

Sri Sairam Engineering College, Chennai-44

Department of Computer Applications

Subject Code / Name : MC 1705 – Internet Programming
Year / Semester : II / III

BASIC INTERNET CONCEPTS

UNIT – I

2-Marks Question and Answer:

1. What is Internet?

The Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net," is a worldwide system of Computer networks - a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer

2. What are the requirements for internet connection?

- Computer
- for dial up you need a modem,
- active telephone line and
- an internet service provider
- for high-speed u need a high speed router
- Dialer Software

3. What is Emails?

Electronic mail, often abbreviated as **email** or **e-mail**, is a method of exchanging digital messages, designed primarily for human use. E-mail systems are based on a store-and-forward model in which e-mail computer server systems accept, forward, deliver and store messages on behalf of users, who only need to connect to the e-mail infrastructure, typically an e-mail server, with a network-enabled device (e.g., a personal computer) for the duration of message submission or retrieval. Rarely is e-mail transmitted directly from one user's device to another's.

An electronic mail message consists of two components, the message *header*, and the message *body*, which is the email's content. The message header contains control information, including, minimally, an originator's email address and one or more recipient addresses.

4. What is Browsers?

Short for *Web browser*, a software application used to locate and display Web pages. The two most popular browsers are Microsoft Internet Explorer and Firefox. Both of these are *a graphical browser, which means* that they can display graphics as well as text. In addition, most modern browsers can present multimedia information, including sound and video, though they require plug-ins for some formats.

5. Define DNS.

A method of translating Internet addresses so that computers connected in the Internet can find each other. A DNS server translates a numerical address assigned to a computer (such as 198.00.215.11) into a sequence of words, and vice versa. In other words, The Domain Name System is the system that translates Internet domain names into IP numbers. A "DNS Server" is a server that performs this kind of translation.

6. List out the types of DNS.

- Generic Domain
- Country Domain
- Vanity Domain
- Specialized Domain

7. Define Chat.

Usenet is a world-wide distributed discussion system. It consists of a set of "newsgroups" with names that are classified hierarchically by subject. "Articles" or messages" are "posted" to these newsgroups by people on computers with the appropriate software --these articles are then broadcast to other interconnected computer systems via a wide variety of networks. Some newsgroups are "moderated"; in these newsgroups, the articles are first sent to a moderator for approval before appearing in the newsgroup. Usenet is available on a wide variety of computer systems and networks, but the bulk of modern Usenet traffic is transported over either the Internet or UUCP.

8. What is Usenet Newsgroup?

The Usenet stands for "user's network", and is sometimes called just "the newsgroups". Usenet newsgroups are thousands of virtual bulletin boards on a wide range of different subjects available around the world.

Anyone with access to the [Internet](#)

1. can post a message to any newsgroup,
2. read any message,
3. Post a response to any message.

The Usenet is a unique global common space, covering a wide range of subjects and The Usenet is an especially useful place to *search* for the answer to a question.

9. What is Email Mailing List?

An **electronic mailing list** (sometimes written as **elist** or **e-list**) is a special usage of email that allows for widespread distribution of information to many Internet users. It is similar to a traditional mailing list — a list of names and addresses — as might be kept by an organization for sending publications to its members or customers, but typically refers to four things: a list of email addresses, the people ("subscribers") receiving mail at those addresses, the publications (e-mail messages) sent to those addresses, and a *reflector*, which is a single e-mail address that, when designated as the recipient of a message, will send a copy of that message to all of the subscribers.

10. What is instant Messaging?

Abbreviated *IM*, a type of communications service that enables you to create a kind of private chat room with another individual in order to communicate in real time over the Internet, analagous to a telephone conversation but using text-based, not voice-based, communication. Typically, the instant messaging system alerts you whenever somebody on your private list is online. You can then initiate a chat session with that particular individual.

11. What is IRC?

Internet Relay Chat (IRC) is a form of real-time Internet text messaging (chat) or synchronous conferencing. It is mainly designed for group communication in discussion forums, called *channels*, but also allows one-to-one communication via private message^l as well as chat and data transfers via Direct Client-to-Client.

12. Define Spam.

Spam is flooding the Internet with many copies of the same message, in an attempt to force the message on people who would not otherwise choose to receive it. Most spam is commercial advertising, often for dubious products, get-rich-quick schemes, or quasi-legal services. Spam costs the sender very little to send -- most of the costs are paid for by the recipient or the carriers rather than by the sender.

There are two main types of spam, and they have different effects on Internet users.

