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Assignment 2 $\Rightarrow$ Data Communication & C.C.A 102

Submitted To

Submitted by

Assignment 2

Data Communications

Q.1 What are the different types of networks?

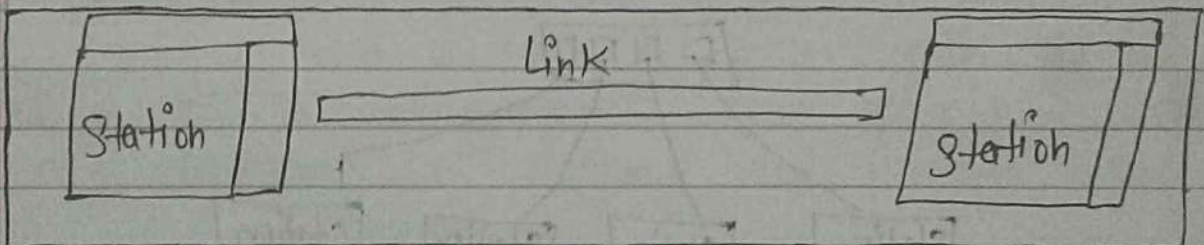
Ans: A network is a set of devices often referred to as nodes, connected by communication links to share the computing resources. A node can be a computer, printer, smart phone, refrigerator, car or any other device capable of sending and/or receiving data generated by other nodes on the network.

Types of Connection:

