

CCA-102: Data Communications

ASSIGNMENT

1. What are the different types of networks?

Ans:

1. Local Area Network (LAN)

We're confident that you've heard of these types of networks before – LANs are the most frequently discussed networks, one of the most common, one of the most original and one of the simplest types of networks. LANs connect groups of computers and low-voltage devices together across short distances (within a building or between a group of two or three buildings in close proximity to each other) to share information and resources. Enterprises typically manage and maintain LANs.

Using routers, LANs can connect to wide area networks (WANs, explained below) to rapidly and safely transfer data.

2. Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)

Functioning like a LAN, WLANs make use of wireless network technology, such as Wi-Fi. Typically seen in the same types of applications as LANs, these types of networks don't require that devices rely on physical cables to connect to the network.

3. Wide Area Network (WAN)

Slightly more complex than a LAN, a WAN connects computers together across longer physical distances. This allows computers and low-voltage devices to be remotely connected to each other over one large network to communicate even when they're miles apart.

The Internet is the most basic example of a WAN, connecting all computers together around the world. Because of a WAN's vast reach, it is typically owned and maintained by multiple administrators or the public.

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

Ans: stp - 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 are needed therefore it is costlier than Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP).

utp -

- What Is UTP Cable? Unshielded Twisted Pair cable is low-cost network cable built with a pair of insulated conductors twisted together and covered with a plastic jacket for protection. It is called unshielded because it has no additional foil wrap, or shield, which is added to cables when electromagnetic shielding is required.

3. What is difference between baseband and broadband transmission?

Ans: Baseband

Baseband transmissions typically use digital signaling over a single wire; the transmissions themselves take the form of either electrical pulses or light. The digital signal used in baseband transmission occupies the entire bandwidth of the network media to transmit a single data signal. Baseband communication is bidirectional, allowing computers to both send and receive data using a single cable. However, the sending and receiving cannot occur on the same wire at the same time.

Ethernet networks use baseband transmissions; notice the word "base"—for example, 10BaseT or 10BaseFL.

Using baseband transmissions, it is possible to transmit multiple signals on a single cable by using a process known as *multiplexing*. Baseband uses Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM), which divides a single channel into time slots. The key thing about TDM is that it doesn't change how baseband transmission works, only the way data is placed on the cable.

Broadband

Whereas baseband uses digital signaling, broadband uses analog signals in the form of optical or electromagnetic waves over multiple transmission frequencies. For signals to

be both sent and received, the transmission media must be split into two channels. Alternatively, two cables can be used: one to send and one to receive transmissions.

Multiple channels are created in a broadband system by using a multiplexing technique known as *Frequency-Division Multiplexing (FDM)*. FDM allows broadband media to accommodate traffic going in different directions on a single media at the same time.

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

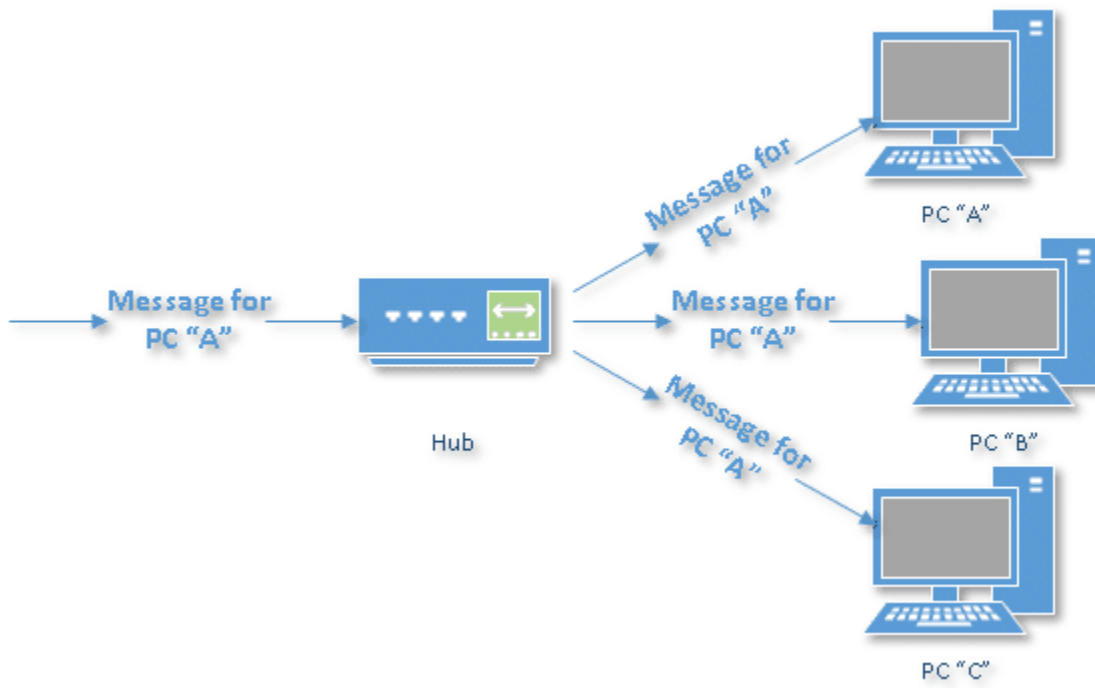
Ans: Hubs, switches, and routers are all devices that let you connect one or more computers to other computers, networked devices, or even other networks. Each has two or more connectors called ports, into which you plug the cables to make the connection.

