

ASSIGNMENT-2

Q (1) what are the different types of networks.

Ans There are the different types of networks such as LAN (Local area network) is the limited area network within 1 to 8 kilometer. LAN is also called ethernet connected with wire and wireless.

WAN (wide area network) is also called internet that connected one to another network with or wireless type of WAN.

1:- Inter Prize WAN 2: global WAN/ MAN (Metropolitan area network) A MAN is a network of geographic area such as entire city.

As the number of connected personal and IoT device and other connected suches.

1: CAN 2: BPN 3: EPN 4: SAN 5:-
BAN 6: PAN

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

~~Baseband LANs are inexpensive and easier to install and maintain~~

~~broadband system are generally more expensive because of the additional hardware involved~~

~~Baseband LANs have a limited distance reach which is no more than a couple miles~~

~~broadband LANs span much longer distances than baseband (UTP) tens of kilometers~~

AnsSTPUTP

(i) STP has a metal

UTP does not have a metal foil covering

(ii) STP gives better resistance to electromagnetic interference as compared to UTP.

UTP does not provide better resistance to electromagnetic interference as compared to STP.

(iii) STP is little expensive than UTP.

UTP is less expensive than STP.

(iv) Grounding is possible

grounding is not possible

(v) Possibility of crosstalk is less as it resist to EMI

Possibility of crosstalk more as it provide less resistance to EMI.

(vi) Distance travelled is large and can be used in MAN.

distance travelled is less and used in LAN.

Q3 What is difference between baseband and broadband transmission.

<u>Ans</u>	<u>Baseband</u>	<u>Broadband</u>
	It refers to a communication channel in which information is carried in digital form.	The signals are modulated as radio frequency analog waves that use different frequency ranges.
	Communication is bidirectional which means the same channel is used to transmit and receive signals.	Communication is unidirectional meaning two different channels are needed in order to send and receive signals.
	Every device on a base band system shares the same channel.	Multiple independent channels can carry analog or digital information through FDN.

Baseband LANs are inexpensive and easier to install and maintain

Baseband LANs have a limited distance reach which is no more than a couple miles

broadband system are generally more expensive because of the additional

hardware involved

broadband LANs span much larger distances than baseband (up to tens of kilometers)

Q4 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 address are hard-wired into the NIC circuitry, not the PC. this also means that a PC can have a different MAC address when another are replaced

the NTC Card.

Q5 When troubleshooting Computer network Problems what common hardware-related problems can occur.

Ans it I understand the question in the event that there are problems in computer local-network there are problems with the material such as the network card if it is defective or it is not installed, only the network cable not good, the connection between the connection and the cable is not good, if there are two or more ports to take the same name or the same IP address.

Q6 In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations where is the best place to install an anti-virus program?

Ans An anti-virus Program must be installed on all servers and workstation to ensure Protection that's because individual users can access any workstation and introduce a computer virus when plugging in their removable hard drives or flash drives.

