ASSIGNMENT -2

A1) WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF NETWORKS?

ANS: 1) PAN (Personal area network)

A PAN is a network of communication devices in the proximity of an individuals.

2) LAN (local area network)

A LAN is a computer network that spans a relatively small area.

3) MAN (metropolitan area network)

A man is a network that covers an area larger than that covered by a LAN but smaller than that covered by WAN

4) WAN (wide area network)

The term wan usually refer to a network that covers a larger geographical area, which may be a country, a continent, or even the whole world.

Q2) EXPLAN THE SHIELSD TWISTWED PAIR (STP) AND UNSHIELDED TWISTED PAIR OF (UTP)?

ANS: 1) unshielded twisted pair (UTP)

Unshielded twisted pair or UTP are twisted pair cables and are used to transmit both data and voice as their frequency range is suitable for transmission.

2) Shielded twisted pair or STP are also twisted pair cables but are required to be grounded, wants more maintenance have high data transmission capacity and are more costly than UTP.

Q3) WHAT IS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BASEBAND AND NROADBAND TRASMISSION?

ANS:

BASEBAND TRANSMISSION	BROADBAND TRAMISSION
1. Digital signaling.	1. Analog signaling.
2. Frequency division multiplexing is not transmission.	2. Transmission of data is unidirectional.
3. Baseband id bi-directional transmission.	3. Signal travelling distance is long.
4. Short distance signals travelling.	4. Frequency division multiplexing possible.
5. Enter bond width is for signal transmission.	5. Simultaneous transmission of multiple signals over different frequencies.
Ex. Ethernet is using baseband for LAN.	Ex. used to transmit cable tv to premises.

Q4) WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A HUB, MODEM, ROUTER, AND A SWITCH?

ANS:

hubs	Modem	Routers	Switches
Unlike switches hubs broadcast data to all ports, which inefficient to hubs are basically a multiport repeater	Stands for modulating demodulating modems are hardware devices that allow a computer or another device, such as a router or switch, to connect to the internet.	Are responsible for sending data from one network to another. Work at layer 3(network) of the osi model, which deals with IP addresses.	They use the MAC address of a device to use only to the port the destination device is plugged into. Work at layer2 data link of the osi model which deals with MAC address.

Q5) WHEN YOU MOVE THE NIC CARDS FRIM ONE PC TO ANOTHER PC, DOSE THE MAC ADDRESS GETS TRANSFEERED AS WELL?

ANS: yes, that's because MAC address are hard wired into the NIC circuity, not the pc. This also means that a pc can have a different MAC address when another one replaced the NIC card.

Q6) WHEN TROUBLESHOOTING COMPUTER NETWORK PROBLEMS, WHAT COMMON HARDWARE RELATED PROBLENS CAN OCCUR?

ANS: a large percentage of a network is made up of hardware problems in these areas can range from malfunctioning hardware drives, broken NICS and even hardware startups.

Q7) IN A NETWORK THAT CONTAINS TWO SERVERS AND TWENTY WORKSTATIONS, WHERE IS THE BEST PLACE TO INSTALL AN ANTI- VIRUS PROGRAM?

ANS: THE best salutation is to install anti-virus on all the computer in the network.

Q8) DEFINE STATIC IP AND DYNAMIC IP/ DISCUSS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEEN IPV4 AND IPV6.