- Hubs are “dumb” devices that pass on anything received on one connection to all other connections.
- Switches are semi-intelligent devices that learn which devices are on which connection.
- Routers are essentially small computers that perform a variety of intelligent tasks.

Hubs

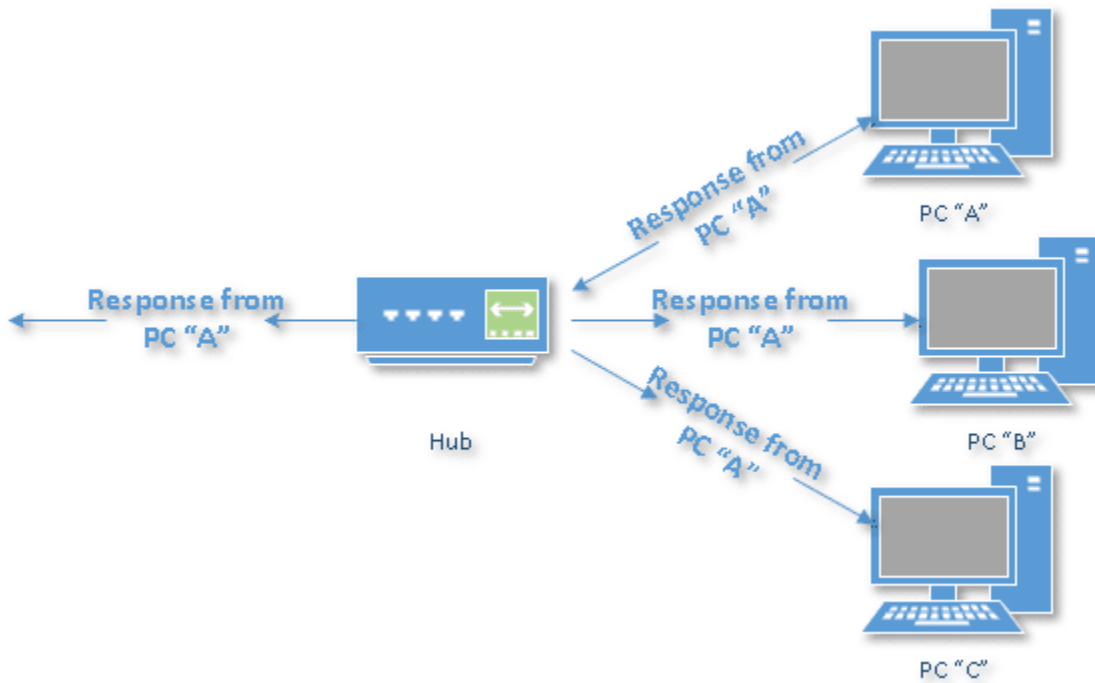
A hub is the least expensive, least intelligent, and least complicated of the three. Its job is very simple: anything that comes in one port is sent out to the others. That’s it.

If a message¹ comes in destined for computer “A”, that message is sent out to all the other ports, regardless of which computer “A” is.



Incoming data passing through a hub.

When computer "A" responds, its response also goes out to every other port on the hub.



Returned response passing through a hub.

