Chapter 1

1. Which of the following statements is false?
   1. There are more than two billion Internet users worldwide—approximately 30% of the Earth’s population
   2. In use today are more than a billion general-purpose computers, and billions more embedded computers are used in cell phones, smartphones, tablet computers, home appliances, automobiles and more—and many of these devices are connected to the Internet.
   3. **Client-side programming technologies are used to build applications that are run on the server.**
   4. Both (b) and (c)
2. Which of the following is a server-side programming technology used to build web pages?
   1. HTML5
   2. CSS3
   3. **PHP**
   4. JavaScript.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows people worldwide to donate their unused computer-processing power, harnessing unused capacity.
   1. **World Community Grid**
   2. cloud computing
   3. Internet TV
   4. GPS

1. HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a special type of computer language called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language designed to specify the content and structure of web pages (also called documents) in a portable manner.
   1. scripting
   2. **markup**
   3. object-oriented programming
   4. procedural programming
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a technique in which digital data is sent in small bundles that contain address, error-control and sequencing information.
   1. TCP/IP
   2. Routing
   3. Packet switching
   4. Bandwidth
3. The protocol for communicating over the ARPANET became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)
   2. packet switching
   3. the Internet
   4. JavaScript
4. Each computer on the Internet has a unique \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. e-Mail address
   2. Transmission Control Protocol
   3. IP address
   4. Both (b) and (c)
5. The latest IP standard is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)
   2. **Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)**
   3. Internet Protocol version 5 (IPv5)
   4. None of the above.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote communication protocols to form the backbone the World Wide Web.
   1. Dale Dougherty
   2. Bill Gates
   3. Marc Andreessen
   4. Tim Berners-Lee
7. URL is an acronym for which of the following?
   1. Uniform Resource Locator
   2. Uniform Record Locator
   3. Universal Resource Location
   4. Uniform Resource Location
8. When the user clicks a hyperlink, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ locates the requested web page and sends it to the user’s web browser.
   1. URL
   2. web server
   3. host
   4. packet
9. An Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ maintains a database of hostnames and their corresponding IP addresses and performs the translations automatically.
   1. Domain Name System (DNS) server
   2. host
   3. address
   4. Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ standard specifies data formats, which programs can use to interpret data correctly.
    1. Data Translation Standard (DTS)
    2. Uniform Resource Locator (URL)
    3. HTML5
    4. Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME)
11. The two most common HTTP request types (also known as request methods) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. query, post
    2. **get, post**
    3. retrieve, send
    4. retrieve, post
12. An HTTP request often posts data to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that processes the data.
    1. event handler
    2. MIME
    3. server-side form handler
    4. query string
13. The ? in the URL www.google.com/search?q=deitel separates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the rest of the URL in a request.
    1. URI
    2. post request
    3. query string
    4. cache
14. Web-based applications are often multitier applications, sometimes referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applications.
    1. m-tier
    2. business-logic
    3. data-tier
    4. **n**-tier
15. In multitier applications, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ maintains the application’s data.
    1. middle tier
    2. top tier (or client tier)
    3. bottom tier **(also called the data tier or the information tier)**
    4. business logic tier
16. The middle-tier ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ processes client requests (such as requests to view a product catalog) and retrieves data from the database.
    1. business logic
    2. controller logic
    3. presentation logic
    4. business rules
17. The smallest data item in a computer, called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, can assume the value 0 or the value 1.
    1. bit
    2. character
    3. field
    4. digit
18. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of characters or bytes that conveys meaning.
    1. database
    2. record
    3. character set
    4. field
19. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an electronic collection of data that’s organized for easy access and manipulation.
    1. field
    2. database
    3. record
    4. file
20. 17.1 A get request sends parameters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while a post request sends them in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. invisibly, the URL
    2. **in the URL, the HTTP headers**
    3. in the HTTP headers, the URL
    4. depending on the HTTP version, the URL
21. 17.2 Cache means:
    1. **to save on a local disk**
    2. to send to a Web server
    3. to communicate using HTTP
    4. to communicate using TCP/IP
22. 17.7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the hostname that always refers to the local computer.
    1. host
    2. **localhost**
    3. myhost
    4. thishost