

# DAV International School

## Computer Assignment

Class- X [Unit II - Web Application]

### I. Fill ups:

- Soundentry is designed to help users with Auditory impairments.
- Serial Keys is designed to assist people that have difficulty using a keyboard or a mouse.
- The acronym for LAN is Local Area Network
- Three types of wired internet connectivity are Dial-Up, DSL, Cable Internet Access
- Three types of wireless Internet Connectivity are 3G, WiMAX & Wi-Fi.
- Microphones, Speakers & Internet & web camera are required for audio and video conferencing.
- The high contrast option in Microsoft windows XP is designed to assist people with Vision impairments.

### II. Question/ Answers:

#### 1. What is Computer Accessibility?

Ans: Computer Accessibility refers to the user friendliness of a computer system For all, regardless of their disability. This is mainly a software issue.

#### 2. How we can launch Accessibility options?

Ans: Start---Control Panel-----Accessibility options.

#### 3. Explain LAN and WAN.

Ans: A local area network (LAN) is one which connects computers and devices in a limited geographical area such as home, school, computer laboratory, office building, or closely positioned group of buildings. Usually local area networks offer very high speeds and are used for connecting computers and peripherals such as printers, scanners, etc.

#### Wide Area Network

A wide area network (WAN) is one which covers a broad area (i.e., any network that links across metropolitan, regional, or national boundaries). The Internet is the most popular WAN, and is used by businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, individual consumers, artists, entertainers, and many others.

#### 4. What are the advantages of Networking?

Ans: **Data Sharing:** One of the most important uses of networking is to allow the sharing of data. Users can send text files, spread sheets, documents, presentations, audio files, video files, etc. to other users.

**Hardware Sharing:** Hardware components such as printers, scanners, etc. can also be shared. For example, instead of purchasing 10 printers for each user, one printer can be purchased and shared among multiple users thus saving cost.

**Internet Access Sharing:** You can purchase a single Internet connection and share it among other computers in a network instead of purchasing multiple Internet connection for each computer. This is very commonly found in Internet café (browsing centres), schools, colleges, companies, etc.

**Usage of network based applications:** Such as web browsers, email clients, chat application, audio & video calling, etc is another advantage. Getting access to the Internet To use the Internet, you need an Internet connection. Internet connections are provided by Internet Service Providers such as Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Airtel, MTS, Vodafone, Tata Docomo, etc.

**5. What is ISP?**

**Ans:** An Internet service provider (ISP) is an organization which provides you with access to the Internet via a dial-up (using modem) or direct (hard wired) or wireless connection.

**6. What is Networking?**

**Ans:** A computer network is a collection of computers and other hardware components interconnected by communication channels (cables or satellites) that allow sharing of resources and information.

**7. List any five application based instant messaging software.**

**Ans:** a. Google Talk                      b. Yahoo Messenger                      c. Skype  
d. Windows Live Messenger      e. Rediff Bol, etc

**8. List five web based instant messaging software.**

**Ans:** Meebo, Yahoo Messenger for the web, MSN web messenger, IMO etc.

**9. State any 03 rules and etiquettes to be followed while chatting on the internet.**

**Ans:** Messages should be short and to the point. Always introduce yourself by name if your screen name doesn't reflect it. Always ask if the other person has time to chat first - regardless of how important you think what you have to say is, it's not going to be well received if the recipient is busy. In a business environment, know exactly what you want to discuss.

**TYPING YOUR MESSAGES IN UPPERCASE is extremely rude** - it's considered shouting and very aggressive. Give people time to respond - Multiple questions sent to a recipient before they've had a chance to answer can seem more like an interrogation rather than a conversation. Wherever possible, give the person you are communicating with your undivided attention. It's not just a sign of respect, but if you have multiple conversations happening or are allowing other issues to distract you, you may miss an important point in the other person's messages

or lose the gist of the conversation. It's important to properly end an IM conversation - you may think the chat is over, but the other person may not. While you're off doing other things, they may be sitting there staring at the screen waiting for further communication from you!!

**10. What is Blog?**

**Ans:** A blog is a discussion style site used by non-technical (and technical users) users for creating personal web pages. Blogs are similar to an online personal diary and simple to use.

**11. List any 5 websites that provide Blog service.**

**Ans:** www.WordPress.com  
www.blogger.com  
www.blog.com  
www.weebly.com  
www.blogsome.com

**12. List any 3 offline blog Editors.**

**Ans:** a. Qumana                      b. Windows Live Writer                      c. Blogdesk

**13. Explain the Purpose of an offline Blog Editor?**

**Ans:** If you do not have an active internet connection, you can create blogs using a blog application and publish the blog whenever internet connectivity is available.

