

- 1) TCP/IP is a:
a) Network Hardware b) Network Software **c) Protocol** d) None of these
- 2) OSI stands for:
a) Open System Interface b) Out System Interface **c) Open System Interconnection**
d) Out System Interconnection.
- 3) TCP/IP mainly used for:
a) File Transfer b) Email c) Remote Login Service **d) All of these**
- 4) IPX/SPX used for:
a) Linux b) Unix **c) Novel NetWare** d) Windows
- 5) NetBIOS is developed by:
a) Microsoft **b) IBM** c) Sun d) None of these
- 6) Which IEEE standard is developed for CSMA/CD
a) IEEE 802.1 b) IEEE 802.2 **c) IEEE 802.3** d) IEEE 802.
- 7) Which is the part of Data Link Layer:
a) LLC b) MAC **c) Both a and b** d) None of these
- 8) Which network architecture is developed by IBM?
a) System Network Architecture b) Digital Network Architecture
c) Borroughs Network Architecture d) Distributed Network Architecture
- 9) ___ are hardware and software combinations that connect devices running different native protocols.
a) Protocols b) Models **c) Gateways** d) Ports
- 10) Which is the lowest layer of TCP/IP model:
a) Host to Host Layer **b) Network Access Layers** c) Internet Layer d) Application Layer
- 11) ___ is an access channel for computers to exchange information.
a) Socket **b) Port** c) Gateways d) Protocol
- 12) How many ports a computer may have:
a) 256 b) 128 **c) 65535** d) 1024
- 13) Which is the type of port:
a) Serial b) Parallel c) AGP **d) All of these**
- 14) Parallel port can transfer ___ bits of data at a time:
a) 2 b) 4 **c) 8** d) 16
- 15) Parallel Port can not connect:
a) Printers b) Scanners c) Telephones **d) Monitors**
- 16) In computer which range is in registered ports:
a) 0 to 1023 **b) 1024 to 49151** c) 49151 to 65535 d) None of these
- 17) USB stands for:
a) United Serial Bus b) Universal Serial By-Pass c) Universal System Bus
d) Universal Serial Bus
- 18) Which is the fastest port for data transfer:
a) USB b) Serial c) Parallel **d) FireWire**
- 19) Default port for HTTP:
a) 23 b) 80 c) 21 **d) 25**
- 20) Which is not the part of the UDP datagram:
a) Source Port b) Destination Port c) Checksum **d) None of these**
- 21) Which is the type of socket:
a) Datagram b) Stream c) Raw **d) All of these**
- 22) In which layer of OSI model IP is available:
a) Layer 1 b) Layer 2 **c) Layer 3** d) Layer 4

- 23) IP is defined in:
a) RFC 790 **b) RFC 791** c) RFC 792 d) RFC 793
- 24) TTL stands for:
a) Time-To-Login **b) Time-To-Live** c) Transistor-Transistor-Live d) None of these
- 25) Which protocol is used to report error message:
a) TCP b) IP **c) ICMP** d) SMTP
- 26) Which is the error message reported by ICMP:
a) Time exceeded b) Host unreachable c) Echo request d) All of these
- 27) What is the use of IP source routing:
a) Mapping the network drive b) Troubleshooting
c) Performance d) All of above
- 28) Which is the IP source routing method:
a) SSR b) LSR c) LLR **d) Both a and b**
- 29) In a TCP header source and destination header contains:
a) 8 Bits b) 16 Bits **c) 32 Bits** d) 128 Bits
- 30) Which is the false statement:
a) TCP enable dataflow for monitoring b) It avoid network saturation
c) TCP makes communication between server and client)
d) In TCP/IP model Internet layer is closest to the user)
- 31) Which is not the application level protocol:
a) FTP b) S/MIME c) PGP d) HTTP
- 32) RDP server runs on:
a) Computers b) Switches **c) Routers** d) Servers
- 33) RDP client runs on:
a) Clients b) Routers **c) Hosts** d) Switches
- 34) Which is the false statement:
a) Telnet is used for remote login. b) FTP can transfer files between two hosts.
c) TFTP rely on TCP. d) SMTP used to send mail message.
- 35) The default port for SMTP is:
a) 21 b) 23 **c) 25** d) 80
- 36) SNMP used for:
a) Sending Message **b) Network management** c) Domain Management d) Sending files
- 37) Which agency assign IPs:
a) IEEE b) ANSI **c) ICANN** d) BSNL
- 38) Which is the component of IP:
a) Client Identifier b) Network Identifier c) Host Identifier d) Both b and c
- 39) Which IP address is reserved for loop back or local host:
a) 192.168.0.0 b) 127.0.0.0 **c) 127.0.0.1** d) 126.00.0.1
- 40) Which class of IP is used in smaller organizations:
a) Class A b) Class B **c) Class C** d) Class D
- 41) The size of the IPv4 is:
a) 16 Bits **b) 32 Bits** c) 64 Bits d) 128 Bits
- 42) Which is the part of IP:
a) Netid b) Subnetid c) Hosted **d) All of these**
- 43) The subnet mask 255)255)0)0 belongs to:
a) Class A **b) Class B** c) Class C d) Class D
- 44) Who provide us internet:
a) TCP **b) ISP** c) FTP d) HTTP
- 45) In which method we can connect to internet
a) Dial-up b) SLIP c) PPP **d) All of these**

