ASSIGNMENT -2

DATA COMMUNICATIONS
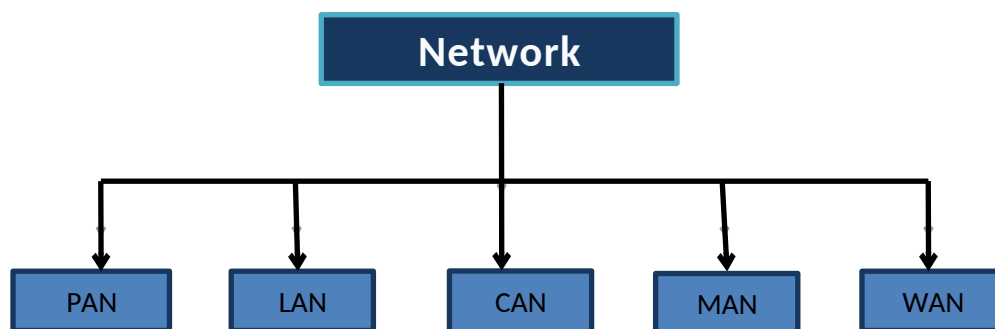
DATE: 27/11/24   **NATHIYA C**

DATA COMMUNICATIONS

1 what are the different types of networks?

1. Personal Area Network (PAN)

2. Local Area Network (LAN)

3. Campus Area Network (CAN)

4. Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

5. Wide Area Network (WAN)

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   │  PAN  │  │  LAN  │ │  CAN  │ │  MAN  │ │  WAN  │
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2. Explain the Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) and Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP)

UTP:

UTP is a type of twisted pair cable. It stands for Unshielded Twisted Pair. Both Data and

voice are transmitted through UTP because its frequency range is suitable.in UTP grounding

cable is not necessary also in UTP much more maintenance is not needed therefore it is

cost-effective.

Features

- **Cost Effective:** UTP cables are relatively inexpensive compared to other types of network cables.

- **Easy to Install:** UTP cables are easy to install and terminate, which makes them a popular choice for small and medium-sized networks.

- **Vulnerable to interference:** UTP cables are vulnerable to interference from nearby sources of electromagnetic radiation, such as power lines, motors, and other electrical equipment. This can cause signal degradation and data loss.

- **Limited Distance:** UTP cables have a limited distance over which they can reliably transmit data, typically up to 100 meters.

STP is also the type of twisted pair which stands for shielded twisted pair. In STP grounding cable is required but in UTP grounding cable is not required. In Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) much more maintenance is needed therefore it is costlier than Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP).

Features

- **Enhanced protection:** STP cables are shielded with a layer of metal foil or braided copper mesh, which provides additional protection against electromagnetic interference.

- **Better performance:** STP cables can transmit data over longer distance and at higher speeds than UTP cables, making them ideal for high-bandwidth applications.

- **More complex to install:** STP cables are more complex to install and terminate than UTP cables, which can increase installation cost and require specialized skill.

- **More Expensive:** STP cables are more expensive than UTP cables due to the additional shielding and manufacturing costs involved.

3. what is difference between baseband and broadband transmission?

Baseband transmission

The information signal is sent directly over the channel without modification. Baseband systems use digital signalling to send a single digital signal over the entire bandwidth of the transmission medium. Baseband systems are generally less bandwidth than broadband systems.

Broadband transmission

The information signal is modified by superimposing it on a high-frequency signal, called the carrier. Broadband transmission is commonly used for applications that needed to send multiple data types simultaneously, such as voice, video, and data.

4. what is the difference between a hub, modem, router and a switch?

HUB:

A Hub is just a connector that connects the wires coming from different sides. There is no signal processing or regeneration. it is an electronic device that operates only on physical layers of the OSI model.

It is also known as a repeater as it transmits signal to every port except the port from where signal is received. Also, hubs are not that intelligent in communication and processing information for 2nd and 3rd layer.

Switch

Switch is appoint to point communication device.it operates at the data link layer of OSI model. It uses switching table to find out the correct destination.

Basically, it is a bridge that provides better connections. It is a kind of device that set up and stop the connections according to the requirements needed at that time. It comes up with many features such as fooling, filtering and frame transmission.

Router

Routers are the multiport devices and more sophisticated as compared to repeaters and bridges. It contains a routing table that enables it to make decision about the rout i.e.to determine which of several possible paths between the source and destination is the best for a particular transmission. It works on the network layer 3 and used in LANs, MANs and WANs. It stores IP address and maintains address on its own.