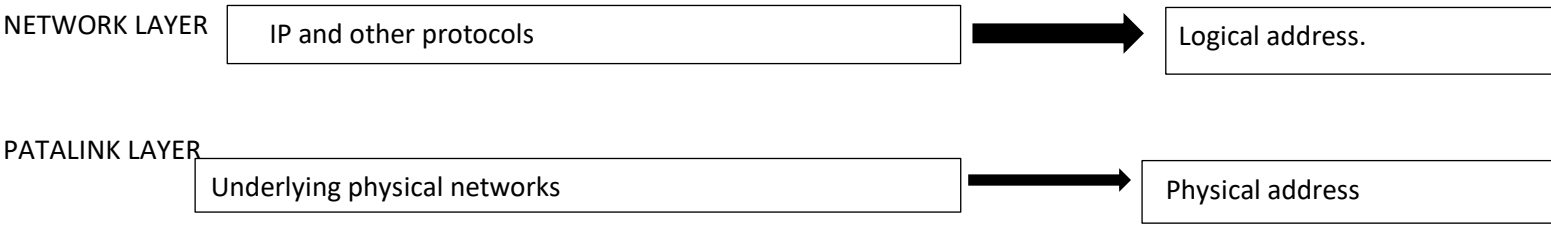
ANS: 1) STATIC IP: address are assigned by internet service providers (ISPs). a static IP address may be LPV4 or IPV6 in this case the important quality is static.

2) Dynamic IP address are assigned as needed by dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) services. IPV4 is 32-bit IP address where as IPV6 is a 128-bit IP address … IPV4 is a numeric addressing method where IPV6 is alpha numeric addressing method .IPV4 binary IPV6 binary bits are separated by a colon (:).

Q9) DISCUSS TCP/IP MODEL IN DETAIL.

ANS: application | **process** → **Specific address**

Transport layer | SCP, TCP, VDP → PORT ADDRESSES



Physical layer.

Q10) WHAT IS WEB BROWER (BROWER)? GIVE SOME EXAMPLE OF BROWERS.

ANS: a web Brower, or simply “Brower”, is an application used to access and view website. Common web browsers include Microsoft internet explorer, google chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and apple safari. The primary function of web Brower is to sender HTMAL, the code used to design or “mark up”, web pages.

Q11) WHAT IS A SEARCH ENGINE? GIVE ONE EXAMPLE?

ANS: a search engine is a web based tool that enables users to locate information on the World Wide Web popular example of search engine are google, yahoo and MSN search.

Q12) WHAT IS THE INTERNT & WWW/ WHAT ARE THE USES OF INTERNET IN OUR DAILY LIFE?

ANS: the internet is a global network of while the web also referred formally as World Wide Web (www) is collection of information which is accessed via the internet the internet is infrastructure while the web is services on top of that infrastructure. Communication is almost as important to us as our reliance or air, water, food, and Sheller networks connect people and promote unregulated communication. Networks are the platforms on which to run business to address emergencies to inform individual and to support education, science and government.

Q13) WHAT IS THE INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER? GIVE SOMEE EXAMPLE OF ISP IN INDIA?

ANS: an internet service provider (ISP) is a company such as AI and I Verizon, Comcast, or spectrum that provides an even mobile users. As on 31 December 2019, the five largest wired broadband provides is Indian are BSNH (51.75%) airtel (10.80%) wired IPS account for the remaining 22.82 % of subscribers.

Q14) DISCUSS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAC ADDRESS, IP ADDRESS AND PORT ADDRESS.

ANS: 1) MAC ADDRESS:

1) layer 2 address
2) Identifies network devices on a local scale.
3) Can’t be changed.
4) Sometimes called physical addresses.

2) IP ADDRESS

1) Layer 3 address

2) Control how devices on the internet communication or a global scale.

3) Can be changed at a time.

4) Sometime called logical address.

3) Port address

1) Used to identify an application services on your system.

2) A port number is a large 4 address used by some layer -4 protocols e.g. TCP and UDP.

3) This port no is called port address.

4) e.g. –port Humber 80 for http traffic 67 and 68 for DHCP traffic etc.

Q15) HOW DO VIEW MY INTERNET BROWER'S HISTORY?

ANS: as the top right tap move history if your address bar is at the bottom, swipe up on the address bar. Tap history.

To visit a site tap the entry to open the site a new tab, touch and hold the enters. At the top right tab move. Open in new tab.to copy the site, touch and hold the enters. Today all major browsers have functionally that allows you to quick and easily view your internet browsers history.