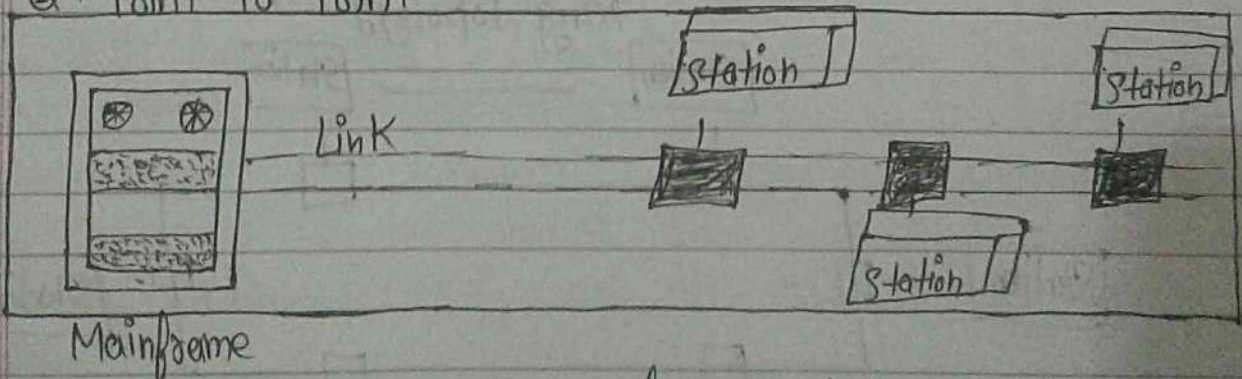
Point-to-Point

Point-to-multipoint

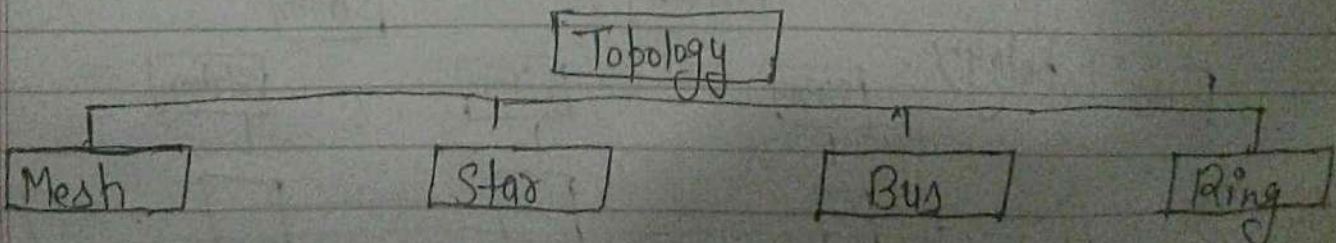
Point-to-point VS point-to-multipoint



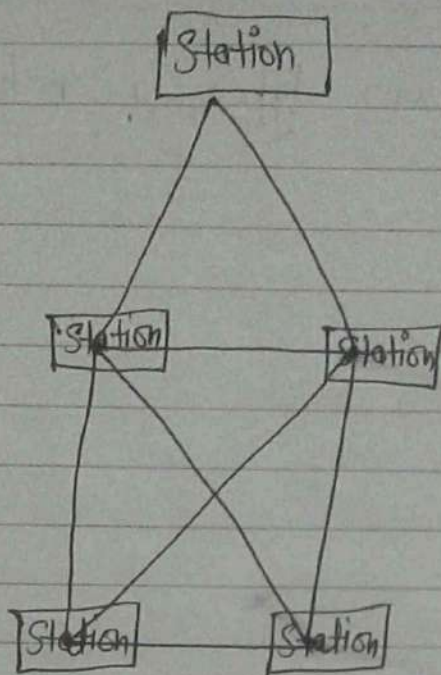
a. Point-to-Point



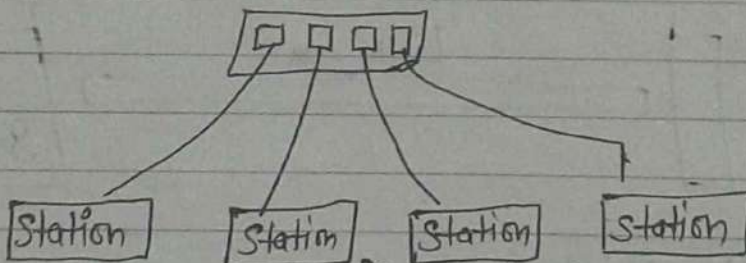
Types of Topologies



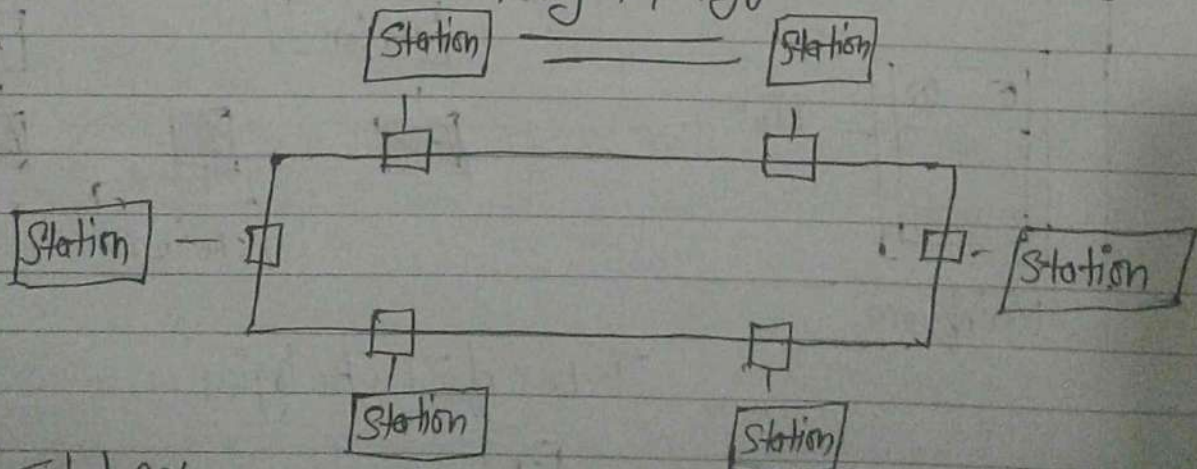
Mesh



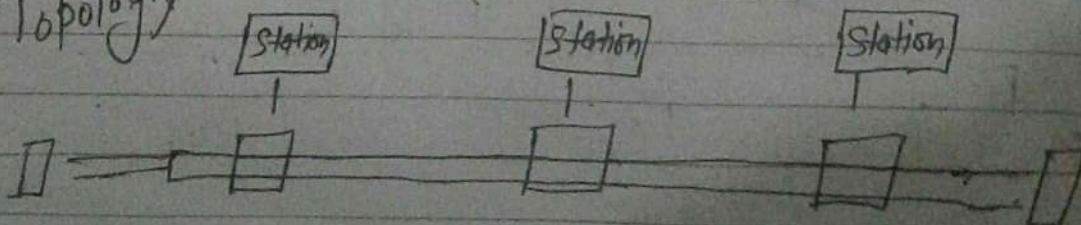
Star Topology



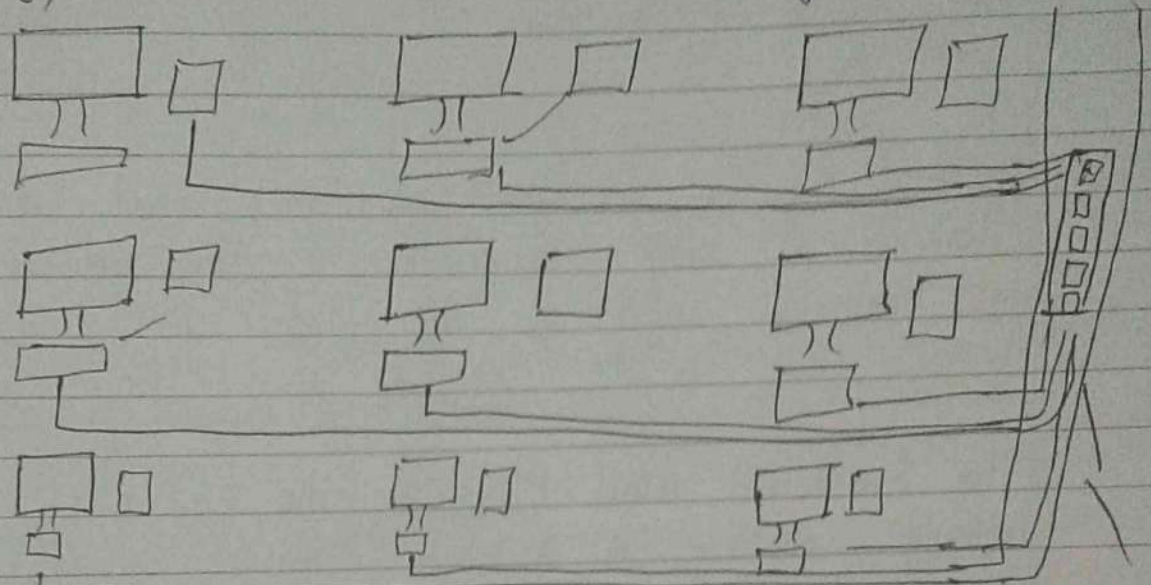
Ring Topology



Bus Topology



LAN $\Rightarrow$ A Local area network (LAN) is usually privately owned and links the devices in a single office building, or Campus as shown in figure given below.



LAN Cont

Depending on the needs of an organization and the type of technology used a LAN can be as simple as two PCs and a printer in someone's home office or it can extend throughout a company and include audio and video peripherals.

Currently LAN size is limited to a few kms.

LANs are designed to allow resources to be shared ~~hardware~~ between personal computers or workstations.

The resources to be shared can include hardware (e.g. printer, software, ~~Le.g.~~, Le.g. an application program or data).

One of the computers may be given a large capacity disk drive and may become a server to clients.

Software can be stored on this central server and used as needed by the whole group in addition to size. LANs are distinguished from other types of networks by their transmission media and topology.

WAN (Wide Area network)

A wide area network (WAN) provides long-distance transmission of data, image, audio, and video information over large geographic areas that may comprise a country, a continent or even the whole world.

A WAN can be as the backbone that connects that connects a home computer to the internet.

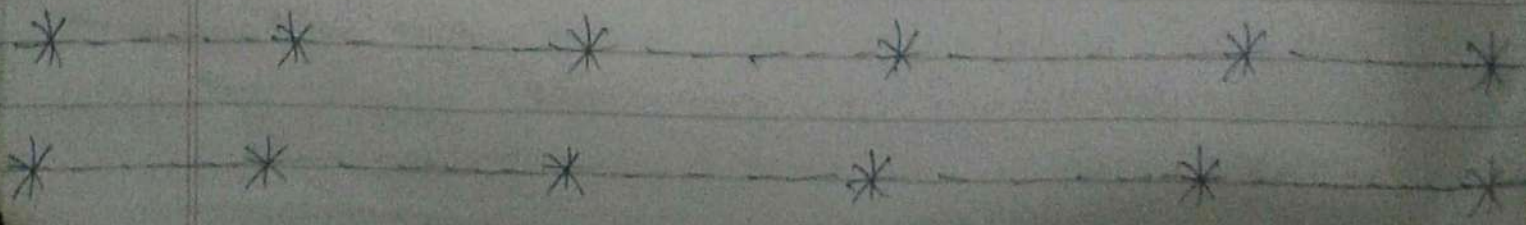
We normally refer to the first as a switched WAN and to the second as a point-to-point WAN.

The Switched WAN connects the end systems which usually comprise a router (internet working connecting device) that connects to another LAN or WAN.

