

Monthly Test (APRIL-2017)

Q.1. Differentiate between star topology and bus topology of network?.

Ans.

| S.NO. | STAR TOPOLOGY | BUS TOPOLOGY |
|-------|---|--|
| 1. | All nodes are connected to a central node called hub. | All nodes are connected to a common single cable called backbone. |
| 2. | If central node fails , all network will fail | If backbone fails all network will fail |
| 3. | It is easy to repair problematic host | It is not easy to repair problematic nodes. Need to search one by one. |
| 4. | Limited no. of nodes can be connected | Many no. of nodes can be added |

Q2. Name any two transmission medium for networking.

Ans. Guided transmission medium: coaxial cable, twisted pair cable and fiber optics

Unguided transmission medium: Radiowaves, IR, MICROWAVE

Q3. How would you extract manufacture id and card no. from a MAC ADDRESS.

Ans. The first 3 bytes of a MAC ADDRESS represents manufacturer id and the last three bytes represent card no.

Q.4. In how many ways can you type Indian scripts on computer?

Ans. Indian scripts can be entered in two different ways as follows:

- a. Using phonetic text entries
- b. Using keymap based entries

Q.5. What is the geographical scope of LAN, MAN and WAN?

Ans. LAN covers a small area such as the building or a group of buildings

MAN covers a small city or town.

WAN spans large area possibly several continents.

Q.6. Define a network? What are different types of network?

Ans. A network is an interconnected collection of autonomous computers or devices through same kind of transmission machine . There are three categories

A.LAN B. MAN C.WAN

Q.7. What do you mean by router?

Ans. Router is a network device which applies on physical media. This device works on three layers of OSI Model. This device is capable of routing the data from higher congestion to lower congestions.

Q.8. Give the full forms of AM, FM , PM.

Ans. AM: Amplitude Modulation

FM: Frequency Modulation

PM: Phase Modulation

Q.9. What is the basic principle for working of optical fibres ?

Ans. Total internal Reflection

Q.10. What do you mean by Bluetooth?

Ans. Bluetooth is a wireless network which is used for data transfer between two devices within the range of 10 m. It uses the standards of 802.11 a/b/g

FOR HIGH ACHIEVERS(HOTS)

Q.1. Two neighbourhood schools at a distance of 120 m has decided to join their LANS using UTP Cable to share their resources . But after joining their LANS , they are not able to share their resources due to loss of signals between. Which device should be used so that signal is amplified in between.

Ans. Repeater

Q.2. Define the following terms

a. data channel

b. Baud

Ans. Data channel: It is the medium used to carry information or data from one point to another

Baud: It is the unit of measurement for the information carrying capacity of a communication channel of analog type .It is synonymous with bps.

Q.3. Write the application of cyberlaw?

Ans. Cyber law encompasses a wide variety of political and legal issues related to the internet and other communication technologies, including intellectual property, privacy, freedom of expression and jurisdiction.

Q.4. Define 'Domain Name Resolution'.

Ans. The process of getting IP address from the given URL.

Q.5. Write one advantage and one disadvantage of using Optical fiber cable.

Ans.

ADVANTAGE: High bandwidth

DISADVANTAGE: vey costly

Q.6. What is a client server network?

Ans. In client server network, client machine sends request for services and sever computer process these requests.

Q.7. What do you mean by cracker?

Ans. Crackers are legal hackers . These persons are masters of computer programming languages and generally act for the recovery of hacked systems.

Q.8. What is snooping?

Ans. Unauthorised access to anyone's personal data is called as snooping.

Q.9. What is Trojan horse?

Ans. It is a spyware whose function is to steal the information from one's workstation and to provide its developer.

Q.10. What is the difference between virus and worm?

Ans. Virus is a program that attaches itself to some file and infect the file and destroy the original content. Worm is a self replicating program that makes multiple copies of itself and finally result in making the system out of memory.

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FOR LOW ACHIEVERS

Q.1. There is a numbered address(four parts separated by periods) that identifies a website uniquely. What is it?

Ans. IP ADDRESS

Q.2. Name any of the two encodings used for INDIAN COMPUTING LANGUAGE.

Ans. UNICODE, ISCII

Q.3. Write examples of one proprietary software and one open source software .

Ans. Proprietary software: MS OFFICE

Open source software: LINUX

Q.4. Ketan has set up a network of computers . Now , he wants to prevent unwanted networking connections according to some filtering/ blocking rules. Suggest him the solution.

Ans. Firewall

Q.5. Write name of the following:

a. It is a protocol / technology used to exchange files on internet

ANS. ftp

b. It provides a set of rules to transfer files, videos, images etc over the World Wide Web

ANS. http

Q.6. What do you understand by network security? Name any two common threats to it

Ans Network security is needed to protect data during data transmission and to guarantee that these transmissions are authenticate

Two common threats to security are

1. TROJAN HORSE

2. WORMS

Q.7. What is a repeater?

Ans. Repeater is a network device that is used to reconstruct the signal strength of carrier signal.

Q.8. Which is the best topology for educational institute?

Ans. LAN using Star topology

Q.9. Which networking device is used for set up of STAR topology in a network?

Ans. Switch or HUB

Q.10. Give the full form of MODEM.

Ans. Modulator/ Demodulator