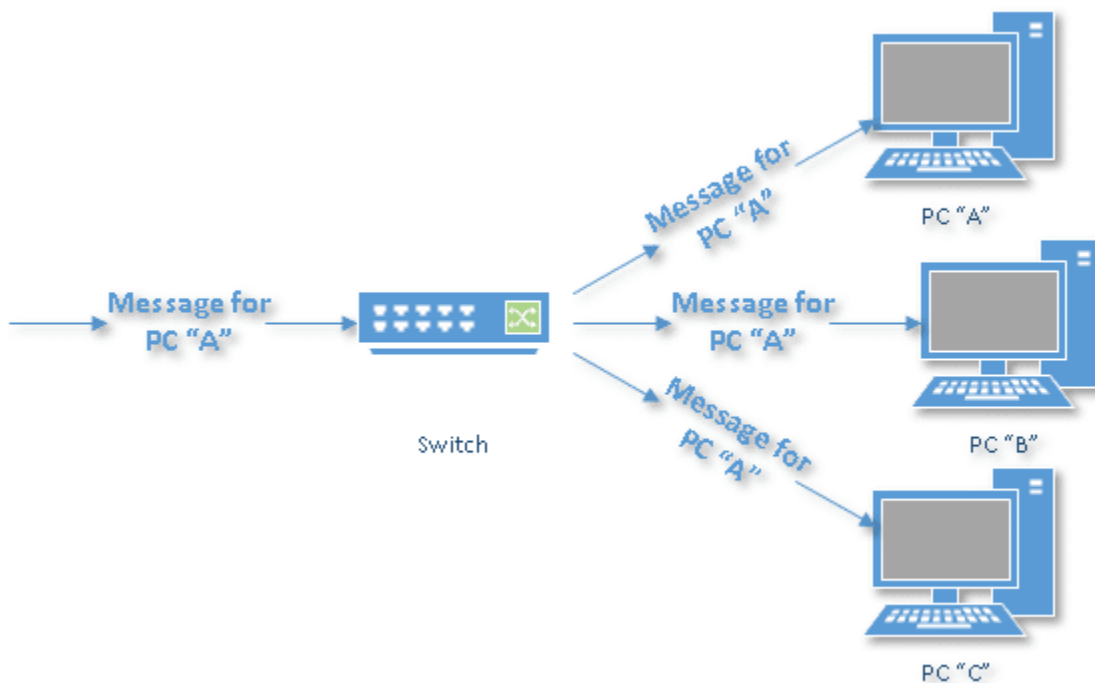
Every computer connected to the hub "sees" everything every other computer on the hub does. It's up to the computers themselves to decide if a message is for them and whether or not it should be paid attention to. The hub itself is blissfully ignorant of the data being transmitted.

For many years, hubs were quick and easy ways to connect computers in small networks. In recent years, hubs aren't as common, and switches have come into greater use.

Switches

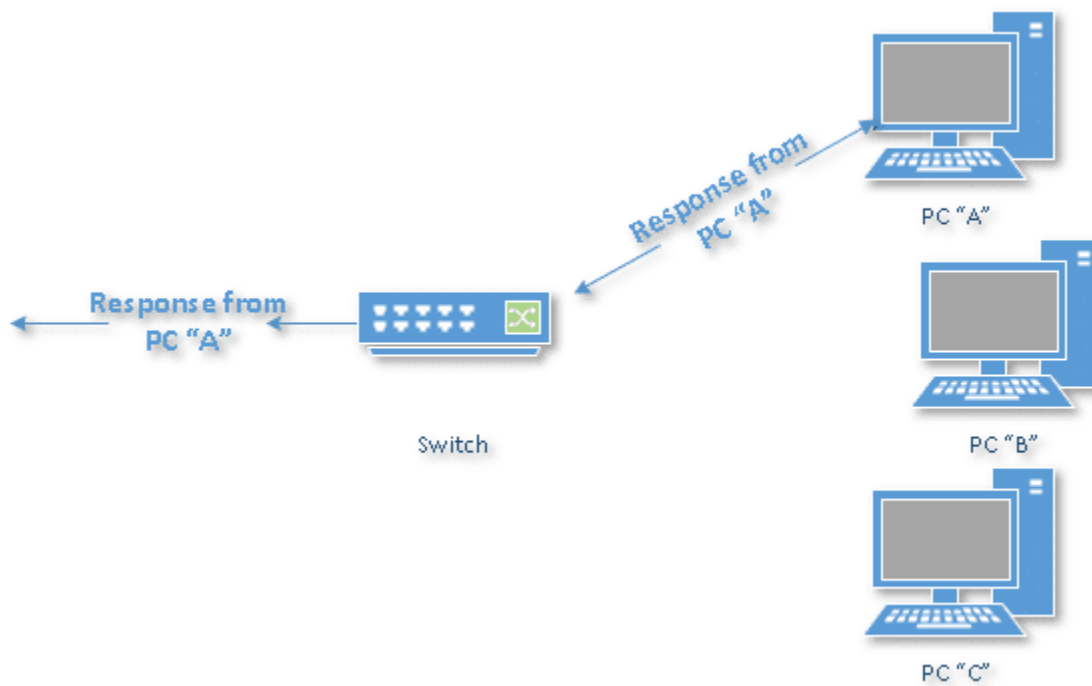
A switch does what a hub does, but more efficiently. By paying attention to the traffic that comes across it, it learns which computers are connected to which port.

