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Q1.What are the different types of networks?

Personal Area Network (PAN) ...
Local Area Network (LAN) ...
Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) ...
Campus Area Network (CAN) ...
Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) ...
Wide Area Network (WAN) ...
Storage-Area Network (SAN) ...
System-Area Network (also known as SAN)

Q2. Explain the Shielded twisted pair (STP) and Unshielded 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 wires are then wrapped in tubing without any other

Q3 What is difference between baseband and broadband transmission?

Ans-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 ...

Q4. What is the difference between a hub, modem, router and a switch?

Ans-A hub works on the physical layer (Layer 1) of OSI model while Switch works on the data link layer (Layer 2). ... A switch can join **multiple computers** within one LAN, and a hub just connects multiple Ethernet devices together as a single segment. Switch is smarter than hub to determine the target of the forwarding data.

Q5. When you move the NIC cards from one PC to another PC, does the MAC address gets

transferred as well?

Ans-When you move the NIC cards from one PC to another PC, does the MAC address gets transferred as well? **Yes**, that's because MAC addresses 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.

Q6. When troubleshooting computer network problems, what common hardware-related

problems can occur?

Ans-When troubleshooting computer network problems, what common hardware-related problems can occur? **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.

Q7. In a network that contains two servers and twenty workstations, where is the best place to install an Anti-virus program?

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 between IPV4 and IPV6.

Ans-IPv6 is the next generation of IP addresses. The main difference between IPv4 and IPv6 is **the address size of IP addresses**. The IPv4 is a 32-bit address, whereas IPv6 is a 128-bit hexadecimal address. IPv6 provides a large address space, and it contains a simple header as compared to IPv4

Q9. Discuss TCP/IP model in detail.

Ans-TCP/IP Reference 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.

Q10. What is a Web Browser (Browser)? Give some example of browsers.

Ans-The most popular web browsers that are used today are **Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Microsoft Internet Explorer, Apple Safari and the Opera browser**. These browsers are free and available for download and use.

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 examples of search engines are **Google, Yahoo!, and MSN Search**

Q12. What is the Internet & WWW? What are the uses of internet in our daily life?

Ans-The Internet is very much useful in our daily routine tasks. For example, it helps us **to see our notifications and emails**. Apart from this, people can use the internet for money transfers, shopping order online food, etc.

Q13. What is an Internet Service Provider? Give some example of ISP in India.

Ans-An **Internet service provider** (ISP) is a company that provides customers with Internet access. Data is transferred using several technologies, dial-up, DSL, cable modem, wireless or high-speed interconnectors. ... First step is to acquire an ISP (Internet Service Provider) License to run the business of Broadband in India.

Q14. Discuss the difference between MAC address, IP address and Port address.

Ans-So again, **IP Addresses are logical and routeable addresses**. ... And that's why computers have both MAC Addresses and IP Addresses. MAC Addresses handle the physical connection from computer to computer while IP Addresses handle the logical routeable connection from both computer to computer AND network to network.

Q15. How do we view my Internet browser's history?

Ans-On your device, open the Safari Internet browser.

In the lower-left corner of the browser window, tap and hold the back arrow.

The page that opens contains your browser's history.