**14. Explain the purpose of online Shopping.**

**Ans:** Online shopping is a form of electronic commerce where customers can buy or sell goods over the Internet. Customers need to have an active internet connection for viewing goods or services offered by a seller; customers can pay online using a credit, debit card.

**15. List any 4 websites that allow online transactions.**

**Ans:** IRCTC, an online portal for booking flight and train tickets. Flipkart, an online shopping portal for buying consumer products. EBay, an online portal for buying and selling goods. Redbus, an online portal for booking bus tickets.

**16. What is Internet Security?**

**Ans:** Internet security is a branch of computer security specifically related to the Internet, often involving browser security but also network security. Its objective is to establish rules and measures to use against attacks over the Internet. The Internet represents an insecure channel for exchanging information leading to a high risk of intrusion or fraud, such as phishing. This session introduces you to Internet security concepts and how to secure online and network transactions.

**17. What are different online threats?**

**Ans:** Phishing, email spoofing, chat spoofing, etc.

## 18. How we can create a strong password ?

Ans:

- Keep the length of the password at least 12-14 characters if permitted.
- Avoid keeping passwords based on repetition, dictionary words, letter or number sequences, usernames, relative or pet names, etc. Including numbers, and symbols in passwords if allowed.
- Use capital and lower-case letters.
- Avoid using the same password for multiple sites or purposes.
- Avoid using something that the public or workmates know you strongly like or dislike.
- Use random password generators if possible.
- Example of a strong password: u1vX:,4Hd{]}\$

## 19. How we can protect our system from threats?

Ans: **Backup your data:** Always keep copies of personal data in additional media such as compact discs, pen drives, etc. This could be helpful in situation when there is a loss of data. Keep the data away from unauthorized users.

**Use encryption software** (usually available within the operating system) to protect your data from unauthorized users. If encryption software is not available within the operating system, use a 3rd party software.

**Keeping your username and password private:** Never save your username or password on computers that are used in shared environments such as internet café. Browsers may save your personal data on the local computer that can be used by another user using the same computer.

**Registering with websites:** Read the privacy statement or policy whenever you register with a website, the statement or policy will include information about how the website use personal data.

**Do not share personal information:** Websites require you to fill out forms containing fields such as name, gender, age, email address, school, etc. Be cautious when filling out such forms; research and verify if it's a trust able website . Your email addressed could be used by unauthorized users to send you fake or unwanted emails; think twice or thrice before providing information to any website and decide if it is really necessary.

**Secure transactions:** If you are using online shopping or transactions, websites even store your credit card or online banking personal information such as your credit card number, account details, etc. This information can be tracked and used by un-authorized users often known as hackers to misuse this information. Again, ensure the website is legitimate and uses secure practices for performing and maintaining online transactions. Since information such as credit card details or personal information is sent over the network, it is always recommended to use only secure websites for such transactions. Verify if the website uses secure transaction; usually it is indicated through a digital certificate represented as a golden lock in the web browser's address bar.

**Use antivirus and antispyware software:** Computers are prone to attacks from software known as Malware that could harm your computer. Malware track browsing behavior or transmit personal data from your computer; programs such as keyloggers could be installed on your computer track and transmit every key that is pressed on a keyboard (keystrokes) to unauthorized users. Antivirus and Antispyware programs also offer real-time protection monitoring your computer for any changes by malware software. Keep your Antivirus and Antispyware software always up to date, this can help in protecting your computer from recent threats. Do not immediately respond to mails from unknown users, it may be a fake mail trying to gather personal information such as your bank account details, home address, etc. Some mails could promise you jobs or announce lottery results which in turn could compromise the user. And in some cases, virus or scripts that are dangerous could be attached to the mail; NEVER open the attachment from an unknown source.

**Clear browser cookies frequently:** Cookies are programs that are created on your local computer when you visit websites. Though cookies are meant for storing data based on your activity performed during your earlier visit such as logon details, details of a shopping cart, visited pages in a website, etc. they could also be tracked by unauthorized users and possibly gain access to your personal information.

**Install firewalls:** Firewalls could be software or hardware and can assist in keeping a computer and a network secure. Firewalls analyze the network traffic and determine if the traffic should be allowed or not. In most cases, operating systems such as Linux, Windows or Mac include firewall software as a part of operating system thus keeping the computer secure. In rare cases, you may need to configure your firewall for additional security.

**Never install software from unknown sources** as they might not be trustworthy; download only from well-known or reputed websites. Verify the source if it is legitimate by searching the internet or referring to comments from other users before downloading them; understand the nature and the purpose of the software before attempting to download and install them.

**Remove unwanted or unknown software applications:** These might have got installed without your knowledge when you have visited some websites. Unwanted software could get installed as they might have been bundled along with necessary software. Some programs such as toolbars get installed usually through bundled software and are programmed to send personal data without your consent.