Initially, a switch knows nothing, and simply sends on incoming messages to all ports.



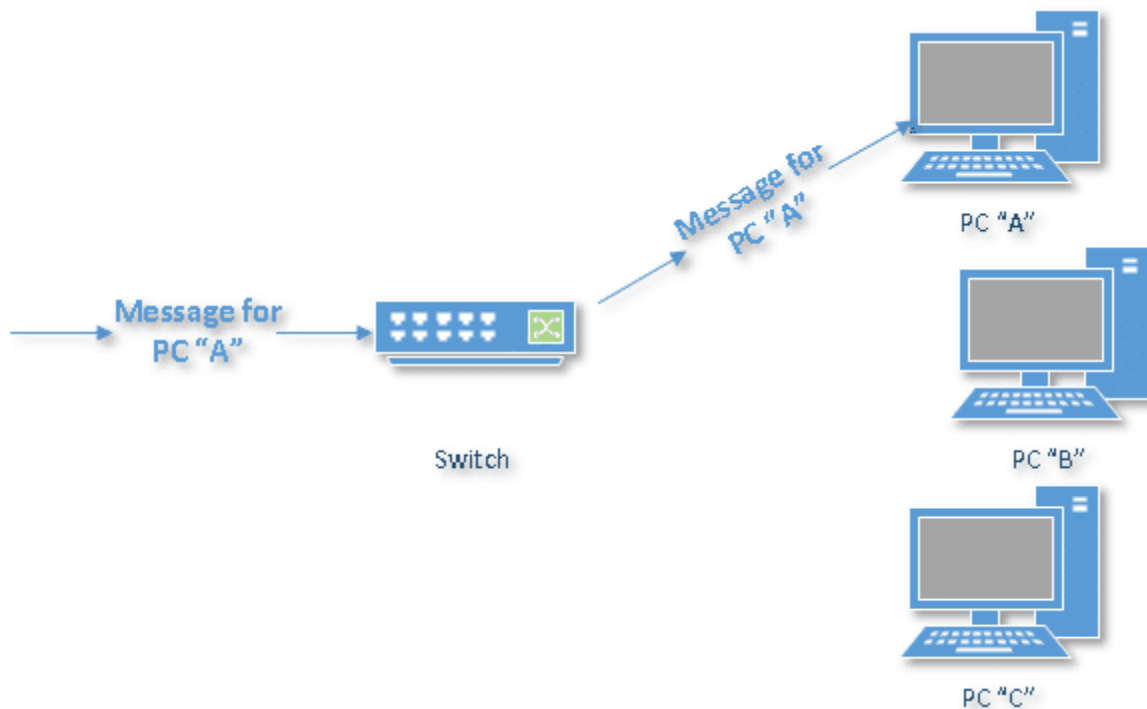
Incoming data passing through a switch.

Just by accepting that first message, however, the switch has learned something: it knows on which connection the *sender* of the message is located. Thus, when machine "A" responds to the message, the switch only needs to send that message out to the one connection.



Returned response passing through a switch.

By processing the response, the switch has learned something else: it now knows on which connection machine "A" is located. That means subsequent messages destined for machine "A" need only be sent to that one port.



Second incoming message passing through a switch.

Switches learn the location of the devices they are connected to almost instantaneously. The result is, most network traffic only goes where it needs to, rather than to every port. On busy networks, this can make the network *significantly* faster.

