Assignment

Q1) what are the different types of network?

Ans:1) LAN :(local area network) A LAN is a computer network that spar a relative small area.

2) MAN (metropolitan area network) a man is network that cover an area larger than that covered by a LAN but smaller than that covered by WAN.

3) WAN(wide area network) the term wan usually refers to a network that cover a larger geography area.

4)PAN(personal area network) A pan is a network of communicating device in the proximity of an individual.

Q2) Explain the shielded twisted pair (STP) and unshielded twisted pair (UTP)?

Ans:1) Shielded twisted pair: shielded twisted pair or STP are also a twisted pair but are required to be around wants more maintenance have data transmission capacity and are more costly the UTP.

2) Unshielded twisted pair: unshielded twisted pair cable and are used to transmit both data and voice as their frequency range is suitable for tramission UTP are more cost effective and are not needed to be grounded.

Q3) what is different between baseband and broadband transmission?

Ans: A) Baseband Transmission:

1) Digital signaling

2) Frequency division multiplex is not possible

3) Baseband is bi-directing transmission

4) Bhort distance single travelling

5) Entire bandwidth is for single transmission

B) Broadband Transmission:

1) Analog signaling

2) Transmission of data is unidirecting

3) Signal travelling distance is long

4) Frequency division multiplexing possible

5) Simultaneous transmission of multiply signals over different frequencies.

Q4) What is the different between a hub , modern, router, and a switch?

Ans:

Hub	Modern	Router	Switch
Unlike switch hubs broadcast data to all parts.	Stand for modulating demodulating Modern are hardware device that allow a computer or another device.	Are responsible for sending data from one network to another.	They use the MAC addresses of advice to send data only to the port the destination device is plugged into.
Which is inefficient so hubs are basically a multipoint repeater.	Such as a router or switch to connect to the internet.	Work at layer 3(network)of the ISO model which deals with IP addresses.	Work at layer 2 (data link)of the OSI model which deals with MAC addresses.
	They convert or 'modulate'		

	An analog data (1s and 0s) a computer can recognize.		

Q5) When you move the NIC cards from one PC to another PC does the mac address gets transferred as well?

Ans: YES, that because MAC addresses are hard wired into the NIC circuitry not the PC. This also means that a pc can have a different mac addresses when another one replaced the NIC cards.

Q6) when troubleshooting computer network problem what common hardware related problem can occur?

Ans: A large percentage of a network is made up of hardware. Proper in these area can range from malfunctioning hard drives, broken NICs and hardware startups.

Q7) In a network that contain two servers and twenty workstation, where is the best place to install an Anti-virus program?

Ans: The best solution is to install anti-vires on all the computer in the network.

Q8) Define static IP and Dynamic IP? Discus the different between IPV4 and IPV6?

Ans: static IP address are assigned by internet service provider (ISPs) . A static IP address may be IPV4 or IPV6. In this case the importance quality is static.

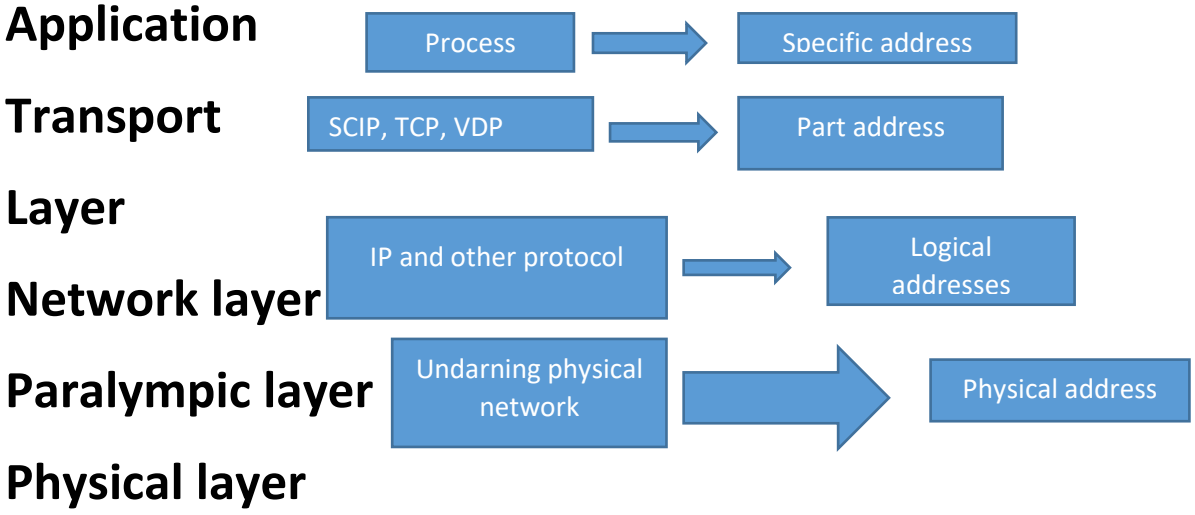
Dynamic IP address are assigned as needed by dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) servers.

IPV4 is 32-bit IP address where as IPV6 is a 128-bit IP address where IPV4 is an alphanumerical addressing method where as IPV6 is an alphanumerical addressing method. IPV4 binary bit are separated by a colon

(:).

Q9) Discuss TCP/IP model in detail.

<u>ANS:</u> Addresses in TCP/IP Mac addresses IP address:



Q10) what is web browser (browser)? Give some examples of browser?

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 browser is to render HTML, the code of used to design or markup webpage.

e.g.: internet explorer, google chrome, safari, LYNX.

Q11) what is a search engine? Give example.

Ans: A search engine is a web based tool that enable user to located information on the World Wide Web. Popular example of search engine are Google, Yahoo! And MSN search.

Q12) what is the internet and WWW? What are the users of internet in our daily life?

Ans: The internet is a global network of network 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 service on top of that infrastrure.

Communication is almost as importance to us as our reliance on air, water, food, and shelter network connect peoples and promote unregulated communication. Network are the platforms on which to run businesses, to address emergencies to inform individuals and to supports education, science and government.

Q13) what is an internet service provider? Give some example of ISP in India.

Ans: An internet service provider (ISP) is a company such as AI and I Verizon Comcast or spectrum that provider and even mobile users.

As on 31 December 2019 the five largest wired broadband providers is India are BSNL (51.75%) airtal (10.80) Jio (3.83) . other wired ISPs account for the remaining 22.82 of subscribes.

Q14) Discuss the different between MAC address, IP address and port address.

Ans:

MAC address	IP address	Port address
1)layer 2 address	Layer 3 address	Used to identify an application service on your system.
2) Identifies network device on a local scale.	Control now devices on the internet communication on a global scale.	A port number a layer -4 address used -4 address protocol.
3)cannot be change	Can be change	This port no is called port address.

4) Sometimes called physical addresses.	**Sometime called logical addresses.**	**E.G: port number 80 for http traffic 67 and 68 for DHCP traffic etc.**

Q15) How do we view my internet browser history?

Ans: at the top right tap more. History if your address bar is at the bottom, swipe up on the address bar. Tap history.

To visit tap the entry to open the site in a now tab touch and hold the entry. At the top right tap more. Open in new tab.to copy the site to touch and hold the entry.

Today all major browsers have function that allows you to quickly and easily view your internet browsers history.