

Computer Network Interview Question Answer

1. What is a Computer Network?

Networks consist of a set of devices connected by physical transmission means.

2. What is Link?

A link refers to the connectivity between two devices. It includes the type of cables and protocols used in order for one device to be able to communicate with other.

3. What is Node?

A node is a point or joint where a connection takes place. It can be computer or device that is part of a network. Two or more nodes are needed in order to form a network connection.

4. What is Cookie?

Cookie is a tiny code that is stored in the browser of a user by a website for various reasons, such as tracking, advertising, and so on.

5. What is Data Communication?

A process of sending and receiving data between source and destination, in both ways. It is the exchange of data between two devices via some form of transmission media.

6. What are the elements of Data Communication?

Data communication elements are:

1. Sender

2. Receiver
 3. Transmission Medium
 4. Message
 5. Protocol
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7. What is Sender?

The sender is the device that sends the data message. It can be a computer, a phone handset, a video camera, and so on.

8. What is Receiver?

The receiver is the device that receives the message. It can be a computer, a telephone handset, a television, and so on.

9. What is Transmission Medium?

The transmission medium is the physical path by which a message travels from sender to receiver. Some examples of transmission medium include twisted-pair wire, coaxial cable, fiber-optic cable and radio waves.

10. What is Message?

The message is the information (data) to be communicated. Information includes texts, numbers, pictures, audios and videos.

11. What is Protocol?

A protocol is a set of rules that govern data communication. It represents an agreement between the communication devices.

12. What is Transmission?

A process of sending and receiving data between source and destination, in only one way. It is regarded as the physical movement of data.

13. What are the modes of Data Transmission?

There are two types of mode of data transmission:

1. Asynchronous Mode of Data Transmission
 2. Synchronous Mode of Data Transmission
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14. What is Asynchronous mode of Data Transmission?

It is a serial mode of transmission. In this mode of transmission, each byte is framed with a start bit and a stop bit. There may be a variable length gap between each byte. There is only one line and the bits are sent sequentially.

15. What is Synchronous mode of Data Transmission?

It is a parallel mode of transmission. In this mode of transmission, bits are sent in a continuous stream without start and stop bit and without gaps between bytes.

16. What are types of Transmission Media?

Transmission media are two types:

1. Guided Transmission Media
 2. Unguided Transmission Media
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17. What is Unguided Transmission Media?

This is the wireless media that transport electromagnetic waves without using a physical conductor.

18. What are the varieties of Twisted Pair Cable?

Twisted pair cable comes in two varieties:

1. Unshielded Twisted Pair
 2. Shielded Twisted Pair
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19. What is use of Unshielded Twisted Pair?

In general, this is the most popular and best option for school networks.

20. What is Shielded Twisted Pair?

It is suitable for environments with electrical interference. However, the extra shielding can add to the cable's bulk. Often, it is used in networks that use the token ring topology.

21. What is Coaxial Cable?

Coaxial cabling has a single copper conductor at its center. A plastic layer provides insulation between the center conductor and a braided metal shield. The metal shield helps to block any outside interference from fluorescent light, motors, and other computers. Outer shield provided the ground.

22. What is an Optical Fiber?

It is a method of transmitting of information from one place to another by sending light through an optical fiber.

23. What is Data Transfer Rate?

This is the speed at which data is moving from one part of a network to another.

24. What are the types of Connecting Devices?

There are five types of connecting device:

1. Repeaters
 2. Hubs
 3. Bridges
 4. Routers
 5. Switches
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25. What is Router?

Router is a network device that connects two or more networks. A router is a device that transfers information from a source to a destination. Routers are located at gateway and forward data packets.

26. What is Repeater?

A router is also known as a regenerator. It is an electronic device operating only at the physical layer. It receives the signal before it becomes weak, re-creates the bit pattern, and places the copy back in the link.

27. What is Hub?

It works on the physical layer of the OSI model and is used to link several computers together.

28. What is Switch?

Switch is a device in a network which forwards packets in a network.

29. What is Gateway?

A gateway is a software or hardware that is used to connect the local area network with the internet. A gateway is a network entrance point and a router usually works as a gateway.

30. What is Baseband Technology?

This technology uses digital signals used for both sending and receiving signals on a single channel. It transmits data through wires.

31. What is an IP address?

An IP address is the numeric identity of a node in the network.

32. What is an Intranet?

Only users from the same organization have access to it.

33. What is an Extranet?

The users of the network of the organization may access or use the network application.

34. What is Telnet?

Telnet is a program that allows users to remotely access the system or device in which it is running.

35. What is LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)?

When using Active Directory, LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) gives you access to directory services.

36. What is Firewall?

The firewall is usually a program that is installed on the server to protect the resources of the network from unauthorized access.

37. What is File Server?

File servers are computers that store and manage files on a network for many users.

38. What is a Web Server?

It responds to requests (from the browser client) for web pages.

39. What are different firewall techniques?

A firewall may use several types of techniques: Packet Filter, Application Gateway, Circuit Level Gateway, and Proxy Server.

40. What is VPN (Virtual Private Network)?

In essence, a VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a private network that connects two networks. It works on the internet as a private wide area network. Internet-based VPNs are less expensive than traditional VPNs and can be accessed from anywhere.

41. What is VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol)?

A technology that uses IP-based networks such as the Internet or private networks to transmit voice communication is VoIP (Voice over IP).

42. What is Bluetooth Technology?

In short-range wireless communication, Bluetooth uses radio waves. Bluetooth can be found in various mobile phones, laptops, and MP3 players.

43. What is Bit Rate?

Bit rates are the number of bits sent in a second.

44. What is Baud Rate?

The Baud rate is the number of signals per second required to represent those bits.

45. What is Virtual Channel?

It refers to a connection from one source to one destination, although multicast connections are permitted as well. The virtual circuit is also referred to as a virtual channel.

46. What is Unicasting?

A message that is sent from one source node to one destination node is referred to as unicasting.

47. What is Multicasting?

Multicasting is a method of sending a message to one node over another network.

48. What is Broadcasting?

A message that is broadcast to all the m nodes in the network is said to be broadcasting.

49. What is REX (Request to Exit)?

REX (Request to Exit) is a signal that informs the controller that someone has requested to exit from a secure area.

50. What is Bandwidth?

The range of frequencies that a line can handle is known as its bandwidth. Broadband is the upper limit and the lower limit of the range a line can handle.

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