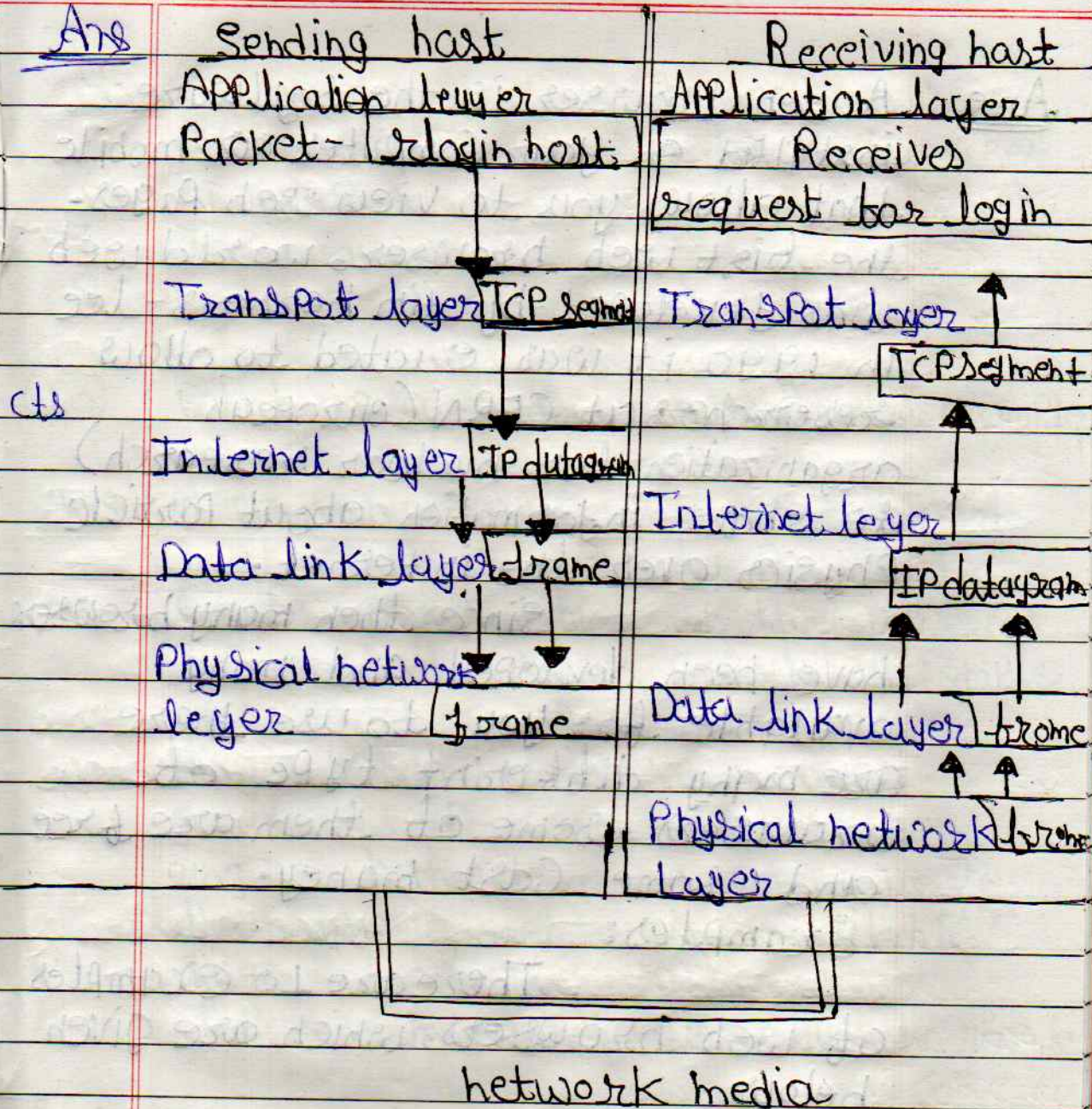
Q7 Define static IP and dynamic IP. discuss the difference between IPV4 and IPV6.

<u>Ans</u>	STATIC IP ADDRESS	DYNAMIC IP ADDRESS
(1)	A Permanent numeric address manually assigned to a device in the network	A temporary IP address that is assigned to a device or a node when it is connected to a network

(ii)	Assigned manually by the net-work administrator	Assigned by the DHCP server automatically.
(iii)	Does not change once it is assigned to a device	Change each time the device connects to the network
(iv)	Less secure	more secure
(v)	Assigning is difficult	Assigning is easier
(vi)	Suitable for dedicated service such as mail, FTP and VPN servers.	Suitable for a large network that requires internet access to all devices.

Q8 Discuss TCP/IP model in detail.

Ans



Q.9

What is a web browser (browser)
give some exmple of browsers.

Ans A web browser is the software installed on your computer or mobile that allows you to view web pages. The first web browser, World Wide Web, was developed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990. It was created to allow researchers at CERN (European organization for nuclear research) to share information about particle physics over the internet.

