

# INTERNET AND ITS SERVICES

The Internet is a worldwide network of computers that are able to exchange information with each other. Internet stands for International Network, which began in 1950's by Vint Cerf known as the Father of Internet.

Internet is a 'network of networks' that consists millions of private and public networks of local to global scope. Basically, network is a group of two or more computer systems linked together.

## History of Internet

In 1969, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Utah were connected for the beginning of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) using 50 kbits circuits. It was the world's first operational packet switching network. The goal of this project was to connect computers at different universities and U.S. defence.

In mid 80's another federal agency, the National Science Foundation, created a new high capacity network called NSFnet, which was more capable than ARPANET.

The only drawback of NSFnet was that it allowed only the academic research on its network and not any kind of private business on it. So, private

organisations and people started working to build their own networks, which were later inter-connected with ARPANET and NSFnet to form the Internet.

## Advantages of Internet

*The advantages of Internet are as follows*

- Allows you to easily communicate with other people.
- Global reach enables one to connect anyone on the Internet.
- Publishing documents on the Internet saves paper.
- A valuable resource for companies to advertise and conduct business.
- Greater access to information reduces research time.

## Disadvantages of Internet

*The disadvantages of the Internet are as follows*

- It is a major source of computer viruses.
- Messages sent across the Internet can be easily intercepted and are open to abuse by others.
- Much of the information is not checked and may be incorrect or irrelevant.

- Unsuitable and undesirable material available that sometimes is used by notorious people such as terrorists.
- Cyber frauds may take place involving Credit/Debit card numbers and details.

## Internet Connections

Bandwidth and cost are the two factors that help you in deciding which Internet connection is to use. The speed of Internet access depends on the bandwidth.

*Some of the Internet connections available for Internet access are as follows*

### Dial-Up Connection

Dial-up is a method of connecting to the Internet using an existing telephone. When a user initiates a dial-up connection, the modem dials a phone number of an Internet Service Provider (ISP) that is designated to receive dial-up calls.

The ISP then establishes the connection, which usually takes about ten seconds and is accompanied by several beeping and buzzing sounds. Its transfer speed is 56 kbit/s.

### Broadband Connection

The term 'broadband' commonly refers to high speed Internet access that is always on and faster than the traditional dial-up access. It uses a telephone line to connect to the Internet. The transfer speed of broadband connection is 256 Kbit/s.

*Broadband includes several high speed transmission technologies such as*

1. **Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)** It is a popular broadband connection. It provides Internet access by transmitting digital data over the wires of a local telephone network. DSL is the most common type of broadband service. It uses the existing copper telephone lines. Its transfer speed is 256 kbits.
2. **Cable Modem** This service enables cable operators to provide broadband using the same co-axial cables that deliver pictures and sound to your TV set.  
Most cable modems are external devices that have two connections, one to the cable wall

outlet and the other to a computer. They provide transmission speed of 1.5 Mbps or more.

3. **Broadband over Power Line (BPL)** BPL is the delivery of broadband over the existing low and medium voltage electric power distribution network. Its transfer speed is upto 3 Mbps.

BPL is good for areas, where there are no other broadband connections, but power infrastructure exists. *For example*, rural areas.

## Wireless Connection

Wireless broadband connects a home or business to the Internet using a radio link between the customer's location and the service provider's facility. Wireless broadband can be mobile or fixed. Unlike DSL and cable, wireless broadband requires neither modem nor cables. It can be easily established in areas where it is not feasible to deploy DSL or cable.

*Some ways to connect the Internet wirelessly are as follows*

1. **Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi)** It is a universal wireless networking technology that utilises radio frequencies to transfer data. Wi-Fi allows high speed Internet connections without the use of cables or wires. Wi-Fi networks can be used for public Internet access at 'hotspot' such as restaurants, coffee shops, hotels, airports, convention centers and city parks.
2. **Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX)** WiMAX systems are expected to deliver broadband access services to residential and enterprise customers in an economical way.  
It has the ability to provide service even in areas that are difficult for wired infrastructure to reach and the ability to overcome the physical limitations of traditional wired infrastructure.
3. **Mobile Wireless Broadband Services** These services are also becoming available from mobile telephone service providers and others. These services are generally appropriate for mobile customers and require a special PC card with a

built-in antenna that plugs into a user's computer. Generally, they provide lower speeds in the range of several hundred kbps.