Routers

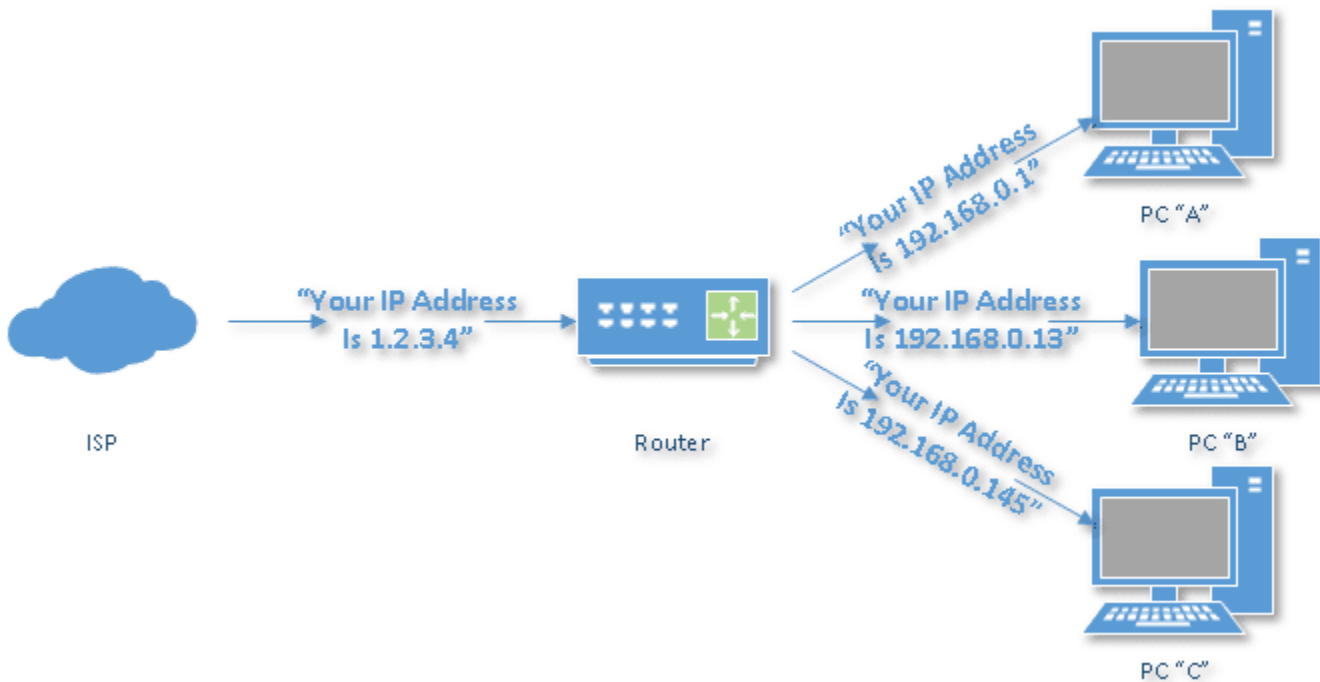
A router is the smartest and most complicated of the three. Routers come in all shapes and sizes, from small, four-port broadband routers to large industrial-strength devices that drive the internet itself.

One way to think of a router is as a computer² that can be programmed to understand, manipulate, and act on the data it handles.

