

1. What was a common goal that the various innovators we've heard from were trying to achieve? 1 point
- Increase market share of their product so they would get a bonus
 Improve access to special/unique technology to advance research
 Protect their ideas using patents so they would have an edge over other application developers
 Make sure that their country was the only country with and effective communications infrastructure
2. What did Robert Caillau see as a major strength of his web editor and browser as opposed to Gopher and ultimately Mosaic? 1 point
- Each time you clicked a link the entire page replaced the previous page in the same window
 It was much easier to install
 It allowed for the development of graphically rich games
 It handled links as connections as opposed to 'ugly' URLs
3. What does HTTP stand for? 1 point
- Helpful Text Typing Pattern
 Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
 Haptic Type Transmit Pattern
4. In 1994-1995, Microsoft saw the Internet as such an important piece of the future that they devoted how many people to developing support for the Internet and Web into Windows-95? 1 point
- 5000
 500
 2000
 10000
5. What best describes Robert Caillau's vision for the World Wide Web? 1 point
- An interface that would allow academics to collaboratively create, edit, and view documentation, seeing each different type of material (maps, images, text, etc.) in its own particular individual window.
 A system through which academics could discover research relevant to their field
 A tool that would allow people to shop, connect with family and friends, and produce public logs of their daily lives
6. Which of the following best describe how people used the web server developed by Paul Kunz? 1 point
- As an early search engine
 As a site to buy and sell items via auctions
 As an early site to meet and converse with people around the world
 As an early site to do comparison shopping for airplane tickets
7. What piece of technology had to be created for the web to be successful in 1994? 1 point
- Printers that could be used over wireless networks
 Cell phones with "always-connected" data plans
 A language to mark up web documents so they could be displayed in a browser
 Wearable virtual reality glasses
8. During what time period was Gopher more popular than the Web? 1 point
- Gopher was never more popular than the web
 1990-1993
 1994-1997
 1980-1985
9. What is the markup language invented by Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Caillau to represent web documents? 1 point
- XML
 Ruby on Rails
 Objective C
 HTML
10. What problems were the team trying to develop NCSA Mosaic trying to solve? (Choose all that apply) 1 point
- Creating a browser where all content popped up in a new window
 Creating a web browser that was easy to install
 Creating a browser that would become a new operating system
 Creating a browser that would let people view documents stored on the web
 Teaching beginning Computer Science students how to develop web services
 Creating a browser that ran on Unix, Windows, and Macintosh
11. Who did Paul Kunz describe the modern implementation of the internet as being a "win-win" solution for? (Choose all that apply) 1 point
- The Web is a win for telephone companies as it gives them a monopoly over long distance communications
 The Web is a win for companies because it helps them reaching their target audience more directly
 The Web is a win for everyday people as it allows them to do complex product comparisons effectively
12. Which of the following is true? 1 point
- Packet-switched networks break long messages into short segments that are sent individually
 Packet switched networks were widely used in higher education before store-and-forward networks were deployed
 Store and forward networks were better at supporting interactive uses of the network like instant messaging
 Early research in packet-switched networks was funded by telephone companies
13. What did Steve Jobs contribute to the creation of the Internet? 1 point
- While in college, he created the browser that would ultimately be instrumental in making the Internet available to everyone.
 He was responsible for the company that created the NeXT machine - and on which much of the most earliest development of the Internet was done.
 He invented a new business model for music that ultimate created the need for the world-wide-web and Internet
 He gave CERN a grant to write the software for the world-wide web.
 He made sure that the first web browser from CERN was very easy to install and use by bundling it into the iPad
14. Which of the following is **not** true about the CERN high-energy physics lab? 1 point
- In 1987, they decided that inventing the Web was more important than studying Physics
 Many of the experiments at CERN take 10 or 20 years to build before they can be used to gather data
 CERN has a need to communicate with scientists working at universities around the world
 The scientists, engineers, and staff at CERN have fun together
15. In what year can we clearly say the World Wide Web took off? 1 point
- 1994
 1991
 1988
 1998
16. What makes Switzerland an ideal location to house a multi-national collaborative research facility like CERN? 1 point
- The flat landscape allows for the construction of large above-ground particle accelerators
 The fantastic food available to feed these brilliant minds
 The beautiful and inspiring scenery
 Switzerland's longstanding neutrality allows scientists from all over the world to travel there more easily than other nations.
17. What kinds of atmospheres do we consistently see as providing the right support to allow fantastic innovation to happen? 1 point
- Top-down organizations that emphasize specific goals and standards, and refuse to allow their research to be distracted by new discoveries.
 Organizations that support and encourage creativity in all forms - including music, art, and the pursuit of extensive side projects.
 Organizations that offer financial bonuses to employees that produce innovations that transform society.
 Government-run projects that use statistical approaches to process improvement reducing the average number of defects in each innovation.

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