

1. What are the different types of networks?

- A network is a set of devices connected by communication links to share the computing resources.
- A node can be computer, printers, refrigerator, etc. or any other device capable of sending and receiving data generated by other nodes on the network.

a. Point-to-Point:



b. Multicast:



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

The simple answer is that UTP is short for "unshielded twisted pair" and STP is short for "shielded twisted pair". Both are types of twisted pair cable, but in this article we'll touch the differences and provide some guidance about when to use UTP vs STP cable.

Twisting the pairs of wires together helps reduce crosstalk within the ethernet

Cable to itself and into other nearby cables. However it doesn't eliminate the problem altogether.

In order to prevent crosstalk, engineers determined that individual pairs could be wrapped with a foil 'shield' and the invisible electrical field emanating from each pair would be focused along the shield and grounded out at the terminus. Think of the shield as a path of least resistance for that electrical energy.

3. What difference between baseband and broadband transmission?

Router, switch, and access point. A modem is used to connect to the Internet. A router acts as a gateway to the computer network and is placed between a modem and a switch or hub.

A switch connects devices such as a desktop laptop, and access point to the router. An access point connects a device wirelessly. Sometimes.

4. What is difference between a hub, modem, router and a switch?

Hub transmits data in the form of electric signals or bits. Router is very sophisticated.

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

Yes, Certainly. The MAC Address is set by the manufacturer of the end-station the system that the Ethernet is plugged into.

If the network interface is integrated with in a Computer For instance, then the MAC is set there. If, let's say, you installed a NIC within that Computer and plugged the Ethernet cable into that NIC then the one that's associated with the integrated network interface which, in this case, isn't used.

6. When troubleshooting Computer network problems, what common hardware-related problems can occur?

Check for any loose connections or damaged cables. Test the power outlet by plugging in another device to verify functionality. Restart the Computer sometimes a simple restart can fix temporary glitches or software-related issues. Restart the Computer and check the hardware problem persists.

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

The best option is to install antivirus on all the computers of the network. This will protect devices from others in case there is a virus present in to the server.

8. Define static IP and dynamic IP? Discuss the difference between IPv4 and IPv6.

The most obvious difference is that IPv4 uses a 32-bit address while IPv6 uses a 128-bit address. This means that IPv6 offers 1,028 times more address than IPv4, which essentially solves the 'running out of addresses' problem at least for the foreseeable future.

9. Discuss TCP/IP model in detail.

TCP/IP was designed and developed by the Department of Defense (DoD) in the 1960s and is based on standard protocols. The TCP/IP model is a concise version of the OSI model. It contains four layers, unlike the seven layers in the OSI model. The number of layers is sometimes referred to as five or four. Here in this article, we'll study five layers. The Physical layer and Data Link layer are referred to as one single layer as the Physical layer can be network interface layer in the 4-layer reference.

10. What is the web browser? Give some example of browser.

A web browser is a type of software that allows you to find and view websites on the Internet. Even if you did not know it, you're using a web browser right now to read this page! There are many different web browsers but some of the most common ones include Google Chrome, Safari, and Mozilla Firefox.

11. What is a search engine? Give example.

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.

12. What is the Internet & what are the uses of Internet in our daily life?

The Internet carries many applications and services, most prominently the World Wide Web including social media, electronic mail, mobile applications, multiplayer online games, Internet telephony, file sharing, and streaming media services.

13. What is an Internet Service Provider? Give some example of ISP in India.

An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company that provides access to the Internet. ISPs can provide this access through multiple means, including dial-up, DSL, Cable, wireless and fiber-optic connection. A variety of companies serve as ISPs, including cable providers, mobile carriers, and telephone companies.

14. Discuss the difference between MAC address, IP address and Port address.

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

15. How do we view my Internet browser's history?

History.

1. On your Computer, open Chrome.
2. In the address bar, enter @ history
3. Press tab or space you can also click search history in the suggestions.
4. Enter keywords for the page you previously visited.
5. Select the page from the list.