**Intranet** is a private network for Internet tools, but available within an organisation. In large organisation, Intranet allows an easy access to corporate information for employees.

**Extranet** is a private network that uses the Internet protocol and the public tele-communication system to securely share part of a business information.

**Podcast** is a form of audio broadcasting on the web. It can be listened to on the go, while commuting to office or even while working.

3. **HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP)** HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted and what actions should be taken by the Web servers and browsers in response to various commands.

### HyperText Markup Language (HTML)

It is used for designing Web pages. A markup language is a set of markup (angular bracket, <>) tags which tells the Web browser how to display the Web page's words and images for the user. Each individual markup code is referred to as an element or tag.

## Interconnecting Protocols

A protocol is a set of rules that govern data communications. It defines what is communicated, how it is communicated and when it is communicated.

*Some of the protocols generally used to communicate via Internet are as follows*

### 1. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

- (a) **Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)** It provides reliable transport service, i.e. it ensures that message sent (from sender to receiver) is properly routed. TCP converts messages into a set of packets at the source which are then reassembled back into messages at the destination.
- (b) **Internet Protocol (IP)** It allows different computers to communicate by creating a network of networks. IP handles the dispatch of packets over the network. It maintains the addressing of packets with multiple standards. Each IP packet must contain the source and the destination addresses.

**Note** An IP address is a 32 bit number.

2. **File Transfer Protocol (FTP)** It can transfer files between any computers that have an Internet connection and also works between computers using totally different operating systems. Some examples of FTP software are FileZilla, Kasablanca, gFTP, Konqueror, etc.

4. **Telnet Protocol** Telnet is a program that runs on the computer and connects PC to a server on the network. Telnet session starts by entering valid **username** and **password**.
5. **Usenet Protocol** The usenet service allows a group of Internet users to exchange their views/ideas and information on some common topic that is of interest to all the members belonging to that group.  
Several such groups exist on the Internet are called newsgroups. Usenet has no central server or administration.
6. **Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)** It is a dial account which puts your computer directly on the Internet. A modem is required for such connection which transmits the data at 9600 bits per second.
7. **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)** It is the standard protocol for E-mail services on a TCP/IP network. It provides the ability to send and receive E-mail messages.
8. **Wireless Application Protocol (WAP)** A WAP browser is a commonly used Web browser for small mobile devices such as cell phones.
9. **Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)** It allows delivery of voice communication over 'IP' networks. *For example*, IP calls.
10. **Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3)** It is an Internet standard protocol used by local email software clients to retrieve emails from a remote mail server over a TCP/IP connection.

## Terms Related to Internet

### World Wide Web (WWW)

The world wide web is a system of Internet servers that supports hypertext and multimedia to access several Internet protocols on a single interface. WWW was introduced on 13th March, 1989.

The world wide web is often abbreviated as the Web or WWW. The world wide web is a way of exchanging information between computers on the Internet.

### Web Page

The backbone of the world wide web is made of files, called **pages** or **Web pages**, containing information and links to resources - both text and multimedia - throughout the Internet. It is created using HTML.

There are basically two main types of web page i.e., static and dynamic. The main or first page of a Website is known as home page.

**Note** Bookmarks are links to web pages that make it easy to get back to your favourite page.

Hyperlink is a piece of text which connects different documents on a web page. It is a reference data that the user can follow by simply clicking on it.

### Website

A group of Web pages that follow the same theme and are connected together with hyperlinks is called Website.

In other words, "A Website is a collection of digital documents, primarily HTML files, that are linked together and that exist on the Web under the same domain."

For example, <http://www.carwale.com> is a Website while <http://www.carwale.com/new/> is a Web page.

### Web Browser

It is a software application that is used to locate, retrieve and display content on the world wide web, including Web pages. Web browsers are programs used to explore the Internet.

We can install more than one Web browser on a single computer. The user can navigate through

files, folders and websites with the help of a browser.

**Note** F11 key on a windows keyboard sets to full screen mode in most browsers.

The two types of Web browser are as follow

1. **Text Web Browser** A Web browser that displays only text-based information is known as text web browser. For example, Lynx, which provides access to the Internet in the text mode only.
2. **Graphical Web Browser** A Web browser that supports both text and graphic information is known as graphical web browser. For example, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Netscape, Safari, Google Chrome and Opera.

