

Q1. what are the different types of network?

Ans. Network

A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked through cables, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites, or infrared light beams.

Seven types of networks and their use cases.

Personal network

A personal area network (PAN) is the smallest and simplest type of network. This type of network is designed to enable devices in a small office or home office (SOHO) environment to communicate and share resources, data and applications either wired or wirelessly.

2. Local Area Network (LAN)

A local area network (LAN) consists of a series of computers linked together to form a network in a circumscribed location. The computers in a LAN connect to each other via TCP/IP, ethernet or wi-fi. A LAN is normally exclusive to an organization such as a school, office, association or church.

3. Wide area Network (WAN)

A wide-area network (WAN) is the technology that connects offices, data centers, cloud applications and cloud storage to gether. It is called a wide-area network because it spans beyond a single building or large campus and include multiple locations spread across a specific geographic area, or even the world.

4. Wireless local area Network (WLAN)

A wireless LAN is a wireless computer network that links two or more devices using wireless communication to form a local area network (LAN) within a limited area such as a home, school, computer laboratory campus, or office building.

5. Campus area network

A campus network, campus area network corporate area network or CAN is a computer network made up of an interconnection of local area network within a limited geographical area.
wikipedia.

6. Storage area network

A storage area network (SAN) is a dedicated network tailored to a specific environment, combining servers, storage system, networking switches, software and services.

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

Ans. Shielded Twisted Pair (STP)

Shielded twisted pair (STP) is a special kind of copper telephone and local area network (LAN) wiring used in some business installations. It adds an outer covering or shield that functions as a ground to ordinary twisted pair wiring.

Unshielded twisted pair (UTP)

UTP is a ubiquitous type of copper cabling used in telephone wiring and local area networks (LANs). There are five types of UTP cables identified with the prefix CAT, as in Category, each supporting a different amount of bandwidth.

Q3. What is difference between baseband and broadband transmission.

Ans. Baseband

Baseband is a digital signal transmitted on the medium using one of the signal codes like NRZ, RZ, Manchester, biphasic-M code, etc. called baseband transmission.

Broadband

Broadband System use modulation techniques to reduce the effect of noise in the environment. Broadband transmission employs multiple channel unidirectional transmission using a combination of phase and amplitude modulation.

These are the following differences between Broadband and baseband transmission.

	Baseband	Broadband
1.	Digital Signaling	Analog Signaling
2.	Frequency division	The transmission of data.

	Baseband	Broadband
1.	In baseband transmission the type of signaling used is digital.	In broadband transmission the type of signaling used is analog.
2.	Baseband transmission is bidirectional in nature.	as Sending of Sig in one direction only.
4.	It works well with bus topology.	It is used with a bus as well as tree topology.

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

Q5. When troubleshooting computer network problems, what common hardware-related problems can occur.

Ans., Most common hardware related problems are PoBX, LAN card, WLAN card and WiFi Ap if it wireless, cableless, switches, Routers and wireless controllers. Most problems are hardware related a fault faulty power cable or power supply unit. Sometimes.

3.	Static IP address is less Secured.	Dynamic IP address being volatile in nature is less risk
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4.	Device using static IP address can be traced easily	Device using dynamic IP address is difficult to trace.
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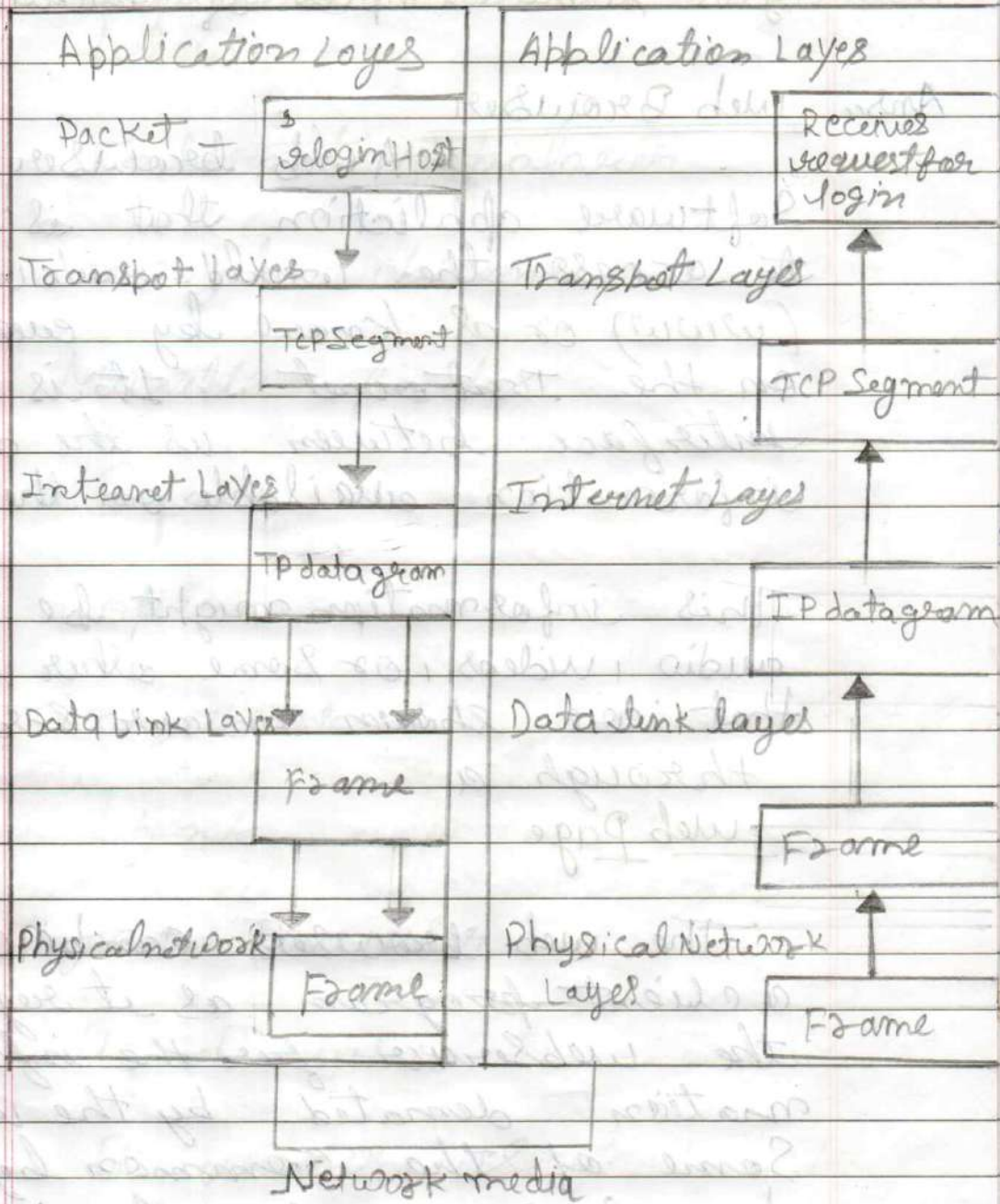
IPv4 is composed of 32-bit address length and is the fourth version of the Internet protocol (IP). IPv6 is composed of 128-bit address length and is the latest updated version of the Internet protocol (IP).