The Point-to-point WAN is normally a line leased from a telephone or cable TV provider that connects a home computer or small LAN to an internet service provider (ISP). This type of WAN is often used to provide internet access.

Q.2. Explain the Shielded twisted pair (STP) and unshielded twisted pair (UTP).

Ans: In our modern high-tech world, cables are more than just four pairs of wires bound together in a casing to connect electronic objects to each other. Cables, in fact, are a necessary component that keep our planet connected. Most of today's connectivity relies on shielded and unshielded cable.



STP and UTP Cables $\Rightarrow$

Shielded twisted pair cable (STP) has the individual pairs of wires wrapped again for double protection.

Unshielded twisted pair cable (UTP) has each pair of wires twisted together. Those wires are then wrapped in tubing without any other protection. UTP cables are less expensive and a more popular type of cabling.

Knowing which cable to use for a specific application depends on the protection needed from power frequency (EMI). This is where shielded vs unshielded cable becomes important.

Preventing Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) or radio frequency interference (RFI) as it's also referred to, is an electronic disturbance generated by external electronic or electrical sources such as electrostatic coupling, electro-magnetic radiation or electrical circuit noise. The truth is EMI/RFI is all around us. Just like the static you may hear during a phone call, the same is true for networking. If the EMI noise is strong enough, it may interfere with the actual data traffic and prevent computers from hearing each other. When this happens, data is lost and the network has to resend the information a second time. The more often this process is repeated, the more often the network slows down. Thus EMI disturbances can lower performance of a circuit or prevent it from functioning properly. Data paths can be interrupted, leading from an increase in error rate to a complete loss of information.

Q.3 What are the difference between baseband and broadband transmission?

