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7/10/21

CCA-102 Data Communication Assignment

Q1 What are the different types of network.

Ans There are different type of network

- LAN (Local Area Networking)
- WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network)
- WAN (Wide Area Network)
- MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
- CAN (Campus Area Network)

Q2 Explain the Shielded twisted pair (STP) and Unshielded twisted pair (UTP).

Ans Shielded twisted pair - Cable (STP) has the individual pair of wires wrapped in foil, which are then wrapped again for double protection.

Unshielded twisted pair - Cable (UTP) has each of wires twisted together. These wires are then wrapped in tubing without any other protection.

Q-3 What is difference between baseband and broad band transmission?

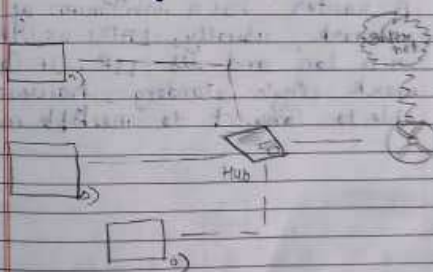
Ans Base band transmission is transmission of the encoded signal using its own baseband frequencies is without any shift to higher frequency range.

Passband transmission is the transmission after shifting the baseband freq. to some higher frequency range using modulation.

Q-4 What is the difference between a hub, modem, router and a switch.

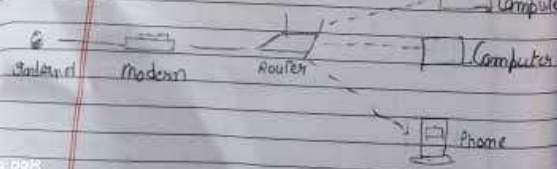
Ans A Hub - A Hub, is a device that allows several network device to connect together to exchange data on a single network however, they have no management components.

Hub in function:



- **Modem** = A modem is short for a modulator - demodulator, its function is to facilitate the transmission of data by converting an analogue signal to Code and decoding digital information.

- **Router** - A network router direct the data packets along network. A router has a minimum of two network, usually, LANs or WANs or a LAN and its ISP. A network single standing, however is able to connect to multiple nodes.



- **Switch** = A network switch's primary function is to connect network segment on a local network. Therefor is quite different from a router and modem.



Q-5 When you move the NIC Card from one PC to another PC, does the MAC address get transferred as well?

Ans Yes, that's because MAC address and hard-wired into the NIC. Conversely, not the PC. This also means that a PC can have a different MAC address when another one replaced and NIC Card.

Q-6 when troubleshooting Computer network problem, what common hardware-related problem can occur?

Ans A large percentage of a network is made up of hardware. Problems in these areas can range from malfunctioning hardware, broken NICs, and even hardware shortages.

Q-7 In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations where is the best place to install an Anti-virus program?

when troubleshooting Computer network problems, what common hardware-related problem can occur?

The Anti-virus on all devices servers and workstations.
troubleshooting is the network cable plugged in that's usually the first thing to check. Replace the client and if the cabling will to desktop.

- desktops, email servers, file servers.
- Internet routers.

Q-8 Define static IP and dynamic IP? Discuss the difference between IPv4 and IPv6.

Ans Under system preferences, select Network and then "Advanced" then go to TCP/IP Under Configure IPv4 if you see Manually that's a static IP address and if you see DHCP that's a dynamic IP address.

The main difference between IPv4 and IPv6 is the address size of IP address. The IPv4 is a 32-bit address, whereas IPv6 is a 128-bit hexadecimal address. They found sites load 5% faster on median and 15% faster for the 95% percentile on IPv6 compared to IPv4.

Q-9 Discuss TCP/IP model in detail

Ans TCP/IP Reference Model is a four-layered suite of Communication protocol Internet layer - It defines the protocols for logical transmission of data over the network. The main protocol in this layer is Internet protocol (IP) and it is supported by the protocols ICMP, IGMP, RARP, and ARP.

Q-10 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, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Apple Safari.

A browser is a software that accesses and displays pages and files on the web. Popular web browsers include Firefox, Internet Explorer, and Safari.

Q-11 What is an engine? Give examples.

Ans Devices converting heat energy into motion are commonly referred to simply as engines.

Examples - Engines which exert a torque include the familiar automobile gasoline and diesel engines, as well as

Turboshafts - Examples of engines which produce thrust include turbopumps and rockets.

Q-12 what is the Internet & where? what are the uses of internet in our daily life?

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

Q-13 what is an Internet Service Provider give some example of ISP in India.

Ans. Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company such as AT&T, Verizon, Comcast, or Spectrum that provides Internet access to companies, families, and even mobile users. ISP use three types of satellite.

Copper wire, and other forms to provide Internet access to its customers.

Examples of some internet: Hathway, BSNL, Tata telecommunications, Verizon, Reliance, Jio, Airtel (Bharat).

Q-14 Discuss the difference between MAC address, IP address and Port address.

The main difference between MAC and IP address is the MAC address is used to ensure the physical address of the computer. It uniquely identifies the device on a network while IP addresses are used to uniquely identify the connection of the network with that device, take part in a network.

IP address vs Port Number -

IP address

Port Number

used to identify a host

Used to identify an app / service on your system.

IP address is the address of the layer 3 IP Protocol.

A port number is a layer-4 address used by

same layer-4 protocols - eg TCP & UDP

Q-15. How do we view my Internet browser history?

Open it by pressing Alt to show the menu bar, then choosing View Sidebar - History. Or, you can use the keyboard shortcut, Ctrl+H. You can also view your history if you click the hamburger

menu button on the top right hand corner of your window, then click history.

History

- (1) At the top right, tap more, history if your address bar is at the bottom swipe up on the address bar. Tap history.
- (2) To visit a site, tap the entry. To open the site on a new tab, touch and hold the entry at the top right, tap more, open in new tab. To copy the site, touch and hold the entry.