CodeHS The Internet Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

1. How do computers typically locate or identify other devices on a network?

A. Routing

B. Addressing

C. Broadcasting

D. Packet switching

2. Which statement best describes radio waves in networking?

A. They require physical cables.

B. They provide wireless communication and typically have shorter range.

C. They offer unlimited bandwidth.

D. They are used for fiber upgrades.

3. Which item is an online communication?

A. Distributed computing

B. Open databases

C. Crowdsourcing

D. Email

4. What does HTTPS indicate about a website?

A. The site uses unencrypted connections

B. The site uses encryption for data in transit

C. The site is malware-free

D. The site is optimized for mobile

5. How many groups and digits are in an IPv6 address?

A. Eight groups of four hexadecimal digits

B. Sixteen groups of four decimal digits

C. Eight groups of two hexadecimal digits

D. Four groups of eight hexadecimal digits

6. In DNS hierarchy, what is the top-level directory called?

A. Root

B. Top-Level Domain

C. Second Level Domain

D. Subdomain

7. What is true about Twitter's public key in secure communication?

A. It is used to sign tweets

B. It is kept secret by Twitter

C. It is provided to enable secure communication with Twitter

D. It is used to impersonate users

8. What happens to the HTTP request after DNS resolves the domain?

A. TCP splits the request into packets

B. HTML is rendered

C. DNS resolves again

D. The user signs in

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

A. Anonymity

B. Encryption

C. Bandwidth

D. Censorship

10. Which statement best describes cyberwarfare?

A. Hacking into government computer systems

B. Spreading malware for profit

C. Personal data theft through phishing

D. Disrupting consumer electronics

Answers

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

Explanations

1. How do computers typically locate or identify other devices on a network?

A. Routing

B. Addressing

C. Broadcasting

D. Packet switching

Addresses are what let devices be identified on a network. Each device gets a unique address, like an IP address for the network level and a MAC address for the local link, and names can be resolved to those addresses with systems like DNS. When one computer wants to reach another, it uses the destination's address so the data can be directed to the correct device. Behind the scenes, protocols map between different address types (for example, ARP translates an IP address to a MAC address on the local network), and routers use IP addresses to decide where to forward packets. Routing is about choosing the path for data, not naming the destination. Broadcasting sends a message to all devices on a local network, which isn't typically how a specific device is located. Packet switching describes how data is broken into packets and sent, not how devices are identified.

2. Which statement best describes radio waves in networking?

A. They require physical cables.

B. They provide wireless communication and typically have shorter range.

C. They offer unlimited bandwidth.

D. They are used for fiber upgrades.

Radio waves in networking enable wireless communication, like Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and cellular links. The best description is that they provide wireless communication and typically have shorter range, since signals in the air are affected by distance, obstacles, and interference. They do not offer unlimited bandwidth—the capacity is limited by the radio channel and regulatory rules, and it varies with conditions. They're not used for fiber upgrades, because fiber relies on light through glass, though wireless links can backhaul network connections.

3. Which item is an online communication?

A. Distributed computing

B. Open databases

C. Crowdsourcing

D. Email

Online communication is about exchanging messages or information through the internet. Email fits this because it is a service that lets people write messages, attach files, and send them to others over a network. Messages move between mail servers, enabling communication across different devices and times, which is the essence of online communication. The other items describe different concepts: distributed computing involves multiple computers working together on tasks; open databases are publicly accessible data stores; crowdsourcing gathers contributions from many people, often for ideas or content rather than direct messaging. Because email is specifically designed for delivering messages between people over the internet, it is the online communication option.

4. What does HTTPS indicate about a website?

A. The site uses unencrypted connections

B. The site uses encryption for data in transit

C. The site is malware-free

D. The site is optimized for mobile

HTTPS shows that the site uses a secure, encrypted channel to transfer data between your browser and the server. This protection comes from TLS/SSL, which encrypts what you type (like passwords or payment details) so others on the network can't read or alter it, and it also helps verify you're connecting to the genuine site through its certificate. That's why the correct answer is that the site uses encryption for data in transit. Remember, encryption protects data as it travels, but it doesn't guarantee the site is free of malware or that it's optimized for mobile.

5. How many groups and digits are in an IPv6 address?

A. Eight groups of four hexadecimal digits

B. Sixteen groups of four decimal digits

C. Eight groups of two hexadecimal digits

D. Four groups of eight hexadecimal digits

IPv6 uses 128-bit addresses written as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits, with colons separating the groups. Each group represents 16 bits, so eight groups × 16 bits equals 128 bits in total. The digits are hexadecimal, meaning each position can be 0–9 or a–f. Some people see the shorthand :: to compress consecutive zero groups, but the full expanded form has eight groups of four hex digits. That's why the description eight groups of four hexadecimal digits is the correct way to describe an IPv6 address.

6. In DNS hierarchy, what is the top-level directory called?

A. Root

B. Top-Level Domain

C. Second Level Domain

D. Subdomain

DNS names start at the root, the highest level of the hierarchy. The root sits at the top and anchors everything below it, often represented by a dot at the end of a domain name. From the root, the next level down is the top-level domains like .com, .org, or country codes like .uk. Each of these TLDs is a broad category under the root. To the left of a TLD is the second-level domain—the registered name, such as example in example.com. Subdomains then branch off further below, like www or mail within a domain. Since this question asks for the topmost level in the DNS structure, the correct answer is the root.

7. What is true about Twitter's public key in secure communication?

A. It is used to sign tweets

B. It is kept secret by Twitter

C. It is provided to enable secure communication with Twitter

D. It is used to impersonate users

Public-key cryptography relies on a pair: a public key that can be shared openly and a private key that stays secret. In secure web communication, Twitter publishes its public key so clients can establish a trusted, encrypted connection. The client uses that public key to help set up a session key and to verify that the data really comes from Twitter. The private key, kept secret by Twitter, is what allows Twitter to decrypt messages encrypted with the public key or to sign data that proves its identity. This setup enables secure communication with Twitter, ensuring confidentiality and authenticity of the connection. The public key isn't kept secret, isn't used to sign tweets, and isn't intended to impersonate users.

8. What happens to the HTTP request after DNS resolves the domain?

A. TCP splits the request into packets

B. HTML is rendered

C. DNS resolves again

D. The user signs in

After DNS resolves the domain, the browser uses the server's IP to open a TCP connection and send the HTTP request. TCP handles reliable transport by breaking the request into smaller pieces called segments, which travel as IP packets across the network. The server then reassembles those packets into the full HTTP request and processes it. Rendering HTML happens after the server responds with data, not during the request phase. DNS would not typically resolve again for the same request, and signing in is an action that occurs after the page is loaded or during interaction, not during the basic sending of the request.

9. 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.

10. Which statement best describes cyberwarfare?

A. Hacking into government computer systems

B. Spreading malware for profit

C. Personal data theft through phishing

D. Disrupting consumer electronics

Cyberwarfare is the use of cyber operations by a country to influence or win against another country, typically aiming at government systems, military networks, or critical national infrastructure. Hacking into government computer systems fits this idea perfectly because it directly targets state operations and assets that are central to national security, diplomacy, and defense. Spreading malware for profit is driven by financial gain, not geopolitical aims, so it's best viewed as cybercrime. Personal data theft through phishing also centers on individual victims and money, not on state-to-state conflict. Disrupting consumer electronics could be a tactic in some campaigns, but it's too vague and general to define cyberwarfare; the defining feature is the strategic, state-level objective and targeting of government or essential national systems.

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!