is just plain text. Software that can handle plain text can also handle XML. However, XML-aware applications can handle the XML tags specially. With XML You Invent Your Own Tags. That is because the XML language has no predefined tags. While the tags used in HTML are predefined. HTML documents can only use tags defined in the HTML standard. XML allows the author to define his own tags and his own document structure. XML is a complement to HTML. XML is a software- and hardware-independent tool for carrying information.

**Q.15. What is IIS? Explain how you will serve a website on your local network using IIS.**

**Ans.: IIS:-**

IIS (Internet Information Service) is a group of internet servers (including a web server or HTTP server and file transfer protocol server) with additional information capabilities for Microsoft's Windows NT and 2000 server operation systems.

With IIS, Microsoft's includes a net of program for building and administratering websites a search engine and support for writing web-based application that access databases.

**Q16- How to Install IIS on Windows XP and Windows 2000**

Ans- Follow these steps to install IIS on Windows XP and Windows 2000:

1. On the Start menu, click Settings and select Control Panel
2. Double-click Add or Remove Programs
3. Click Add/Remove Windows Components
4. Click Internet Information Services (IIS)
5. Click Details
6. Select the check box for World Wide Web Service, and click OK
7. In Windows Component selection, click Next to install IIS

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**  
**(Part II) EXAMINATION**  
**(Faculty of Science)**  
(Three – Year Scheme of 10+2+3 Pattern)  
**PAPER 215**  
**INTERNET AND INTRANET**

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Year - 2011

**Time allowed : One Hour**

**Maximum Marks : 20**

*The question paper contains 40 multiple choice questions with four choices and students will have to pick the correct one (each carrying ½ mark).*

1. What two things do you need to create web pages and view them?  
(a) A text editor and a web browser  
(b) A text editor and a compiler  
(c) A compiler and a web browser  
(d) None of the above ( )
  
2. Which device act as a traffic cop ?  
(a) Router (b) Hub  
(c) Switch (d) Modem ( )
  
3. We-mail use communication protocol :  
(a) HTTP  
(b) ICMP  
(c) SMTP  
(d) TCP/IP ( )
  
4. The internet was originally developed by whom :  
(a) Computer Hackers  
(b) The U.S. Department of Defense  
(c) The University of Michigan  
(d) Bill Gates ( )
  
5. Which one of the following is a Search Engine?  
(a) Netscape (b) Yahoo

- (c) Google (d) Both (b) and (c) ( )
6. What is a URL?  
(a) A computers software  
(b) The address of a document or page on the world wide web  
(c) Unlimited resources for learning  
(d) University Resources Locator ( )
7. Which of these is not an Internet browser?  
(a) Netscape Navigator  
(b) Drupal  
(c) Opera  
(d) Chrome ( )
8. What does IRC stand for?  
(a) Internet Relay Chat  
(b) Internation Relay Chat  
(c) Internet Remote Conversation  
(d) None of the above ( )
9. A firewall is a :  
(a) Wall built to prevent fires from damaging internet  
(b) Device to prevent all accesses from the Internet to the Corporate Internet  
(c) Security device deployed at the boundary of a corporate internet to protect it from unauthorized access  
(d) None of the above ( )
10. XML uses:  
(a) User defined tags  
(b) Pre-defined tags  
(c) Both Predefined and user defined tags  
(d) HTML Extended Tags ( )
11. By an Internet we mean:  
(a) A LAN of an Organization  
(b) A Corporate Computer Network  
(c) A Wide Area Network Connecting all branches of an organization  
(d) A network connecting all computers of an organization and using the internet protocol ( )
12. What is ADSL?  
(a) Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line  
(b) Asynchronous Data Subscriber Line  
(c) Advance Digital Supply Line  
(d) Both (a) and (b) ( )

13. What are to HTML Codes that control the appearance of the document contents?  
(a) Tags (b) Slashes  
(c) Properties (d) Code ( )
14. When writing ASP code, what are the correct delimiters to use?  
(a) <!--code>  
(b) <code>  
(c) <%code>  
(d) <%code%> ( )
15. ASP code is:  
(a) A client side executable code  
(b) A server side executable code  
(c) A world wide web executable code  
(d) All of the above ( )
16. Which statement best describes Cookies?  
(a) Sent by the server to all clients  
(b) Sent by the server in response to a client request  
(c) Received by a client immediately after an e-commerce transaction is completed  
(d) All of the above ( )
17. What view in microsoft frontpage would you use if you wanted to view all the pages in your website in a tree structure?  
(a) Folders view (b) All files view  
(c) Task view (d) Navigation view ( )
18. Using inline styles on a page with multiple overlapping styles is being referred to as:  
(a) DHTML (b) SGML  
(c) CSS (d) XHTML ( )
19. Internet requires:  
(a) An international agreement to connect computers  
(b) A local area network  
(c) A commonly agree set of rules to communicate between computer  
(d) A World Wide Web ( )
20. By an extranet we mean:  
(a) An extra fast computer network  
(b) The Intranets of two co-operating organization 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 cooperation organization ( )

21. By encryption of a text we mean:  
(a) Compressing it  
(b) Expanding it  
(c) Scrambling it to preserve its security  
(d) Hashing it ( )
22. What are the two approaches to Web Service composition?  
(a) Static and Dynamic  
(b) Loosely and Tightly Coupled  
(c) Proprietary and Open Source  
(d) None of the above ( )
23. By Electronic Commerce we mean:  
(a) Commerce of Electronic Goods  
(b) Commerce which depends on electronics  
(c) Commerce which is based on transactions using computers connected by the telecommunication network  
(d) Commerce which is based on the use of Internet ( )
24. 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 ( )
25. ISDN is an example of which network ?  
(a) Circuit switched (b) Packet Switched  
(c) Message switched (d) None of the above ( )
26. To create a link to an anchor, which property is used in <A> tag?  
(a) Name (b) Link  
(c) href (d) Taq ( )
27. How many color names are recognized by all versions of HTML?  
(a) 6  
(b) 8  
(c) 256  
(d) 16 ( )
28. Which is not an example of transmission media?  
(a) Wire  
(b) Coaxial Cable  
(c) Fiber Optic  
(d) None of the above ( )



29. What does FTP stand for?  
(a) File Transmission Protocol  
(b) File Transfer Protocol  
(c) File Typing Protocol  
(d) None of the above ( )
30. What is a plus-in?  
(a) Short files that contain multimedia  
(b) A mini program installed by and for your browser to enhance its basic functionality  
(c) An image that moves with frames  
(d) Both b and c ( )
31. A music player such as real one player on a website is an example of:  
(a) Java Script (b) Clip  
(c) Digitizing (d) Plug-in ( )
32. In PERL, which of the following are file handler?  
(a) Stdquit (b) Stdend  
(c) Stdin (d) Both (a) and (b) ( )
33. In PERL, scalar variables always begin with a sign:  
(a) # (b) @  
(c) % (d) \$ ( )
34. Inside which HTML element do we put Javascript?  
(a) <scripting> (b) <javascript>  
(c) <script> (d) <js> ( )
35. What are the default pages in HTML?  
(a) index.htm (b) index.asp  
(c) home.html (d) both (a) and (c) ( )
36. Which HTML attribute is used to define inline styles?  
(a) font (b) css  
(c) text (d) style ( )
37. What is the tag for inline frame?  
(a) Iframe  
(b) Inframe  
(c) Frame  
(d) None of the above ( )
38. What does DTD stand for ?  
(a) Document Type Definition

- (b) Dynamic Type Definition  
 (c) Direct Type Definition  
 (d) Both (a) and (b) ( )
39. Which of the following are ASP Standard object?  
 (a) Server (b) Response  
 (c) Session (d) All of the above ( )
40. An organization responsible for providing Internet Service to Customer is commonly known as:  
 (a) Internet Organization (b) ISP  
 (c) TCP/IP (d) MIME ( )

**Answer Key**

1. ( )	2. ( )	3. ( )	4. ( )	5. ( )	6. ( )	7. ( )	8. ( )	9. ( )	10. ( )
11. ( )	12. ( )	13. ( )	14. ( )	15. ( )	16. ( )	17. ( )	18. ( )	19. ( )	20. ( )
21. ( )	22. ( )	23. ( )	24. ( )	25. ( )	26. ( )	27. ( )	28. ( )	29. ( )	30. ( )
31. ( )	32. ( )	33. ( )	34. ( )	35. ( )	36. ( )	37. ( )	38. ( )	39. ( )	40. ( )

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**DESCRIPTIVE PART – II**

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**Year 2011****Time allowed : 2 Hours****Maximum Marks : 30***Attempt any four questions out of the six. All questions carry 7½ marks each.*

1. (a) What is Search Engine ? How is it useful for Internet/Internet. Give the names of any four Search Engines.  
(b) What is CSS ? Name any four types of Selectors in CSS.
2. (a) What do you mean by uploading a website? Discuss the procedure to upload a website.  
(b) Explain briefly about Hyperlinks.
3. (a) What is ASP? Explain four different types of objects in ASP.  
(b) What is Cookie? Write two functions of it.
4. Write short notes on:
  - (a) Firewall;
  - (b) Hacking;
  - (c) Web Serve;
  - (d) Digital Signature.
5. (a) What are the benefits of implementing Intranets in any organization?  
(b) What is E-commerce? Define types of E-commerce.
6. Differentiate the following:
  - (a) programming language and scripting language;
  - (b) Dynamic and static web site;
  - (c) URL and IP address;
  - (d) Internet and Internet. .

## Internet and Intranet

Year - 2010

Time allowed : One Hour

Maximum Marks : 20

The question paper contains 40 multiple choice questions with four choices and students will have to pick the correct one (each carrying ½ mark).

1. The world Wide Web is a hypermedia system because it.....
  - (a) Is hyperfast
  - (b) link to other computer resources
  - (c) can be used only to bring in video material
  - (d) None of the above(a)
2. You can connect to the Internet through.....
  - (a) direct access
  - (b) dial up IP
  - (c) a connected LAN
  - (d) None of the above(d)
3. FTP is used for:
  - (a) Uploading files
  - (b) Downloading files
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above(c)
4. CSS stands for:

(a) Common style sheet	(b) Configurable style sheets
(c) Cascading style sheet	(d) client side style sheets

(c)
5. The three basic service available from internet including all of the following, except:

(a) on demand video	(b) e-mail
(c) Telnet	(d) File transfer protocol

(d)
6. Which of the following tag is used to create an ordered list?

