CODEHS THE INTERNET PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What happens during the TCP three-way handshake?

A. A single SYN packet to start the connection

B. Data is sent before any handshake completes

C. Only a handshake is not used in TCP

D. SYN, SYN-ACK, and ACK exchange to establish a reliable connection

2. Which term describes disparities in internet access?

A. Digital divide

B. Open Source movement

C. DMCA

D. Certificate Authority

3. The number of possible addresses is 2^x. What does x represent?

A. The number of bits the address uses

B. The size of the subnet

C. The number of networks

D. The number of devices per network

4. What does an HTTP response status code 200 indicate?

A. Request succeeded

B. Resource not found

C. Server error

D. Redirected to another URL

5. How many bits are in an IPv6 address?

A. 128 bits

B. 32 bits

C. 64 bits

D. 256 bits

6. What does HTTP status code 200 mean?

A. Not Found

B. Internal Server Error

C. OK; the request succeeded and a response is returned

D. Bad Request

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7. Which topic concerns restricting access to content on the Internet?

A. Anonymity

B. Encryption

C. Bandwidth

D. Censorship

8. What does DNS do?

A. Translates human-readable domain names into IP addresses.

B. Routes packets between networks.

C. Encrypts data at rest.

D. Assigns device MAC addresses.

9. Who decides these protocols?

A. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

B. World Wide Web Consortium

C. International Standards Organization

D. Internet Engineering Task Force

10. Which statement best describes the role of a Certificate Authority regarding public keys?

A. It encrypts all traffic between client and server

B. It registers the domain name

C. It verifies that the public key actually belongs to the claimed website

D. It assigns IP addresses to websites

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Answers

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1. D
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What happens during the TCP three-way handshake?

A. A single SYN packet to start the connection

B. Data is sent before any handshake completes

C. Only a handshake is not used in TCP

D. SYN, SYN-ACK, and ACK exchange to establish a reliable connection

Connecting over TCP relies on a handshake that sets up a reliable channel before any data moves. The process starts with one side sending a SYN to begin, the other responding with a SYN-ACK, and then the initiator sending an ACK to complete the setup. This three-way sequence establishes the connection and sequence numbers so both ends know they're talking to each other and can rely on ordered delivery. If only a single SYN were sent, the connection wouldn't be fully established; sending data before the handshake would lack the agreed-upon parameters, and TCP does use this handshake as a fundamental part of connection setup. The described three-step exchange of SYN, SYN-ACK, and ACK is how a reliable TCP connection is established.

2. Which term describes disparities in internet access?

A. Digital divide

B. Open Source movement

C. DMCA

D. Certificate Authority

Disparities in internet access are described by the term digital divide. This idea captures the gap between people who have reliable, affordable internet and those who don't, due to factors like where they live, how much they earn, the devices they own, and their ability to use online tools. When some communities can't get broadband, can't afford data plans, or lack devices or digital skills, they miss out on online education, job opportunities, healthcare information, and other essential services. The digital divide focuses specifically on these differences in connectivity and access, not on software, laws, or security mechanisms. For example, the Open Source movement is about freely available software and collaborative development, which isn't about who can connect to the internet. The DMCA deals with copyright protection in the digital realm, not access disparities. A Certificate Authority is about issuing digital certificates for secure websites, also unrelated to who has internet access.

3. The number of possible addresses is 2^x. What does x represent?

A. The number of bits the address uses

B. The size of the subnet

C. The number of networks

D. The number of devices per network

The number of possible addresses grows as 2 raised to the power of how many bits are used in the address. That means x is the length of the address in bits. Each bit can be 0 or 1, so one bit gives 2 possibilities, two bits give 4, and with x bits you get 2^x possible addresses. For example, an 8-bit address has 256 possible addresses, while a 32-bit address (like IPv4) has 4,294,967,296 possibilities. The subnet size, number of networks, or devices per network depend on how those bits are divided between network and host parts, not on the total count of addresses alone.

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4. What does an HTTP response status code 200 indicate?

A. Request succeeded

B. Resource not found

C. Server error

D. Redirected to another URL

HTTP status codes tell you how a request turned out. A 200 status means the request succeeded and the server was able to process it, returning the requested data in the response body. It's the typical sign that things worked as expected, especially for a successful GET where the page or data is delivered. For context, other common outcomes are 404 when a resource isn't found, 500 when something goes wrong on the server, and 3xx codes like 301 or 302 when the resource has moved to a new URL. So, 200 is the standard confirmation that the request was handled correctly and the response contains the expected content.

