

Unit-V

1. Which protocol is commonly used for communication between web clients and servers?
 - a. FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
 - b. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)
 - c. SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
 - d. TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol).
2. What is the purpose of the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) in a web-based client/server system?
 - a. Managing server resources
 - b. Controlling server security
 - c. Defining the structure and layout of web pages
 - d. Handling database transactions.
3. What is a session in the context of web-based client/server interactions?
 - a. A single HTTP request
 - b. A series of related user interactions with a website
 - c. An encrypted communication channel
 - d. A server error message
4. In web-based client/server architectures, what is the purpose of cookies?
 - a. Enhancing server security
 - b. Storing user preferences and session information
 - c. Managing server resources
 - d. Transmitting large files between client and server.
5. What does AJAX stands for in the context of web development and client/server interaction?
 - a. Advanced JavaScript and XML
 - b. Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
 - c. Automated JSON and XHTML
 - d. Accelerated CSS and HTML.
6. How does a Content Delivery Network (CDN) enhance the performance of web-based client/server applications?
 - a. By increasing server load
 - b. By slowing down data transmission
 - c. By distributing content to geographically dispersed servers
 - d. By limiting access to certain regions.
7. What is the role of a web server in a web-based client/server system?
 - a. Storing user data locally
 - b. Rendering web pages and processing client requests
 - c. Managing browser settings
 - d. Controlling user authentication.
8. What is the significance of SSL/TLS in web-based client/server security?
 - a. Speeding up data transmission
 - b. Encrypting data to ensure secure communication
 - c. Managing server resources efficiently
 - d. Controlling user access permissions.
9. How does a Virtual Private Network (VPN) contribute to internet security?
 - a. By slowing down internet connections
 - b. By exposing user data to potential threats
 - c. By creating a secure and encrypted connection over the internet
 - d. By limiting access to specific websites
10. What is the purpose of multi-factor authentication in internet security?
 - a. Simplifying user access
 - b. Providing a single layer of protection
 - c. Adding extra layers of verification for user identity
 - d. Allowing unlimited login attempts
11. What is a common method to prevent phishing attacks in internet security?
 - a. Ignoring email communications
 - b. Providing personal information on all websites
 - c. Verifying the legitimacy of emails and websites
 - d. Disabling antivirus software.
12. What does the term 'Malware' refer to in the context of internet security?
 - a. Software designed to enhance computer performance
 - b. Malicious software intended to harm or exploit computer systems
 - c. Secure software used for data encryption
 - d. Mobile applications for social networking.

13. What is the purpose of regular software updates in maintaining internet security?
 - a. Slowing down system performance
 - b. Introducing new security vulnerabilities
 - c. Patching known security vulnerabilities and improving overall system security
 - d. Avoiding compatibility with other software.
14. How does a CAPTCHA enhance internet security?
 - a. By slowing down website registration processes
 - b. By verifying the identity of website owners
 - c. By preventing automated bots from accessing websites
 - d. By enabling unlimited login attempts.
15. What is the purpose of conducting regular security audits in internet security practices?
 - a. Increasing vulnerability to cyber threats
 - b. Identifying and addressing potential security weaknesses
 - c. Avoiding the use of encryption
 - d. Providing open access to sensitive data.
16. What does the acronym 'IM' stands for in the context of web chatting?
 - a. Internet Media
 - b. Instant Messaging
 - c. Interactive Mode
 - d. Internal Memory
17. Which of the following is a common protocol used for real-time communication in web chat applications?
 - a. SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
 - b. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)
 - c. IRC (Internet Relay Chat)
 - d. FTP (File Transfer Protocol).
34. How does an Electronic Data Incharge contribute to data quality assurance?
 - a. By ignoring data accuracy
 - b. By conducting regular data audits
 - c. By limiting access to data
 - d. By avoiding data validation processes.
19. How does end-to-end encryption contribute to the security of web chatting?
 - a. It prevents users from sending messages
 - b. It encrypts messages during transmission, ensuring only the intended recipient can decrypt and read them
 - c. It automatically blocks unwanted contacts
 - d. It limits the number of characters in messages.
20. What is a 'Chatbot' in the context of web chatting?
 - a. A human moderator monitoring chat conversations
 - b. A computer programme designed to simulate conversation with human users
 - c. A form of encrypted messaging
 - d. A visual representation used in chat interfaces.
21. What does the term 'DM' commonly refer to in web chat platforms?
 - a. Display Mode
 - b. Direct Message
 - c. Data Management
 - d. Digital Marketing
22. How do 'Channels' function in certain chat applications?
 - a. They limit the number of messages a user can send
 - b. They categorise and organise discussions into separate streams or topics
 - c. They automatically translate messages into different languages
 - d. They prevent users from sharing media files.
23. What is the purpose of 'Read Receipts' in web chatting?
 - a. Confirming that the message has been read by the recipient
 - b. Automatically deleting messages after they are read
 - c. Preventing users from knowing if their messages were received
 - d. Disabling the chat feature.
24. What security measure can users take to protect their web chat accounts?
 - a. Sharing passwords with friends
 - b. Using the same password across multiple platforms
 - c. Enabling two-factor authentication
 - d. Ignoring software updates.

What is a common etiquette in web chatting regarding uppercase letters?

- a. Using uppercase letters for emphasis.
- b. Typing all messages in uppercase
- c. Avoiding uppercase letters as they may be perceived as shouting
- d. Using uppercase letters to encrypt messages.

What is the purpose of web analytics in the context of online presence?

- a. Designing visually appealing websites
- b. Tracking and analysing user behaviour on websites
- c. Enhancing website security
- d. Generating website content.

Which of the following metrics is commonly used to measure the number of unique visitors to a website?

- a. Pageviews
- b. Bounce Rate
- c. Unique Visitors
- d. Conversion Rate

What does the term 'Bounce Rate' indicate in web analytics?

- a. The number of visitors who interacted with multiple pages on the website
- b. The percentage of visitors who left the website after viewing only one page
- c. The time it takes for a website to load
- d. The number of social media shares for a webpage.

How does 'Conversion Rate' contribute to web analytics?

- a. It measures the speed of data transmission on the website
- b. It assesses the number of pages on a website
- c. It calculates the percentage of visitors who take a desired action, such as making a purchase or filling out a form
- d. It determines the geographical location of website visitors.

30. What is the purpose of using 'UTM parameters' in web analytics?

- a. Encrypting website data
- b. Tracking the source and effectiveness of marketing campaigns
- c. Improving website design
- d. Blocking unwanted website visitors.

31. In web analytics, what does 'Average Session Duration' measure?

- a. The average time it takes for a webpage to load
- b. The average duration of a user's visit to the website
- c. The average number of pages viewed in a session
- d. The average number of clicks on a website.

32. What is the purpose of 'Funnel Analysis' in web analytics?

- a. Measuring the efficiency of website hosting providers
- b. Evaluating the user experience based on website colours
- c. Analysing the steps users take to complete a desired action on the website
- d. Identifying the number of external links on a webpage.

33. How does 'Heatmap Analysis' contribute to web analytics?

- a. Measuring server response times
- b. Evaluating the popularity of website content
- c. Analysing user mouse movements and interactions on web pages
- d. Tracking website uptime



Answers

Unit-I

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (c)
 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (a)
 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b)
 31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (b) 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (a)
 41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (b) 47. (a) 48. (b)

Unit-II

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

Unit-III

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a)
 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (b)
 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (c)
 31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (c)

Unit-IV

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (a)
 11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (c)
 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (b)
 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (b)

Unit-V

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (c)
 11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (b)
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