

12 noon

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Registration no. : CCA/2021/142812

Course code : 102.

2 pm

Course name : Data communication.

CCA 102 : DATA Communication
Assignments - 2

9 am

10 am 1) What are the different type of networks?

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Ans) PAN (Personal area network).

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LAN (Local Area Network).

MAN (Metropolitan Area Network).

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WAN (Wide Area Network).

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

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Ans) shielded twisted pair cable (STP) has the individual pairs of wires

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wrapped in foil which are then wrapped again for double protection.

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Unshielded twisted pair cable (UTP) has each pair of wires twisted together. Those wire are then wrapped in tubing without any other protection.

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3) What is the difference between baseband and broadband transmission?

Ans) • Baseband transmission.
1) Digital signalling.

ii) Frequency division multiplexing is not possible.
 iii) E.g., Ethernet is using basebands for LAN.

Broadband transmission.
 i) Analog signalling.
 ii) Transmission of data is unidirectional.
 iii) E.g., used to transmit cable TV to premises.

4) What is the difference between 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: Modems are used to connect to the internet while hubs are used in local area networks. A modem is used as an interface between a digital and analog network.

Router: A router transmits data from one network to another in form of packets.

Switch: A switch transmits data from one device to another in form of frames.

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

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Ans) Yes, that's because MAC addresses are hardwired 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.

Q) When the trouble shooting computer network problems. What common hardware related problems can occurs?

Ans) A large percentage of a network is made up of hardware problems in these areas can range from malfunctioning hard drives, broken NICs and hardware startups.

Q) In a networks that contains two series and twenty workstations where is the best place to install an Anti-virus programs?

Ans) The best solution is to install anti virus on all the computers in the networks.

Q) Define static IP and Dynamic IP? Discuss the differences 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. The main difference between IPV4 and IPV6 is the address size of IP address. The IPV4 is the address size 32 bit address where as IPV6 is the 128 bit hexadecimal address space and it contains a simple header as compared to IPV4.

9) 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.

10) What is a web browser? Drive 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, google chrome, Apple safari, Internet explorer, opera mini and mozilla firefox.

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11) What is a ~~sea~~ search engine?
Give example?

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Ans) A search engine is a web-based tool that enables user to locate information on the world wide web. Popular e.g of search engines are googles, yahoo and MSN search.

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12) What is the Internet and WWW?
What are the uses of internet in our daily life?

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Ans) The world wide web or web for short are the pages you see when you're at a device and you're 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.

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e.g, It helps us to see our notification and email. Apart from this, people can use the internet for money transfers, bill pay, online shopping, online order food etc.

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13) What is an internet service provider? Give some examples of ISP in India?

Ans) An internet service provider is an organisation that provides services for accessing using or participating in the internet. Internet service providers can be organised in various forms such as commercial, community owned, non profit or otherwise privately owned.

The example of some internet services providers are Hathway, BSNL, TATA and many more working in India as well as worldwide. Internet services providers or ISP are responsible for providing services for using the Internet.

14) Discuss the differences between MAC address, 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.

9 am 15) How do we view my internet browser's history?

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Ans) In the lower left corner of the browser window tap and hold the back arrow. The page that opens contains your browser's history.

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