5. How many bits are in an IPv6 address?

A. 128 bits

B. 32 bits

C. 64 bits

D. 256 bits

IPv6 addresses are 128 bits long. This length provides an enormous address space to assign unique addresses to an immense number of devices and to support efficient routing and subnetting. In contrast, IPv4 uses 32-bit addresses, which led to address exhaustion as the number of connected devices grew. With 128 bits, there are 2^128 possible addresses, which is vastly more than needed now and for the foreseeable future. IPv6 addresses are typically written as eight 16-bit hexadecimal blocks separated by colons, and zeros can be compressed to keep notation compact.

6. What does HTTP status code 200 mean?

A. Not Found

B. Internal Server Error

C. OK; the request succeeded and a response is returned

D. Bad Request

A 200 status means the request was successful and the server is returning the requested content. It signals that everything worked as intended and you'll usually see the requested page, data, or resource in the response body. This is the normal, successful outcome for most web requests—like loading a page or retrieving data via an API. Other common codes indicate problems, such as a missing resource (not found), a server error, or a malformed request. Occasionally a POST that creates something may use a different code (like 201), but 200 is the standard indicator of a successful operation with content returned.

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7. Which topic concerns restricting access to content on the Internet?

A. Anonymity

B. Encryption

C. Bandwidth

D. Censorship

Restricting access to content on the Internet is censorship. This term describes policies, laws, or technical measures that prevent people from viewing or sharing certain information. For example, blocking websites, filtering content, or removing material from platforms are all actions taken to control what can be accessed. Anonymity, by contrast, is about hiding your identity online; encryption protects the content of messages so others can't read them in transit or storage; bandwidth refers to how much data can be moved through a network, affecting speed. So the concept that centers on limiting what content is available to users is censorship.

8. What does DNS do?

A. Translates human-readable domain names into IP addresses.

B. Routes packets between networks.

C. Encrypts data at rest.

D. Assigns device MAC addresses.

DNS maps domain names to IP addresses. It lets you type a human-friendly name like example.com and have the system look up the numeric address the network uses to reach that server. In other words, it's the directory that translates names into the addresses devices need to connect. Without this lookup, you'd have to remember and use actual IP addresses for every site. The other ideas don't fit DNS: routing packets between networks is handled by routers; encrypting data at rest is about protecting stored data, not locating servers by name; and assigning MAC addresses is about hardware addressing on local networks, not resolving names to addresses.

9. Who decides these protocols?

A. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

B. World Wide Web Consortium

C. International Standards Organization

D. Internet Engineering Task Force

Protocols on the Internet are decided by the Internet Engineering Task Force. This open, volunteer community writes and reviews specs for how Internet communication should work, and these specifications appear as RFCs. A protocol matures through a consensus-driven process in working groups, with oversight from the Internet Engineering Steering Group and input from the Internet Architecture Board before it can become an Internet Standard. This collaborative method ensures broad agreement and real-world interoperability across different devices and networks. Other organizations handle different roles: ICANN coordinates domain names and IP address allocation, W3C develops web-specific standards like HTML and CSS, and ISO creates many international standards beyond Internet protocols.

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10. Which statement best describes the role of a Certificate Authority regarding public keys?

A. It encrypts all traffic between client and server

B. It registers the domain name

C. It verifies that the public key actually belongs to the claimed website

D. It assigns IP addresses to websites

A Certificate Authority exists to prove that a public key truly belongs to the website it's paired with. It checks that the requester controls the domain (and sometimes validates organizational identity) and then signs a certificate that binds that domain to a specific public key. When your browser connects, it trusts certificates from trusted CAs and validates that the certificate is legitimate and issued for the site you're visiting. If the certificate checks out, the site proves it owns the corresponding private key, and a secure TLS connection can be established with the correct keys. The other ideas aren't accurate descriptions of what a CA does: it doesn't encrypt all traffic itself—encryption is negotiated during the TLS handshake using session keys; it isn't responsible for registering domain names; and it doesn't assign IP addresses to websites.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://codehstheinternet.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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