(a) <UIF>	(b) <OL>
(c) <LI>	(d) <DIV>

(b)
7. A high speed digital transmission system capable of providing connectivity to homes and office may be called:

(a) Infrastructure	(b) Information superhighway
(c) Telephone system	(d) None of the above

(b)

8. Which of the following networking solution is suitable for networking within a building?
- (a) WAN (b) LAN  
(c) MAN (d) None of the above (b)
9. Data transfer rate for LAN is normally:
- (a) 1 – 100 Mbps (b) 1–2 Mbps  
(c) 1 - 10 Mbps (d) None of the above (a)
10. What does term web browser usually mean?
- (a) a person  
(b) a program  
(c) a file  
(d) an operating system (b)
11. What is then name gives to a computer which send HTML and other files to user's PCs?
- (a) PC  
(b) Network  
(c) Word station  
(d) Web server ( )
12. Which company makes the main rival browser to internet explorer?
- (a) IBM (b) AOL  
(c) Netscape (d) Lotus ( )
13. A typical maximum data rate between home PCs and the internet is:
- (a) 9.6 kbps (b) 56 kbps  
(c) 512 kbps (d) 2 mbps ( )
14. Data from the internet can not usually be written to a user's Hard Disk name an exception:
- (a) https (b) scripts  
(c) applets (d) cookies ( )
15. The following browser is developed by Microsoft:
- (a) Netscape navigator (b) Neo planet  
(c) Internet explorer (d) None of the above ( )
16. What part of a web page should the <TITLE> tag be used in?
- (a) The handing  
(b) The body  
(c) The footnote  
(d) Anywhere ( )



17. Which protocols are used to connect to the internet over dial up lines?  
(a) SLIP (b) Token Ring  
(c) PPP (d) FDDI ( )
18. An organization responsible for providing Internet services to customer is commonly known is:  
(a) GIA (b) ISP  
(c) TCP/IP (d) MIME ( )
19. Your history file lists all pages you have visited:  
(a) within the number of days for which you browser is set up to save history  
(b) In your entire lifetime  
(c) With connection  
(d) More than four times ( )
20. Programs that ask servers for services are called:  
(a) Users  
(b) Hosts  
(c) Clients  
(d) Programs ( )
21. HTML tags are enclosed in:  
(a) Angle brackets (b) Parenthesis  
(c) Curly braces (d) None of the above (a)
22. An example of HTML editor is:  
(a) Notepad (b) Hotdog  
(c) Microsoft (d) Both a and c (a)
23. Which programming languages always makes platform independent application?  
(a) JAVA  
(b) C++  
(c) Visual Basic  
(d) Lisp (a)
24. The default alignment for paragraph is:  
(a) Center (b) Left  
(c) Right (d) None of the above (b)
25. To insert comment to your HTML, code you can use the following :  
(a) <COMMENT>.....</COMMENT>  
(b) <!--.....>  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above (b)

26. A program that automatically interprets the HTML code and formats the document accordingly is:  
(a) HTML  
(b) Editor  
(c) Browser  
(d) None of the above (c)
27. What is the full form of ISDN?  
(a) Innovations subscriber don't  
(b) I still don't know  
(c) Integrated subscriber developer network  
(d) Integrated service digital network (d)
28. What is Encryption?  
(a) Scrambling of message for security  
(b) Invisibly access Internet  
(c) Access E-mail without downloading  
(d) Message posted to newgroups (a)
29. What is another term for web publishing?  
(a) Downloading  
(b) Uploading  
(c) Freeloading  
(d) Unloading (b)
30. Which of the following is a search engine?  
(a) Microsoft (b) Alta vista  
(c) Yahoo (d) Both (b) and (c) (d)
31. The protocol that web clients and servers use to communicate with each other is called:  
(a) HTML (b) HTTP  
(c) URL (d) None of the above (b)
32. Web documents are stored as text files with the extension:  
(a) .htm  
(b) .html  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) none of the above (c)
33. The original developers of the WWW was:  
(a) Tim Berners Lee (b) Marc Andreessen  
(c) Bill Gates (d) None of the above (a)

34. Using Lynx, you can view:  
(a) Text  
(b) Graphics  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above (a)
35. What happens if you click the compose message button?  
(a) Your message will be moved to the outbox  
(b) Outlook express in the classroom will deliver you message  
(c) A new message window will open  
(d) Little green men in space suits will appear (c)
36. An FFTP server that is not restricted to only uses with a secret password is known as.....FTP server.  
(a) an open  
(b) a loose  
(c) a non security  
(d) an anonymous (d)
37. IRC stands for:  
(a) Internet real time communication  
(b) Internet relay chat  
(c) Internet real-time chat  
(d) None of the above (b)
38. A popular chat, client is:  
(a) PIRCH  
(b) MSN chat  
(c) MIRC  
(d) All of the above (d)
39. ASP provide an environment based on:  
(a) Client server  
(b) Network  
(c) Centralized system  
(d) Single user (a)
40. An applet is:  
(a) a stand alone java program  
(b) an animation tool  
(c) a java program runnable in a browser  
(d) a server (c)

**Answer Key**

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (a)	10. (b)
11. (d)	12. c)	13. (c)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (a)	17. (c)	18. (b)	19. (a)	20. (c)
21. (a)	22. (a)	23. (a)	24. (b)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (d)	28. (a)	29. (b)	30. (d)
31. (b)	32. (c)	33. (a)	34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (d)	37. (b)	38. (d)	39. (a)	40. (c)

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**DESCRIPTIVE PART – II**

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**Year 2010****Time allowed : 2 Hours****Maximum Marks : 30***Attempt any four questions out of the six. All questions carry 7½ marks each.*

- Q.1 (a) What is internet? Discuss the basics of the E-mail  
(b) Differentiate between the mailing list and news groups.
- Q.2 (a) What is meant by World Wide Web? Discuss the uses the web resources.  
(b) What is E-commerce? What are the its advantages?
- Q.3 Write short notes on:  
(a) File transfer protocol  
(b) HTML tags  
(c) Multimedia graphics  
(d) Front page express
- Q.4 (a) Discuss the HTML style sheets.  
(b) Write a short note on JavaScript.
- Q.5 (a) What is meant by ASP? Discuss the control structures in ASP.  
(b) How is ASP script debugged?
- Q.6 Write short notes on:  
(a) XML  
(b) HTML tables  
(c) Firewalls  
(d) IRC
-



## Internet and Intranet

Year - 2009

**Time allowed : One Hour**

**Maximum Marks : 20**

*The question paper contains 40 multiple choice questions with four choices and students will have to pick the correct one (each carrying ½ mark).*

1. In ASP, session object is used to:  
(a) Manage users accounts  
(b) Manage users sessions  
(c) Manage database activities  
(d) None of the above ( )
2. CGI Scripts are:  
(a) Browser add-in programs  
(b) Programs that extend the capability of a server  
(c) Both a and b  
(d) None of the above ( )
3. Which of the following is not an ASP object?  
(a) Session  
(b) Server  
(c) Request  
(d) None of the above ( )
4. Which of the link colors you are going to see the least often?  
(a) Visited Links (b) Active Links  
(c) Normal Links (d) None of the above ( )
5. The full path name of the domain must not exceed:  
(a) 250 characters (b) 255 characters  
(c) 256 characters (d) None of the above ( )
6. Which of the following image format us used for animated images in web pages?  
(a) tiff (b) jpg  
(c) gif (d) mov ( )
7. The convenient place to store contact information for quick retrieval:  
(a) Message Box (b) Address Box  
(c) Address Book (d) None of the above ( )

8. Programs that ask servers for services are called:  
(a) Users (b) Hosts  
(c) Clines (d) Program ( )
9. CSS stands for:  
(a) Common Style Sheets  
(b) Configurable Style Sheets  
(c) Cascading Style sheets  
(d) Client Style sheets ( )
10. Style sheets are used:  
(a) to provide control on display and layout  
(b) with JavaScript programs  
(c) to provide control on database  
(d) none of the above ( )
11. The text inside the <TEXTAREA> tag works like:  
(a) <P> tag  
(b) <I> tag  
(c) <PRF>  
(d) None of the above ( )
12. The coordinates of graphics are expressed in:  
(a) Pixels (b) Row  
(c) Col (d) None of the above ( )
13. The immediate parent object of form object is:  
(a) Pixels (b) Document  
(c) Location (d) History ( )
14. FTP is used for:  
(a) Uploading files (b) Downloading files  
(c) Both a and b (d) None of the above ( )
15. <APPLET> tag accepts the attributes:  
(a) CODE (b) CODEBASE  
(c) HEIGHT (d) All of the above ( )
16. What is the full form of ISDN?  
(a) Innovation subscribers Don't Need  
(b) I Still Don't Know  
(c) Integrated Subscriber Developer Network  
(d) Integrated Services Digital Network ( )
17. Raster images are often also called:

- (a) JPEG images (b) GIF images  
(c) Bitmap images (d) None of the above ( )
18. Which of the following tag is used to create an ordered list?  
(a) <ul> (b) <ol>  
(c) <li> (d) <div> ( )
19. What is Usenet?  
(a) It is used forward jobs and files through several hosts  
(b) It is a low cost up network  
(c) It is a provider news  
(d) None of the above ( )
20. What is encryption?  
(a) Scrambling of message for security  
(b) Invisible access internet  
(c) Access E-mail without downloading  
(d) Message posted to newsgroups ( )
21. "Response" object of ASP is mainly used for:  
(a) Maintaining the session  
(b) Sending output to client  
(c) Fetching data from client  
(d) None of the above ( )
22. Which of the following is a container?  
(a) <SELECT> (b) <VALUE>  
(c) <INPUT> (d) None of the above ( )
23. The text files by a web server of the hard disk of a client are better known as:  
(a) Cookies  
(b) Trojans  
(c) Worms  
(d) None of the above ( )
24. What is another name for web publishing?  
(a) Downloading (b) Uploading  
(c) Freeloading (d) Unloading ( )
25. In HTML, which pair of tag is used to define a table row and a table cell respectively?  
(a) TH, TR  
(b) TD, TR  
(c) TR, TH  
(d) TR, TD ( )

26. What is a domain?  
(a) It is a host that is connected to two network  
(b) It is a collection of sites that are related in some sense  
(c) It is a precursor to the WWW  
(d) None of the above ( )
27. Search Engines, usually use the following HTML, tag to search for the search strings in a web page:  
(a) <CONTENT-TYPE>  
(b) <META>  
(c) <PRE>  
(d) <SEARCH> ( )
28. Which of the following is used by internet?  
(a) HTTP  
(b) TCP/IP  
(c) FTP  
(d) PPP ( )
29. ....is used for sending and receiving electronic mail.  
(a) SMTP  
(b) FTP  
(c) TELNET  
(d) DNS ( )
30. Programs that ask servers for servers are called:  
(a) <Head>  
(b) <SCRIPT>  
(c) Function  
(d) None of the above ( )
31. The basic building block of a script in Java Script is the :  
(a) <Head>  
(b) <SCRIPT>  
(c) Function  
(d) None of the above ( )
32. An applet is:  
(a) A stand-alone java program  
(b) An animation tool  
(c) a Java program runnable in a browser  
(d) A server ( )
33. What is MPEG related to?  
(a) Method of audio video compression