**Note** The first graphical web browser was NCSA Mosaic.

### Web Server

A web server is a computer that runs websites. The server computer will deliver those Web pages to the computers that request them and may also do other processing with the Web pages. The web browser is a client that requests HTML files from Web servers.

Every Web server that is connected to the Internet is given a unique address, i.e. IP address, made up of a series of four numbers between 0 to 255 separated by periods (.). For example, Apache HTTP Server, Internet Information Services (IIS), Lighttpd, etc.

**Note** Cookie is a small message given to a web browser by a web server. It stores information about the user's web activity.

### Web Address and URL

A Web address identifies the location of a specific Web page on the Internet, such as <http://www.learn yoga.com>.

On the Web, Web addresses are called URLs. It stands for Uniform Resource Locator. Tim Berners Lee created the first URL in 1991 to allow the publishing of hyperlinks on the world wide web. For example, "<http://www.google.com/services/index.htm>"

<a href="http://">http://</a>	— Protocol identifier
<a href="http://www">www</a>	— World Wide Web
<a href="http://google.com">google.com</a>	— Domain name
<a href="http://services/">services/</a>	— Directory
<a href="http://index.htm">index.htm</a>	— Web page

## Domain Name

Domain is a group of network resources assigned to a group of users. A domain name is a way to identify and locate computers connected to the Internet. A domain name must be unique. It always have two or more parts, separated by period/dot (.). For example, google.com, yahoo.com, etc.

## Domain Abbreviation

Domains are organised by the type of organisations and the country. A three-letter abbreviation indicating the organisation and usually two-letter abbreviation indicates the country name.

*Most common domain abbreviations for organisation are as follow*

.info	Informational organisation
.com	Commercial
.gov	Government
.edu	Educational
.mil	Military
.net	Network resources
.org	Non-profit organisation

*Some domain abbreviations for country are as follow*

.in	India
.au	Australia
.fr	France
.nz	New Zealand
.uk	United Kingdom

## Domain Name System (DNS)

DNS stores and associates many types of information with domain names, but most importantly, it translates domain names (computers host names) to IP addresses. It also lists mail exchange servers accepting E-mail for each domain. DNS is an essential component of contemporary Internet use.

## Blog

A blog is a Website or Web page in which an individual records opinions and links to other site on regular basis. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web pages and media related to its topic.

Most blogs are primarily textual, although some focus on art, photographs, videos, music and audio. These blogs are referred to as edublogs. The entries of a blog is also known as posts.

## Newsgroup

A newsgroup is an online discussion forum accessible through usenet, devoted to discussion on a specified topic.

Online discussion group allows interaction through electronic bulletin board system and chat sessions.

## Search Engine

It is a Website that provides the required data on specific topics. Search engines turn the Web into a powerful tool for finding information on any topic.

When a search engine returns the links to web pages corresponding to the keywords entered is called a hit, otherwise called a miss.

Many search engines also have directories or lists of topics that are organised into categories. Browsing these directories, is also a very efficient way to find information on a given topic.

*Here are some of the most popular search engines*

Google	<a href="http://www.google.com">http://www.google.com</a>
AltaVista	<a href="http://www.altavista.com">http://www.altavista.com</a>
Yahoo	<a href="http://www.yahoo.com">http://www.yahoo.com</a>
Hotbot	<a href="http://www.hotbot.com">http://www.hotbot.com</a>
Lycos	<a href="http://www.lycos.com">http://www.lycos.com</a>
Excite	<a href="http://www.excite.com">http://www.excite.com</a>
WebCrawler	<a href="http://www.webcrawler.com">http://www.webcrawler.com</a>

**Note** Project loan is a search engine project by Google for providing internet access to rural and remote areas using high altitude helium filled balloons.

## Services of Internet

An Internet user can access to a wide variety of services such as electronic mail, file transfer, interest group membership, multimedia displays, real-time broadcasting, shopping, etc.

*Some of the important services provided by the Internet are described below*

## Chatting

It is the online textual or multimedia conversation. It is a widely interactive communication process that takes place over the Internet.

