✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**
TO PASS 80% or higher

[Keep Learning]

GRADE
100%

History: The Web Makes it Easy to Use

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
100%

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1. What was a common goal that the various innovators we've heard from were trying to achieve?

   `1 / 1 point`

   ○ Make sure that their country was the only country with and effective communications infrastructure

   ○ Commercialize their innovations as quickly as possible before anyone came up with a better idea

   ⦿ Improve communication between people all across the world

   ○ Protect their ideas using patents so they would have an edge over other application developers

   ✓ **Correct**

2. What did Robert Caillau see as a major strength of his web editor and browser as opposed to Gopher and ultimately Mosaic?

   `1 / 1 point`

   ○ It was much easier to install

   ○ It ran on tablet computers

   ⦿ It opened each element in a new window

   ○ It allowed for the development of graphically rich games

   ✓ **Correct**

3. What does HTTP stand for?

   `1 / 1 point`

   ⦿ Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

   ○ Helpful Text Typing Pattern

   ○ Haptic Type Transmit Pattern

   ✓ **Correct**

4. In 1994-1995, Microsoft saw the Internet as such an important piece of the future that they devoted how many people to developing support for the Internet and Web into Windows-95?

   `1 / 1 point`

   ○ 5000

   ○ 500

   ⦿ 2000

   ○ 10000

   ✓ **Correct**

5. What best describes Robert Caillau's vision for the World Wide Web?

   `1 / 1 point`

   ⦿ An interface that would allow academics to collaboratively create, edit, and view documentation, seeing each different type of material (maps, images, text, etc.) in its own particular individual window.

   ○ A tool that would allow people to shop, connect with family and friends, and produce public logs of their daily lives

○ A system through which academics could discover research relevant to their field

✓ **Correct**

6. Which of the following best describe how people used the web server developed by Paul Kunz? `1 / 1 point`

○ As a way for people who did not work at a university to get dial-up internet access

○ As a site where you could find and play video material using streaming

◉ As an early search engine

○ As an early site to meet and converse with people around the world

✓ **Correct**

7. What piece of technology had to be created for the web to be successful in 1994? `1 / 1 point`

○ WiFi and 3G enabled tablet computers

◉ A method of linking between documents

○ Touch screen devices that did handwriting recognition

○ Cell phones with "always-connected" data plans

✓ **Correct**

8. During what time period was Gopher more popular than the Web? `1 / 1 point`

○ 1960-1990

○ 2000-2013

◉ 1990-1993

○ 1980-1985

✓ **Correct**

9. What is the markup language invented by Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau to represent web documents. `1 / 1 point`

◉ HTML

○ XHTML

○ XML

○ CSS

✓ **Correct**

10. What problems were the team trying to develop NCSA Mosaic trying to solve? (Choose all that apply) `1 / 1 point`

☑ Creating a browser that ran on Unix, Windows, and Macintosh

✓ **Correct**

☐ Creating a browser where all content popped up in a new window

☑ Creating a web browser that was easy to install

✓ **Correct**

☑ Creating a browser that would let people view documents stored on the web

☑ ~~Creating a browser that would let people view documents stored on the web~~

✓ **Correct**

☐ Teaching beginning Computer Science students how to develop web services

☐ Creating a browser that would become a new operating system

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11. Who did Paul Kunz describe the modern implementation of the internet as being a "win-win" solution for? (Choose all that apply)

1 / 1 point

☑ The Web is a win for everyday people as it allows them to do complex product comparisons effectively

✓ **Correct**

☐ The Web is a win for telephone companies as it gives them a monopoly over long distance communications

☑ The Web is a win for companies because it helps them reaching their target audience more directly

✓ **Correct**

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12. Which of the following is true?

1 / 1 point

○ BITNet was a packet-switched network

○ Packet switched networks were widely used in higher-education before store-and-forward networks were deployed

◉ One way of reducing cost on a store-and-forward network was to add another school geographically in-between two connected schools

○ When a link goes down in a store-and-forward network, data is re-routed in less than a second so users barely notice the outage

✓ **Correct**

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13. What did Steve Jobs contribute to the creation of the Internet?

1 / 1 point

◉ He was responsible for the company that created the NeXT machine - and on which much of the most earliest development of the Internet was done.

○ He made sure that the first web browser from CERN was very easy to install and use by bundling it into the iPad

○ He gave CERN a grant to write the software for the world-wide web.

○ He invented a new business model for music that ultimate created the need for the world-wide-web and Internet

○ While in college, he created the browser that would ultimately be instrumental in making the Internet available to everyone.

✓ **Correct**

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14. Which of the following is **not** true about the CERN high-energy physics lab?

1 / 1 point

○ The scientists, engineers, and staff at CERN have fun together

◉ The CERN business model is to write advanced network-based software and license it to Microsoft

○ They bring together scientists from all around the world

○ CERN has a need to communicate with scientists working at universities around the world

✓ **Correct**

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15. In what year can we clearly say the World Wide Web took off?

1 / 1 point

○ 1998

○ 1988

● 1994

○ 1991

✓ **Correct**

16. What makes Switzerland an ideal location to house a multi-national collaborative research facility like CERN?   **1 / 1 point**

○ The beautiful and inspiring scenery

○ The fantastic food available to feed these brilliant minds

○ The flat landscape allows for the construction of large above-ground particle accelerators

● Switzerland's longstanding neutrality allows scientists from all over the world to travel there more easily than other nations.

✓ **Correct**

17. What kinds of atmospheres do we consistently see as providing the right support to allow fantastic innovation to happen?   **1 / 1 point**

○ Top-down organizations that emphasize specific goals and standards, and refuse to allow their research to be distracted by new discoveries.

○ Organizations that offer financial bonuses to employees that produce innovations that transform society.

○ Government-run projects that use statistical approaches to process improvement reducing the average number of defects in each innovation.

● Places that put whole communities of extraordinary experts in one location to work together on various projects.

✓ **Correct**