- 46) URL stands for:
a) Universal Resource Locator **b) Uniform Resource Locator**
c) Uniform Radio Locator
- 47) Which is not the server side programming language:
a) JSP b) ASP **c) JavaScript** d) PHP
- 48) **FTP can be runs on:**
a) Unix b) Linux c) Dos/Windows d) All of these
- 49) In HTTPS 'S' is stands for:
a) Simple **b) Secured** c) Server d) None of these
- 50) Which is not the requirement of internet:
a) Operating System **b) Dos** c) Web browser d) Modem
- 51) The maximum speed of Modem is:
a) 32 Kbps **b) 56 Kbps** c) 64 Kbps d) 128 Kbps
- 52) Which protocol is used for browsing website:
a) TCP **b) HTTP** c) FTP d) TFTP
- 53) Which is not the browser:
a) Internet Explorer b) Opera c) Mozilla **d) Google**
- 54) Which is not the search engine:
a) Google b) Bing c) Yahoo **d) Orkut**
- 55) Email stands for:
a) Easy mail **b) Electronic mail** c) Electric mail d) None of these
- 56) Which is the chatting application:
a) Yahoo messenger b) Google earth c) You tube d) None of these
- 57) Which service provide 3D view of earth:
a) Google Earth b) Wikipedia c) Skype d) None of these
- 58) Which is the threats for clients:
a) Virus b) Worms c) Torjan Horses **d) All of these**
- 59) Which is not the application of internet:
a) Communication b) Banking c) Shopping **d) Sleeping**
- 60) Which is the advantage of e-business:
a) Better Service b) Reduction of cost c) Reduction of paper work **d) All of these**
- 61) Modulator and demodulator as combine is known as:
a) Modulus **b) Modem** c) Mod switch d) Mod access
- 62) Which of the following network device has the slowest type of connection?
a) DSL b) Router c) Bridges **d) Dial-up modems**
- 63) Which of the following is an example of Personal Area Networking?
a) Bluetooth b) WAN c) WLAN d) All of the above
- 64) A place where there is a field of signal through which you can access WiFi internet is called –
a) Wi-Fi Hotspots b) Wi-Fi Internet c) Wi-Fi Zone d) Wi-Fi Range
- 65) Which network is able to connect and send data to each computer via central hub or switch without looking where the data is sent?
a) Star b) Router c) Bus d) LAN
- 66) Which network is able to connect to each computer through a common central line?
a) Bus b) Star c) router d) WAN
- 67) Which topology allow to connect computers including server in a ring?
a) Star b) Tree **c) Ring** d) LAN
- 68) How many different type of server exist?
a) Only one b) Two c) Three **d) Four**