Chatting, i.e. a virtual means of communication that involves the sending and receiving of messages, sharing audio and video between users located in any part of the world.

*For example, Skype, Yahoo, Messenger, etc.*



### E-Mail (Electronic Mail)

E-mail is an electronic version of sending and receiving letter. Electronic mail lets you send and receive messages in electronic form.

E-mail address consists of two parts separated by @ symbol – the first part is user name and the second part is host name (domain name). However, spaces are not allowed within the E-mail address.

*For example, arihantbooks@gmail.com*

Here, *arihantbooks* is a username and *gmail.com* is a host name.

E-mail is transmitted between computer systems, which exchange messages or pass them onto other sites according to certain Internet protocols or rules for exchanging E-mail.

To use E-mail, a user must have an E-mail address. Emoticons or smileys are used in an E-mail to express emotions or feelings clearly. Storage area for E-mail messages is called mail box.

### Video-Conferencing

It is a communication technology that integrates video and audio to connect users anywhere in the world as if they were in the same room.

This term usually refers to communication between three or more users who are in atleast two locations. Each user or group of users who are participating in a video-conference typically must have a computer, a camera, a microphone, a video screen and a sound system.

### E-Learning

E-Learning (Electronic Learning) refers to the electronic mode of delivering learning, training or educational programs to users. It is the mode of acquiring knowledge by means of the Internet and computer based training programs.

### E-Banking

E-Banking (Electronic Banking) is also known as Internet Banking or Online Banking.

E-Banking means that any user with a personal computer and a browser can get connected to his bank's website to perform any of the virtual banking functions. All the services that the bank has permitted on the Internet are displayed in the menu.

### E-Shopping

E-Shopping (Electronic Shopping) or online shopping is the process of buying goods and services from merchants who sell on the Internet. Books, clothing, household appliances, toys, hardware, software and health insurance are just some of the hundreds of products, consumers can buy from an online store. Some E-shopping sites are Naaptol, Flipkart, Yebbi, Homeshop 18, etc.

### E-Reservation

E-Reservation (Electronic Reservation) means making a reservation for a service via Internet. You need not personally go to an office or a counter to book/reserve railways and airways tickets, hotel rooms, tourist packages, etc.

### Social Networking

It is the use of Internet based social media programs to make connections with friends, family, classmates, customers, clients, etc. It can be for social purposes, business purposes or both.

Social networking has grown to become one of the largest and most influential component of the web. The most popular social networking sites are Facebook, MySpace, Orkut, etc.

## Common Social Networking Sites

### LinkedIn

LinkedIn is an American site which provides business and employment oriented services. It was founded by Reid Hoffman in 2002.

LinkedIn is a platform that allows business people and professionals all over the world, regardless of their industry, to connect with other professionals.

It's great for meeting customers, getting in touch with vendors, recruiting new employees and keeping up with the latest updates in business or industry news.

### Facebook

Facebook is an American social networking site which was founded in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg. It helps the users to connect with their family, friends and one they know or want to know.

Facebook allows you to upload photos and maintain photo albums that can be shared with your friends.

It supports interactive online chat and the ability to comment on your friends's profile pages to keep in touch.

### Twitter

It is an American company which provides social networking services. Besides this, Twitter also provides online news.

Twitter was founded in 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone and Evan Williams. It enables the user to send and read short 280 characters messages called tweets.

Registered users can read and post tweets while those who are not registered can only read them.

### Instagram

It is a free, online photo sharing application and social network platform that was acquired by Facebook in 2012. Instagram allows users to edit and upload photos and short videos through a mobile app.

Users can add a caption to each of their posts and use hashtags and location based geotags to index these posts and make them searchable by other users within the app.

### E-Commerce

E-Commerce (Electronic Commerce) includes sharing business information, maintaining business relationships and conducting business transactions by means of tele-communication networks or process of trading goods over the Internet.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is the electronic transfer of a business transaction between sender or receiver.

**Note** *E-trading is the process of trading goods and items over the Internet.*

### M-Commerce

M-Commerce (Mobile Commerce) provides the application for buying and selling goods or services through wireless Internet enabled handheld devices.

It involves new technologies, services and business models.