Hub	Switch	Router
Hub is a physical layer device i.e. layer1.	Switch is a data link layer i.e. layer2	Router is a network layer device i.e. layer3.
A Hub work on the basis of broadcasting.	Switch works on the basis of MAC address.	A router on the basis of IP address.
A Hub is a multiport repeater	A Switch is a	A router the header of

in which a signal introduced at the input of any port appears at the output of the all available ports.	telecommunication device which receives a message from any device connected to it and then transmits the message only to the device for which the message is intended.	incoming packet and forward it to the port for which it is intended there by determines the route. It can also perform filtering and encapsulation.
Hub is not an intelligent device that may include amplifier on repeater.	A Switch is an intelligent device as it passes on the message to the selective device by inspecting the address.	A route is more sophisticated and intelligent device as it can read IP address and direct the packets to anther network with specified IP address. Moreover routers can built address tables that helps in routing decisions.
At least single network is required to connect.	At least single network is required to connect.	Router needs at least two networks to connect.
Hub is cheaper as compared to switch and router.	Switch is an expensive device than hub.	Router is a relatively much more expensive device than hub and switch.
Speed of original hub 10Mbps and modern internet hub is	Maximum speed is 10Mbps to 100Mbps.	Maximum speed for wireless is 1-10 Mbps and maximum speed for wired connection is

100Mbps.		100 Mbps.
Hub is used in LANs.	Switch is used in LANs.	Routers are used in LANs, MANs and WANs.

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

Yes, a MAC address is transferred when a Network Interface Controller (NIC) card is moved from one PC to another.

Explanation:

A MAC address is a unique 12-digit hexadecimal number that identifies a device connected to a network. It is attached to the NIC, which is the network adapter that allows a device to connect to a network. When a NIC card is moved, the MAC address associated with it is also transferred.

MAC address characteristics

MAC address are assigned by the hardware manufacturer and never change. They're only used on the local network, while IP addresses are assigned by the network admin or ISP and identify network devices globally.

Multiple MAC addresses

A device can have more than one MAC address. For example, a laptop with both an Ethernet cable port and built-in-Wi-Fi will have two MAC addresses.

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

- **Hardware load and unavailability:** These issues are often caused by device misconfigurations.

- **Temperature increase:** An abrupt increase in temperature can cause hardware problems.

- **Poor battery:** A poor battery can cause hardware problems.

- **Cable problem:** Damaged cables can cause connection failures.

- **Configuration errors:** These can occur when transferring or applying an old configuration to new hardware.

- **Server hardware failure:** Faults in the hardware components can result in system crashes.

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

The server

In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations, the best place to install an Anti-virus is on the server. This is because the server is the main port for all the network traffic, and so it is more important to ensure that server is free of and virus other security risks.

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

Static IP addresses

These addresses are manually configured and remain the same until the device is decommissioned or the network architecture changes. They are typically used for servers, routers, and printers, and are often more expensive. Static IP addresses are essential for hosting websites, email service, and online gaming servers. They are also used for VPNs and remote access to devices.

Dynamic IP addresses

These addresses are temporarily assigned to a device by an internet service provider (ISP) using the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. They can change when a user reboots their router or system, and when not in use, can be automatically assigned to another device. Dynamic IP addresses provide a level of anonymity and security because it's more difficult to track a specific device or user. Most devices use dynamic IP addresses.

IPV4 and IPV6 are two versions of the internet protocol. The main differences between IPV4 and IPV6 are:

- **Address space:** IPV4 uses a 32-bit address space, while IPV6 uses a 128-bit address space.
- **Address representation:** IPV4 addresses are represented in decimal notation, while IPV6 addresses are represented in hexadecimal notation.

- **Speed:** IPV6 has the potential to be faster than IPV4 due to features like larger packet sizes and more efficient packet forwarding.

9. Discuss TCP/IP model in detail.

The TCP/IP model is a fundamental framework for computer networking. It stands for Transmission

Control Protocol (TCP)/Internet Protocol (IP), which are the core protocols of the Internet. This model defines how data is transmitted over networks, ensuring reliable communication between devices. It consists of four layers: the link layer, the internet layer, the transport layer, and the application layer. Each layer has specific functions that help manage different aspects of network communication, making it essential for understanding and working with modern networks. TCP/IP was designed and developed by the Department of Defence (DOD) in the 1960sand is based on standard protocols. The TCP/IP model is a concise version of the OSI model. It contains four layers, unlike the seven layers in the OSI model. In this article, we are going to discuss the TCP/IP model in detail.