- (b) Multimedia presentations  
(c) Realistic game play  
(d) E-commerce ( )
34. ASP provide an environment based on:  
(a) Client-server  
(b) Network  
(c) Centralized system  
(d) Single user ( )
35. MIME stands for:  
(a) Mega Internet Mail Extender  
(b) Multipurpose Internet Mail Exchange  
(c) Metropolitan Internet Mail Exchange  
(d) None of the above ( )
36. Which of the following browsers is different from others in most respects?  
(a) Netscape  
(b) Internet Explore  
(c) Opera  
(d) Lynx ( )
37. What part of a web page should the <TITLE> tag be used in?  
(a) The heading  
(b) The body  
(c) The footnote  
(d) Anywhere ( )
38. Internet address is a:  
(a) 8-bit number  
(b) 16-bit number  
(c) Animate text and images without an animated gif file  
(d) All of the above ( )
39. Dynamic HTML can:  
(a) Create a ticker that automatically refreshes its content  
(b) Create a 3-D element which can overlap  
(c) Animate text and images without an animated gif file  
(d) All of the above ( )
40. The following browser is developed by Microsoft:  
(a) Netscape navigator  
(b) Neo Planet  
(c) Internet Explorer  
(d) None of the above ( )



**Answer Key**

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. a)	13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (b)	19. (c)	20. (a)
21. (b)	22. (c)	23. (a)	24. (b)	25. (d)	26. (a)	27. (b)	28. (a)	29. (a)	30. (c)
31. (b)	32. (c)	33. (a)	34. (a)	35. (b)	36. (d)	37. (a)	38. (c)	39. (a)	40. (b)

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**DESCRIPTIVE PART – II**

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**Year 2009**

**Time allowed : 2 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 30**

*Attempt any four questions out of the six. All questions carry 7½ marks each.*

- Q.1 (a) What is Internet? Explain different types of Internet connection with advantages of one over another.  
(b) Differentiate between Internet and Internet.
- Q.2 (a) What do you mean by optimization on images for the web? Discuss various parameters for optimization.  
(b) What are cookies? Explain their uses and importance.
- Q.3 (a) What are frameset in HTML ? Explain it with a suitable example  
(b) What is the use of an anchor tag? Explain its various properties.
- Q.4 (a) What is Active pages? Explain various object is ASP and their uses.  
(b) What is a scripting language? How is it different from the other high level computer languages?
- Q.5 (a) Write short notes on the following:  
(i) Firewall;  
(ii) XML;  
(iii) Image slilcing  
(b) What is a search engine? Discuss with suitable examples.
- Q.6 What is a Web server? How does if function? Explain the steps to publish a website.
-

## Internet and Intranet

Year - 2008

**Time allowed : One Hour**

**Maximum Marks : 20**

*The question paper contains 40 multiple choice questions with four choices and students will have to pick the correct one (each carrying ½ mark).*

1. Tag used to create bulleted list in HTML page is:  
(a) <OL> (b) <UL> (c) <DEF> (d) <BL> ( )
2. First Host-to-Host protocol is:  
(a) NCP (b) FTP (c) HTTP (d) None of these ( )
3. ISP stands for:  
(a) Internet secure protocol (b) Inter network support protocol (c) Internet service provider (d) Both a and b ( )
4. ....is an internet connection where phone lines and a modem can be used to connect a computer to the internet:  
(a) Host to host protocol (b) Point to point PPP protocol (c) Both a and b (d) Neither a nor b ( )
5. ....provides a standard way to specify the exact location and name of just about any internet resources:  
(a) Uniform Resources Locator (URLs) (b) Search Engines (c) Online Server (d) All of the above ( )
6. To insert image in web document.....tag is used:  
(a) <IMAGE> (b) <IMG>

- (c) Either a or b  
(d) Neither a nor b ( )
7. Publishing means:  
(a) Putting any document on any server  
(b) Putting HTML document on any server  
(c) Putting any document on web server  
(d) Putting HTML document on web server ( )
8. Java script can be added:  
(a) Only in the <HEAD> tag  
(b) Only in the <BODY> tag  
(c) Either in <HEAD> or in <BODY> tag  
(d) In both <HEAD> or <BODY> tag ( )
9. PERL stands for:  
(a) Practical Example and report language  
(b) Practical Extraction and report language  
(c) Practical Example and reform language  
(d) Practical extraction and reform language ( )
10. Variable declaration is compulsory in PERL:  
(a) True  
(b) False ( )
11. Which is not a valid logical operator of PERL?  
(a) AND  
(b) OR  
(c) & &  
(d) Both a and b ( )
12. To include external java script code into current web page, we should use:  
(a) HREF attribute of <script>  
(b) SRC attribute of <style>  
(c) HREF attribute of <style>  
(d) SRC attribute of <script> ( )
13. ....function of Java script joins all elements of an array into a string :  
(a) Join  
(b) Contact  
(c) Push  
(d) Both a the b ( )
14. Which is not not valid procedure of global.asa file:  
(a) Application-unload

- (b) Application-onend  
(c) Session-onload  
(d) All are valid ( )
15. For creating image map in HTML document, which tag is used:  
(a) <IMAGE MAP> (b) <MAP>  
(c) <GRPAH> (d) Both a and b ( )
16. Choose valid from methods in Java script:  
(a) Reset (b) Paint  
(c) Refresh (d) All of above ( )
17. ....function is used to move the top-left corner of the window to the specified screen coordinates in Java script:  
(a) Move ( ) (b) Move to ( )  
(c) Move by ( ) (d) All of the above ( )
18. ....property of style sheets gives authors control over where their background image is rendered:  
(a) Background Image  
(b) Background Repeat  
(c) Background Position  
(d) None of the above ( )
19. The specify font face name using CSS, which property is used:  
(a) Font face  
(b) Font family  
(c) Font Name  
(d) Font ( )
20. VSNL started.....allow Indian users to have access of internet:  
(a) Gateway Internet Access Service  
(b) Routers Internet Access Service  
(c) Broadband Internet Access Service  
(d) None of the above ( )
21. Which of the valid N (Network) and H (Host) combination for class B:  
(a) N.H.H.H. (b) N.N.H.H.  
(c) N.N.N.H. (d) None of the above ( )
22. Which is a valid online service:  
(a) AOL (America Online) (b) MSN (Microsoft Network)  
(c) CIS (Compu Serve) (d) 3 KHz to 300 GHz ( )
23. Which is not a valid type of URL:



- (a) File URLs (b) Gopher URLs  
(c) News URLs (d) All are valid ( )
24. .... is a web browser which is used to open the HTML files:  
(a) IE (b) Notepad  
(c) Wordpad (d) All of the above ( )
25. IE 6.0 includes facility to set the number of days to keep pages in you history:  
(a) True (b) False ( )
26. For Netscape browsers (version < 4.76), user must use the .....tag instead of .....tag:  
(a) EMBED, JAVA (b) EMBED, Script  
(c) EMBED, APPLET (d) APPLET, EMBED ( )
27. In TFTP stands for:  
(a) Transfer (b) Telecom  
(c) Tabular (d) Trivial ( )
28. To include video in HTML page:  
(a) <ING SRC = "XYZ.avi">  
(b) <ING DYN SRC = "XYZ.avi">  
(c) <VIDEO SRC= "XYZ.avi">  
(d) <BGVIDEO SRC = "XYZ,avi"> ( )
29. Shockwave and acrobat are example of:  
(a) Plug-Ins  
(b) Active X  
(c) Applets  
(d) None of these ( )
30. It is a small piece of information stored on the client machine:  
(a) Password  
(b) Session ID  
(c) Cookie  
(d) All of the above ( )
31. Which is not a valid mouse event in Java script:  
(a) On mouse move  
(b) On mouse down  
(c) On mouse up  
(d) All are valid ( )
32. To create inline frame, which tag is used:  
(a) <IFRAME>

- (b) <FRAME>  
(c) Either (a) or (b)  
(d) Neither (a) nor (b) ( )
33. E-commerce stands for:  
(a) Electronic commerce  
(b) Electric commerce  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above ( )
34. <Table> tag is used to:  
(a) Insert images  
(b) Insert table  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above ( )
35. DHTML stands for:  
(a) Distributed HTML  
(c) Dynamic HTML  
(a) Duel HTML  
(c) None of the above ( )
36. MODEM stand for:  
(a) Modulator - Demodulator  
(b) Maker - Destructor  
(c) Modulator - Decomposer  
(d) Meaningful Demodulator ( )
37. The default language as ASP is:  
(a) VB script  
(b) J Script  
(c) Java Script  
(d) All of the above ( )
38. Time out property is associated with which ASP object:  
(a) Application  
(b) Session  
(c) Response  
(d) Request ( )
39. Line break can be inserted in HTML page with the help of:  
(a) <BREAK>  
(b) <BR>  
(c) <LINE>  
(d) <HR> ( )

40. Java script is client side scripting language:

(a) True

(b) False

( )

**Answer Key**

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (b)	10. (b)
11. (d)	12. (a)	13. (a)	14. (c)	15. (b)	16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (d)
21. (b)	22. (d)	23. (a)	24. (a)	25. (a)	26. (c)	27. (d)	28. (c)	29. (b)	30. (c)
31. (d)	32. (a)	33. (a)	34. (b)	35. (b)	36. (a)	37. (c)	38. (c)	39. (b)	40. (a)

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**DESCRIPTIVE PART – II**

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**Year 2008****Time allowed : 2 Hours****Maximum Marks : 30***Attempt any four questions out of the six. All questions carry 7½ marks each.*

- Q.1 Write short notes on:  
(i) E-mail (ii) E-commerce (iii) ASP
- Q.2 (a) How do we create tables in HTML ? Explain with suitable example.  
(b) What do you understand by inline frames? How do we insert inline frames? Explain
- Q.3 Write a note on Internet security.
- Q.4 (a) Explain different properties and methods of navigator object.  
(b) Write a Java script code of swap two images.
- Q.5 Explain the following in brief (any three):  
(i) Telnet (ii) FTP  
(iii) XML (iv) Web graphics  
(v) Active X (vi) Applets
- Q.6 Explain the different features of internet explorer in details.
-

