

Assignment : 021. Different types of network:-

* Basically, classified into 4 types.

* These types are

1. LAN (Local Area network)
2. PAN (Personal Area network)
3. MAN (metropolitan Area network)
4. WAN (wide Area network)

2. STP - Shielded Twisted Pair:-

* Shielded twisted pair Cable has the individual pair of wires wrapped again in foil, which are then wrapped again for double protection

* This is known as "STP"

UTP - Unshielded Twisted Pair:-

* It has each pair of wires twisted together. These wires are then wrapped in tubing without any other protection.

* It is also called as "UTP"

3. * The major difference between broadband transmission and baseband transmission is that, the baseband transmission uses the complete bandwidth for transmitting the signals and occupy the whole cable.

* While in broadband transmission at the same time, multiple signals can be transmitted using multiple frequencies using only.

4. hub:-

* A hub works on the physical layer (layer 1) of OSI model while switch works on the data link layer (2)

Switch:-

* A switch can join multiple computers within one LAN, and a hub just connects multiple Ethernet devices together as a single segment.

modem:-

* modems, like routers connect home PCs to the Internet, connect a network of personal computers together so they can be joined through a central hub.

5.

yes, That's because mac address are hard-wired 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.

6.

* 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.

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

8. IP Address:-

* When a device assigned a static IP address, the address does not change.

* Most devices use dynamic addresses, which are assigned by the network when they connect and change over time.

IPv4:-

* Used a 32-bit address for its internet addresses.

IPv6:-

* It utilizes 128-bit internet addresses.

* Therefore, it can support 2^{128} internet addresses:- 340, 282, 920, 366, ...

* The number of IPv6 addresses is 1028 times larger than the number of IPv4 addresses.

9. TCP/IP :-

* It reference model is a four layered suite of communication protocols.

* TCP stands for "Transmission Control

Protocol"

* and IP stands for "Internet Protocols"

* The four layers in the TCP/IP Protocol suite are - Host-to-network layer

* It is the lowest layer that is concerned with the physical transmission of data

10. Web browser:-

* A web browser, or simply "browser" is an application used to access and view websites.

* Common web browsers include,

1. Microsoft Edge.
2. Internet Explorer
3. Google/Chrome
4. Mozilla Firefox

11. Search Engine:-

* A Search Engine is a web-based tool that enables users to locate information on the world wide web.

Popular Example:-

- * Google
- * Yahoo!
- * MSN Search

12. Internet :-

* The internet is very much ~~used~~ used in our daily routine tasks.

Example :-

* It helps us to see our notifications and emails.

* Apart from this, people can use the internet for money transfer.

* shopping order online food etc...

13. ISP (Internet Service Provider) :-

* ISP stands for "Internet service provider"

Ex :-

1. Airtel

2. BSNL, etc, ...

14. The main differences between MAC and IP address :-

* It is that, MAC address is used to ensure the physical address of computers.

* It uniquely identifies the device on a network.

* While IP address are used to uniquely identifies the connection of network with that device take part in a network.

15. Internet browser's history:-

*In any chrome window, use the keyboard shortcut $ctrl+H$, or navigate to the URL "chrome://history".

*click the menu button, which is located near the top-right side of the browser window and choose history, then history again