- 69) Which type of network is used for small geographical area such as in a one building?
a) WLAN b) MAN **c) LAN** d) WAN
- 70) Which networking device connect one LAN to other LAN using same protocol?
a) Router **b) Switch** c) Bridge d) Modem
- 71) Which of the following is an anti-virus program
a) Norton b) K7 c) Quick heal **d) All of these**
- 72) All of the following are examples of real security and privacy threats except:
a) Hackers b) Virus **c) Spam** d) Worm
- 73) Trojan horses are very similar to virus in the matter that they are computer programs that replicate copies of themselves
a) True **b) False**
- 74) ___ monitors user activity on internet and transmit that information in the background to someone else.
a) Malware **b) Spyware** c) Adware d) None of these
- 75) Viruses are _____
a) Man made b) Naturally occur c) Machine made d) All of the above
- 76) Firewall is a type of _____
a) Virus b) Security threat c) Worm **d) None of the above**
- 77) Unsolicited commercial email is known as _____.
a) Spam b) Malware c) Virus d) Spyware
- 78) Which of the following is not an external threat to a computer or a computer network
a) Ignorance b) Trojan horses c) Adware d) Crackers
- 79) When a person is harrassed repeatedly by being followed, called or be written to he / she is a target of _____
a) Bullying **b) Stalking** c) Identity theft d) Phishing
- 80) Which of the following is a class of computer threat
a) Phishing b) Soliciting **c) DoS attacks** d) Stalking
- 81) Who is the father of Internet?
a) Vint Cerf b) Tim Berners Lee c) Charles Babbage d) None of these
- 82) Who is the founder of the Internet?
a) Vint Cerf b) Charles Babbage **c) Tim Berners-Lee** d) None of these
- 83) Who invented world wide web?
a) Tim Berners Lee b) Sir Thomas c) Charles Babbage d) None of these
- 84) Who is the father of email?
a) Tim Berners Lee b) Charles Babbage c) Paul Buchheit **d) Ray Tomlinson**
- 85) Internet's initial development was supported by
a) Microsoft **b) ARPANET** c) Bill Rogers d) Bill Gates

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INTERNET TECHNOLOGY (DCA-104)

1. INTRODUCTION TO INTERNET: (8 MARKS)

- 1) **Website** is a collection of *html documents, graphic files, audio and video files*.
- 2) The first network that planted the seeds of the Internet was **ARPANET**.
- 3) Full form of ARPANET is **The Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET)**.
- 4) The communication protocol used by the Internet is **TCP/IP**.
- 5) **TCP/IP** stands for **Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol**, which is a set of networking protocols that allows two or more computers to communicate
- 6) The **first page** that you normally view at a Website is its **Home Page**.
- 7) A word that looks underlined on a Web page is usually a '**link**' to another Web page.
- 8) The equipment needed to allow most home computers to connect to the Internet is called a **MODEM**.
- 9) Voice mail, e-mail, online services, the Internet and the WWW are all examples of **Telecomputing**.
- 10) The **internet** is a single, but very large *network of networks of computers*.
- 11) An **e-mail address** is **not case-sensitive**.
- 12) A set of rules is known as **protocol**.
- 13) **The URL specifies the Internet address** of a file stored on a host computer connected to the Internet.
- 14) When the **cursor pointer changes to a hand**, you are over a **hyperlink**.
- 15) **Tim Berner-Lee** is the "**Father of the WWW**".
- 16) The term "**thumbnail**", refers to a small version of a large graphical image that you can usually click to display the full-sized image.
- 17) Guidelines that explain proper "behaviour" when posting and replying to articles on the Internet are called **Netiquette**.
- 18) **Internet** is network of networks.
- 19) **ISP** full form is Internet Service Provider.
- 20) **Netiquette** are the conventional rules for correct behaviour on the Internet.
- 21) **Demodulator** is an electronic device in a modem which decodes an incoming signal and extracts data.
- 22) **Ping command** is used to check the connectivity of a live network.
- 23) **Shareware** is software that is distributed for free on a trial basis.
- 24) **Compress** refers to shrink and store data in less space.
- 25) **Modem** is a connecting device between computers over a phone line.
- 26) The central structure that connects elements of a network is known as the **backbone**.
- 27) A **company** that offers Internet access is known as **Internet Service Provider (ISP)**.
- 28) A **Packet Switching system** permits multiple pairs of computers to communicate across a shared network with minimal delay.
- 29) Menus embedded in text are called **hypertext**.

- 30) **Internet** is a global network connecting millions of computers which is used to exchange data, news and opinions.
- 31) The most common transfer protocol used on the Internet is **HTTP**.
- 32) A **Web Browser** is an application that displays Web pages.
- 33) Typing the **URL** correctly is essential to finding Web pages.
- 34) A **packet sniffer** is a program that captures data from information packets as they travel over the network.
- 35) A **ZIP** program is used to archive and compress files.
- 36) Connecting to the Internet requires four things: **PC, Modem, Telephone line, and Internet software**.
- 37) **E-commerce or electronic commerce** means buying and selling items online.
- 38) **The Information Technology Act (ITA), 2000** consists of 94 sections.
- 39) **Intellectual Property Right** deals with trademark, patent and design rights.
- 40) **Codec** is Coder-decoder. A device which is used to encode or decode a digital data stream.
- 41) The full form of **MODEM** is – **Modulator / Demodulator**.