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## Internet and Intranet

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Year - 2007

**Time allowed : One Hour**

**Maximum Marks : 20**

*The question paper contains 40 multiple choice questions with four choices and students will have to pick the correct one (each carrying ½ mark).*

1. Which of the following is a pattern binding operator in Perl?  
(a) !~ (b) ~!  
(c) \*! (d) !\* ( )
2. Which of the following prefix is used to open a file in put mode in Perl CGI script?  
(a) < (b) <<  
(c) >> (d) > ( )
3. Which of the following tags is used to embed an ASP code in a web page?  
(a) <!--> (b) <% %>  
(c) /\* \*/ (d) </ /> ( )
4. Which of the following is not an ASP object?  
(a) session (b) server  
(c) request (d) None of the above ( )
5. Which of the following ASP object is used for creating cookies?  
(a) Client (b) Request  
(c) Response (d) Server ( )
6. JVM is a:  
(a) Scheduler (b) Interpreter  
(c) Dispatcher (d) Compiler ( )
7. If  $x = 9.7$ , which method will produce 10  
(a) floor (x) (b) abs (x)  
(c) round (x) (d) ceil (x) ( )
8. The script tag should be enclosed within .....tag in a HTML code.  
(a) <title> (b) <input>  
(c) <head> (d) <body> ( )
9. Which of the following image format is used for animated images in web pages?  
(a) tiff (b) jpg



- (c) gif (d) mov ( )
10. Anti-aliasing:  
(a) Remove the jaggedness of a figure  
(b) Increase jaggedness a figure  
(c) Remove curve from a figure  
(d) fill in the figure with specified color ( )
11. Which of the following protocol is used to upload a web page to a web site?  
(a) HTTP  
(b) FTP  
(c) SMTP  
(d) TELNET ( )
12. The.....are the event handlers of form object.  
(a) on change, on submit  
(b) on Submit  
(c) onSubmit, onReset  
(d) onLoad, onUnload ( )
13. WYSIWYG is used with reference to:  
(a) Screen layout  
(b) Mouse button layout  
(c) Keyboard layout  
(d) Screen images that resemble printed documents ( )
14. A firewall is:  
(a) Used to protect a computer room from fires and floods  
(b) A form of virus  
(c) A screen saver program  
(d) None of the previous ( )
15. ISDN speeds are:  
(a) Faster than ATM speeds (b) Slower than ATM speeds  
(c) Same as modem speeds (d) Same as ADSL speeds ( )
16. Modem speeds are measured in:  
(a) bps (b) kbps  
(c) mbps (d) mips ( )
17. Which of the following is NOT related to Search Engine technologies?  
(a) Meta words  
(b) Natural Language Processing  
(c) Spider  
(d) Inverted index ( )

18. The DBI interface expects a series of methods for retrieving and printing results from a database. Which of the following shows the methods in the correct order?
- (a) Connect, prepare, execute, fetchrow, finish, disconnect
  - (b) Connect, prepare, execute, fetchrow, disconnect, finish
  - (c) Prepare, connect, execute, fetchrow, finish, disconnect
  - (d) Prepare, connect, execute, fetchrow, disconnect, finish ( )
19. Which control type is most suitable for use in selecting any 5 district of the 28 districts of Rajasthan on a form designed for collecting statistical data?
- (a) Drop-down list
  - (b) Button
  - (c) Checkbox
  - (d) Radio ( )
20. Which of the following is the correct way to link a web page to an external style sheet?
- (a) `<HEAD><LINK REL = STYLESHEET HREF = "style.css" TYPE = ' text/css"> </HEAD>`
  - (b) `<HEAD> <LINK REL = SYTTLESHEET: = "style.css" TYPE = "text/css"></HEAD>`
  - (c) `<HEAD><LINK = STYLESHEET HREF = "style.css" TYPE = "text/css"></HEAD>`
  - (d) `<HEAD><LINK REL=STYLESHEET HREF="style.css" TYPE = "text/css"></HEAD>` ( )
21. Which function/method would you use to send messages to users requesting for text input?
- (a) Display ( )
  - (b) Prompt ( )
  - (c) Alert ( )
  - (d) Confirm ( ) ( )
22. Consider the following entries in a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) file:  
P {colour ; blue; background-colour ; white; border-colour : red; border-left: solid}  
BODY {colour ; black; border-colour : green}  
What is the colour of text in a paragraph of an HTML document that uses the above style sheet ?
- (a) White
  - (b) Blue
  - (c) Red
  - (d) Green ( )
23. Consider the following code:  
`<FORM ACTION = "http://www.xyz.com/cgi-bin/survey.pl" METHOD = POST>`  
What is the function of the above code?
- (a) To send data to program survey.pl located in folder cgi.bin on server www.xyz.com
  - (b) To retrieve data from program survey.pl located in folder cgi-bin on server www.xyz.com

- (c) To retrieve data from file cgi-bin in program survey.pl on server www.xyz.com
- (d) To retrieve data from file www.xyz.com in folder cgi.bin on server in surver.pl ( )
24. Why is important to assign HEIGHT and WIDTH attributes to an image?
- (a) Without them, the image will not appear
- (b) Most browsers fill the entire page with the image if these attributes are not set
- (c) Without them, browsers replace the image with the value in the ALT field
- (d) To reduce the amount of bytes which needs to be download ( )
25. Which of the following is valid in Perl?
- (a) If (expression) statement else if statements
- (b) if (expression) {statements} elseif {statements}
- (c) if (expression) {statements} elsif {statements}
- (d) All of the above ( )
26. Most internet applications are based on a client-server model. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- (a) The client server model of interaction is unique to the interview and the web
- (b) An example of such a model is an email client program which acts as a 'client' of an email server program
- (c) An internet browser application can also be used as a server of web content
- (d) An example of such a model is a web browser program which acts as a 'client' of a web server program ( )
27. MPEG stands for:
- (a) Motion Picture Experts Group
- (b) Moving Photo Experts Group
- (c) Moving Picture Experts Groups
- (d) Motion Photo Experts Group ( )
28. Consider the following section of HTML code:
- ```
<frameset cols = 80,*">  
<frame src = 'f2.htm"name="Frame2" scrolling = "No" noresize>  
<frame src ="f3.htm" name ="frame3">  
</frameset>
```
- (a) This code defines a frames page with two horizontal rows where the first row is 80 pixels in height
- (b) This code defines a frames page with two vertical columns where the first column is 80 pixels wide
- (c) This code defines a frames page with two horizontal rows where the first row's height is 80% of the total height of the browser window
- (d) The code defines a frames page with two vertical columns where the first column's width is 80% of the total width of the browser window ( )

29. Identify the correct set which lists three Java script object:  
(a) Window, navigator, document  
(b) Window, navigator, screen  
(c) window, navigator, status  
(d) window, navigator, statusbar ( )
30. Which of the following protocol standard is used for multimedia communication?  
(a) H.323 (b) H.232  
(c) M.323 (d) M.232 ( )
31. A web traffic analysis software creates which of the following logs:  
(a) Access Log (b) Agent Log  
(c) Error Log (d) All of the above ( )
32. Which of the following protocol standard is used for video conferencing on ISDN?  
(a) H.320 (b) M.320  
(c) 1.320 (d) H.323 ( )
33. Which of the following value can not be set to the 'target' attribute of anchor tag?  
(a) \_self (b) \_blank  
(c) \_empty (d) \_parent ( )
34. Which of the following tags is used to create an ordered list?  
(a) <ul> (b) <ol>  
(c) <li> (d) <div> ( )
35. An applet is document written in Java:  
(a) A static (b) An active  
(c) A passive (d) A dynamic ( )
36. A JPEG image is sent as email. What is the content-type.  
(a) Multipart/mixed (b) Multipart/image  
(c) Image/JPEG (d) Image/basic ( )
37. POP stands for:  
(a) Post Office Point  
(b) Post on Point  
(c) Post Office Protocol  
(d) Post of Protocol ( )
38. ....is an application layer protocol that establishes, maintains and terminates a multimedia session.  
(a) SIP (b) RTCP  
(c) DCT (d) JPEG ( )

39. <Frameset Cols = "33%, 33%, 33% ">
- (a) Divides the browser screen into three equal horizontal sections
  - (b) Divides the browser screen into three equal vertical section
  - (c) Divides the browser screen into three horizontal sections
  - (d) Divides the browser screen into three vertical section ( )
40. A.....can forward or block packets based on the information in the network layer and transport layer headers.
- (a) Proxy farewell
  - (b) Packet-filter fire well
  - (c) Message Digest
  - (d) Private Key ( )

### Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (b)	16. (b)	17. (b)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (a)
21. (b)	22. (b)	23. (a)	24. (a)	25. (c)	26. (c)	27. (a)	28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (a)
31. (d)	32. (a)	33. (c)	34. (b)	35. (d)	36. (c)	37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (d)	40. (b)



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**DESCRIPTIVE PART – II**

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**Year 2007**

**Time allowed : 2 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 30**

*Attempt any four questions out of the six. All questions carry 7½ marks each.*

- Q.1 (a) What is a dial-up internet connection? Describe its requirement.  
(b) Why leased line internet connection is faster/slower as compared to dial-up?
- Q.2 (a) What is a firewall? Explain its importance.  
(b) What do you understand by uploading of a webpage? How can it be done?
- Q.3 (a) What CGI? How does it work? Explain using diagram.  
(b) Write HTML code which will invoke CGI program when submit button of an HTML form is pressed.
- Q.4 (a) What is ASP? Discuss various object of ASP and their use.  
(b) List various picture formats suitable for a web page.
- Q.5 (a) What is the difference between a website and a portal?  
(b) Write an ASP script that check whether the username and password extend by the user is correct or not and greet him if the login information is correct.
- Q.6 (a) Write short notes on any three of the following:  
i. HTML style sheets                      ii. Progressive display  
iii. Anti-aliasing                              iv. Regular expression  
v. Applets
- (b) What is XML? Explain its importance.
-

## Internet and Intranet

Year - 2006

**Time allowed : One Hour**

**Maximum Marks : 20**

*The question paper contains 40 multiple choice questions with four choices and students will have to pick the correct one (each carrying ½ mark).*

1. Which of the following is supported in Java?
  - (a) Operator overloading
  - (b) Pointers
  - (c) Multiples Inheritance
  - (d) Conditional Operator
2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of HTTP?
  - (a) Stateless protocol
  - (b) Connection oriented
  - (c) Object-oriented protocol
  - (d) None of the above
3. HTTP is a .....layer protocol:
  - (a) Network
  - (b) Transport
  - (c) Application
  - (d) Presentation
4. A periodic signal completes one cycle in 0.001 seconds. What is the frequency?
  - (a) Get
  - (b) Post
  - (c) Find
  - (d) Put
5. Which of the following is true with respect to cookies?
  - (a) They allow Microsoft to look at your hard driver
  - (b) They taste yummy and best served with milk
  - (c) They serve as the virtual machine to run Java applets
  - (d) They allow server programs to store and retrieve info on the client side
6. Dynamic HTML can:
  - (a) Create a ticker that automatically refreshes its content
  - (b) Create 3 - D Elements which can overlap
  - (c) Animate text and images without an animated gif file