Ans) In a baseband transmission, the bandwidth of the cable is consumed by a single signal. In broadband transmission, signals are sent on multiple frequencies allowing multiple signals to be sent simultaneously.

Also

- 1) Uses digital signaling
- 2) No frequency-division multiplexing
- 3) Bi-directional transmission
- 4) Signal travels over short distance

Broadband Signalling: →

- 1) Uses analog signaling
- 2) Unidirectional transmission
- 3) Frequency-division multiplexing is possible
- 4) Signal can travel over long distance before being attenuated.

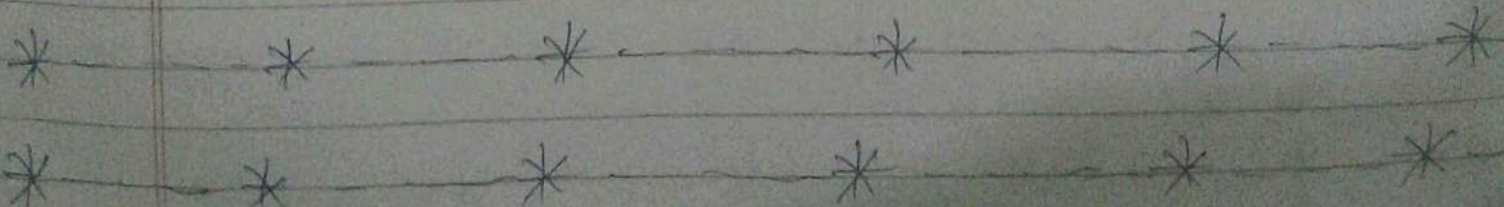
Q.4. What are the difference a hub, modem, router and a switch?

Ans) In an Ethernet network, there are some networking devices that play their roles at various levels such as hubs, switches and routers. The function of the three devices are all quite different from one another even if sometimes they are all integrated into a single device due to that, many people feel confused about the difference between the hub, switch and router. The following part will focus on the topic 'hub vs switch router', aiming to clarify the difference among them.

Hub $\Rightarrow$ Hub is commonly used to connect segments of a LAN (Local Area Network). A hub contains multiple ports. When a packet arrives at one port, it is copied to the other ports so that all segments of the LAN can see all packets. Hub acts as a common connection point for devices in a network.

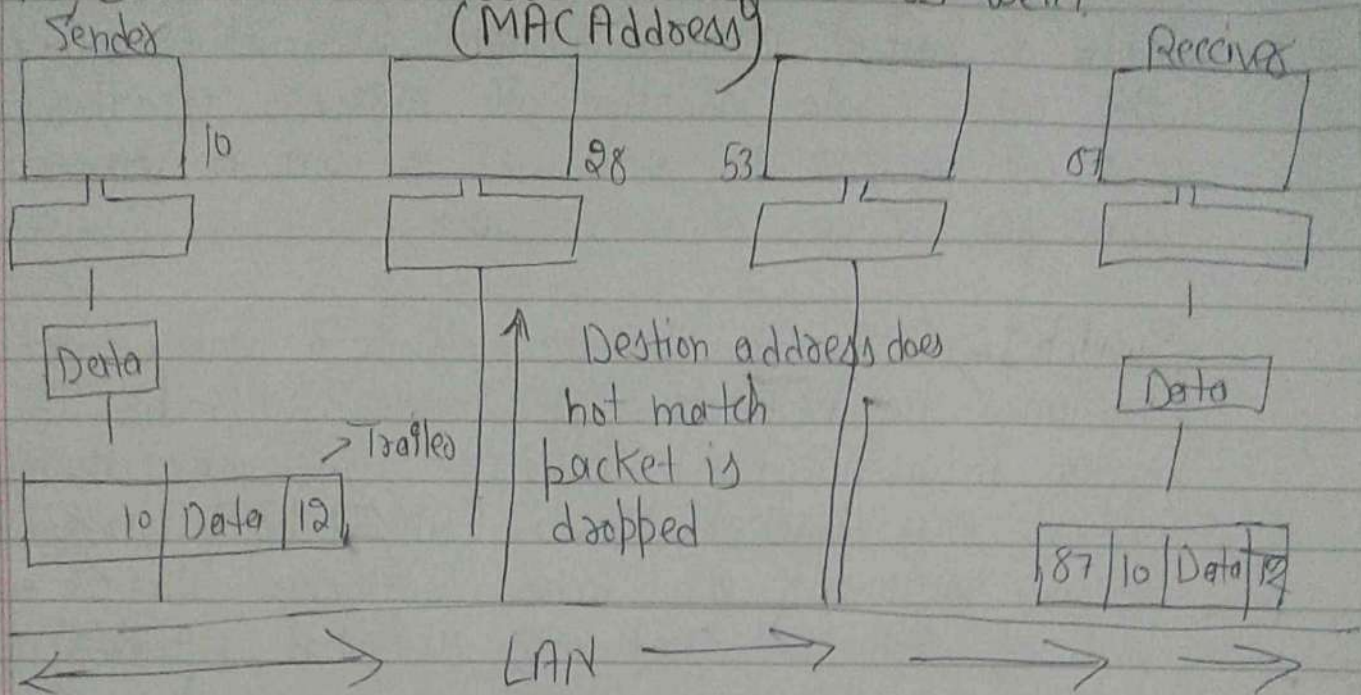
Switch $\Rightarrow$ A switch operates at data link (layer 2) and sometimes the network layer (layer 3) of the OSI (Open System Interconnection) Reference Model and therefore supports any packet protocol LANs that use switches to join segments are called switched LANs or in the case of Ethernet network, switched Ethernet LANs. In networks the switch is the device that receives and forwards packets between LAN segments.