**Note** *Mobile commerce was launched in 1997 by Kevin Duffey.*



### Tit-Bits

- **Cluster** is a group of servers that share work and may be able to back each other up if one server fails.
- With the **Webmail Interface**, E-mails are accessible from anywhere in the world.
- **Rich Text Formatting** helps the sender (of E-mail) format the contents of his/her E-mail message by applying font, size, bold, italic, etc.

## Video-Conferencing Apps

### 1. Zoom

It is a proprietary software developed by Zoom Video Communications, in September, 2012. It is compatible with Windows, MacOS, iOS, Android, Chrome OS and Linux.

This platform is free for video-conferences of upto 100 participants at once, with a 40 minutes time limit. For longer or larger conferences with more features, paid subscriptions are available, costing \$15-20 per month.

The highest plan supports upto 1000 concurrent participants for meetings lasting upto 30 hours.

Zoom security features include password-protected meetings, user authentication, waiting rooms, locked meetings, etc.

### 2. Google Meet

It is a video communication service developed by Google, in 2017. It can run seamlessly on Android, iOS and Web platforms.

It can have upto 100 free participants for a time limit of 60 minutes. It can have 16 people on screen at a particular time. It can cost between \$6 and \$12 per month for paid version.

### 3. Microsoft Teams

It is a proprietary business communication platform developed by Microsoft, in 2017. It can schedule

unlimited number of meetings and for a limited time i.e., upto 24 hours. It is compatible with Windows, MaC, iOS and Android.

Microsoft Teams requires a monthly subscription payment per user.

#### 4. Skype

It is a proprietary tele-communications application developed by Skype Technologies (Microsoft), in

August 2003. This app is compatible with Windows, Mac OS, Linux, Android, iOS, etc.

Skype can support upto 50 participants on a single video-conference, which is free. If you want to invite more than 50 people on skype for meetings, then you need to buy a paid subscription. The maximum number of participants that can be a part of the meeting is 250.

## QUESTION BANK

1. The vast network of computers that connects millions of people all over the world is called
  - (1) LAN
  - (2) Web
  - (3) Hypertext
  - (4) Internet
2. The Internet is a system of
  - (1) software bundles
  - (2) web page
  - (3) website
  - (4) interconnected networks
3. The Internet is
  - (1) a large network of networks
  - (2) an internal communication system for a business
  - (3) a communication system for the Indian government
  - (4) All of the above
4. The Internet allows to
  - (1) send electronic mail
  - (2) view Web pages
  - (3) connect to servers all around the world
  - (4) All of the above
5. Which of the following is an example of connectivity?
  - (1) Internet
  - (2) Floppy disk
  - (3) Power cord
  - (4) Data
6. Internet was developed in the
  - (1) 1950s
  - (2) 1960s
  - (3) 1970s
  - (4) 1980s
7. Which of the following is not a type of broadband Internet connection?
  - (1) Cable
  - (2) DSL
  - (3) Dial-up
  - (4) BPL
8. What does the acronym ISP stand for? [IBPS Clerk 2014]
  - (1) Internal Service Provider
  - (2) International Service Provider
  - (3) Internet Service Provider
  - (4) Internet Service Providing
  - (5) Internet Service Provision
9. Your business has contracted with another company to have them host and run an application for your company over the Internet. The company providing this service to your business is called an
  - (1) Internet Service Provider
  - (2) Internet Access Provider
  - (3) Application Service Provider
  - (4) Application Access Provider
10. DSL is an example of which connection?
  - (1) Network
  - (2) Wireless
  - (3) Slow
  - (4) Broadband
11. .... networks can be used for public internet access at hotspot such as restaurants, coffee shops, etc.
  - (1) Wi-Fi
  - (2) WiMAX
  - (3) DSL
  - (4) BPL
12. The standard protocol of the Internet is
  - (1) TCP/IP
  - (2) Java
  - (3) HTML
  - (4) Flash
13. In computing, IP address means
  - (1) International Pin
  - (2) Internet Protocol
  - (3) Invalid Pin
  - (4) Insert Pin