- (d) All of the above ( )
7. Which of the following is not internet security requirement?  
(a) Protecting confidentiality of private information  
(b) Preventing unauthorized modification information  
(c) Counting the number of customers accessing the internet  
(d) Presenting the availability of system resources ( )
8. When a person uses a regular modem to make a connection to an internet service provider through POTS, the data travels over a:  
(a) Dedicated circuit  
(b) Dialed circuit  
(c) ISDN circuit  
(d) VPN circuit ( )
9. Mobile nodes are assigned:  
(a) Three IP addresses  
(b) Two IP address  
(c) One IP address  
(d) None of the above ( )
10. Which of the following is not an attribute of the <TR> tag?  
(a) ALIGN (b) STYLE  
(c) CHR (d) VALIGN ( )
11. Consider the following sets A and B:  
A {SMTP, HTTP, FTP, TELNET, NNTP, UUCP}  
B {Remote login, News groups, Webpages, Email, File upload}  
Which of the following illustrate the best combinations of an elements of A with an element of B?  
(a) {SMTP-News group, HTTP-Web Pages, FTP-Email TELNET.File uplaod, NNTP-Remote Login}  
(b) {SMTP-WebPages, HTTP-Newsgroups, FTP-File upload, TELNET- Remote login}  
(c) SMTP-Email, HTTP-WebPages, TP-File upload, TELNET-Remote login, NNTP- Newsgroups}  
(d) {SMTP-Email, HTTP,File upload, FTP-Newsgroups, TELNET-Remote login} ( )
12. Consider the following JavaScript code line document.write(7/2) identify the correct statement (s) from among the following statement:  
(a) The output is 7/2  
(b) The output is 3  
(c) This output is 3.5

- (d) The java script code produces an error message ( )
13. Which of the following is a correct statement?  
(a) JavaScript is a strongly typed language  
(b) DOM stands for document object model  
(c) The java script function prompt ( ) can be used to display a confirmation dialog box ( )  
(d) The java script exist statement can be used in return a result from a function.
14. In HTML, which pair of tags is used to define a table row and table cell respectively?  
(a) TH, TR  
(b) TD, TR  
(c) TR, TH  
(d) TR, TD ( )
15. `http://www.google.com/images/logo.gif` is a URL, Then  
(a) `http://www.google.com/images/` is the pathname where the file `logo.gif` is stored  
(b) `google.com` is the internet domain name of the server where the file `logo.gif` is stored  
(c) `www.google.com` is the internet domain name of the server where the file `logo.gif` is stored  
(d) The above URL is a relative URL ( )
16. MIME stands for:  
(a) Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension  
(b) Multipurpose Internet Management Extension  
(c) Multipurpose Internet Media Extension  
(d) Multipurpose Internet Multimedia Extension ( )
17. Which of the following environment variable must be used by a CGI script in order to produce a browser dependent output?  
(a) `HTTP_ACCEPT`  
(b) `HTTP_USERAGENT`  
(c) `REQUEST_METHOD`  
(d) `HTTP_FROM` ( )
18. Which of the following represent images, sound and video files respectively?  
(a) `Myfile.mid`, `myfie.avi`, `myfile.gif`  
(b) `Myfile.gif`, `myfile.mid`, `myfile.avi`  
(c) `Myfile.gif`, `myfile.png`, `myfile.avi`  
(d) `Myfile.avi`, `myfile.gif`, `myfile.mid` ( )
19. A linked page opens in new window when target property of anchor tag is set to:  
(a) `_blank`

- (b) `_parent`  
(c) `_child`  
(d) `_mainframe` ( )
20. Select the odd one:  
(a) `<font>`  
(b) FTP  
(c) `<title>`  
(d) `<>` ( )
21. `<Frameset Rows="33%, 33%, 33%>`  
(a) Divides the browser screen into three equal horizontal sections  
(b) Divides the browser screen into three equal vertical sections  
(c) Divides the browser screen into three horizontal sections  
(d) Divides the browser screen into three vertical sections ( )
22. Which of the following is not Internet Related?  
(a) POP3  
(b) FTP  
(c) x-400  
(d) HTML ( )
23. Which of the following is a web-server?  
(a) Microsoft IE  
(b) Netscape Navigator  
(c) Opera  
(d) IIS ( )
24. `<Form>` tag's.....attribute specifies the CGI Script to which the data should be submitted:  
(a) Post  
(b) Action  
(c) methods  
(d) get ( )
25. Which protocol can not be used on the internet?  
(a) IPX  
(b) DNS  
(c) POP3  
(d) TCP ( )
26. What is the term for two modems establishing communication with each other?  
(a) Interconnecting  
(b) Connecting  
(c) Pinging



- (d) Handshaking ( )
27. Which of the following factors does impact the amount of bandwidth customer require to access the Internet over DSL?
- (a) Type of application
  - (b) Length of user session
  - (c) Use of e-mail
  - (d) Necessity of web server to promote business information ( )
28. In JPEG image format, compression ratio of upto-can be achieved without losing image quality:
- (a) 80 : 1
  - (b) 60 : 1
  - (c) 40 : 1
  - (d) 20 : 1 ( )
29. Which of the following statement is not true?
- (a) Analog modems are inexpensive
  - (b) ISDN difficult to install
  - (c) Leased lines are expensive
  - (d) Analog modems offer high speed access ( )
30. Which of the following is not a Traditional internet access method?
- (a) Analog dial up modems
  - (b) ISDN
  - (c) Leased Lines
  - (d) DSL ( )
31. Which of the following domain names would most likely use a country domain to resolve its IP address?
- (a) chal.at ae.fhda.edu
  - (b) gsfe.nasa.gov
  - (c) kenZ.acct.sony.in
  - (d) mae.eng.sony.com ( )
32. Which of the following is an address revolver in an internet?
- (a) DNS client
  - (b) DNS Server
  - (c) Host Machine
  - (d) Root Server ( )
33. MPEG divides frames into three categories:
- (a) I-Frames, frames, B-Frames
  - (b) I-Frames, A-Frames, B-Frames
  - (c) I-Frames, U-Frames, B-Frames

- (d) I-Frames, T-frames, B-Frames ( )
34. Which of the following protocol is used to serve steaming audio/video?  
(a) SMTP  
(b) HHTP  
(c) FTP  
(d) RTSP ( )
35. JPEG encoding involves .....a process that reveals the redundancies in a block.  
(a) Blocking  
(b) The DCT  
(c) Quantization  
(d) Vectorization ( )
36. A client machine usually need.....to sent email:  
(a) Only SMTP  
(b) Only POP  
(c) Both SMTP and POP  
(d) None of the above ( )
37. Protocols for internet Telephony are:  
(a) SIP and H.323  
(b) RSTP and SRTF  
(c) RSTP and RTCP  
(d) None of the above ( )
38. ....is a device at the telephone company site that can packetize data to be sent to the ISP server.  
(a) A SDLAM  
(b) An ADSL Modem  
(c) A filter  
(d) A splitter ( )
39. A paired HTML tag ends with:  
(a) <tag\_name>  
(b) </tag\_name>  
(c) <tag\_name>  
(d) <tag\_name/> ( )
40. An applet is:  
(a) A stand alone java program  
(b) An animation tool  
(c) A java program run able only in a browser  
(d) A server ( )

**Answer Key**

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (d)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (c)
11. (c)	12. (c)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (a)	16. (a)	17. (b)	18. (b)	19. (a)	20. (b)
21. (a)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (c)	25. (b)	26. (d)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (d)	30. (a)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (d)	35. (c)	36. (a)	37. (a)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (c)

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**DESCRIPTIVE PART – II**

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**Year 2006****Time allowed : 2 Hours****Maximum Marks : 30***Attempt any four questions out of the six. All questions carry 7½ marks each.*

- Q.1 (a) Explain different ways to connect the internet.  
(b) What are cookies? Explain its importance.
- Q.2 (a) What are the advantages of using Applet compared to Active X controls in a web page?  
(b) What is DHTML? Does working of DHTML depend on the type of browser we use? Explain.
- Q.3 (a) Describe any four paired and four unpaired HTML tags using suitable example.  
(b) What is IIS? Explain how you will serve a website on your local network using IIS.
- Q.4 (a) Describe any four input types you can use in a form on the web page using suitable example  
(b) Describe different methods using which data of a form can be submitted to the CGI script.
- Q.5 (a) What are Search engines? How do they work? Explain.  
(b) What is the use of an anchor tag? Explain the use of target property of anchor tag.
- Q.6 (a) Write short note on any three of the following ;  
(i) FTP

- (ii) HTTP
  - (iii) Images slicing
  - (iv) HTML styles sheets
- (b) How links can be set to different portions of the same web page? Explain.
- 

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## Multiple Choice Question

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1. The world Wide Web is a hypermedia system because it.....
  - (a) Is hyperfast
  - (b) link to other computer resources
  - (c) can be used only to bring in video material
  - (d) None of the above(a)
2. You can connect to the Internet through.....
  - (a) direct access
  - (b) dial up IP
  - (c) a connected LAN
  - (d) None of the above(d)
3. FTP is used for:
  - (a) Uploading files
  - (b) Downloading files
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above(c)
4. CSS stands for:
  - (a) Common style sheet
  - (b) Configurable style sheets
  - (c) Cascading style sheet
  - (d) client side style sheets(c)
5. The three basic service available from internet including all of the following, except:
  - (a) on demand video
  - (b) e-mail
  - (c) Telnet
  - (d) File transfer protocol(d)
6. Which of the following tag is used to create an ordered list?
  - (a) <UIF>
  - (b) <OL>
  - (c) <LI>
  - (d) <DIV>(b)
7. A high speed digital transmission system capable of providing connectivity to homes and office may be called:
  - (a) Infrastructure
  - (b) Information superhighway
  - (c) Telephone system
  - (d) None of the above(b)
8. Which of the following networking solution is suitable for networking within a building?
  - (a) WAN
  - (b) LAN
  - (c) MAN
  - (d) None of the above(b)
9. Data transfer rate for LAN is normally:

- (a) 1 – 100 Mbps (b) 1–2 Mbps  
(c) 1 - 10 Mbps (d) None of the above (a)
10. What does term web browser usually mean?  
(a) a person  
(b) a program  
(c) a file  
(d) an operating system (b)
11. What is then name gives to a computer which send HTML and other files to user's PCs?  
(a) PC  
(b) Network  
(c) Word station  
(d) Web server (d)
12. Which company makes the main rival browser to internet explorer?  
(a) IBM (b) AOL  
(c) Netscape (d) Lotus (c)
13. A typical maximum data rate between home PCs and the internet is:  
(a) 9.6 kbps (b) 56 kbps  
(c) 512 kbps (d) 2 mbps (c)
14. Data from the internet can not usually be written to a user's Hard Disk name an exception:  
(a) https (b) scripts  
(c) applets (d) cookies (d)
15. The following browser is developed by Microsoft:  
(a) Netscape navigator (b) Neo planet  
(c) Internet explorer (d) None of the above (c)
16. What part of a web page should the <TITLE> tag be used in?  
(a) The handing  
(b) The body  
(c) The footnote  
(d) Anywhere (a)
17. Which protocols are used to connect to the internet over dial up lines?  
(a) SLIP (b) Token Ring  
(c) PPP (d) FDDI (c)
18. An organization responsible for providing Internet services to customer is commonly known is:

- (a) GIA (b) ISP  
(c) TCP/IP (d) MIME (b)
19. Your history file lists all pages you have visited:  
(a) within the number of days for which you browser is set up to save history  
(b) In your entire lifetime  
(c) With connection  
(d) More than four times (a)
20. Programs that ask servers for services are called:  
(a) Users  
(b) Hosts  
(c) Clients  
(d) Programs (c)
21. HTML tags are enclosed in:  
(a) Angle brackets (b) Parenthesis  
(c) Curly braces (d) None of the above (a)
22. An example of HTML editor is:  
(a) Notepad (b) Hotdog  
(c) Microsoft (d) Both a and c (a)
23. Which programming languages always makes platform independent application?  
(a) JAVA  
(b) C++  
(c) Visual Basic  
(d) Lisp (a)
24. The default alignment for paragraph is:  
(a) Center (b) Left  
(c) Right (d) None of the above (b)
25. To insert comment to your HTML, code you can use the following :  
(a) <COMMENT>.....</COMMENT>  
(b) <!--.....>  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above (b)
26. A program the automatically interprets the HTML code and formats the document accordingly is:  
(a) HTML  
(b) Editor  
(c) Browser  
(d) None of the above (c)

27. What is the full form of ISDN?  
(a) Innovations subscriber don't  
(b) I still don't known  
(c) Integrated subscriber developer network  
(d) Integrated service digital network (d)
28. what is Encryption?  
(a) Scrambling of message for security  
(b) Invisibly access Internet  
(c) Access E- mail without downloading  
(d) Message posted to newgroups (a)
29. What is another term for web publishing?  
(a) Downloading  
(b) Uploading  
(c) Free loading  
(d) Unloading (b)
30. Which of the following is a search engine?  
(a) Microsoft (b) Altavista  
(c) Yahoo (d) Both (b) and (c) (d)
31. The protocol that web clients and servers use to communicate with each other is called:  
(a) HTML (b) HTTP  
(c) URL (d) None of the above (b)
32. Web documents are stored as text files with the extension:  
(a) .htm  
(b) .html  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) none of the above (c)
33. The original developers of the WWW was:  
(a) Tim Berners Lee (b) Marc Andreesen  
(c) Bill Gates (d) None of the above (a)
34. Using Lynx, you can view:  
(a) Text  
(b) Graphics  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above (a)
35. What happens if you click the compose message button?

- (a) Your message will be moved to the outbox  
(b) Outlook express in the classroom will deliver you message  
(c) A new message window will open  
(d) Little green men in space suits will appear (c)
36. An FFTP server that is not restricted to only uses with a secret password in known as.....FTP server.  
(a) an open  
(b) a loose  
(c) a non security  
(d) an anonymous (d)
37. IRC stands for:  
(a) Internet real time communication  
(b) Internet relay chat  
(c) Internet real-time chat  
(d) None of the above (b)
38. A popular chat, client is:  
(a) PIRCH  
(b) MSN chat  
(c) MIRC  
(d) All of the above (d)
39. ASP provide an environment based on:  
(a) Client server  
(b) Network  
(c) Centralized system  
(d) Single user (a)
40. An applet is:  
(a) a stand alone java program  
(b) an animation tool  
(c) a java program runnable in a browser  
(d) a server (c)
41. What two things do you need to create web pages and view them?  
(a) A text editor and a web browser  
(b) A text editor and a compiler  
(c) A compiler and a web browser  
(d) None of the above (a)
42. Which device act as a traffic cop ?  
(b) Router (b) Hub  
(c) Switch (d) Modem (a)



43. We-main use communication protocol :  
(a) HTTP  
(b) ICMP  
(c) SMTP  
(d) TCP/IP (a)
44. The internet was originally developed by whom :  
(a) Computer Hackers  
(b) The U.S. Department of Defense  
(c) The University of Michigan  
(d) Bill Gates (b)
45. Which one of the following is a Search Engine?  
(a) Netscape (b) Yahoo  
(c) Google (d) Both (b) and (c) (c)
46. What is a URL?  
(a) A computers software  
(b) The address of a document or page on the world wide web  
(c) Unlimited resources for learning  
(d) University Resources Locator (b)
47. Which of these is not an Internet browser?  
(a) Netscape Navigator  
(b) Drupal  
(c) Opera  
(d) Chrome (b)
48. What does IRC stand for?  
(a) Internet Relay Chat  
(b) Internation Relay Chat  
(c) Internet Remote Conversation  
(d) None of the above (a)
49. A firewall is a :  
(a) Wall built to prevent fires from damaging internet  
(b) Device to prevent all accesses from the Internet to the Corporate Internet  
(c) Security device deployed at the boundary of a corporate internet to protect it from unauthorized access  
(d) None of the above (c)
50. XML uses:  
(a) User defined tags  
(b) Pre-defined tags  
(c) Both Predefined and user defined tags

- (d) HTML Extended Tags (a)
51. By an Internet we mean:  
(a) A LAN of an Organization  
(b) A Corporate Computer Network  
(c) A Wide Area Network Connecting all branches of an organization  
(d) A network connecting all computers of an organization and using the internet protocol (d)
52. What is ADSL?  
(a) Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line  
(b) Asynchronous Data Subscriber Line  
(c) Advance Digital Supply Line  
(d) Both (a) and (b) (a)
53. What are to HTML Codes that control the appearance of the document contents?  
(a) Tags (b) Slashes  
(c) Properties (d) Code (a)
54. The Browser applies the feature of a tag until it encounters\_\_\_\_\_tag.  
a) Quit  
b) Closing - correct answer  
c) Exit  
d) Anti (b)
55. ASP code is:  
(a) A client side executable code  
(b) A server side executable code  
(c) A world wide web executable code  
(d) All of the above (b)
56. Which statement best describes Cookies?  
(a) Sent by the server to all clients  
(b) Sent by the server in response to a client request  
(c) Received by a client immediately after an e-commerce transaction is completed  
(d) All of the above (b)
57. Internet uses  
(a) Packet switching  
(b) Circuit switching  
(c) Telephone switching  
(d) Telex switching (a)
58. Using inline styles on a page with multiple overlapping styles is being referred to as:  
(a) DHTML (b) SGML

- (c) CSS (d) XHTML ( )
59. Internet requires:  
(a) An international agreement to connect computers  
(b) A local area network  
(c) A commonly agree set of rules to communicate between computer  
(d) A World Wide Web ( )
60. By an extranet we mean:  
(a) An extra fast computer network  
(b) The Intranets of two co-operating organization 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 cooperation organization (b)
61. By encryption of a text we mean:  
(a) Compressing it  
(b) Expanding it  
(c) Scrambling it to preserve its security  
(d) Hashing it (c)
62. What are the two approaches to Web Service composition?  
(a) Static and Dynamic  
(b) Loosely and Tightly Coupled  
(c) Proprietary and Open Source  
(d) None of the above (a)
63. By Electronic Commerce we mean:  
(a) Commerce of Electronic Goods  
(b) Commerce which depends on electronics  
(c) Commerce which is based on transactions using computers connected by the telecommunication network  
(d) Commerce which is based on the use of Internet (c)
64. 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 (d)
65. ISDN is an example of which network ?  
(a) Circuit switched (b) Packet Switched  
(c) Message switched (d) None of the above (a)
66. To create a link to an anchor, which property is used in <A> tag?  
(a) Name (b) Link

- (c) href (d) Taq (c)
67. How many color names are recognized by all versions of HTML?  
(e) 6  
(f) 8  
(g) 256  
(h) 16 (h)
68. WYSIWYG is an acronym for what?  
a) What You Saw Is What You Got  
b) What You See is What You Get  
c) What You Seen is What You Gotten  
d) What You Sew is What You Get (b)
69. What does FTP stand for?  
(a) File Transmission Protocol  
(b) File Transfer Protocol  
(c) File Typing Protocol  
(d) None of the above (b)
70. JavaScript is which?  
a) Client-side executable code (executes at the browser level) - correct answer  
b) Server side executable code (runs at the server only) (a)
71. A music player such as real one player on a website is an example of:  
(a) Java Script (b) Clip  
(c) Digitizing (d) Plug-in ( )
72. In PERL, which of the following are file handler?  
(a) Stdquit (b) Stdend  
(c) Stdin (d) Both (a) and (b) ( )
73. In PERL, scalar variables always begin with a sign:  
(a) # (b) @  
(c) % (d) \$ ( )
74. Inside which HTML element do we put Javascript?  
(a) <scripting> (b) <javascript>  
(c) <script> (d) <js> ( )
75. What are the default pages in HTML?  
(a) index.htm (b) index.asp  
(c) home.html (d) both (a) and (c) ( )
76. Which HTML attribute is used to define inline styles?