Router $\Rightarrow$ A router is connected to at least two networks commonly two LAN and WANs (Wide Area Network) or LAN and its VLS (Virtual Service Networks) network. The places where two or more networks connect being headless and forwarding tables, routes never miss the best path to forward the packets. In addition, router uses protocols such as OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) to communicate with each other and configures the best route between any two hosts. In a word, router forwards data packets along networks.



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

Ans2)

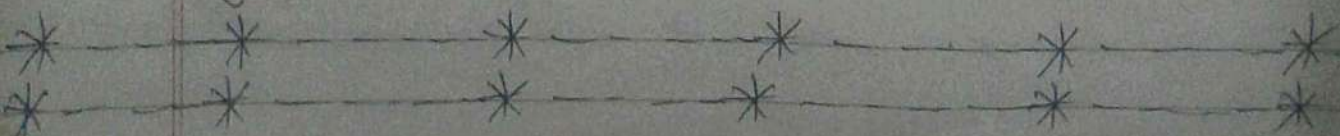


Q.6 When troubleshooting Computer network problems, what Common hardware-related Problems can occur?

Ans2) A large Percentage of a network is made up of hardware. Problems in these areas can range from malfunctioning hard drives broken NICs and even hardware startups. Incorrectly hardware Configuration is also one of those culprits to look into.

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

Ans2) The best solution is to install anti-virus on all the Computers in the network. This will protect each device from the other in case some malicious user tries to insert a virus into the servers or legitimate users.



Q8 Define Static IP and Dynamic IP? Discuss the difference between IPv4 and IPv6.

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.

Static IP address → Most users don't need static IP addresses. Static IP addresses devices or websites matter more when external devices or websites need to remember your IP address. One example is VPN or other remote access solutions that trust (unite lists) certain IPs for security purpose. A static IP address is not required if you are hosting a server although it can simplify the setup process. Google Fiber provides two options.

Dynamic IP address → Use advanced settings for your network to configure dynamic DNS when your IP address changes. The DNS entry for your server is automatically updated with its new IP address so outside users can use the same domain name. You can choose the Dynamic DNS provider and don't have to install additional software on your computer.

Q9 Discuss the difference between IPv4 and IPv6.

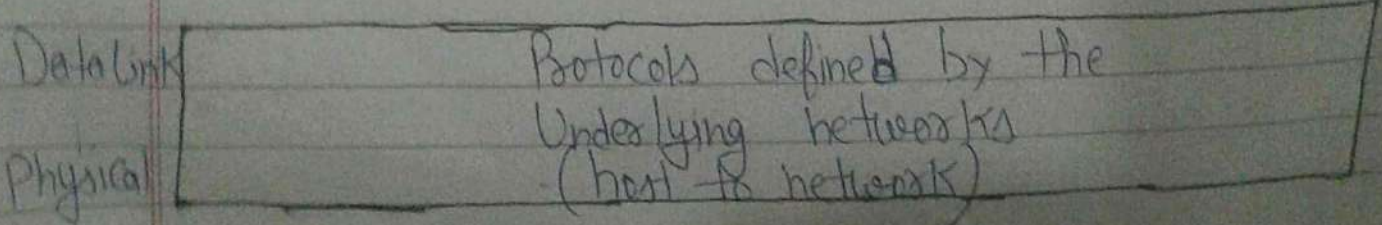
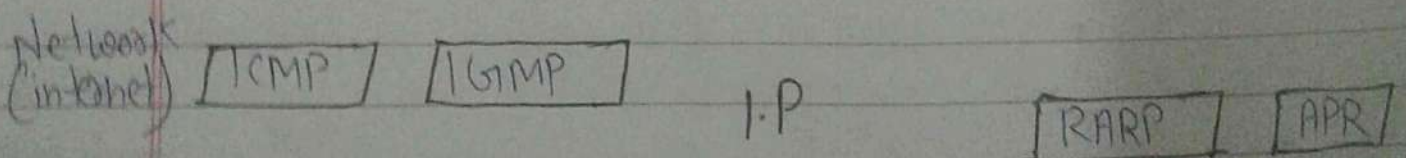
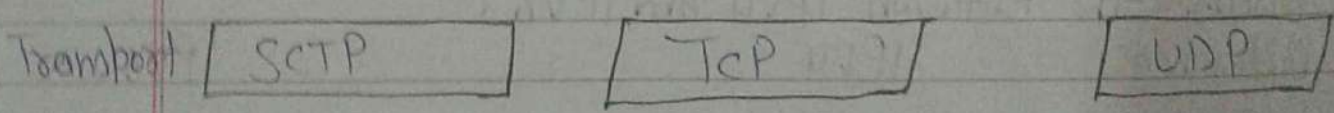
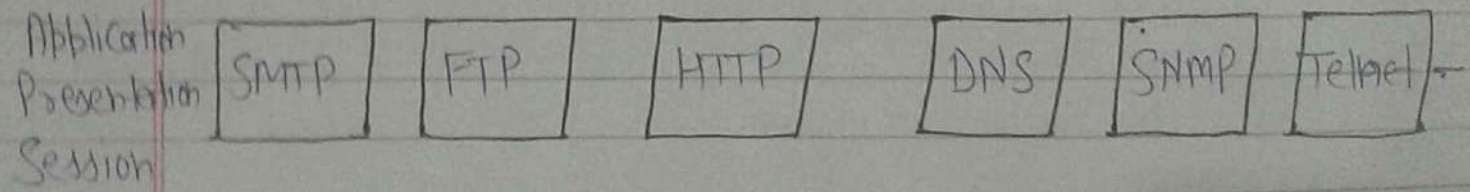
Difference	IPv4	IPv6
1. Security	Security is not evident on applications - IPv4 was not designed with security in mind.	IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) is built into the IPv6 Protocol. IPv6 is usable with a proper key infrastructure.

