

Q1. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF NETWORK?

ANS: 1) LAN (local area network) a LAN is a computer network that spans a relative small area .

2) PAN (personal area network) a pan is a network of communication device in the proximity of an individual

3) MAN (metropolitan area network) a man is network that cover are large than that covered by a LAN but smaller than that covered by WWAAN .

4) WAN (wide area network) THE TERM WAN USUALLY REFER TO A NETWORK THAT COVERS A LARGER GEOGRAPHY AREA .

Q2. EXPLAIN THE SHIELDED TWISTED PAIR (STP) AND UNSHIELDED TWISTED PAIR (UTP).

ANS: 1)UTP: UTP is the type of twisted pair cable, it stands for unshielded twisted pair, both data and voice are transmitted through UTP because its frequency range is suitable in UTP. Grounding cable is not necessary also in UTP much more maintenance is not needed therefore it is cost effective.

..

- UNSHIELDED TWISTED PAIR



2) 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 is needed; therefore, it is costlier than unshielded twisted pair (UTP).

- SHIELDED TWISTED PAIR



Q3. WHAT IS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BASEBAND AND BROADBAND TRANSMISSION ?

BASEBAND	BROADBAND
1) It refers to a communication channel in which information is carried in digital form.	1) The signal is modulated as radiofrequency analog waves that use different frequency ranges.
2) Communication is bi-directional which means the same channel is used to transmit and receive signal.	2) Communication is unidirectional meaning two different channels are needed in order to send and receive signals.
3) Every device on a baseband system uses the same channel.	3) Multiple independent channels can carry analog or digital information through FDM.
4) Baseband LANs are inexpensive and easier to install and maintain.	4) Broadband systems are generally more expensive because of the complexity involved.

Q4. What is the difference between a hub, modem ,router and switch ?

ANS: 1) HUB: unlike switch hubs broadcast data to all port , which is inefficient so hubs are basically a multipoint repeaters .

- 2) MODEM: stand for modulating – demodulating modem are hardware device that allows aa computer or another device . such as a router or switch to connect to the internet . they convert or 'modulate' an analog signal from a telephone or cable wire to digital data (is and os) a computer can recognize.
- 3) ROUTTER: are responsible for sanding data from one network to another .
- 4) SSWICTH: they use the MAC addresses of a device to send data only to the port the destination device is plugged into .

Work at large 2 (data link) of the OSI model which deals with MMAC addresses .

Q5. WHEN YOU MOVE THE NIC CORD FROM ONE PC TO ANOTHER , DOES THE MAC ADDRESS GETS TRANSFERRED AS WELL ?

ANS: yes ,that is because MAC addresses are hard wired into the NIC circuitry not the PC . this also means that a PC can have a different MMAAC addresses when another one replaced the NIIC card .

Q6 when troubleshooting computer network problems what common hardware replaced problem can occur ?

ANS: a large percentage of aa network is mode up of hardware . proper in these area can range from malfunctioning hard drive , broken NICs and hardware startups .

Q7. IN A NETWORK THAT CONTAINS TWO SERVER AND TWENTY WORKSTATION , WHERE IS THE BEST PLACE TO INSTALL AN ANTI- VIRUS PROGRAM?

