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Course Name - Data Communication

FREEMIND

Date

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CCA 102: DATA communication

Assignment -2

Q:-1 What are the different types of networks?

Ans

PAN (Personal Area Network)
LAN (Local Area Network)
MAN (Metropolition Area Network).
WAN (Wide Area Network)

Q2 Explain the shielded twisted pair (STP) and unshidded twisted pair (UTP)

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

unshielded twisted pair cable (UTP) has each pair of wires twisted together. those wire are then wrapped in Tubing without any other protection.

Q3 What is difference b/w baseband and broadband transmission?

Ans: Base band Trans	Broadband Trans
(1) Digital signalling	Analog signalling.
(2) Frequency division multiplexing is not possible.	Transmission of data is unidirectional.
(3) eg. Ethernet is using base bands for LAN.	Eg. used to transmit cable TV to premises.

Q4 What is the difference b/w a hub, modem router and a switch?

Ans:- A hub:- A hub transmits data from one device to another in form of binary bits.

modem:- Modem are used to connect to the internet while hubs are used in local Area, Networks. A modem is used as an interface b/w a digital and analog network.

Router:- A routes transmits data from one network to another in forms of packets

Switch:- A switch transmits data from one device to or onthers in forms of frames:-

Q5 When you move the NIC cards from one PC to another PC, does the MAC address get transferred as well?

Ans: Yes, that's because MAC addresses are hardwires into the NIC circuitry, not the PC. This also means that a PC can have a different MAC address when another one replaced the NIC card.

Q6 When trouble shooting computer network problems what common hardware-related problems can occur?

Ans:- A large percentage of a network is made up of hardware problems in these areas, can range from malfunctioning hard dri

broken NICs, and hardware startups.

Q7 In a network that contains two sesses and Twenty workstations, where is the best place to install any anti-virus programs?

Ans: The best solution is to install anti-virus on all the computers in the network.

Q8 Define static IP and Dynamic IP? Discuss the difference b/w 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. The main difference between IPV4 and IPV6 is the address size of IP addresses. The IPV4 is a 32 bit address. where as IPV6 is a 128-bit hexadecimal address space, and it contain a simple header as compared to IPV4.

Q9 Discuss TCP/IP model in detail.

Ans: It stands for Transmission control protocol/internet protocol. the TCP/IP model is a concise version of the OSI model. it contains four layers, unlike seven layers in the OSI model.

Q10 what is a web Browsers? Give some example of browsers?

Ans:- A web browsers or simply 'browsers' is an application used to access and view websites. common web browsers include Microsoft Edge. google chrome Apple Safari, internet Explorer opera mini and mozilla firefox.

Q11 What is a 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 eg. of search engines are google, yahoo and MSN search.

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

Ans:- The world wide web, or web for short. are the pages you see when you take at a device and you are online But the internet is the network of connected computers that the web works on, as well as what emails and files travel across think of the internet as the roads that connect towns and cities together. the internet is very much useful in our daily routine tasks e.g. —

it helps us to see our notification and emails. Apart from this, people can use the internet from money transfers, use the internet from money transfers, bill pay, online shopping online ordering etc.

Q13 What is an Internet service provider? Give some examples of ISP in India?

Ans:- An Internet service provider is an organization that provides services for accessing using or participating in the Internet. Internet service providers can be organized in various forms, such as commercial, community-owned non-profit or otherwise privately owned the examples of some internet service providers are Hathway, BSNL, TATA Tele services, verizon Reliance. Jio, Act Fibernet and many more working in India as well as worldwide Internet service providers or ISP are responsible for providing services for using the Internet.

Q14 Discuss the difference b/w MAC Addresses, IP address and port Address?

Ans:- MAC Address stands for Media Access control address. IP address stands for Internet protocol Address MAC Address ensure that physical

address of the computer is unique. IP address is a Logical address of the computer and is used to uniquely locate computer connected via a network.

Q15 How do we view my Internet browsers history?

Ans:- In the lower-left corner of the browser window right and hold the back arrow the page that opens contains your browsers history.