

Ques 1 What are the different types of network

Ans:

1 Personal Area network (PAN)

The smallest and most basic type of network a pan is made up of a wireless modern a computer or two phones printers, tablets etc.

(2) Local Area network (LAN)

We're confident that you've heard of these types of networks before (ANS are the most frequently).

(3) 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 networks connect to the network.

(4) Campus Area network (CAN)

Larger than LANs but smaller than metropolitan area network (MAN's) explained below these of network are typically seen in.

(5) Metropolitan Area network (MAN)

These types of network are larger than LANs but smaller than LANs incorporate elements from both types of network. MAN span an entire geographic area typically a town a local council large company.

- (6) Wide Area Network (WAN)
Slightly more complex than a LAN a WAN connects computer together across longer physical Company etc.
- (7) Storage Area Network (SAN)
Is a dedicated high speed network that the connects shared pools of storage.
- (8) System Area Network (also known as SAN)
This term is fairly new within the past few decades it used to explain a relatively local network that the designed to provide a very high speed.
- (9) Passive Optical Local Area Network (POLAN)
Is an alternative to traditional switch on based ethernet LANs POLAN technology can be integrated into structured, fiber for multiple LAN.
- (10) Enterprise Private Network (EPN)
These types of network are build and owned by business that want to securely connect all various computer resources.
- (11) Virtual Private Network (VPN)
By extending a private network across the internet a VPN lets it user and send and receive connection users can access of network remotely.

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Ques 2 Explain the shielded twisted pair (STP) and unshielded twisted pair (UTP)

Ans

Shielded twisted pair cable (STP) has the individual pairs of wires wrapped in foil which are then wrapped again double protection.

Ques 3 What is the difference baseband and broadband transmission.

Ans

Baseband

(i) It refers to a communication channel in which information is carried in digital form.

Communication

bi-directional which means the same channel is used to transmit and receive signal.

Baseband LANs are inexpensive and easier to install and maintain.

(ii) Broadband

The signals are modulated as radio frequency analog waves that use different frequency ranges.

Communication

unidirectional meaning two different channels are needed in order to send and receive signals.

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Ques 4 What is the difference between a hub and a switch?

Ans A Switch transmits data from devices to another in form of frames while a router transmits data from device to another in form of packets.

Ques 5 What 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 is a hardware address and the NIC circuitry is not the PC. This also means that a PC can have a different MAC if the NIC card is changed.

Ques 6 In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations where is the best place to install an antivirus program?

Ans In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations where is the best place to install an antivirus program? The best solution is to install antivirus on all the computers in the network.

Ques 7 Define static IP and dynamic IP.
Discuss the difference between (DIN) and (DVG)

Ans When a device is assigned a static IP address the address does not change. Most devices use dynamic IP addresses which are assigned by the network when they connect and change over time.

Ques 8 Discuss TCP/IP model in detail?

Ans TCP/IP Reference Model is a four layered suite of communication protocols. It was developed by a DoD (Department of Defense) in the 1980s. TCP stands for Transmission Control Protocol. IP stands for Internet Protocol.

Ques 9 What is a web browser give some example of browser?

Ans A web browser or simply browser is an application used to access and view websites. Common web browsers include Microsoft Edge, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Apple Safari.

Ques 10 What is search engine. Give examples?

Ans A search engine is a web-based tool that enables users to locate information on the world wide web. Google, Yahoo, and MSN Search.

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Qno 11 The Internet used is very much useful in our daily routine tasks. For example it helps us to see our mail notification and emails apart from this people can use the internet for money transfer shopping order online food etc.

Qno 12 What are the Internet service provider ID address and Port address?

Ans The examples of a some Internet service providers are Hathway BSNL Tata Teleservices Verizon, Reliance Jio Airtel Fibernet and many more are working in India as well as world wide Internet service providers or ISPs are responsible for providing services for using the internet.

Qno 13 Discuss the difference between MAC address IP address and Port address?

Ans The primary use of MAC address is to ensure the physical address of a given device. The IP address on the other hand defines a computer's logical address. The MAC address primarily operates on the data link layer. The IP address primarily operates on the network layer.

Q No 14 How do we view my internet browser's History?

Ans 1 At the top right tap more history if you address bar & at the bottom swipe up on the address bar Tap history.

(2) To visit a site tap on entry. To open the site in a new tab touch and hold the entry. At the top right, tap more open in new tab.

Q No 15 What troubleshooting Computer network problems what common hardware related problems can occur?

Ans When troubleshooting Computer network problems what common hardware related problems can occur? A large percentage of a network is made up of hardware. Problems in these area can range from malfunctioning hard drives broken NICs and even hardware. Startup.