Q. 2	Packet header	Does not identifies packet flow for QoS handling which includes checksum options.	Packet head Contains flow label field that specifies packet flow for QoS handling.
Ans			
3	DNS records	Address (A) records maps host to names	Address (AAAA) records maps host to names
4	Compatibility with mobile device	IPv4 address uses the dotted decimal notation. That's why it is not suitable for mobile networks	IPv6 address is represented in hexadecimal notation IPv6 is better suited to mobile network
5	Mapping	(Uses ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) to map to Mac address	uses NDP (Neighbor Discovery Protocol) to map to MAC address

Q. 6

Q. 9. Discuss TCP/IP model in detail —
Ans: The figure given below shows the Composition of TCP/IP

Application



Q.10. What is a Web Browser (Browsers)? Give Some example of browsers?

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. The primary function of a web browser is to render HTML. The code used to design is 'markup' webpages.

Q.11. What is Search engine? Give example?

Ans) A Search engine is a web-based tool that enables users to locate information on the World Wide Web. Popular examples of search engines are Google, Yahoo! and MSN. Search engines utilize automatic software application (referred to as robots, bots or spiders) that travel along the web following links from page to page, site to site. The information gathered by the spiders is used to create a searchable index of the web.

Q.12.

Q.18. What is the internet & WWW? What are the uses of internet in our daily life?

Ans 2) The internet is a global network of networks connecting millions of users worldwide via many computer networks using a simple standard common addressing system and basic communication protocol called TCP/IP. This allows messages sent over the internet to be broken into small pieces called packets which travel over many different routes between source and destination computer.

~~Q.19~~ WWW (World Wide Web) $\Rightarrow$ WWW stands for (World Wide Web). Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989 while working at CERN. He wrote the code for WWW using a next computer to share documents among researchers across the world using hyperlinks.

* Technically the World Wide Web can be defined as "All the resources and users on the internet that are using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)".

* The World Wide Web or simply web is a way of accessing information over the medium as the internet.

* The World Wide Web is the universe of network-accessible information.