Differences between IPv4 and IPv6 Address.

Here is the main difference between IPv4 and IPv6.

Sending Host

Receiving Host



Q.7) 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 Lynx

⑧ Tor Browser

⑨ UC Browser

⑩ Brave Browser

Q10 what is a Search engine?
give example.

Ans, Search Engine

A Search engine is a Software program, which is designed to perform web searches on the world wide web (www) answering Machine search engine as an you can call the search engine as an answering Machine search engine discover, process and organize internet content and provide it to users when searching for any information 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 used search engine world wide a 92 percent market share in mid-2019. google my be

One of the most popular search engines but there are many more alternative search engine available for users.

* TOP search Engines alternative to google

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| ① Bing | ② Duck Duck Go |
| ③ Wiki Com | ④ Ecosia |
| ⑤ Yahoo | ⑥ Swill.com |
| ⑦ CC Search | ⑧ gibbon |
| ⑨ Oulant | ⑩ Yandex |
| ⑪ Disconnect | ⑫ ASK |

Q11. what is the Internet's www?
What are uses of internet in our daily life?

Ans. Internet

A global system of interconnected computers, using a standardised Internet protocol suite for communication and sharing information is called the Internet.

Ans. world wide (www)

The world wide web commonly known as the web is an information system enabling documents and other web resources to be accessed over the Internet. Today, the internet has become unavoidable in our daily life. Appropriate use of the internet makes our life easy, fast and simple. The internet helps us with facts and figures.

Importance of Internet technology for easy life.

- ① Uses of the Internet in education
- ② Internet use to speed up daily tasks
- ③ Use of the internet for shopping
- ④ Internet for Research & development
- ⑤ Business promotion and Innovation
- ⑥ Communication
- ⑦ Digital Transactions
- ⑧ Money Management

Q12. What is an internet Service provider : Give some example of ISP in India.

Ans. An ISP is a company that provides individuals and organizations access to the internet and other related services. An ISP has the equipment and the telecommunication line access equipment to have a point of presence on the internet for the geographic area served.

Example ISP in India

- ① Airtel India
- ② Beam Fiber
- ③ Bharti airtel
- ④ Bharti Enterprises
- ⑤ BSNL Broadband
- ⑥ DEN network
- ⑦ Idea cellular
- ⑧ Jio
- ⑨ Mahanagar telephone Nigam
- ⑩ MTS M- Blaze

- (11) Sancharnet
- (12) Siti cable
- (13) Spectracast
- (14) Spice telecom
- (15) Tata tele services
- (16) Tikona Digital network
- (17) Uninor
- (18) videocon
- (19) Vodafone india
- (20) You & Broadband

Q13. Discuss the difference between MAC address, IP address and 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. It address. (version 4 - there is a new standard, version) 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 manufacture on the network card, and is manufacture specific. Mac addresses 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 computer.

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

Ans. Android phone or tablet running google chrome.

- ① Open the google chrome internet browser.
- ② In the upper-right corner of the screen tap the icon.
- ③ In the drop-down menu that appears select history and shown in the image.
- ④ The page that opens contains your device's history.