**Limitations of the Internet**

**TOTAL POINTS 6**

1.Question 1

True or false: The Internet is the World Wide Web.

**1 / 1 point**



TRUE



FALSE

Ans 2

**Correct**

Correct! The Internet is mistakenly referred to as the World Wide Web, but it's just the physical connection of computers and wires around the world. The Web is the information on the Internet.

2.Question 2

What is the fundamental protocol that the Internet uses today?

**1 / 1 point**



HTTP



FTP



DHCP



TCP/IP

Ans 4

**Correct**

Nice work! The TCP/IP protocol is what allowed computers to share information outside their network, which stemmed the creation of the Internet as we know it today.

3.Question 3

Free text: In what other ways has the Internet changed the way society functions?

**1 / 1 point**

The Internet has turned our existence upside down. It has revolutionized communications, to the extent that it is now our preferred medium of everyday communication. In almost everything we do, we use the Internet. Ordering a pizza, buying a television, sharing a moment with a friend, sending a picture over instant messaging. Before the Internet, if you wanted to keep up with the news, you had to walk down to the newsstand when it opened in the morning and buy a local edition reporting what had happened the previous day. But today a click or two is enough to read your local paper and any news source from anywhere in the world, updated up to the minute. The Internet itself has been transformed. In its early days—which from a historical perspective are still relatively recent—it was a static network designed to shuttle a small freight of bytes or a short message between two terminals; it was a repository of information where content was published and maintained only by expert coders. Today, however, immense quantities of information are uploaded and downloaded over this electronic leviathan, and the content is very much our own, for now we are all commentators, publishers, and creators. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Internet widened in scope to encompass the IT capabilities of universities and research centers, and, later on, public entities, institutions, and private enterprises from around the world. The Internet underwent immense growth; it was no longer a state-controlled project, but the largest computer network in the world, comprising over 50,000 sub-networks, 4 million systems, and 70 million users. The emergence of web 2.0 in the first decade of the twenty-first century was itself a revolution in the short history of the Internet, fostering the rise of social media and other interactive, crowd-based communication tools. The Internet was no longer concerned with information exchange alone: it was a sophisticated multidisciplinary tool enabling individuals to create content, communicate with one another, and even escape reality. Today, we can send data from one end of the world to the other in a matter of seconds, make online presentations, live in parallel “game worlds,” and use pictures, video, sound, and text to share our real lives, our genuine identity. Personal stories go public; local issues become global. The rise of the Internet has sparked a debate about how online communication affects social relationships. The Internet frees us from geographic fetters and brings us together in topic-based communities that are not tied down to any specific place. Ours is a networked, globalized society connected by new technologies. The Internet is the tool we use to interact with one another, and accordingly poses new challenges to privacy and security. Information technologies have wrought fundamental change throughout society, driving it forward from the industrial age to the networked era. In our world, global information networks are vital infrastructure—but in what ways has this changed human relations? The Internet has changed business, education, government, healthcare, and even the ways in which we interact with our loved ones—it has become one of the key drivers of social evolution. The changes in social communication are of particular significance. Although analogue tools still have their place in some sectors, new technologies are continuing to gain ground every day, transforming our communication practices and possibilities—particularly among younger people. The Internet has removed all communication barriers. Online, the conventional constraints of space and time disappear and there is a dizzyingly wide range of communicative possibilities. The impact of social media applications has triggered discussion of the “new communication democracy.” The development of the Internet today is being shaped predominantly by instant, mobile communications. The mobile Internet is a fresh revolution. Comprehensive Internet connectivity via smartphones and tablets is leading to an increasingly mobile reality: we are not tied to any single specific device, and everything is in the cloud.

**Correct**

It's crazy to think about how the Internet has completely changed our lives. Thank you for submitting your response to this prompt. In the future, you may even see the Internet change things that we have yet to imagine.

4.Question 4

True or false: You should only worry about computer security if you work in a computer security role.

**1 / 1 point**



TRUE



FALSE

Ans 2

**Correct**

Well done, you! Computer security affects everyone whether it's in your personal life or work life. You and everyone around you should exercise good computer security practices.

5.Question 5

There are 4 bytes in an IPv4 address. What is the highest decimal value you can have for one byte?

**1 / 1 point**



128



255



256



512

Ans 255

**Correct**

Great job! There are 256 available values in a byte with decimal values ranging from 0 to 255.

6.Question 6

Which of the following protocols is the primary infrastructure that creates the Internet?

**1 / 1 point**



DNS



NAT



HTML



TCP/IP

**Correct**

Nice work! The TCP/IP protocol is what allowed computers to share information outside their network, which stemmed the creation of the Internet as we know it today.