TCP/IP model was developed alongside the creation of the ARPANET, which later became the foundation of the modern internet. It was designed with a focus on the practical aspects of networking at the time. The lower- level hardware details and physical transmission medium were largely abstracted away in favour of higher-level networking protocols.

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

A web browser is a software application that allows users to access and view websites on the internet. It displays websites on the user's device and allows them to interact with the content by clicking on links or entering text.

Here are some examples of web browsers:

Google Chrome

A popular browser that can be used for web development, HTML editing, and more

Mozilla Firefox

An open-source browser that is popular among web developers due to its support for web standards

Apple Safari

A browser that is built into several of apple's operating systems, including MACOS, IOS, and IPADOS

Microsoft Edge

A browser built on the chromium engine, the same technology that powers chrome

Vivaldi

A browser with a user-friendly interface that offers a Speed Dial and a top button for quick navigation

Brave

An open-source browser that automatically blocks intrusive ads and trackers.

11. What is a search engine? Give example.

A search engine is a software program that helps people find information on the internet using keywords or phrases. When a user enters a search term, the search engine uses algorithms to produce a list of sites, with the most relevant websites at the top.

Here are some example of search engines:

Google, Bing, Yahoo, DuckDuckGo, Baidu, BoardReader, Brave search, Creative Commons Search,

Ecosia, and Ekoru.

Search engine work by:

- **Scanning the internet:** Search engines use automated software applications called robots, bots, or spiders to travel the web, following links from page to page.
- **Indexing:** The spiders gather information and create a searchable index of the web.
- **Ranking:** Search engines rank content based on factors like query meaning, relevance, quality, usability, and user data.

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

INTERNET:

The full form of internet is an interconnected network. The interconnected network is basically a combination of various computer nodes along with a mobile, computer, and various servers that are engaged together to complete a successful data-transmission. The internet, sometimes simply called the net, is a worldwide system of interconnected computer networks and electronic devices that communicate with each other using an established set of protocols. The internet was conceived by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U.S. government in 1969. Internet is global network that connects billions of computers across the world with each other and to the World Wide Web.

WWW:

WWW stands for World Wide Web, which is a collection of public web pages that are accessible over the internet. It's a hypertext-based system that allows users to access information by clicking on words in a document that link to other documents with more information. The World Wide Web is one of many applications built on top of the internet, but the two are not the same thing. The internet is global network of connected computers, while the World Wide Web is the collection of web pages found on that network.

 The World Wide Web was invented by British scientist Tim Berners-Lee in 1989. It was originally developed to allow scientists to share information with each other. The first website was hosted on Berners-Lee's NEXT computer at CERN.

Some components of the World Wide Web include:

- **Hypertext Markup Language (HTML):** A text-based way of describing how content is structured in an HTML file

- **HTTP protocol:** Governs how data is transferred between a server and a client

- **URL (Uniform Resource Locator) or URI (Uniform Resource Identifier):** A unique identifier that a client uses to access a web component

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

An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is any company that provides Internet access to consumers and businesses. The Internet is provided through a variety of channels, including cable, DSL, fiber optics, dial-up, and wireless, with most ISPs offering all options.

JIO

As of January 2023, Jio was the top ISP in India by number of subscribers

Airtel

As of January 2023, Airtel was the second-ranked ISP in India by number of subscribers

VI

As of January 2023, Vi was the third-ranked ISP in India by number of subscribers

BSNL

As of January 2023, BSNL was the fourth-ranked ISP in India by number of subscribers

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

The main difference between MAC addresses, IP addresses is there purpose and hoe they are used:

MAC address

A device's physical address that's used for local communication within a network, MAC addresses are usually fixed and are assigned by the device's manufacturer.

IP address

A device's logical address that' used to communication within a network. IP addresses are used for routing and transmission of data packets over the internet. IP addresses can change when a device connects to a different network.

Port address

A number that completes the destination or original address of a message. Specific port numbers are reserved for specific services.

Here are some other differences between MAC address and IP addresses:

How they are assigned

MAC addresses are integrated into the device's Network Interface Card (NIC). IP addresses are supplied by the network administrator, DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), or the ISP (Internet Service Provider).

How they are used

MAC addresses are used for local communication within a network. IP addresses are used for routing and transmission of data packets over the internet.

How they are visible

A third party can find out a device's MAC address, but the IP address stays hidden from display.

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

History

1. On your computer, open chrome.

2. In the address bar, enter history.

3. Press tab or space. You can also click Search History. In the suggestions.

4. Enter keywords for the page you previously visited.

5. Select the page from the list.