- Usenet spam is a single message sent to 20 or more Usenet newsgroups.
- Email spam targets individual users with direct mail messages.

13. What is Online Chat?

Online chat can refer to any kind of communication over the Internet, but is primarily meant to refer to direct one-on-one chat or text-based group chat (formally also known as synchronous conferencing), using tools such as instant messengers, Internet Relay Chat, talkers and possibly MUDs. The expression *online chat* comes from the word *chat* which means "informal conversation".

14. Define the Online Conferencing.

Online conferencing is used to conduct live meetings or presentations via the Internet. In a web conference, each participant sits at his or her own computer and is connected to other participants via the internet. This can be either a downloaded application on each of the attendees' computers or a web-based application where the attendees may enter a URL (website address) to enter the conference.

15. Define the video Conferencing on the internet.

A real-time video session between two or more users that reside in two or more locations. While videoconferencing supports several end points communicating, the terms "video chat" and "videophone" typically mean one-on-one. The very first videoconferencing

was done with traditional analog TV and satellites. In the early 1980s, inhouse room systems became popular after Compression Labs pioneered digitized video systems that were highly compressed. Video is delivered in various resolutions and frame rates over digital lines starting at 128 Kbps and going to multi-megabits per second.

16. Define the audio Conferencing on the internet.

Audio conferencing allow people in different locations to connect simultaneously, through conventional telephone services. It allows any number of participants to communicate when they are physically unable to be present at the same time. Also known as teleconferencing or voice conferencing, this mode of communication permit individuals to connect and collaborate together, on one, secure private telephone line. This form of communication is widely used in fields such as education, commerce and business to allow participants to connect when they are physically unable to be present.

Many standard touch tone phones have a ‘flash’ button, which permits you to add one caller to the line, with the person you are already speaking to. This feature is limited, however if there are several people you would like to attend the call.

17. What is virus?

A program or piece of code that is loaded onto your computer without your knowledge and runs against your wishes. Viruses can also replicate themselves. All computer viruses are manmade. A simple virus that can make a copy of itself over and over again is relatively easy to produce. Even such a simple virus is dangerous because it will quickly use all available memory and bring the system to a halt. An even more dangerous type of virus is one capable of transmitting itself across networks and bypassing security systems.

Some people distinguish between general viruses and *worms*. A worm is a special type of virus that can replicate itself and use memory, but cannot attach itself to other programs.

18. List out any four virus names.

Boot sector virus, Computer Worms, File infecting virus, Macro virus, Master Boot Record Infectors, Polymorphic viruses, Stealth virus, Trojan horse, Multi-partite virus.

19. What is Firewall?

A Firewall is a system which limits network access between two or more networks. Normally, a Firewall is deployed between a trusted, protected private network and an untrusted public network. For example, the trusted network might be a corporate network, and the public network might be the Internet.

A Firewall might grant or revoke access based on user Authentication, source and destination network addresses, network protocol, time of day, network service or any combination of these. It might be implemented as an Application Level Firewall or a Packet Level Firewall. It might also implement a Content Filter, such as a Virus Wall.

16-Marks Question and Answer:

1. Write Short Note on the Usenet Newsgroup. (8)

Definition
Explanation of Usenet
Explanation of News Server
Explanation of News Reader

2. Explain in detail about the DNS. (8)

Definition of DNS
Types of DNS
Explanation of each type with example

3. What are the ways connecting to the Internet? (10)

Explanation of the following terms:

- Dial up Access
- ISDN
- Cable
- Satellite
- Wireless
- T-1 ,2 &3
- DSL

4. Explain in detail about requirements of the internet connection.(8)

Explanation of the following:

- Computer
- for dial up you need a modem,
- active telephone line and
- an internet service provider
- for high-speed u need a high speed router
- Dialer Software

5. Explain in detail about IRC.(10)

Definition
Explanation of IRC Networks
Explanation of IRC Server
Explanation of IRC Program
Explanation of IRC Channel and its naming
Explanation of IRC Commands

6. Explain the following terms:(16)

- **Sending and Receiving Files**
Explanation of email and attachments
Explanation of encoding techniques
Write steps to sending attached files
Write steps to receiving attached files
- **Spam**

Definition

Explanation to dealing of spam

Explanation of spammers

7. **Explain the following terms:(16)**

- **Online Chatting**

List out the types of online chatting and explanation of the online chatting

- **Audio and Video Conferencing**

Explanation of Audio and Video Conferencing