2. SERVICES ON INTERNET: (8 MARKS)

- 1) **E-mail** is Electronic Mail.
- 2) **E-mail** is a method of sending messages, voice, video and graphics over the internet.
- 3) An **email address** is a unique identifier for an [email](#) account.
- 4) Every email address has two main parts: **a username and domain name**.
- 5) In this jojocomputerinstitute@gmail.com, “**jojocomputerinstitute**” is the **username** and **gmail.com** is the **domain** name.
- 6) The **web** is the most popular Internet service next to e-mail.
- 7) Full form of WWW is **World Wide Web**.
- 8) The **WWW** is an Internet-based global information system.
- 9) In the year 1993, the first graphical interface software package called **Mosaic** was released.
- 10) A **web browser** is a program you use to view pages on Net and navigate the WWW.
- 11) **Browsers** are sometimes referred to as **Web clients**.
- 12) Currently, the most popular browsers for the WWW are; **Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer, UC Browser, Opera Web Browser, Safari Web Browser etc.**
- 13) There are dozens of different ways of getting the information on the Internet, namely, **FTP, Gopher, Usenet news, WAIS databases, Telnet and e-mail**.
- 14) Full form of **FTP** is **File Transfer Protocol**
- 15) **WAIS** full form is **Wide Area Information Server**.
- 16) Full form of **HTTP** is **HyperText Transfer Protocol**.
- 17) A **web server** is a program that runs on a Website and is responsible for replying to Web browser requests for files.
- 18) A **web server** is **HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server**.
- 19) The **client** server requests and the **server** returns a *HyperText Markup Language (HTML) document*.

- 20) **Websites** need host computer and server software.
- 21) The **host computer** must have a **unique IP address** to send and receive information across the Internet.
- 22) Example of URL is; **https://www.amazon.in, https://www.google.com**
- 23) **URLs** are always *case-sensitive*.
- 24) Every page on the Web has a unique address called a **URL**. *Eg., https://youtu.be/_w4epPlzOlw*
- 25) **URL** full form is **Uniform Resource Locator**.
- 26) The full form of **Telnet** is **Telecommunication Network**.
- 27) The **Telnet service** allows an Internet user to log in to another computer somewhere on the Internet. This action is also called '**remote login**'.
- 28) You can access many host on the Internet by using **Telnet**.
- 29) The **FTP service** allows an Internet user to move a file from one computer to another on the Internet.
- 30) **Usenet** stands for **User Network**.
- 31) **Usenet** is an international, non-commercial network, linking thousands of UNIX-based sites.
- 32) A **search engine** is a software that searches through a database of web pages for specific information.
- 33) Some popular **search engines** are; Google, Yahoo, Bing etc.
- 34) The **telnet protocol** assumes that each end of the connection – the client and the server – is **Network Virtual Terminal (NVT)**
- 35) **Telnet** works with the **Terminal Emulation Protocol**.
- 36) The act of exploring the Web is known as **surfing**.
- 37) **Shift + Tab** selects the **previous tab**.
- 38) Collection of Usenet is **Usenet**.
- 39) **Web forms** give you the ability to upload or post information on to a website.
- 40) **HTTP** is the most common protocol to access URL address on the Internet.
- 41) **Domain Name System (DNS)** is an acronym for the address of a document found on the Internet.
- 42) The **URL describes** the hierarchical directory or folder structure on the host computer that stores the file.

3. **ELECTRONICMAIL:(8MARKS)**

- 1) **SMTP** is a simple TCP/IP protocol.
- 2) A simple protocol used for fetching e-mail from a mailbox is **POP3**.
- 3) **POP3** full form is **Post Office Protocol version 3**.
- 4) E-MAIL address is made up of **two parts**.
- 5) The two parts of e-mail address are separated by the @ symbol.
- 6) **UUCP** is a Unix-to-Unix File Copy Protocol.
- 7) The program supplied by VSNL (Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited) when you ask for Internet connection for e-mail is **Pine**.
- 8) **SMTP** stands for **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**.

