NAME: Kenneth Robinson

CHAPTER: 15 and 16

LAB: Lab 15

ANIMATED FLASHCARDS

Ch 15

1. Access control policy

2. Broadband

3. Bus topology

4. Cable modem

5. Client/ server model

6. Computer network

7. Data transfer rate

8. Digital subscriber line (DSL)

9. Domain name

10. Domain name server

11. Domain name system

12. Download

13. Ethernet

14. File server

15. Firewall

16. Gateway

17. Host number

18. Hostname

19. Internet

20. Internet backbone

21. Internet Protocol (IP)  
22. Internet service provider (ISP)

23. Interoperability

24. IP address

25. Local-area network (LAN)

26. Metropolitan-area network (MAN)

27. MIME type

28. Network address

29. Node (host)

30. Open system

31. Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model

32. Packet

33. Packet switching

34. Phone modem

35. Ping

36. Port

37. Proprietary system

38. Protocol

39. Protocol stack

40. Repeater

41. Ring topology

42. Router

43. Star topology

44. TCP/IP

45. Top-level domain (TLD)

46. Traceroute

47. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

48. Upload

49. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

50. Web server

51. Wide-area network (WAN)

52. Wireless

Ch 16

1. Attribute

2. Body

3. Document Type Definition (DTD)

4. Extensible Markup Language (XML)

5. Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL)

6. Formatting

7. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

8. Java applet

9. JSP Scriptlet

10. Link

11. Markup language

12. Metalanguage

13. Tag

14. Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

15. Web browser

16. Web page

17. Website

18. World Wide Web (Web)

BOOK EXERCISES

Ch 15

1. B

2. E

3. C

4. B

5. A

6. D

7. A

8. F

9. A

10. F

11. E

12. B

13. C

14. D

15. E

16. A

17. C

18. B

19. E

20. D

21. A

22. B

23. A

24. A

25. B

Ch 16

23. The Internet is a wide-area network spanning the globe

24. The Web is an infrastructure of distributed information combined with the software that uses networks as a vehicle to exchange that information.

25. A web page is a document that contains or references various kinds of data such as text, images, graphics, and programs.

26. A website is a collection of related web pages usually designed and controlled by the same person or company.

27. A link is a connection between one web page and another

28. The Internet is the hardware upon which the spider-like connections of the World Wide Web have been created

29. A web page is a document that contains or references various kinds of data. A website is a collection of related web pages.

30. The Internet is a wide area network that spans the earth. The Web is the infrastructure of distributed information and network software that lets us use the Internet more easily.

31. When a web address is specified in a browser, the browser sends a request to that site. The site receiving the request sends the page and all associated information back to be displayed in the browser

32. A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the standard way of specifying the location of a web page

33. A markup language is one that uses tags to identify the elements in a document and indicate how they should be displayed. The name comes from the idea of taking a document and writing (marking up) the document with tags that say how to display it.

34. Hypertext and hypermedia both mean that data (information) is not organized linearly. There are embedded links that allow us to jump from one place to another in documents. Because information on the Web is more than just text, hypermedia is a more accurate term.

35. HTML tags are composed of reserved words enclosed in angled brackets (<...>). Some reserved words are used in pairs with the second one preceded by a /.

36. Horizontal rules are lines across a page. They are useful for separating sections of a page

37.

HTML is not case sensitive.

<b>..</b> bold

<i>..</i> italic

<hr> horizontal rule

<ul>..</ul> unordered list

<ol>..</ol> ordered list

<li> list item

<h3>..</h3> number 3 heading

Lab

Exercise 1

3. five packets

4. 52 characters

5. (52-52)/52 = 0%

6. A million characters would be sent.

7. Compress the message. The receiving computer may not know what characters are used to replaced the compressed ones.

Exercise 2

3. 159.121.66.98 and 138.92.0.5

4. 138.92.0.5

5. Number of packets sent=0

Number of packets received=0

Number of packets forwarded=27

Number of packets dropped=0

6. 138.92.0.5 is sending to 159.121.2.13

7. Position: x=74 y=296

Number of packets sent=0

Number of packets received=82

Number of packets forwarded=0

Number of packets dropped=0