- 14.** Each IP packet must contain  
 (1) only source address [IBPS Clerk 2011]  
 (2) only destination address  
 (3) source and destination addresses  
 (4) source or destination address  
 (5) None of the above
- 15.** An IP address is ..... bit number.  
 [SSC CGL 2017]  
 (1) 8 bit (2) 16 bit (3) 32 bit (4) 64 bit
- 16.** FTP can transfer files between any computers that have an Internet connection. Here, FTP stands for  
 (1) File Transfer Protocol  
 (2) Fast Text Processing  
 (3) File Transmission Program  
 (4) Fast Transmission Processor
- 17.** Which of the following is the communication protocol that sets the standard used by every computer that accesses Web-based information?  
 (1) XML (2) DML (3) HTTP (4) HTML
- 18.** What is the full form of HTTP?  
 [IBPS Clerk 2014]  
 (1) HyperText Transfer Protocol  
 (2) HyperText Transition Protocol  
 (3) HyperText Transfer Program  
 (4) HyperText Transition Program  
 (5) HyperText Trivial Protocol
- 19.** Documents converted to ..... can be published on the Web. [IBPS PO 2015]  
 (1) a doc file  
 (2) http  
 (3) other than those given as options  
 (4) machine language  
 (5) HTML
- 20.** HTML is used for designing Web pages. Here, HTML stands for  
 [UPSSSC Junior Engineer 2015]  
 Or  
 The web uses the ..... to request and serve web pages and programs. [SSC CGL 2017]  
 (1) High Transfer Machine Language  
 (2) High Transmission Markup Language  
 (3) HyperText Markup Language  
 (4) Hyper Transfer Markup Language
- 21.** In HTML, tags consist of keywords enclosed within [SSC CHSL 2013]  
 (1) flower brackets (2) angular brackets <>  
 (3) parentheses () (4) square brackets [ ]
- 22.** Telnet is a [SSC CHSL 2012]  
 (1) search engine (2) browser  
 (3) protocol (4) gateway
- 23.** The ..... service allows a group of Internet users to exchange their views on some common topic.  
 (1) nicnet (2) milnet  
 (3) telnet (4) usenet
- 24.** Which protocol provides E-mail facility among different hosts? [RBI Grade B 2014]  
 (1) SMTP (2) FTP  
 (3) TELNET (4) SNMP  
 (5) None of these
- 25.** What is the full form of VoIP?  
 [Clerk Mains 2017]  
 (1) Voice of Internet Power  
 (2) Voice over Internet Protocol  
 (3) Voice on Internet Protocol  
 (4) Very optimised Internet Protocol
- 26.** Which of the following protocols is used to receive Email? [UPSSSC 2019]  
 (a) SMTP (b) HTTP  
 (c) FTP (d) POP3
- 27.** The Internet service that provides a multimedia interface to available resources is called  
 (1) FTP (2) world wide web  
 (3) telnet (4) gopher
- 28.** The ..... uses an addressing scheme known as URL indicate the location of files on the web. [SSC CGL 2017]  
 (1) java script (2) World Wide Web  
 (3) SQL (4) String
- 29.** The WWW is made up of the set of interconnected ..... that are linked together over the Internet.  
 (1) electronic documents  
 (2) Web pages  
 (3) files  
 (4) All of the above