- (a) font (b) css  
(c) text (d) style (d)
77. What is the tag for inline frame?  
(a) Iframe  
(b) Inframe  
(c) Frame  
(d) None of the above ( )
78. What does DTD stand for ?  
(a) Document Type Definition  
(b) Dynamic Type Definition  
(c) Direct Type Definition  
(d) Both (a) and (b) ( )
79. Which of the following are ASP Standard object?  
(a) Server (b) Response  
(c) Session (d) All of the above ( )
80. An organization responsible for providing Internet Service to Customer is commonly known as:  
(a) Internet Organization (b) ISP  
(c) TCP/IP (d) MIME (b)
81. Which of the following is supported in Java?  
(a) Operator overloading  
(b) Pointers  
(c) Multiples Inheritance  
(d) Conditional Operator (d)
82. Which of the following is not a characteristic of HTTP?  
(a) Stateless protocol  
(b) Connection oriented  
(c) Object-oriented protocol  
(d) None of the above (c)
83. HTTP is a .....layer protocol:  
(a) Network  
(b) Transport  
(c) Application  
(d) Presentation (c)
84. A periodic signal completes one cycle in 0.001 seconds. What is the frequency?  
(a) Get  
(b) Post



- (c) Find  
(d) Put (b)
85. Which of the following is true with respect to cookies?  
(a) They allow Microsoft to look at your hard driver  
(b) They taste yummy and best served with milk  
(c) They serve as the virtual machine to run Java applets  
(d) They allow server programs to store and retrieve info on the client side (d)
86. Dynamic HTML can:  
(a) Create a ticker that automatically refreshes its content  
(b) Create 3 - D Elements which can overlap  
(c) Animate text and images without an animated gif file  
(d) All of the above (d)
87. Which of the following is not internet security requirement?  
(a) Protecting confidentiality of private information  
(b) Preventing unauthorized modification information  
(c) Counting the number of customers accessing the internet  
(d) Presenting the availability of system resources (c)
88. When a person uses a regular modem to make a connection to an internet service provider through POTS, the data travels over a:  
(a) Dedicated circuit  
(b) Dialed circuit  
(c) ISDN circuit  
(d) VPN circuit (a)
89. Mobile nodes are assigned:  
(a) Three IP addresses  
(b) Two IP address  
(c) One IP address  
(d) None of the above (b)
90. Which of the following is not an attribute of the <TR> tag?  
(a) ALIGN (b) STYLE  
(c) CHR (d) VALIGN (c)
91. Consider the following sets A and B:  
A {SMTP, HTTP, FTP, TELNET, NNTP, UUCP}  
B {Remote login, News groups, Webpages, Email, File upload}  
Which of the following illustrate the best combinations of an elements of A with an element of B?  
(a) {SMTP-News group, HTTP-Web Pages, FTP-Email TELNET.File uplaod, NNTP-Remote Logn}

- (b) {SMTP-WebPages, HTTP-Newsgroups, FTP-File upload, TELNET- Remote login}
- (c) SMTP-Email, HTTP-WebPages, TP-File upload, TELNET-Remote login, NNTP- Newsgroups}
- (d) {SMTP-Email, HTTP,File upload, FTP-Newsgroups, TELNET-Remote login} (c)
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- (c) This output is 3.5
- (d) The java script code produces an error message (c)
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- (a) JavaScript is a strongly typed language
- (b) DOM stands for document object model
- (c) The java script function prompt ( ) can be used to display a confirmation dialog box (b)
- (d) The java script exist statement can be used in return a result from a function.
94. In HTML, which pair of tags is used to define a table row and table cell respectively?
- (a) TH, TR
- (b) TD, TR
- (c) TR, TH
- (d) TR, TD (d)
95. http://www.google.com/images/logo.gif is a URL, Then
- (a) http://www.google.com/images/is the pathname where the file logo.gif is stored
- (b) google.com is the internet domain name of the server where the file logo.gif is stored
- (c) www.google.com is the internet domain name of the server where the file logo.gif is stored
- (d) The above URL is a relative URL (a)
96. MIME stands for:
- (a) Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension
- (b) Multipurpose Internet Management Extension
- (c) Multipurpose Internet Media Extension
- (d) Multipurpose Internet Multimedia Extension (a)
97. Which of the following environment variable must be used by a CGI script in order to produce a browser dependent output?
- (a) HTTP\_ACCEPT
- (b) HTTP\_USERAGENT

- (c) REQUEST\_METHOD  
(d) HTTP\_FROM (b)
98. Which of the following represent images, sound and video files respectively?  
(a) Myfile.mid, myfile.avi, myfile.gif  
(b) Myfile.gif, myfile.mid, myfile.avi  
(c) Myfile.gif, myfile.png, myfile.avi  
(d) Myfile.avi, myfile.gif, myfile.mid (b)
99. A linked page opens in a new window when target property of anchor tag is set to:  
(a) \_blank  
(b) \_parent  
(c) \_child  
(d) \_mainframe (a)
100. Select the odd one:  
(a) <font>  
(b) FTP  
(c) <title>  
(d) <> (b)
101. <Frameset Rows="33%, 33%, 33%">  
(a) Divides the browser screen into three equal horizontal sections  
(b) Divides the browser screen into three equal vertical sections  
(c) Divides the browser screen into three horizontal sections  
(d) Divides the browser screen into three vertical sections (a)
102. Which of the following is not Internet Related?  
(a) POP3  
(b) FTP  
(c) x-400  
(d) HTML (c)
103. Which of the following is a web-server?  
(a) Microsoft IE  
(b) Netscape Navigator  
(c) Opera  
(d) IIS (d)
104. <Form> tag's.....attribute specifies the CGI Script to which the data should be submitted:  
(a) Post  
(b) Action  
(c) methods  
(d) get (c)

105. Which protocol can not be used on the internet?  
(a) IPX  
(b) DNS  
(c) POP3  
(d) TCP (b)
106. What is the term for two modems establishing communication with each other?  
(a) Interconnecting  
(b) Connecting  
(c) Pinging  
(d) Handshaking (d)
107. Which of the following factors does impact the amount of bandwidth customer require to access the Internet over DSL?  
(a) Type of application  
(b) Length of user session  
(c) Use of e-mail  
(d) Necessity of web server to promote business information (c)
108. In JPEG image format, compression ratio of upto-can be achieved without losing image quality:  
(a) 80 : 1  
(b) 60 : 1  
(c) 40 : 1  
(d) 20 : 1 (d)
109. Which of the following statement is not true?  
(a) Analog modems are inexpensive  
(b) ISDN difficult to install  
(c) Leased lines are expensive  
(d) Analog modems offer high speed access (d)
110. Which of the following is not a Traditional internet access method?  
(a) Analog dial up modems  
(b) ISDN  
(c) Leased Lines  
(d) DSL (a)
111. Which of the following domain names would most likely use a country domain to resolve its IP address?  
(a) chal.at ae.fhda.edu  
(b) gsfe.nasa.gov  
(c) kenz.acct.sony.in  
(d) mae.eng.sony.com (c)

112. Which of the following is an address resolver in an internet?  
(a) DNS client  
(b) DNS Server  
(c) Host Machine  
(d) Root Server (b)
113. MPEG divides frames into three categories:  
(a) I-Frames, frames, B-Frames  
(b) I-Frames, A-Frames, B-Frames  
(c) I-Frames, U-Frames, B-Frames  
(d) I-Frames, T-frames, B-Frames (a)
114. Which of the following protocol is used to serve streaming audio/video?  
(a) SMTP  
(b) HHTP  
(c) FTP  
(d) RTSP (d)
115. JPEG encoding involves .....a process that reveals the redundancies in a block.  
(a) Blocking  
(b) The DCT  
(c) Quantization  
(d) Vectorization (c)
116. A client machine usually need.....to sent email:  
(a) Only SMTP  
(b) Only POP  
(c) Both SMTP and POP  
(d) None of the above (a)
117. Protocols for internet Telephony are:  
(a) SIP and H.323  
(b) RSTP and SRTP  
(c) RSTP and RTCP  
(d) None of the above (a)
118. ....is a device at the telephone company site that can packetize data to be sent to the ISP server.  
(a) A SDLAM  
(b) An ADSL Modem  
(c) A filter  
(d) A splitter (b)
119. A paired HTML tag ends with:



- (a) <\tag\_name>
- (b) </tag\_name>
- (c) <tag\_name>
- (d) <tag\_name/> (b)

120. An applet is:

- (a) A stand alone java program
- (b) An animation tool
- (c) A java program run able only in a browser
- (d) A server (c)

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# Key Terms

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**Telecommunications**

Transmission of all forms of communication including digital data, voice, fax, sound, and video from one location to another over some type of network

**Networks**

A group of computers and peripheral devices connected by a communication channel capable of sharing information and other resources among users

**Internet**

Worldwide collection of millions of computers and networks

**Domain**

Identifies the Website (host)

Comes in many **suffixes** such as:.edu (educational institutions).org (organizations; non-profit)

Example: microsoft.com

**IP Address**

Each **domain** is associated with one or more **IP addresses**

Format: a 32-bit address written as 4 numbers (from 0-255) separated by periods

**Example: 1.160.10.240**

**(URL) Uniform Resource Locator**

identifies particular Web pages within a domain

*Example: <http://www.microsoft.com/security/default.msp>*

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)**

Language used to create Web pages

**Internet Relay Chat (IRC)**

Enables users in chat rooms to exchange text messages with people in other locations in real time .

**Instant messaging (IM)**

Service for communicating with others via the Internet in a private “chat room”

**Intranets**

An **internal, private** network using Web technologies to **securely** transmit information within the organization.

**Blogs**

It is Short for “Weblog”

**XML**

Flexible method for creating common formats for information

**add-ons**

Programs that provide extra facilities for a WWW browser e.g. sound, video (see helper application)

**ASCII**

American Standard Code for Information Interchange; basically a document without any formatting codes

**browser**

A program that accesses the WWW and reads hypertext (see client) bulletin board

**CGI**

Common Gateway Interface; a programming mechanism for servers

**client**

A computer (or, more specifically, a software application, e.g. a browser) that uses the resources provided by another computer (the server)

**domain**

The naming hierarchy of the Internet is based on domains (e.g. a University department), within which each computer has a unique name

**domain name server (DNS)**

DNS converts between a machine name (e.g. madhav@jnc.iisc.ernet.in) and a numerical IP Internet address

**e-mail**

Electronic mail; a means of exchanging messages, which may include enclosed files and graphics, depending on the sophistication of the system

**FAQ**

Frequently Asked Questions, many USENET newsgroups have a list of FAQs

**fire wall**

A combination of software and hardware that limits access to a WWW site and provides a degree of security

**ftp**

File Transfer Protocol; a mechanism for transferring files across a network

**gateway**

A computer system that joins and translates between two otherwise incompatible networks or applications

**GIF**

Graphics Interchange Format; an algorithm for image compression developed for the commercial Internet provider CompuServe

**gopher**

A menu-driven system of disseminating and accessing information on the Internet (see Veronica)

**graphical browser**

A browser capable of displaying pictures (e.g. Mosaic and Netscape)

**Internet**

The worldwide distributed network of computers connected using TCP/IP, or similar protocols

**IP number**

The unique number for a machine on the Internet (see domain name server)

**JPEG**

Joint Photographic Expert Group; an algorithm for image compression

**LAN**

Local Area Network; a network that serves a small area

**list server**

A program that sends mailing lists to subscribers by e-mail

**MIME**

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension; an e-mail extension allowing inclusion of nontextual information (e.g. graphics, video), and also used to indicate different types of WWW documents

