

SOLUTIONS MANUAL

SHELLY CASHMAN SERIES

Discovering Computers **FUNDAMENTALS**

Your Interactive Guide to the Digital World



SHELLY | VERMAAT

Discovering Computers—Fundamentals: Your Interactive Guide to the Digital World ©2012

End of Chapter Solutions

CHAPTER TWO

THE INTERNET AND WORLD WIDE WEB

CHECKPOINT

Multiple Choice

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 3. c | 5. d | 7. c |
| 2. d | 4. c | 6. a | 8. a |

Matching

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. f | 4. c | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Short Answer

1. Examples of broadband Internet service include cable, DSL, fiber, radio signals, and satellite. Cable Internet service provides high-speed Internet access through the cable television network via a cable modem. DSL (digital subscriber line) provides high-speed Internet connections using regular copper telephone lines. Fiber to the Premises (FTTP) uses fiber-optic cable to provide high-speed Internet access to home and business users. Fixed wireless provides high-speed Internet connections using a dish-shaped antenna on your house or business to communicate with a tower location via radio signals. A cellular radio network offers high-speed Internet connections to devices with built-in compatible technology or computers with wireless modems. A Wi-Fi (wireless fidelity) network uses radio signals to provide high-speed Internet connections to compatible or properly equipped wireless computers and devices. Satellite Internet service provides high-speed Internet connections via satellite to a satellite dish that communicates with a satellite modem. A regional ISP usually provides Internet access to a specific geographic area. A national ISP is a business that provides Internet access in cities and towns nationwide.
2. A Web page is an electronic document that can contain text, graphics, audio, and video. Web pages also can contain connections, or links, to other documents. A Web site is a collection of related Web pages and associated items, such as documents and pictures, stored on a Web server. A Web browser retrieves a Web page using its Web address. If you know the Web address of a Web page, you can type it in the Address bar at the top of the browser window.
3. A blog is an informal Web site consisting of time-stamped articles, or posts, in a diary or journal format, usually listed in reverse chronological order. A wiki is a collaborative Web site that allows users to add to, modify, or delete the Web site content via their Web browser.

A podcast is recorded audio stored on a Web site that can be downloaded to a computer or a portable media player. Businesses use blogs to communicate with employees, customers, and vendors. Blogs at school provide a means for teachers to collaborate with other teachers and students. Home users use blogs to share aspects of their personal life. A wiki can be used in similar ways to blogs, but allows for original posts to be modified by users. Use a podcast for users who want to hear audio content on a subscription basis.

4. A Web application, or Web app, is a Web site that allows users to access and interact with software through a Web browser on any computer or device that is connected to the Internet. Some Web applications provide free access to their software. Others offer part of their software free and charge for access to more comprehensive features or when a particular action is requested. Examples of Web applications include Google Docs (word processing, spreadsheets, presentations), TurboTax Online (tax preparation), and Windows Live Hotmail (e-mail).
5. RSS 2.0, which stands for Really Simple Syndication, is a specification that content aggregators use to distribute content to subscribers. The following are guidelines for evaluating the accuracy of a Web site: A reputable institution should support the Web site without bias in the information. The Web site should be written at an appropriate level. The Web site should list the author and the appropriate credentials. The Web site should be well organized and the links should work. The information on the Web page should be current. The pages at the Web site should download quickly and be visually pleasing and easy to navigate. The Web site should contain little advertising and be free of preconceptions.

PROBLEM SOLVING

These exercises ask students to solve practical computer problems by using outside resources available to them, including but not limited to the Web, blogs, podcasts, videos, magazines, newspapers, television, user guides, other individuals, electronics stores, and computer stores. Tip Sheets, which are suggested starting points for the Problem Solving exercises, are included within the End of Chapter Solutions folder on your Instructor Resources disc.

LEARN HOW TO

These hands-on activities solidify the concepts presented in the chapter with practical application. Answers may vary.

LEARN IT ONLINE

These exercises ask students to visit Web pages that offer additional information, resources, and activities related to topics presented in the chapter. Answers will vary.

WEB RESEARCH

In these exercises, students use various Web resources to discover additional information related to this chapter. Encourage students to use their browsers and the link in each exercise or a search engine to complete selected exercises. Answers will vary for the Green Computing, Social Networking, Blogs, and Ethics in Action exercises. Below are answers for the Search Sleuth exercise.

SEARCH SLEUTH

Some questions have multiple answers, so student answers will vary.

1. Steve Crocker published Host Software, Version 1.0 of the first Request for Comments document, RFC 1, at UCLA on April 7, 1969. It outlined some thoughts and initial experiments and requests for discussion and suggestions regarding ARPANET.; <ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/rfc1.txt>
2. “To lead the World Wide Web to its full potential by developing protocols and guidelines that ensure long-term growth for the Web.”; <http://www.w3.org/Consortium/mission>
3. “Adina's Deck” is about a group of friends who help solve challenges current to today’s young people, including virtual identity and cyber bullying, and harmful uses of text messaging, networking sites, and e-mail.; <http://www.adinasdeck.com>
4. As of December 2009, 68 journalists killed, 0 media assistants killed, 172 journalists imprisoned, 10 media assistants imprisoned, 98 cyberdissidents imprisoned; <http://www.rsf.org>
5. AuctionWeb, and a broken laser pointer for \$14.83; <http://news.ebay.com/history.cfm>
6. The three ConnectU founders claimed in a lawsuit filed in 2004 that Zuckerberg, Facebook’s founder, stole ConnectU’s code and business plan while all four were students at Harvard University.; http://news.cnet.com/8301-10784_3-9982011-7.html
7. Free; <http://www.google.com/goog411/>