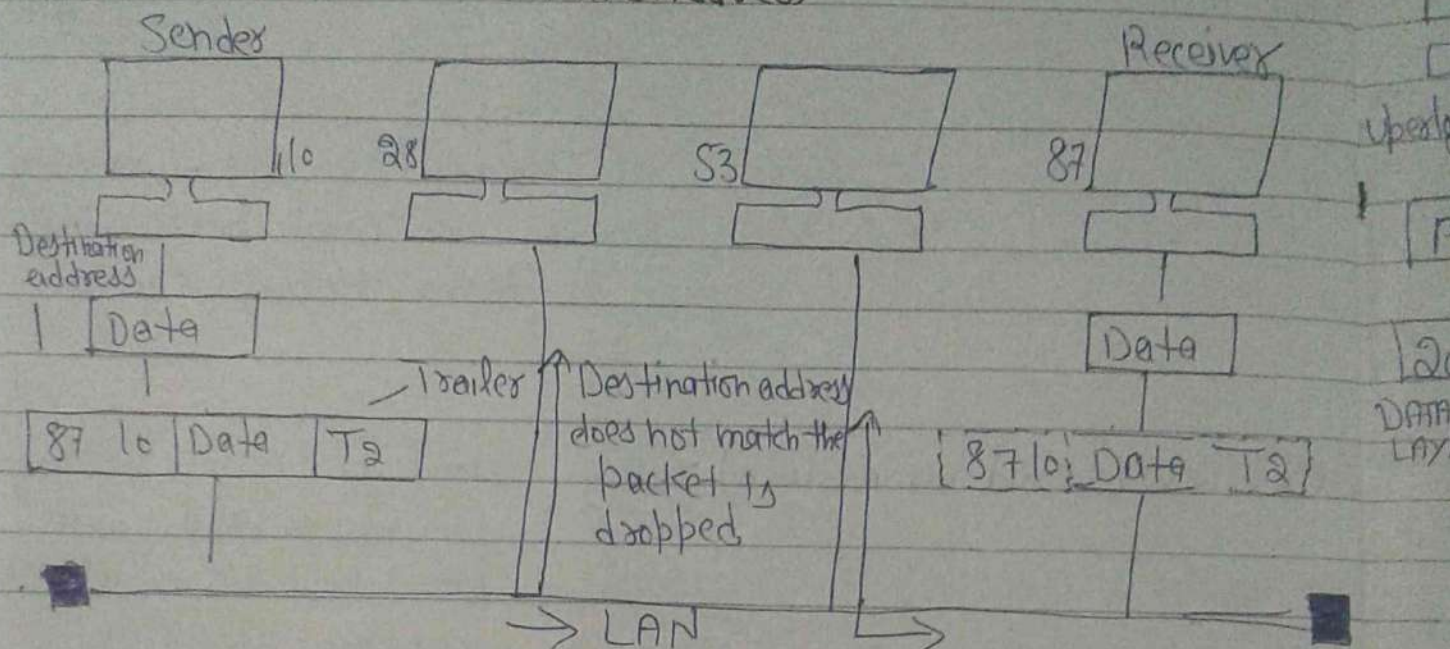
Q.19. What is an internet service provider? Give some examples of ISP in India?

Ans 2) An internet service provider (ISP) is a company that provides you with access to the internet usually for free. The most common ways to connect to an ISP are by using a phone line (dial-up) or broadband connection (cable or DSL).

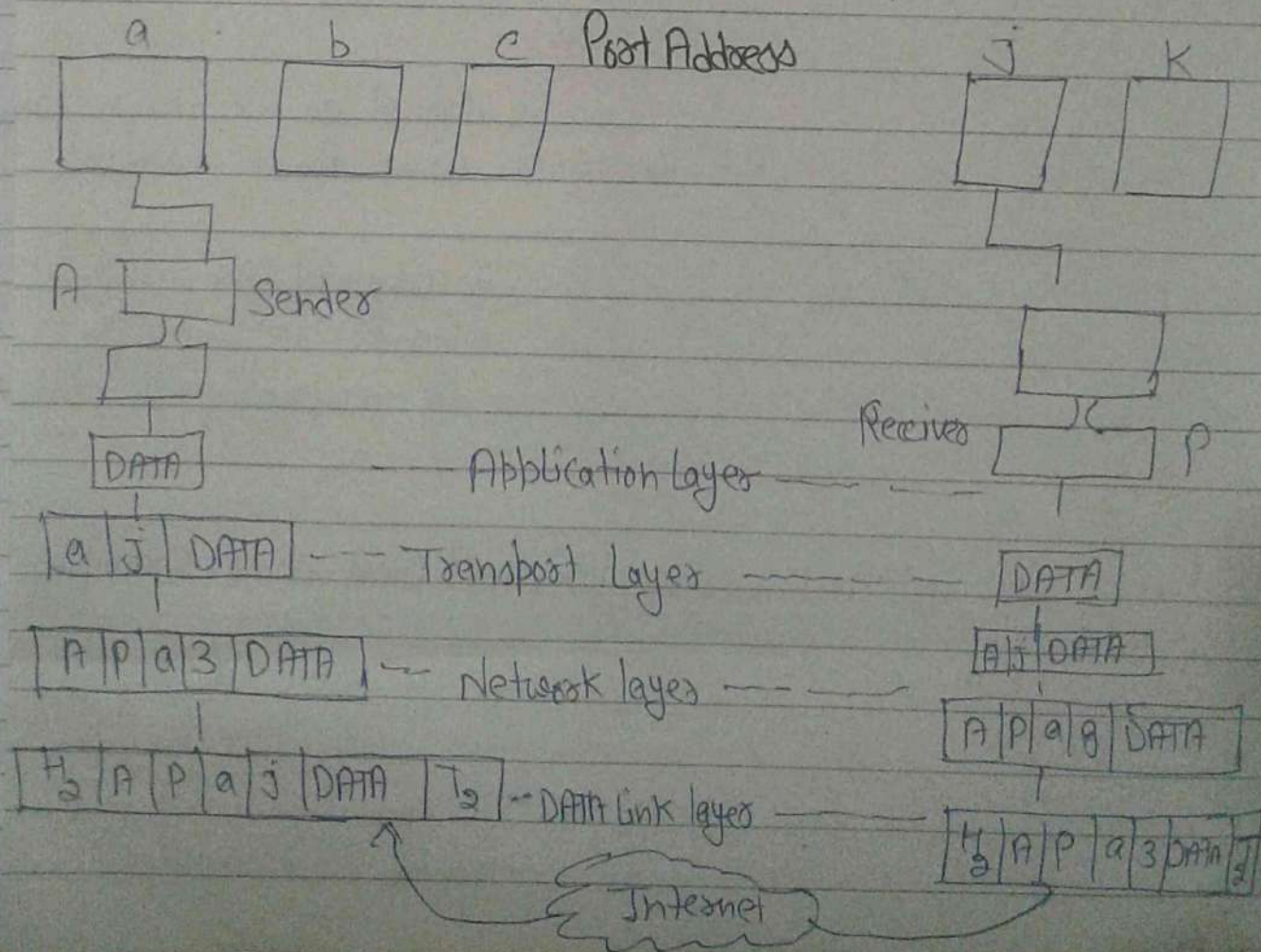
Q1 Discuss the difference between MAC address, IP address and Port address