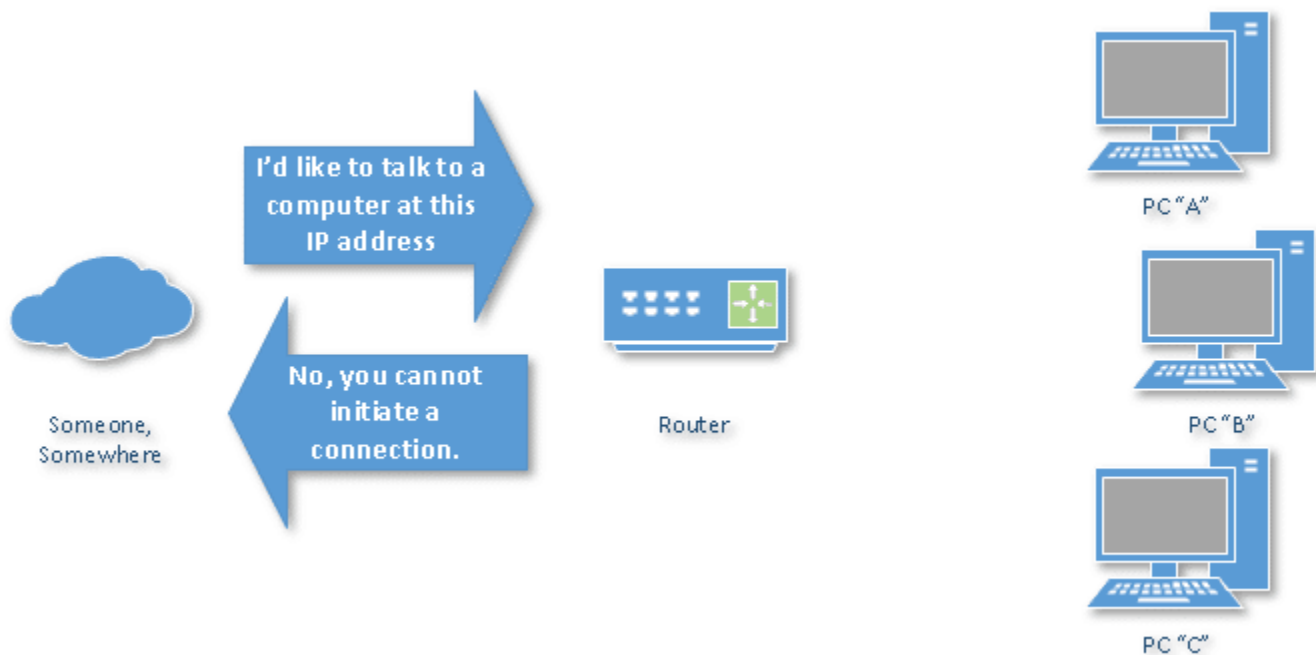
A router operates as a switch for basic routing: it learns the location of the computers sending traffic, and routes information only to the necessary connections.

Consumer-grade routers perform (at minimum) two additional and important tasks: DHCP and NAT.

DHCP — Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol — is how dynamic IP addresses are assigned. When it first connects to the network, a device asks for an IP address to be assigned to it, and a DHCP server responds with an IP address assignment. A router connected to your ISP-provided internet connection will ask your ISP's server for an IP address; this will be your IP address on the internet. Your local computers, on the other hand, will ask the router for an IP address, and these addresses are local to your network.



IP address assignments to and through a router.



Router acting as a firewall blocking outside access.

Malware that spreads by trying to independently connect to your computer over the network cannot do so.

All routers include some kind of user interface for configuring how the router treats traffic. Really large routers include the equivalent of a full-blown programming language to describe how they should operate, as well as the ability to communicate with other routers to describe or determine the best way to get network traffic from point A to point B.

Your modem is a box that connects your home network to the wider Internet.

A router is a box that lets all of your wired and wireless devices use that Internet connection at once and also allows them to talk to one another without having to do so over the Internet. Often, your Internet service provider will give you one box that serves as both modem and router, but they're still different technologies; not all modems include routers and not all routers have modems. You need both, integrated or not, in order to provide an Internet connection for all the devices in your home.

We recommend using a separate modem and router, if you can. Since modem technology changes slowly, you can usually use a modem for years, until it breaks, but you might need to replace a router because you want better coverage, because you've added more devices to your network and your old router isn't keeping up, or because you want to take advantage of the latest improvements in Wi-Fi technology. You can often save money on your monthly Internet bill if you buy your own modem and router

instead of using the ones your ISP provides, though this is usually true only if you have cable Internet, not DSL or fiber, and the situation is more complicated if you get phone service from your ISP as well.

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

Ans: The Media Access Control address (MAC address) for any network adapter is hard coded into the card itself. Each manufacturer of network adapters has a group of characters assigned that refer specifically to that company. I believe that is the first 1/2 of the MAC address which is 12 hexadecimal characters long. But the MAC address is part and parcel of the network adapter, just as your internal organs are part of you. When you move to a new house, you take your liver with you. In the same way, when you move a NIC to a different computer, it takes its MAC address with it.

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

Ans: We have to check the LAN DRIVER Has been installed.

Most of the time, the troubleshooting's comes from cables (Optical fibers included).

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

Ans: The best solution is to install anti-virus on all the computers in the network. This will protect each device from the other in case some malicious user tries to insert a virus into the servers or legitimate users.