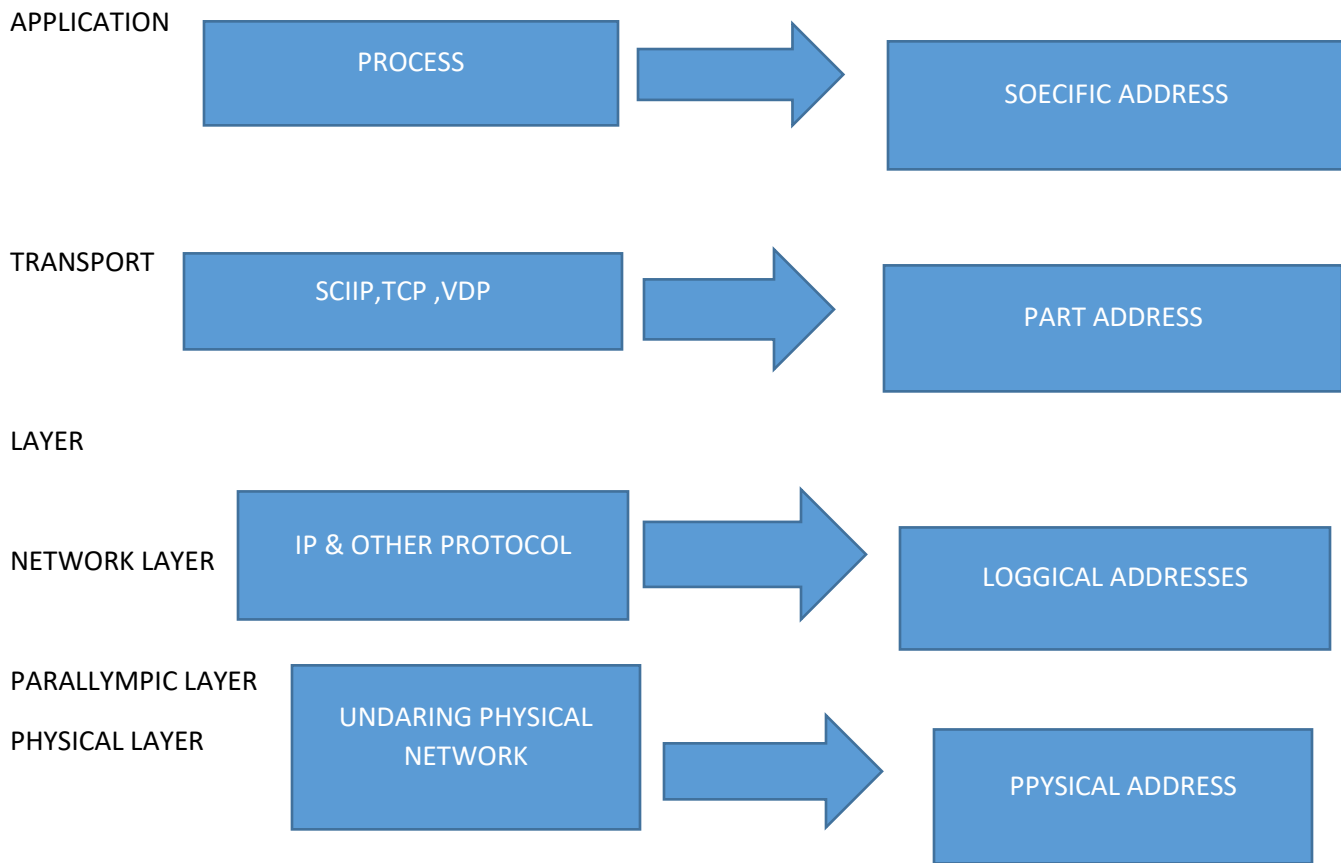
ANS: the best solution to install anti – virus on all the computer in the network .

Q8. Define static IP and dynamic IPP ? discuss the difference between IPV6 .

ANS: static IP address are assigned by internet service provider (ISPs) . a static IP address may be ipv6 or ipv6 . in this case the important quality is static .

Q9. Discuss TCP / IP model in detail .

ANS: addresses in TCP /IP addresses IP addresses :



Q10. What is a web browser (browser) ? give some example of browser .

ANS: a web browser or simply "browser " is an application used to access and view website . common web browser 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 .chrome , goggle , safari , LYNX .

Q11. WHAT IS A SEARCH ENGINE ? GIVE EXAMPLE.

ANS: a search engine is a web based tool that enables user to locate information on the world wide web .
popular examples of search engines are google , yahoo ! and MSN search .

Q12. What is the internet & www ? what are the uses of internet in our daily life ?

ANS: the internet is a global network of network while the web also referred formally as word wide web (www) is collection which is accessed via the internet . the internet is infrastructure while the web is service on top of that infrasture .

Communication is almost as importance to us ass our reliance on air , food , and shelter network connect people and promote unregulated communication . network re the platform on which to run business , to address emergency to inform individuals and to support education , science and government .

Q13. WHAT IS AN INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER? GIVE SOME EXAMPLES OF ISP IN INDIA.

ANS: an internet service provider (ISP) is a company such as AT&T, Verizon, Comcast or Spectrum that provides service to internet users.

As on 31 December 2019 the five largest wired broadband providers in India are BSNL (51.75%), Airtel (10.80%), Jio (3.88%), other wired ISPs account for the remaining 22.82% of subscribers.

Q14. Discuss the difference 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	CONTROL NOW DEVICE ON THE INTERNET COMMUNICATION ON GLOBAL SCALE.	A PORT NUMBER A LAYER – 4 ADDRESS USED 4 ADDRESS PROTOCOL.
3) CANNOT CHANGE	CAN BE CHANGED	THIS PORT IS CALLED PORT ADDRESS.

Q15. HOW DO WE VIEW MY INTERNET BROWSER HISTORY ?

ANS; at the top right tap more . history if your bar is the bottom , swipe up on the address bar . tap history .

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

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