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What are the different types of networks?

Ans-

Personal Area Network (PAN) ...

Local Area Network (LAN) ...

Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) ...

Campus Area Network (CAN) ...

Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) ...

Wide Area Network (WAN) ...

Storage-Area Network (SAN) ...

System-Area Network (also known as SAN)

1. Explain the Shielded twisted pair (STP) and Unshielded twisted pair(UTP)

Ans-

Shielded twisted pair cable (STP) has the individual pairs of wires wrapped in foil, which are then wrapped again for double protection. Unshielded twisted pair cable (UTP) **has each pair of wires twisted together**. Those wires are then wrapped in tubing without any other protection.

2. What is difference between baseband and broadband transmission?

Ans-

Baseband transmission is done for the signal without modulation, and it suits short distance communication. Bandpass transmission is done for the modulated signal **shifted** from baseband frequency to a higher frequency, and it required in a long distance communication.

3. What is the difference between a hub, modem, router and a switch?

Ans-

A hub works on the physical layer (Layer 1) of OSI model while Switch works on the data link layer (Layer 2). ... A switch can join **multiple computers** within one LAN, and a hub just connects multiple Ethernet devices together as a single segment. Switch is smarter than hub to determine the target of the forwarding data.

5. When you move the NIC cards from one PC to another PC, does the MAC address gets transferred as well?

Ans-

When you move the NIC cards from one PC to another PC, does the MAC address gets transferred as well? **Yes**, that's because MAC addresses are hard-wired into the NIC circuitry, not the PC. This also means that a PC can have a different MAC address when another one replaced the NIC card.

6. When troubleshooting computer network problems, what common hardware-related problems can occur?

Ans-

When troubleshooting computer network problems, what common hardware-related problems can occur? **A large percentage of a network is made up of hardware**. Problems in these areas can range from malfunctioning hard drives, broken NICs, and even hardware startups.

7. In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations, where is the best place to install an Anti-virus program?

Ans

In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations, where is the best place to install an Anti-virus program? The best solution is **to install anti-virus on all the computers in the network**.

8. Define Static IP and Dynamic IP? Discuss the difference between IPV4 and IPV6.

Ans-

What is the difference between a dynamic and static IP address? When a device is assigned a static IP address, **the address does not change**. Most devices use dynamic IP addresses, which are assigned by the network when they connect and change over time.

IPv6 is the next generation of IP addresses. The main difference between IPv4 and IPv6 is **the address size of IP addresses**. The IPv4 is a 32-bit address, whereas IPv6 is a 128-bit hexadecimal address. IPv6 provides a large address space, and it contains a simple header as compared to IPv4.

9. Discuss TCP/IP model in detail.

Ans-

TCP/IP Reference Model is a **four-layered suite of communication protocols**. ... TCP stands for Transmission Control Protocol and IP stands for Internet Protocol. The four layers in the TCP/IP protocol suite are – Host-to-Network Layer –It is the lowest layer that is concerned with the physical transmission of data.

10. What is a Web Browser (Browser)? Give some example of browsers.

Ans-

A web browser, or simply "browser," is an application used to access and view websites. Common web browsers include **Microsoft Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Apple Safari**. ... For example, Ajax enables a browser to dynamically update information on a webpage without the need to reload the page.

11. What is a search engine? Give example.

Ans-

A search engine is a platform on which a user can search the internet content. **Google, Yahoo, Bing, Baidu, and DuckDuckGo** are popular search engines. Google is one of the most used search engines worldwide that is used with the Chrome browser.

12. What is the Internet & WWW? What are the uses of internet in our daily life?

Ans-

The Internet is very much useful in our daily routine tasks. For example, it helps us **to see our notifications and emails**. Apart from this, people can use the internet for money transfers, shopping order online food, etc.

13. What is an Internet Service Provider? Give some example of ISP in India.

Ans-

The examples of some internet service providers are **Hathway, BSNL, Tata teleservices, Verizon, Reliance Jio, ACT Fibernet** and many more working in India as well as worldwide. Internet service providers or ISPs are responsible for providing services for using the Internet.

14. Discuss the difference between MAC address, IP address and Port address.

Ans-

The main difference between MAC and IP address is **that MAC Address is used to ensure the physical address of the computer**. It uniquely identifies the devices on a network. While IP addresses are used to uniquely identifies the connection of the network with that device takes part in a network.

15. How do we view my Internet browser's history?

Ans-

To view your browsing history in Chrome

In any Chrome window, use the **keyboard shortcut Ctrl+H**, or navigate to the URL `chrome://history` . Or, click the Menu button, which is located near the top-right side of the browser window, and choose History, then History again.