- 30. What is a Website?** [RBI Grade B 2014]  
(1) A place from where we can get information in documents and files  
(2) A site that is owned by any particular company  
(3) A location on the world wide web  
(4) A place from where we can access Internet  
(5) None of the above
- 31. A Website address is a unique name that identifies a specific ..... on the Web.**  
(1) Web browser (2) Website  
(3) PDA (4) link
- 32. A (n) ..... appearing on a Web page opens another document when clicked.** [SBI PO 2013]  
(1) anchor (2) URL  
(3) hyperlink (4) reference  
(5) heading
- 33. A reference to data that reader can directly follow by selecting or hovering is**  
(1) hypertext (2) hyperlink  
(3) hyper media (4) hyper markup
- 34. A Website is a collection of** [IBPS Clerk 2012]  
(1) graphics (2) programs  
(3) algorithms (4) web pages  
(5) charts
- 35. .... is a collection of Web pages and ..... is the very first page that we seen on opening of Website.**  
(1) Home page, Web page  
(2) Website, Home page  
(3) Web page, Home page  
(4) Web page, Website  
(5) None of the above
- 36. A browser is a** [RBI Grade B 2013]  
(1) tool for creating a database  
(2) software program to view Web pages on the Internet  
(3) printing device  
(4) software program to delete a folder  
(5) None of the above
- 37. Conference (Netscape), Netmeeting (Internet Explorer) enables (choose the option that best describes)** [RBI Grade B 2012]  
(1) sharing voice on the net  
(2) live textual conferencing  
(3) live audio conferencing  
(4) live real time conferencing  
(5) None of the above
- 38. To view information on the Web, you must have a** [RBI Grade B 2012]  
(1) cable modem  
(2) web browser  
(3) domain name server  
(4) hypertext viewer  
(5) None of these
- 39. Which key on a windows keyboard sets to full screen mode in most browsers?** [RRB NTPC 2016]  
A. F1 B. F10 C. F11 D. F12  
(1) D (2) B  
(3) A (4) C
- 40. In a web browser, which of the following is used to save frequently visited websites?** [RRB NTPC 2016]  
A. History B. Task Manager  
C. Favourites D. Save as  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
- 41. The ..... which contains billions of documents called Web pages, is one of the more popular services on the Internet.** [SBI Clerk 2014]  
(1) Web server (2) Telnet  
(3) Web (4) Collection  
(5) None of these
- 42. What is URL?** [IBPS PO 2012]  
(1) A computer software program  
(2) A type of programming object  
(3) The address of a document or 'page' on the world wide web  
(4) An acronym for unlimited resource for learning  
(5) A piece of hardware
- 43. Which of the following is used by the browser to connect to the location of the Internet resources?** [IBPS Clerk 2011]  
(1) Linkers (2) Protocol  
(3) Cable (4) URL  
(5) None of these

- 44.** An absolute ..... contains the complete address of a file on the internet.  
[SSC CGL 2017, UPPS Computer Assistant 2019]  
(1) JavaScript (2) URL  
(3) SQL (4) String
- 45.** Which of the following must be contained in a URL? [IBPS PO 2012]  
(1) A protocol identifier  
(2) The letters, WWW  
(3) The unique registered domain name  
(4) WWW and the unique registered domain name  
(5) A protocol identifier, WWW and the unique registered domain name
- 46.** URL identifies the location of a specific Web page on the Internet. Here URL stands for  
(1) Uniform Read Locator  
(2) Uniform Resource Locator  
(3) Unicode Research Location  
(4) United Research Locator  
(5) None of the above
- 47.** Which among the following terms means/refers to web address of a page?  
(1) SMTP (2) IP (3) HTTP (4) URL  
(5) MAC
- 48.** The last three letters of the domain name describes the type of [SSC FCI 2012]  
(1) organisation (domain name)  
(2) connectivity  
(3) server  
(4) protocol
- 49.** An educational institution would generally have the following in its domain name. [IBPS Clerk 2011]  
(1) .org (2) .edu (3) .inst (4) .com  
(5) .sch
- 50.** Which of the following domains is used by profit business? [SBI Clerk 2012]  
(1) .com (2) .edu (3) .mil (4) .net  
(5) .org
- 51.** Specialised programs that assist users in locating information on the Web are called [RBI Grade B 2012]  
(1) information engines (2) locator engines  
(3) Web browsers (4) resource locators  
(5) search engines
- 52.** Which among the following is a search engine?  
(1) Internet Explorer (2) Flash  
(3) Google (4) Firefox
- 53.** A ..... is the term used when a search engine returns a Web page that matches the search criteria. [IBPS PO 2011]  
(1) blog (2) hit (3) link (4) view  
(5) success
- 54.** Project Loan is a search engine project by ..... for providing internet access to rural and remote areas using high altitude helium filled balloons. [RRB NTPC 2016]  
A. Google B. Microsoft  
C. Apple D. Yahoo  
(1) D (2) C (3) B (4) A
- 55.** Which of the following is always a part of E-mail address?  
(1) Period (.) (2) At rate (@)  
(3) Space ( ) (4) Underscore (\_)  
(5) Angular Bracket (<-)
- 56.** Which one of the following is not an e-mail service provider?  
(1) Hotmail (2) Gmail  
(3) Bing (4) Yahoo mail  
(5) Outlook
- 57.** Junk e-mail is also called [RBI Grade B 2012]  
(1) crap (2) spoof (3) sniffer script  
(4) spool (5) spam
- 58.** Which of the following is a valid e-mail address?  
(1) name. Website@info@ed  
(2) name. Website@info.in  
(3) name. @Website.info.com  
(3) Website. name@website.com  
(5) Website@info.com
- 59.** What is included in an E-mail address?  
(1) Domain name followed by user's name  
(2) User's name followed by domain name  
(3) User's name followed by postal address  
(4) User's name followed by street address  
(5) None of the above
- 60.** Which of the following elements are used in an e-mail to express emotions or feelings clearly?  
(1) Acronyms (2) Abbreviations  
(3) Rich text (4) Emoticons or smileys