- 9) The e-mail component of **Internet Explorer** is called **Outlook Express**.
- 10) Messenger Mailbox is present in **Netscape Communicator**.
- 11) A convenient place to store contact information for quick retrieval is **Address book**.
- 12) **Bounced mail** returns to **sender**.
- 13) **Mail bombing** means flooding an e-mail account/server.
- 14) **IMAP** can access e-mail without downloading.
- 15) Unsolicited commercial e-mail is called **Spam**.
- 16) The process of directing a message to the recipient's host is called **Routing**.
- 17) To read incoming mail, choose **Inbox**.
- 18) **BCC** is called Blind Carbon Copy.
- 19) Messenger allows you to store e-mail addresses in its **address book**.
- 20) If any person writes his signature in a message, then the signature of that person is stored in *a file in a binary form* called **Signature file**.
- 21) **Digital signature** is a mechanism for authentication and data encryption.
- 22) **MIME** stands for **Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions**.
- 23) **MIME** is a widely used Internet standard for encoding binary files to send them as e-mail attachments over the Internet.
- 24) **IMAP** stands for **Interactive Mail Access Protocol**.
- 25) **SMTP** is a simple ASCII protocol.
- 26) **ASCII** full form is **American Standard Code for Information Interchange**.

4. CURRENT TRENDS ON INTERNET: (8 MARKS)

- 1) **Java** is a computer language developed by Sun Microsystems in 1995.
- 2) **Java** is a high level language, objected oriented language.
- 3) **Java** is now owned by Oracle Company.
- 4) When Java programs are run inside a browser, they are called **applets**.
- 5) **ActiveX** is a software framework created by Microsoft.
- 6) The three most important programming tools associated with Web technology are **Java, JavaScript and ActiveX**.
- 7) **JavaScript** can be combined directly with HTML.
- 8) **JavaScript** is a scripting language.
- 9) **Digital subscriber line** (DSL; originally **Digital Subscriber Loop**) is a family of technologies that are used to transmit digital data over telephone lines.
- 10) **JavaScript** was originally developed by Netscape Navigator.
- 11) **MBone** (Multicast Backbone) is a special internet high-speed backbone capable of sending vast amount of information.
- 12) **Streaming Video** lets the receiving computer start playing the video while the file is being transmitted.
- 13) **E-commerce** is maintaining business relationships and selling information using Internet.
- 14) **In Video conference**, you can talk live with someone and see them live on your computer screen.
- 15) **Amazon.com** comes under the **Business to Consumer (B2C)** model.

5. INTERNET SECURITY MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS: (8 MARKS)

- 1) **SSL (Secure Socket Layer)** allows secure connection.
- 2) **Networks** are vulnerable to computer crime like **hacking, viruses and software piracy**.
- 3) A **proxy server** is used as the computer with external access.
- 4) **The proxy service** hides the internal host and service.
- 5) **Password** is the method of authentication.
- 6) **Confidentiality, integrity and availability** are basic requirements of Internet Security.
- 7) **In copyright**, only expression is protected, not facts or ideas.
- 8) **Firewall** is hardware or software designed to protect against network hackers.
- 9) **Firewalls** cannot protect computer against viruses.
- 10) The process of translating information from its original form into an encoded incomprehensible form is called **encryption**.
- 11) A **good firewall** system should be **flexible**.
- 12) **Stageful Inspection** is one type of Firewall.
- 13) **Callback** is a security feature.
- 14) Collection and analysis of data is called **Auditing**.
- 15) **Hacker** is a computer enthusiast or expert who gains unauthorized access to computer systems for the purpose of stealing corrupting data.
- 16) **Firewall** stops unwanted traffic from entering the network.
- 17) **Cryptography** is a tool that can be used to keep information confidential and to ensure its integrity and authenticity.
- 18) **Cryptography** involves two processes, namely, encryption and decryption.
- 19) **Packet Filters** allows network administrators to limit a user's access to specific services on the network.

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Points to remember:

1. **Internet:** The network of networks wherein billions of computers globally are connected to one another.
2. **Protocol:** A set of rules that are used by networks and computers to communicate with each other in a logical fashion.
3. **IP Address:** Every computer or a device connected on the Internet has address called Internet Address or the IP Address. It is used to exchange information and emails between.
4. **Modem:** Modulator – Demodulator.
5. **Routers:** Devices used to direct Internet traffic by determining the optimum path that can be taken by the data to reach from the host computer to the destination computer.
6. **Packets:** When a computer sends data over the Internet, it is broken up into pieces called packets by the TCP protocol.
7. **Broadband:** A connection that provides faster internet access, enabling users to view web content faster and download or upload files more quickly.

