

ASSIGNMENT-2

Q:1 What are the different types of network?

- Ans: *
- * LAN (Local Area Networking)
 - * WLAN (Wireless local Area Networks)
 - * WAN (Wide Area Network)
 - * MAN (Metropolitan Area network)
 - * SAN (Storage Area Networks)

Q:2 Explain the shielded twisted pair (STP) and unshielded twisted pair (UTP)?

Ans: * STP :- is also the type of twisted pair which stands for shielded twisted pair. In STP grounding cable is required but in UTP grounding cable is not required. In shielded twisted pair cable much more maintenance is needed therefore it is costlier and unshielded twisted pair UTP.

UTP :- is the type of twisted pair cable. It stands for unshielded twisted pair. Both data and voice are transmitted through UTP because its frequency range is suitable. In UTP grounding cable is not necessary also in UTP much more maintenance is not needed therefore it is cost-effective.

Q:3 What is difference between baseband and Broadband transmission?

Ans:-

BASEBAND	BROADBAND
* Transmit digital signals	* Transmission analog signals

- | | |
|---|---|
| * To boost signal strength use repeaters. | * To boost signal strength, use amplifiers. |
| * To boost support TDM based multiplexing | * Support FDM Based Multiplexing |
| * Use coaxial, twisted, and Fiber-optic cables. | * Use radio waves, coaxial cables and fiber optic cables. |
| * Mainly used in Ethernet LAN networks. | * Mainly used in cable and telephone networks. |

Q:4 What is the difference between a hub, modem, router and a switch?

Ans

MODEM

- * Brings internet to your home.
- * Has Public IP address
- * Uses a WAN network

ROUTER

- * Brings internet to your devices
- * Assigns local IP address creates a LAN network.

HUB

- * Hubs operate at the physical layer.
- * Hubs use Broadcast type transmission.
- * Hubs do not provide packet filtering.

SWITCH

- * Switches function at the data link layer.
- * Switches use unicast, multicast as well as Broadcast type transmission.
- * Switches provide packet filtering

Q:5 When you move the NIC cards from one PC to another PC does the MAC address gets transferred as well?

Ans:- When you are moving your NIC card then it's obvious that your MAC address will be changed to that computer where you are inserting your NIC card.

Q:6 When troubleshooting computer network problems, what common hardware-related problems can occur?

Ans Most common hardware related problems are LAN card, WLAN card and WI-FI AP if it is wireless, cables, switches, routers and wireless controllers.

Q:7 In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations, where is the best place to install an antivirus program?

Ans Antivirus program is a dedicated software that helps in detecting cyber threats such as malware, spyware and phishing. The best solution is to install anti-virus on all the computers in the network.

Q:8 Define Static IP and Dynamic IP? Discuss the difference between IPv4 and IPv6?

Ans:- STATIC IP is Static IP address does not get changed with time. Static IP address is less secured.

DYNAMIC IP :- Dynamic IP address can be changed any time. Dynamic address being volatile in nature is less risky.

IPV4

* IPV4 is composed of 32 bit address length and is the fourth version of the Internet protocol (IP).

IPV6

* IPV6 is composed of 128 bit address length and is the latest and updated version of the Internet Protocol (IP).

Q:9 Discuss TCP/IP model in detail?

Ans:- TCP/IP Model is a four-layered suite of communication protocols. It was developed by the DOD (Department of Defence) in the 1960s. It is named after the two main protocols that are used in the model namely TCP and IP. TCP stands for Transmission Control Protocol and IP stands for Internet Protocol.

Q:10 What is a web browser? Give some example of Browsers?

Ans:- A web browser is a software application that is used to access the world wide web (www) as known by everyone on the Internet. It is an interface between us and the information available on the web.

Examples :- Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Microsoft Internet Explorer, Apple Safari and Opera.

Q:11 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 examples of search engines are Google, Yahoo! and MSN search.

Q:12 What is the Internet and WWW? What are the uses of Internet in our daily life?

Ans:- The internet helps us with facts and figures, information and knowledge for personal, social, economic development. There are many uses of the internet, however, the use of the internet in our daily life depends on individual requirements and goals.

* USES OF INTERNET :-

- * Education
- * Business
- * Banking
- * Research
- * E-mails
- * Social Media
- * Job search
- * E-papers and News
- * File Transfer
- * Home

Q:13 What is an Internet Service Provider? Give some examples of ISP in India?

Ans:- An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company such as Airtel and T, Verizon, Comcast or Spectrum.

that provides Internet access to companies, families and even mobile users. ISPs use fiber-optics, satellite, copper wire and other forms to provide Internet access to its customers.

EXAMPLES :- Hathway, BSNL, TATA, Teleservices, Verizon, Reliance, JIO, Airtel, FiberNet and many more working in India as well as worldwide.

Q:14 Discuss the difference between MAC address, IP address and port address?

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

Q:15 How do we view my Internet Browser's History?

Ans:- Browsing History is a list of recently visited web sites. The concern here is more about privacy than general security. If you do not delete your Browsing History, then anyone with access to system may be able to see what sites you visited.