Ans)

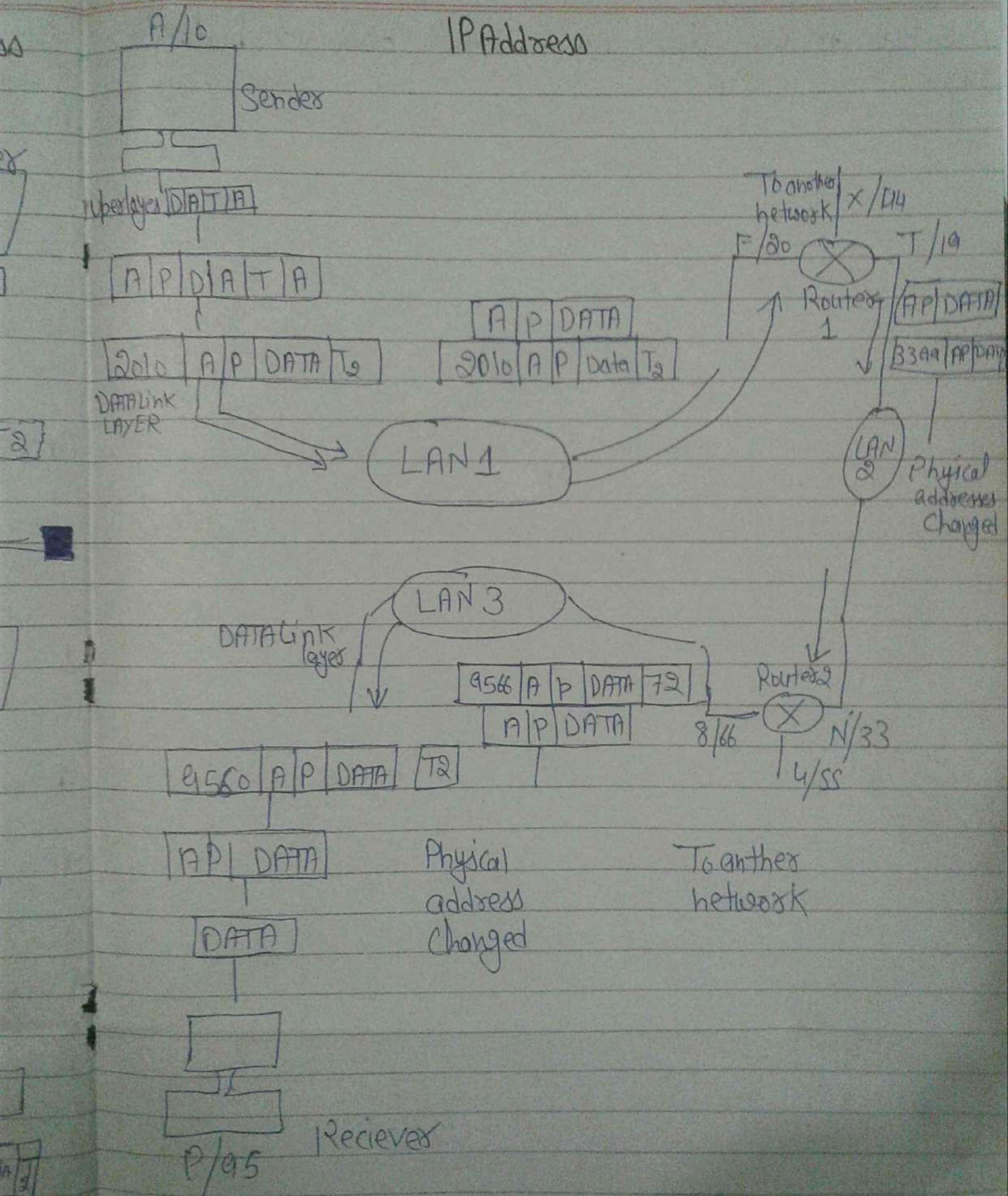
MAC Address



Port Address



IP Address



Q15 How do we view my internet browser, history?

Ans) Open the History menu using the keyboard shortcut `Ctrl+H`. You can also access this menu with the following steps

① Click the Hub button in the upper right-hand corner of the window.

② Click the history icon to open the history menu.

This menu allows you to view the pages you've visited in chronological order.