8. **Web browser:** Software that displays information on your computer by interpreting the HyperText Markup Language. Eg., Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, UC browser, Mozilla Firefox, etc.
9. **Web server:** A powerful computer on the Internet that stores web pages and delivers web pages to the users.
10. **Web page:** A digital page incorporating text and any or of the multimedia elements like graphics, sound or animation.
11. **Website:** A combination of multiple web pages.
12. **Web Address:** The Address of a website over the Internet. Eg., *http://mail.google.com/mail/*
13. **Home page:** The top page of a website.
14. **The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)** develops standards for the evolution of the fastest growing part of the Internet.
15. **Internet Service Providers (ISPs)** provide their consumers with Internet access by connecting to the high-speed backbones.
16. **LAN** full form is Local Area Network.
17. **WAN** full form is Wide Area Network.
18. **DHTML** is an advanced version of HTML. It can perform animations and is more interactive and flexible than HTML.
19. **WAIS** is a search tool over the Internet. It has the capability of searching multiple databases at a time.
20. Pages on the Web are built using a markup language called **HyperText Markup Language (HTML)**.
21. In 1960s, **Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DRPA)** of USA researched on connecting computers. The first network was called **ARPANET** and it initially connected academic and military research centres.
22. **The Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET)** was an early packet-switching network and the first network to implement the TCP/IP protocol suite.
23. **4G**, short for fourth generation, is the fourth generation of wireless mobile telecommunications technology.
24. The web address is expressed as four numbers separated by dots such as **192.168.0.168**. It is also called as **Internet Protocol (IP)** address.
25. Internet speed is measured in **megabits (Mb) per second**. It is often abbreviated as “**Mbps**.”
26. A bit is a **binary digit**, or a small unit of computerized data.
27. **FTP – File Transfer Protocol**; It is used to download and upload files over the Internet.
28. **Telnet** – A protocol that helps to establish connection between two computers over the Internet.
29. **Gopher** – A protocol helps in distributing, searching, and retrieving documents over the Internet.
30. **Google, Bing, Ask, IE, UC Browser, Lycos, Excite, WebCrawler and khoj** are some of the popular search engines over Internet.
31. **Chat** – Online textual communication between two persons.

- 32. **Channel** – Topic under chat.
- 33. **Chat rooms** – Websites offering online chat.
- 34. **Instant messaging** – Private one-to-one communication between two persons.
- 35. **E-learning** – It is a wide set of applications and processes which use all available electronic media to deliver education and training.
- 36. **E-banking** – Facility to do banking transaction on the computer.
- 37. **E-shopping** – Also known as online shopping; system of consumers buying goods and services from a seller interactively over the Internet.
- 38. **E-reservation** – or **Computer Reservations System (CRS)** is a computerised system used to conduct transactions like booking or cancellation of air, rail or bus tickets.
- 39. **Social media** – A wide range of Internet-based and mobile services that permit users to participate in online exchanges post content or join online communities.
- 40. **Blog** – A type of website, maintained by an individual who keeps updating it with his/her views and comments.
- 41. **Blogger** – A person who posts entries in a blog.
- 42. **Blog post** – An individual article on a blog.
- 43. **Newsgroup** – A forum in which people from all over the world participate in discussions.
- 44. **Plug-in**: A piece of software used to display the files that a web browser is unable to display.
- 45. **Tabbed browsing**: Feature that allows several web pages to be opened simultaneously.
- 46. **InPrivate browsing**: Feature that lets users access the Internet without creating history record of sites visited and saving cookies.
- 47. **Pop-up**: A small browser window that appears on the top of the existing browser window.
- 48. **HTML** was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989.
- 49. **XML** stands for Extensible Markup Language. XML is not replacement of HTML.
- 50. **No one actually owns the Internet.**
- 51. List of internet service providers in India are; **Jio, Airtel, BSNL, Tata Teleservices, Vodafone Idea, ACT Fibernet, MTNL, Hathway, You broadband, GTPL Broadband Pvt. Ltd.**

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