Test Canvas

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click Go to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

Add [Calculated Formula] ➤ Go [Creation Settings]

Name: First week readings
Description: Test on readings from first week: Internet Background
Instructions: Based on the readings answer the questions.

Question 1

**Multiple Choice** 1 points

**Question** According to the Appendix from *Blown to Bits* about the Internet as System and Spirit which of the following is NOT mentioned by the authors as a characteristic of the Internet in the first paragraph of the reading.

**Answer**
- The Internet is a system, a delivery service for bits.
- The Internet is not a bunch of wires and cables.
- ✚ The Internet is the most transformative technology since the printing press.
- The Internet can be used for many different purposes

Question 2

**Multiple Choice** 1 points

**Question** Which of the following is NOT identified by the authors as an important design criteria in creating the Internet in its early years.

**Answer**
- ✚ The designers of the Internet were limited by the laws of physics as well as the laws of government.
- The designers found a way to avoid limiting the size of messages on the Internet.
- The designers found a way to make the capacity of the network a limiting aspect rather than the number of computers/devices on the Internet.
- The designers created a packet-switched network to achieve their goals.

Question 3

**Multiple Choice** 1 points

**Question** Which of the following is the best definition of what the authors term the core of the Internet?

**Answer**
- The protocols that ensure the Internet works properly.
- ✚ All the connectivity that makes the Internet a network.
The end-user computers that send and receive messages on the Internet.
The design principles that were used in creating the Internet.

Question 4
Multiple Choice 1 points

**Question** The authors indicate that there are currently about 4 billion Internet Protocol (IP) addresses, which might not be enough in the very near future. They mention a project to create a new version of IP addresses. Which of the following is the number of bits used in the new addressing scheme (there were 32 bits in the original IP addressing scheme).

**Answer**
- 64
- 128
- 256
- 10 million

Question 5
Multiple Choice 1 points

**Question** Which of the following is NOT one of the locations of the 13 interconnected computers on the original Internet/ARPANET in 1970?

**Answer**
- University of Utah
- Harvard
- Carnegie Mellon University
- UC Berkeley

Question 6
True/False 1 points

**Question** (page 305/306) True or False: routers know about domain names, e.g., verizon.com or duke.edu

**Answer**
- True
- False

Question 7
True/False 1 points

**Question** NAT, or Network Address Translation, uses a few bits called a "port" number to identify computers in a private network (like in your house if you share an Internet connection among multiple machines).

**Answer**
- True
- False

Question 8
Multiple Choice 1 points
According to the authors, which one of the following is NOT true about protocols used on the Internet.

Answer  ✓ ISP is the *Internet Sending Protocol*, used to determine how to send bits across the Internet.
        TCP is a high-level protocol that ensures that if bits arrive at a destination they're a perfect duplicate of the bits that were sent.
        UDP is a high-level protocol used for streaming video or voice-over-IP (VoIP) when dropping a few bits is ok.
        IP, the Internet Protocol, can be used on copper wire, radio signals, fiber optic cable, or any other medium.

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The authors identify several aspects of the Internet as important to its success. Which of the following is NOT identified as one of these aspects by the authors?

Answer  ✓ The universality of IP (Internet Protocol) and its many uses argue against proposals to re-engineer the Internet.
        The social structure in which protocols evolved has prevented special interests from gaining too much power or building pet features into the Internet.
        ✓ The ubiquity and universality of the wireless Internet demands a new set of design principles in creating open standards.
        The IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) makes decisions by rough consensus, even having members hum at meetings to indicate agreement.

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The authors compare current debates on net-neutrality to an era in the early times of using a telegraph when freedom of the press existed in theory, but not in practice.

Answer  ✓ True
        False

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The authors claim (page 316) that the process by which Internet protocols are developed, using consensus building and good-enough if not perfect approaches will need to be changed in the future because the Internet is now a world-wide network rather than one restricted to the United States.

Answer  True
        ✓ False