Since then many browsers have been developed and many are available for you to use. There are many different types of browsers. Some of them are free and some cost money.

Examples: -

There are 10 examples of web browsers, which are given below:

1. Internet Explorer
2. Google Chrome
3. Mozilla Firefox

4. Safari
5. Opera
6. Konqueror
7. Tor browser
8. Lynx

9. UC browser
10. Brave browser

(10) What is a search engine? Give example

Ans A search engine is a web based tool that is used by people to locate information on the internet. Some of the most popular examples of search engines are Google, Bing, Yahoo!, & MSN Search. Google is the most popular search engine but there are many more alternative search engines available for users.

Top search engines alternative to Google

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (i) Bing | (iv) Ecosia |
| (ii) Bing | (v) Yahoo! |
| (iii) Wiki.com | (vi) Swisscows |

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------------|
| (vii) | cc search | (x) yandex |
| (viii) | Gibiru | (xi) Disconnect |
| (ix) | Quant | (xii) Ask |

Q11 What is the internet & WWW?
What are ob internet in our daily life?

Ans INTERNET

WORLD WIDE WEB

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| (i) | A global system of interconnected computer work that use the TCP/IP Protocol to link devices world | online Content that is formolded in HTML and accessed via HTTP Protocol |
| (ii) | A massive interconnection of computer networks around the world. | Service Provided by the internet. |
| (iii) | Lises transmission Control Protocol Internet protocol (TCP/IP) | uses hyper text transfer Protocol (HTTP) |

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Education (1) | (2) Business |
| Banking (3) | (4) Research |
| Emails (5) | (6) Social media |
| Finance and accounting (7) | (8) cashless transactions |
| (9) E-commerce | (10) online orders |
| (11) Recharges/bill payments | (12) book |
| (13) Job search | (14) E-ticketing |
| (15) advertising marketing | (16) file transfer |
| (17) E-paper news | (18) Broadcasting |
| (19) Entertainment | (20) Blogging and Publish |
| (21) Navigation | (22) Gaming |
| | (23) Home |

(Q12) What is an internet service Provider. Give some example of ISP in India.

Ans An internet service Provider is an organization that provides services for accessing, using, or participating in the internet. internet service Providers can be organized in various forms, such as

Commercial community-owned, not
profit or otherwise privately
Owned.

Airtel India

Beam fiber

Bharti airtel

Bharti enterprises

B&NL broadband

DEN networks

Idea cellular

Jio

Mohamagar telephone bigam

MTE M-blaze

Sancharchet

Siti Cable

Spectranet

Spice telecom

Tata tele services

Ti Kona digital networks

Uninor

Vidicon

Voda fone India

Yell broadband

Q13 Discuss the difference between MAC address, IP address and ~~Port~~ Port Address.

Ans An IP address is a 4 byte identifier that identifies your internet access in a world wide unique fashion. It is like the address of your house. It is used by the internet router to deliver a data packet to your house. In arabic numbers IP addresses (version 4 - there is also a new standard, version 6) are shown as a.b.c.d where a, b, c and d are integers between 0 and 255.

A mac address is an identifier of your computer's network access. It is imprinted by your computer's manufacturer on the network card and is manufacturer specific.

Mac address used to be unique to a device, but that is long gone. Strictly speaking, they are needed inside a local area network for direct delivery of a packet from one machine to another one directly connected. Inside a LAN they must be unique.

A port address is an identifier (16 bit integer up to 65535) that identifies the application on your machine to deliver the packet received by the network card to. In the analogy of the house address, this is your or another person's name living in that house so that the delivery can be completed.

Q14 How do we view my internet browser's history?

Ans Android phone or tablet running google chrome -

- (i) open the google chrome internet browser.
- (ii) In the upper-right corner of the screen, tap the icon.
- (iii) In the drop-down menu that appears, select history and shown in the image.
- (iv) The page that opens contains your device's history.