

Cyber Quiz 2: The World Wide Web

by Dr D. C. Misra



TechRepublic member, Dr. D. C. Misra, has created this quiz as part of a series. He is an Independent eGov and IT Consultant based in New Delhi, India. He moderates the Cyber Quiz group (<http://in.groups.yahoo.com/group/cyberquiz/>) and maintains a blog on Cyber Quizzes (<http://cyberquiz.blogspot.com/>).

About the quiz, Dr. Misra says:

If the Internet is the body of new technology, the World Wide Web is its soul. And what a soul! Its revolutionary feature is multimedia convergence. Be it a newspaper, a radio, a television, a telephone, a book—you name it—and the Web has it, all in one place, the screen of the monitor.

While reasonable care has been taken to compile the quiz, neither the author nor the publisher is responsible for the accuracy, inclusion, exclusion or the interpretation of the contents. Readers are advised to consult authoritative sources before acting on the information contained here. The purpose of the quiz is educational and popularization of information and communication technologies.

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1. What has been called *The Rosetta Stone of the Internet*?
(b) What is the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web?
2. What is the difference between the WorldWideWeb (one word) and World Wide Web (three words)?
3. Who invented the World Wide Web and when?
(b) For what was the World Wide Web originally invented?
4. Which alternative names did Tim Berners-Lee, the father of the World Wide Web, consider for the World Wide Web?
(b) When did the World Wide Web become public?
5. What are deep Web and surface Web?
6. How does deep Web compare with surface Web and how many deep Web sites exist at present?
7. What is the size of the World Wide Web?
(b) How much of the World Wide Web is indexed?
8. How much of the World Wide Web is covered by the search engines?
9. What is the average duration of page views and time spent during surfing sessions by a Web surfer?
(b) How many sessions per month does a Web surfer undertake and how many Web pages does he view per month?
10. How much time does a Web surfer spend per month surfing the Web?
(b) What is the percentage of surfers who would gladly watch less TV for the World Wide Web given a choice between the two?
11. How many Web sites are visited by most people per World Wide Web visit?
12. How much time is spent to load the home page of a typical Web site and what is the threshold believed to represent natural human reading/scanning speeds?
(b) Who surfs more at home – lower income or more affluent people?
13. Who is better at adapting to new technology, women or men?
14. What is the Web Services Interoperability (WSI) organization?
15. In ancient days, a pen was made from a quill, the hollow shaft of a feather, but what is EQUill?
(b) What is Emule?
16. [VeriSign, Inc.](#), a Mountain View, CA-based firm, which operates much of the Internet infrastructure, was processing 600 million domain requests per day in early 2000. How many domain requests is it processing now?
17. Which was the world's first Web site?
18. What has been hailed as the "Woodstock" of the World Wide Web?

19. It has been described as “the longest running vaporware project in the history of computing” and also as “an amazing epic tragedy.” What is Xanadu?
(b) What is the difference between the World Wide Web and Xanadu?
20. What are the following in Xanadu terminology:
(a) transclusion
(b) bert
(c) ernie
(d) humbers
(e) transcopyright?

Answer Key to Cyber Quiz 2: The World Wide Web

1. The World Wide Web. (The [Rosetta Stone](#), incidentally, is a stone discovered in 1799 near Rosetta, Egypt, which provided the key for deciphering hieroglyphs. It was deciphered by cryptologist Jean Francois Champollion in 1822. It carried a decree from the reign of Ptolemy V Epiphanes [204 – 180 BC] in three scripts – Hieroglyphs, demotic and Greek).
(b) The Internet is a network of computer networks. Essentially it consists of computers and cables. The World Wide Web, on the other hand, is the information space created by the Internet, which consists of documents, sound, video, etc. On the Internet the connections are through cables; on the World Wide Web connections are through hypertext links. The Web could not be without the Net.
2. WorldWideWeb (one word) was the first Web client, a browser-editor that ran on a Next machine while the World Wide Web (three words) is one of the important services available on the Internet.
3. Tim Berners-Lee, a graduate of Oxford University, while working at CERN, the European Particle Physics Laboratory, invented the World Wide Web in 1989. For further details, visit his [Web site](#). He is now working in MIT. The World Wide Web was originally invented for sharing high-energy physics data at CERN, the European high-energy physics laboratory.
4. Mine of Information (“Moi”, c’est un peu egoiste), The Information Mine, and Information Mesh.
(b) January 15, 1991 when the line-mode browser developed at CERN was made available by the process known as anonymous FTP. (Source: John Naughton 1999).
5. According to a study by NEC, the existing search engines can dig—at the best—only 16 percent of information from the World Wide Web. This is called surface Web. [Bright Planet](#), a Sioux Falls, South Dakota-based private company founded in 1999, has come out with the concept of deep Web, which is where most of the information in the Web lies buried, untapped by traditional search engines.
6. The deep Web is currently 400 to 560 times larger than the surface Web.
(b) The deep Web contains 7,500 terabytes of information, compared to 19 terabytes of information in the surface Web.
(c) The deep Web contains nearly 550 billion individual documents compared to the one billion of the surface Web. An estimated 100,000 deep Web sites presently exist. A full 95 percent of the deep Web is publicly accessible information—not subject to fees or subscriptions. For details, check this [Web site](#) for further information.
7. 800 million pages.
(b) Much of the Web is not able to be indexed. The study done by Steve Lawrence and C. Lee Giles of NEC Research Institute published in the July 8, 1999 issue of *Nature* on WWW Search Engine Coverage reported that, as of February 1999, only 42 per cent of the Web was indexed by the combined search engines.
8. Search engines, at the most, cover only 16 percent of the World Wide Web.
(b) More than 515 million.
9. 50 seconds at home and 54 seconds at work per page view; 29 minutes and 51 seconds at home and 31 minutes and 20 seconds at work total time spent.
(b) 18 sessions at home and 40 at work; 664 Web pages at home and 1,387 at work (Source: Nielson / Net Ratings Inc.) (May 2000).
10. 9 hours 5 minutes 42 seconds at home; 20 hours 50 minutes 48 seconds at work (Source: Nielsen / Net Ratings Inc.) (May 2000).
(b) 62 percent, according to a survey conducted by Greenfield Online for the game site pogo.com.
11. Just three (Source: Nielson / Net Ratings).
12. In the range of 8 seconds, which is nearly ten times the threshold believed to represent natural human reading/scanning speeds (Source: Jupiter Communications, <http://www.cddcenter.com/cdd101.htm>).
(b) People with lower incomes spend more time surfing the Web at home than more affluent people, according to a study (n =57,000 at-home computer users) by Nielson / Net Ratings, the Internet audience measurement service. The reason ascribed for the finding is that the lower –income surfers find enough services and content to keep them there. (Source: [WSJ.com](#)).
13. It is ladies first in new technology! The findings of an annual study, "Embracing the Information Age: A Comparison of Women and Men Business Owners," commissioned by IBM and conducted by NFWBO