- 61.** If you receive an E-mail from someone you don't know, what should you do?  
 (1) Forward it to the police immediately  
 (2) Delete it without opening it  
 (3) Open it and respond to them saying you don't know them  
 (4) Reply and ask them for their personal information
- 62.** Which of the following is not a term pertaining to E-mail? [IBPS Clerk 2015]  
 (1) PowerPoint (2) Inbox  
 (3) Sender (4) Receiver  
 (5) None of these
- 63.** Storage area for E-mail messages is called  
 (1) folder (2) file  
 (3) mail box (4) directory
- 64.** An E-mail address typically consists of a User ID followed by the.....sign and the domain name that manages the user's electronic post office box.  
 (1) # (2) @  
 (3) & (4) \$
- 65.** Video-conferencing is used for  
 (1) talking to each other  
 (2) communicating purpose  
 (3) live conversation  
 (4) All of the above
- 66.** Who is the founder of 'facebook' which is currently the No. 1 social networking Website in India? [SSC CGL 2013]  
 (1) Orkut Buycukkokten  
 (2) Mark Zuckerberg  
 (3) Bill Gates  
 (4) Martin Cooper
- 67.** The process of trading goods over the Internet is known as [IBPS Clerk 2012]  
 (1) E-selling n buying (2) E-trading  
 (3) E-finance (4) E-salesmanship  
 (5) E-commerce
- 68.** A cookie [IBPS Clerk 2012]  
 (1) stores information about the user's web activity  
 (2) stores software developed by the user  
 (3) stores the password of the user  
 (4) stores the commands used by the user  
 (5) None of the above
- 69.** Which of the following is most commonly used to identify return visitors to a website?  
 (1) Logged-in visitors  
 (2) Digital certificates  
 (3) Electronic time stamping  
 (4) Cookies
- 70.** Which of the following terms is associated with Internet E-mail? [SBI Clerk 2014]  
 (1) Plotter (2) Slide Presentation  
 (3) Bookmark (4) Pie Chart  
 (5) Microsoft Excel
- 71.** A stored link to a Web page, in order to have a quick and easy access to is later, is called [RBI Grade B 2014]  
 (1) WP-Link (2) Bookmark  
 (3) Field (4) Length  
 (5) None of these
- 72.** A host on the Internet finds another host by its [RBI Grade B 2014]  
 (1) postal address (2) electronic address  
 (3) IP address (4) name  
 (5) None of these

## ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (4)	3. (4)	4. (4)	5. (1)	6. (1)	7. (3)	8. (3)	9. (1)	10. (4)
11. (1)	12. (1)	13. (2)	14. (3)	15. (3)	16. (1)	17. (3)	18. (1)	19. (5)	20. (3)
21. (2)	22. (3)	23. (4)	24. (1)	25. (2)	26. (4)	27. (2)	28. (2)	29. (2)	30. (3)
31. (2)	32. (3)	33. (2)	34. (4)	35. (2)	36. (2)	37. (4)	38. (2)	39. (4)	40. (3)
41. (1)	42. (3)	43. (4)	44. (2)	45. (5)	46. (2)	47. (4)	48. (1)	49. (2)	50. (1)
51. (5)	52. (3)	53. (2)	54. (4)	55. (2)	56. (3)	57. (5)	58. (3)	59. (2)	60. (4)
61. (2)	62. (1)	63. (3)	64. (2)	65. (4)	66. (2)	67. (2)	68. (1)	69. (4)	70. (3)
71. (2)	72. (3)								