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

Ans: Difference between Static and Dynamic IP address:

S.NO	STATIC IP ADDRESS	DYNAMIC IP ADDRESS
1.	It is provided by ISP(Internet Service Provider).	While it is provided by DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol).

S.NO	STATIC IP ADDRESS	DYNAMIC IP ADDRESS
2.	Static ip address does not change any time, it means if a static ip address is provided then it can't be changed or modified.	While dynamic ip address change any time.
3.	Static ip address is less secure.	While in dynamic ip address, there is low amount of risk than static ip address's risk.
4.	Static ip address is difficult to designate.	While dynamic ip address is easy to designate.
5.	The device designed by static ip address can be trace.	But the device designed by dynamic ip address can't be trace.
6.	Static ip address is more stable than dynamic ip address.	While dynamic ip address is less stable than static ip address.
7.	The cost to maintain the static ip address is higher than dynamic ip address.	While the maintaining cost of dynamic ip address is less than static ip address.
8.	It is used where computational data is less confidential.	While it is used where data is more confidential and needs more security.

9. Discuss TCP/IP model in detail.

Ans: TCP/IP means Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol. It is the network model used in the current Internet architecture as well. **Protocols** are set of rules which govern every possible communication over a network. These protocols describe the movement of data between the source and destination or the internet. They also offer simple naming and addressing schemes.

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

Ans: A **web browser** is a type of software that allows you to find and view websites on the Internet. Even if you didn't know it, you're using a web browser right now to read this page! There are many different web browsers, but some of the most common ones include **Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Safari, Microsoft Edge, and Mozilla Firefox.**

11. What is a search engine? Give example.

Ans: A search engine is a web-based tool that enables users to locate information on the World Wide Web. Popular examples of search engines are Google, Yahoo!, and MSN Search. Search engines utilize automated software applications (referred to as robots, bots, or spiders) that travel along the Web, following links from page to page, site to site. The information gathered by the spiders is used to create a searchable index of the Web.

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

Ans: *The Internet* is a global network of networks while *the Web*, also referred formally as World Wide Web (www) is collection of information which is accessed via *the Internet*. Another way to look at this difference is; *the Internet* is infrastructure while *the Web* is service on top of that infrastructure. Alternatively, *the Internet* can be viewed as a big book-store while *the Web* can be viewed as collection of books on that store. At a high level, we can even think of *the Internet* as hardware and *the Web* as software!

1. Online Booking

Online booking is an astonishing tool on the internet. By this, we can book a train ticket, flight ticket (International and domestic), and you can book a taxi which will pick-up you from your doorstep.

In the present climate, you do not have to wait in queue for hours for ticket booking at the ticket counter. Now, while sitting at home you can book tickets online with the help of the laptop, tab, or Smartphone provided you should have an internet connection.

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

Ans: A company that provides subscribers with access to the Internet. BSNL, Airtel, Vodafone etc. are some examples of ISP in India.

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

Ans:

S.NO	MAC ADDRESS	IP ADDRESS
1.	MAC Address stands for Media Access Control Address.	IP Address stands for Internet Protocol Address.
2.	MAC Address is a six byte hexadecimal address.	IP Address is either four byte (IPv4) or six byte (IPv6) address.
3.	A device attached with MAC Address can retrieve by ARP protocol.	A device attached with IP Address can retrieve by RARP protocol.
4.	NIC Card's Manufacturer provides the MAC Address.	Internet Service Provider provides IP Address.
5.	MAC Address is used to ensure the physical address of computer.	IP Address is the logical address of the computer.
6.	MAC Address operates in the data link layer.	IP Address operates in the network layer.

7.	MAC Address helps in simply identifying the device.	IP Address identifies the connection of the device on the network.
8.	MAC Address of computer cannot be changed with time and environment.	IP Address modifies with the time and environment.
9.	MAC Address can't be found easily by third party.	IP Address can be found by third party.

Port Address Translation (PAT) is an extension of Network **Address Translation (NAT)** that permits multiple devices on a LAN to be mapped to a single public **IP address** to conserve **IP addresses**.

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

Ans: If you are using Windows, Linux, or macOS, there are quick shortcut key combinations that allow you to view your history.

Windows and Linux users: CTRL

Apple users: Command + Shift + H

Once one of the above shortcut keys is pressed, a history section similar to the example below should appear. In the following screenshot, browsing history is being viewed in Google Chrome.