indicates that women are better at adapting to new technology than men. Here are some of the findings of the study. Business homepages: 23/16, Frequent e-mail use: 51/40, Net use for research: 22/14, Net use for opportunities: 9/3, and Technical inputs for growth: 17/10.(The first figure, in percentage, pertains to women while the second figure, also in percentage, pertains to men).(Source: Vasisht, Divya (2003): "Technically, it's women on top", The Times of India, New Delhi, July 22, Tuesday, Delhi Times, p-1).

14. It is an organization formed by Microsoft Corp, IBM, and a host of rival technology competitors including Intel Corp., Oracle Corp., SAP AG, Hewlett-Packard Co., and Fujitsu Business Systems to work on standards to make it easier for companies to share information and do business over the Web. For more information, see the [Web Services Interoperability](#) Organization's Web site.
15. It is a Web tool, which enables one to mark up Web pages as if they were pieces of paper. It was a proprietary item of [EQuill](#) Corporation until the company was acquired by Microsoft in 2001. (b) It is a small Java-based applet, developed by Israeli software company Slangsoft, which can be integrated with any Web-based appliance – e-mail, chat, etc. – to provide text input in 47 national languages including Indian scripts like Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, etc. (Source: Prasanjit Bhattacharya, The Economic Times, September 30, 2000).
16. Nine billion per day. (Thomas L.Friedman, Op-Ed columnist: Opinion: "Is Google God?" *The New York Times*, June 29, 2003).
17. [info.cern.ch](#). This was put online on August 6, 1991. "It provided an explanation about what the World Wide Web was, how to get your own browser, how to set up your own server and so on," according to Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia (Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Berners_Lee#The_first_website).
18. The world's First International World-Wide Web conference held at CERN, the European Particle Physics Laboratory at Geneva, Switzerland in May, 1994. It was attended by 400 users and developers. (The [Woodstock Music and Art Fair](#) was held on 15-18 August 1969 in 38 acres of Max Yasgur's farm in Bethel in Sullivan county, New York at a cost of more than \$2.4 million, drawing more than 450,000 people. The term "Woodstock" has become "an instant adjective denoting youthful hedonism and 60's excess." The Fair gets its name from Catskill Hamlet of Woodstock, which is 60 miles west of the venue of the festival.)
19. (a) A global hypertext publishing system conceived by Theodor (Ted) Holm Nelson (1937-), the hypertext guru, in 1960. According to its [Web site](#), "It has unbreakable links, copyright simplification and softening, origin connection, two-way links, side-side intercomparison, deep version management, and incremental publishing." It is thus conceptualized as a universal library of nonsequential writing, which keeps track of successive versions and envisages a royalty system for payment to authors for use of their material. It has been named after the palace in British poet S.T. Coleridge's poem Kubla Khan (1798) "to represent a magic place of literary memory and freedom, where nothing would be forgotten." Ted Nelson released the source code of Xanadu in 1999. Gary Wolf, executive editor of *HotWired*, in his feature "The Curse of Xanadu" in WIRED Magazine (June 1995, Issue 3.06) has described Xanadu as vaporware and epic tragedy as described in the question. This assessment, which appears to be quite fair and objective, has, however, been hotly contested by Ted Nelson (<http://ted.hyperland.com/whatsay/>).
- (b)The basic difference between the World Wide Web and Xanadu, both of which are hypertext systems, is that in the case of the Web, documents can and are renamed or deleted. In the process, the links are lost. In Xanadu, on the other hand, documents cannot be deleted by the users. (Source: Relihan, as quoted on http://www.zeltser.com/WWW/#Weaknesses_WWW). Also the hypertext system is quite simple in the Web as compared to Xanadu. Ted Nelson has said that the World Wide Web is "trivial simplification of his hypertext ideas."
20. (a) Quoting a document or a part of it in another document by means of a pointer, that is, without copying it. It is thus virtual inclusion, which leaves the original untouched. Further, every quotation will entitle the original author for payment of royalty.
- (b) A file in a Xanadu system.
- (c) The unit of information in a Xanadu publishing system for which users would be billed.
- (d) Humongous numbers - arbitrarily large forking-number-system-based number for an infinite number of unique IDs for labeling stored text.
- (e) A comprehensive solution for rights management in purchases, ownership, quotation, and version management.

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