

<b>Computer Science 1</b>	<b>Exercises 01.09-10</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Period:</b>

1. What is a *program*?
2. What was required to program the ENIAC?
3. Who wrote the first *compiler*?
4. In a *low level language*, you are programming with
5. In a *high level language*, you are programming with
6. In a *very-high level language*, you are programming with
7. Which type of translator (*compiler* or *interpreter*) is used by most modern programming languages?
8. How does a *compiler* translate?
9. How does an *interpreter* translate?
10. FORTRAN was designed for which groups of people?
11. COBOL was designed for which group of people?
12. Why was C very popular with professional programmers?
13. What language is used by all web browsers?
14. What powerful language was designed to be simple, like BASIC, but less “wordy” than Pascal?
15. Does Python use a *compiler* or an *interpreter*?

16. What language will you be learning in this class?
17. What is *Sneaker Net*?
18. What is a *Peer-to-Peer network*?
19. What does *LAN* stand for?
20. Peer-to-Peer networks do not work well when networks get \_\_\_\_\_.
21. What is a *server*?
22. What is the relationship between *clients* and *servers* in a *Client-Server Network*?
23. List 5 different “services” that can be provided by a *server*.
24. The *Internet* came about during what period in our history?
25. What does *ISP* stand for?
26. What symbol is usually used to represent “The Internet” in a networking diagram?
27. Normally, businesses and schools have a series of LANs that all connect into a large network. What is this called?
28. Wireless connections are convenient, but there are some problems. List 2 of them.