**modem**

Modulator/Demodulator; hardware that translates digital computer signals into sounds that can be transmitted down a telephone line

**MPEG**

Moving Picture Expert Group; a standard for digital encoding of video

**multimedia**

A document or program that integrates text, graphics, audio and video

**OSI**

Open Systems Interconnection; a technical specification of communication protocols

**packet**

The basic unit of data transmitted over the Internet; packets are transmitted independently and then reassembled at their destination

**POP**

Post Office Protocol; a program that allows mail to be stored and retrieved by remote computer

**PoP**

Point of Presence; an access point to the Internet provided by your service provider

**PPP**

Point to Point Protocol; a protocol that allows a computer to transmit packets by TCP/IP using a standard telephone line and a modem (similar to SLIP)

**protocol**

A means by which different types of computers communicate with each other (see TCP/IP)

**router**

Hardware connecting two networks that use the same protocols, allowing transfer of data between them

**server**

A computer, or a program on the computer, acting as an Internet site whose data is available to the client

**service provider**

A commercial company that sells Internet connection facilities

**site**

A collective term covering all the Internet facilities offered by one organization

**SLIP**

Serial Line Internet Protocol; similar to PPP and now being superseded by it

**TCP/IP**

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol; the communications program common to most connected Internet computers



**Telnet**

A program that allows users to login to other computers on the Internet via TCP/IP

**URL**

Uniform Resource Locator; an address that specifies the location of a file on the Internet (e.g. <http://ces.iisc.ernet.in/hpg/cesmg/Welcome.html>), usually used for the WWW

**USENET**

A system for disseminating news among cooperating computers

**Veronica**

Very Easy Rodent-Oriented Net-wide Index to Computerized Archives; an indexing tool that helps you find gopher files

**viewer**

A program that allows graphics or video files to be viewed by a WWW browser

**WWW**

World Wide Web (or just the Web); a hypertext-based Internet service providing information and resources

**API (Application Programming Interface)**

An interface for letting a program communicate with another program. In web terms: An interface for letting web browsers or web servers communicate with other programs. (See also Active-X and Plug-In)

**ARPANet**

The experimental network tested in the 1970's which started the development of the Internet.

**ASP (Active Server Pages)**

A Microsoft technology allowing the insertion of server executable scripts in web pages.

**BMP(Bitmap)**

A format for storing images.

**Browse**

Term to describe a user's movement across the web, moving from page to page via hyperlinks, using a web browser

**CGI (Common Gateway Interface)**

A set of rules that describes how a CGI program communicates with a web server.

**CGI Bin****CGI Program**

A small program that handles input and output from a web server. Often CGI programs are used for handling forms input or database queries.

**Click**

In web terms: A mouse click on a hyperlink element (such as text or picture) on a web page which creates an event such as taking a visitor to another web page or another part of the same page.

**Compression**

A method of reducing the size (compress) of web documents or graphics for faster delivery via the web.

**Computer Virus**

A computer program that can harm a computer by displaying messages, deleting files, or even destroying the computer's operating system.

**Cookie**

Information from a web server, stored on your computer by your web browser. The purpose of a cookie is to provide information about your visit to the website for use by the server during a later visit.

**CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**

A W3C recommended language for defining style (such as font, size, color, spacing, etc.) for web documents.

**DBA (Data Base Administrator)**

The person (or the software) who administers a database. Typical tasks are: backup, maintenance and implementation.

**DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)**

An Internet standard protocol that assigns new IP addresses to users as need.

**DHTML (Dynamic HTML)****Dial-up Connection**

In web terms: A connection to Internet via telephone and modem.

**DNS (Domain Name Service)**

A computer program running on a web server, translating domain names into IP addresses.

**DNS Server**

A web server running DNS.

**DOM (Document Object Model)**

A programming model for web page objects. (See HTML DOM and XML DOM)

**Domain Name**

The name that identifies a web site. (like: W3Schools.com)

**DOS (Disk Operating System)**

A general disk based computer operating system (see OS). Originally developed by Microsoft for IBM personal computers. Often used as a shorthand for MS-DOS.

**Download**

To transfer a file from a remote computer to a local computer. In web terms: to transfer a file from a web server to a web client. (see also Upload).

**DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)**

An Internet connection over regular telephone lines, but much faster. Speed may vary from 128 kilobit per second, up to 9 megabit per second.

**DTD (Document Type Definition)**

A set of rules (a language) for defining the legal building blocks of a web document like HTML or XML.

**Dynamic IP**

An IP address that changes each time you connect to the Internet. (See DHCP and Static IP).

**E-mail (Electronic Mail)**

Messages sent from one person to another via the Internet.

**E-mail Address**

The address used for sending e-mails to a person or an organization. Typical format is username@hostname.

**E-mail Server**

A web server dedicated to the task of serving e-mail.

**Encryption**

To convert data from its original form to a form that can only be read by someone that can reverse the encryption. The purpose of encryption is to prevent unauthorized reading of the data.

**Ethernet**

A type of local area network (see LAN).

**Fire wall**

Software that acts as a security filter that can restrict types of network communication. Most often used between an individual computer (or a LAN) and the Internet.

**Flash****FrontPage**

Web development software for the Windows platform. Developed by Microsoft.

**FTP (File Transfer Protocol)**

One of the most common methods for sending files between two computers.

**FTP Server**

A web server you can log on to, and download files from (or upload files to). Anonymous FTP is a method for downloading files from an FTP server without using a logon account.

**Gateway**

A computer program for transferring (and reformatting) data between incompatible applications or networks.

**GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)**

A compressed format for storing images developed by CompuServe. One of the most common image formats on the Internet.

**GB**

Same as Gigabyte. 10GB is ten gigabytes.

**Gigabyte**

1024 megabytes. Commonly rounded down to one billion bytes.

**Graphics**

In web terms graphics describe pictures (opposite to text).

**HTML Document**

A document written in HTML.

**HTML DOM (HTML Document Object Model)**

A programming interface for HTML documents.

**HTML Editor**

A software program for editing HTML pages. With an HTML editor you can add elements like lists, tables, layout, font size, and colors to a HTML document like using a word processor. An HTML editor will display the page being edited exactly the same way it will be displayed on the web (See WYSIWYG).

**HTML Form**

A form that passes user input back to the server.

**HTML Page**

The same as an HTML Document.

**Hyperlink**

A pointer to another document. Most often a pointer to another web page. A hyperlink is a

synonym for a hotlink or a link, and sometimes called a hypertext connection to another document or web page.

**Hypermedia**

An extension to hypertext to include graphics and audio.

**Hypertext**

Hypertext is text that is cross-linked to other documents in such a way that the reader can read related documents by clicking on a highlighted word or symbol. (see also hyperlink)

**IP Address (Internet Protocol Address)**

A unique number identifying every computer on the Internet (like 197.123.22.240)

**IRC (Internet Relay Chat)**

An Internet system that enables users to take part in on-line discussions.

**IRC Client**

A computer program that enables a user to connect to IRC.

**IRC Server**

An Internet server dedicated to the task of serving IRC connections. **ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)**

A telecommunication standard that uses digital transmission to support data communications over regular telephone lines.

**JavaScript**

The most popular scripting language on the internet, developed by Netscape.

**JPEG (Joint Photographic Expert Group)**

The organization that promotes the JPG and JPEG graphic formats for storing compressed images.

**JPEG and JPG**

Graphic formats for storing compressed images.

**JScript**

Microsoft's version of JavaScript.

**JSP (Java Server Pages)**

A Java based technology allowing the insertion of server executable scripts in web pages. Mostly used on Linux, Unix and Solaris platforms.



**Newsgroup**

An on-line discussion group (a section on a news server) dedicated to a particular subject of interest.

**News Reader**

A computer program that enables you to read (and post messages) from an Internet newsgroup.

**News Server**

An Internet server dedicated to the task of serving Internet newsgroups.

**Node**

In web terms: A computer connected to the Internet, most often used to describe a web server.

**Opera**

The browser from the company Opera.

**OS (Operating System)**

The software that manages the basic operating of a computer.

**Perl (Practical Extraction and Reporting Language)**

A scripting language for web servers. Most often used on Unix servers.

**PHP (PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor)**

A technology allowing the insertion of server executable scripts in web pages. Mostly for Unix, Linux and Solaris platforms.

**Platform**

In web terms: The computer's operating system like Windows, Linux, or OS X.

**Plug-In**

An application built into another application. In web terms: A program built in (or added) to a web browser to handle a special type of data like e-mail, sound, or movie files. (See also ActiveX)

**PNG (Portable Network Graphics)**

A format for encoding a picture pixel by pixel and sending it over the web. A W3C recommendation for replacing GIF.

**POP (Post Office Protocol)**

A standard communication protocol for retrieving e-mails from an e-mail server. (See also IMAP).

**Port**

A number that identifies a computer IO (input/output) channel. In web terms: A number that identifies the I/O channel used by an Internet application (A web server normally uses port 80).

**Protocol**

See Communication Protocol.

**PPP (Point to Point Protocol)**

A communication protocol used for direct connection between two computers.

**Proxy Server**

An Internet server dedicated to improve Internet performance.

**Router**

A hardware (or software) system that directs (routes) data transfer to different computers in a network.

**Script**

A collection of statements written in a Scripting Language.

**Scripting Language**

In web terms: A simple programming language that can be executed by a web browser or a web server. See JavaScript and VBScript.

**Scripting**

Writing a script.

**Search Engine**

Computer program used to search and catalog (index) the millions of pages of available information on the web. Common search engines are Google and AltaVista.

**TCP/IP Packet**

A "packet" of data sent over a TCP/IP network. (data sent over the Internet is broken down into small "packets" from 40 to 32000 bytes long).

**Web Page**

A document (normally an HTML file) designed to be distributed over the Web.

**Web Server**

A server is a computer that delivers services or information to other computers. In web terms: A server that delivers web content to web browsers. **Web Services** Software components and applications running on web servers. The server provides these services to other computers, browsers or individuals, using standard communication protocols.

**Web Site**

A collection of related web pages belonging to a company or an individual.

**Web Spider**

A computer program that searches the Internet for web pages. Common web spiders are the one used by search engines like Google and AltaVista to index the web. Web spiders are also called web robots or wanderers.

**XML (Extensible Markup Language)**

A simplified version of SGML especially designed for web documents, developed by the W3C.

**XML Document**

A document written in XML. **XML Schema**

A document that describes, in a formal way, the syntax elements and parameters of a web language. Designed by W3C to replace DTD.

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