Chapter 1 : Top Networking Interview Questions & Answers

Technical interview questions and answers section on "Networking" with explanation for various interview, competitive examination and entrance test. Solved examples with detailed answer description, explanation are given and it would be easy to understand.

What is a 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 the other. What are the layers of the OSI reference model? There are 7 OSI layers: What is backbone network? A backbone network is a centralized infrastructure that is designed to distribute different routes and data to various networks. It also handles management of bandwidth and various channels. What is a LAN? It refers to the connection between computers and other network devices that are located within a small physical location. What is a node? A node refers to 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. Routers can connect two or more network segments. These are intelligent network devices that store information in its routing table such as paths, hops and bottlenecks. With this info, they are able to determine the best path for data transfer. What is point to point link? It refers to a direct connection between two computers on a network. A point to point connection does not need any other network devices other than connecting a cable to the NIC cards of both computers. What is anonymous FTP? Anonymous FTP is a way of granting user access to files in public servers. Users that are allowed access to data in these servers do not need to identify themselves, but instead log in as an anonymous guest. What is subnet mask? A subnet mask is combined with an IP address in order to identify two parts: Like an IP address, a subnet mask is made up of 32 bits. What is the maximum length allowed for a UTP cable? A single segment of UTP cable has an allowable length of 90 to meters. This limitation can be overcome by using repeaters and switches. What is data encapsulation? Data encapsulation is the process of breaking down information into smaller manageable chunks before it is transmitted across the network. It is also in this process that the source and destination addresses are attached into the headers, along with parity checks. Describe Network Topology Ans. Network Topology refers to the layout of a computer network. It shows how devices and cables are physically laid out, as well as how they connect to one another. VPN means Virtual Private Network, a technology that allows a secure tunnel to be created across a network such as the Internet. For example, VPNs allow you to establish a secure dial-up connection to a remote server. This is a protocol that provides a way for multiple computers on a common network to share single connection to the Internet. The Network layer is responsible for data routing, packet switching and control of network congestion. Routers operate under this layer. How does a network topology affect your decision in setting up a network? Network topology dictates what media you must use to interconnect devices. It also serves as basis on what materials, connector and terminations that is applicable for the setup. RIP, short for Routing Information Protocol is used by routers to send data from one network to another. It efficiently manages routing data by broadcasting its routing table to all other routers within the network. It determines the network distance in units of hops. What are different ways of securing a computer network? There are several ways to do this. Install reliable and updated anti-virus program on all computers. Make sure firewalls are setup and configured properly. User authentication will also help a lot. All of these combined would make a highly secured network. This is a peripheral card that is attached to a PC in order to connect to a network. It is an interconnection of computers and devices that are geographically dispersed. It connects networks that are located in different regions and countries. You may also download Networking questions for interview in pdf format as above given links or save images.

Chapter 2 : Most Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Asnwers

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Where can I get Networking interview questions and answers with explanation? IndiaBIX provides you lots of fully solved Networking interview questions and answers with Explanation. Solved examples with detailed answer description, explanation are given and it would be easy to understand. View the solution for the problems with feel and good user interface; easily go through all questions and answers. How to answer Networking interview questions? You can easily answer the interview questions based on Networking by practicing the exercises given below. A network is a set of devices connected by physical media links. A network is recursively is a connection of two or more nodes by a physical link or two or more networks connected by one or more nodes. What is a Link? At the lowest level, a network can consist of two or more computers directly connected by some physical medium such as coaxial cable or optical fiber. Such a physical medium is called as Link. What is a node? A network can consist of two or more computers directly connected by some physical medium such as coaxial cable or optical fiber. Such a physical medium is called as Links and the computer it connects is called as Nodes. What is a gateway or Router? A node that is connected to two or more networks is commonly called as router or Gateway. It generally forwards message from one network to another. What is point-point link? If the physical links are limited to a pair of nodes it is said to be point-point link. What is Multiple Access? If the physical links are shared by more than two nodes, it is said to be Multiple Access.

Chapter 3 : Basic CCNA Networking Interview Questions & Answers

Regardless you are a fresher or experienced, if you are preparing for a networking interview, be prepared to face some basic networking questions. This article lists the most frequently asked basic networking interview questions with detailed answers.

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 the other. There are 7 OSI layers: A backbone network is a centralized infrastructure that is designed to distribute different routes and data to various networks. It also handles management of bandwidth and various channels. It refers to the connection between computers and other network devices that are located within a small physical location. A node refers to 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. Routers can connect two or more network segments. These are intelligent network devices that store information in its routing table such as paths, hops and bottlenecks. With this info, they are able to determine the best path for data transfer. It refers to a direct connection between two computers on a network. A point to point connection does not need any other network devices other than connecting a cable to the NIC cards of both computers. Anonymous FTP is a way of granting user access to files in public servers. Users that are allowed access to data in these servers do not need to identify themselves, but instead log in as an anonymous guest. A subnet mask is combined with an IP address in order to identify two parts: Like an IP address, a subnet mask is made up of 32 bits. A single segment of UTP cable has an allowable length of 90 to meters. This limitation can be overcome by using repeaters and switches. Data encapsulation is the process of breaking down information into smaller manageable chunks before it is transmitted across the network. It is also in this process that the source and destination addresses are attached into the headers, along with parity checks. It shows how devices and cables are physically laid out, as well as how they connect to one another. VPN means Virtual Private Network, a technology that allows a secure tunnel to be created across a network such as the Internet. For example, VPNs allow you to establish a secure dial-up connection to a remote server. This is a protocol that provides a way for multiple computers on a common network to share single connection to the Internet. The Network layer is responsible for data routing, packet switching and control of network congestion. Routers operate under this layer. Network topology dictates what media you must use to interconnect devices. It also serves as basis on what materials, connector and terminations that is applicable for the setup. RIP, short for Routing Information Protocol is used by routers to send data from one network to another. It efficiently manages routing data by broadcasting its routing table to all other routers within the network. It determines the network distance in units of hops. There are several ways to do this. Install reliable and updated anti-virus program on all computers. Make sure firewalls are setup and configured properly. User authentication will also help a lot. All of these combined would make a highly secured network. This is a peripheral card that is attached to a PC in order to connect to a network. It is an interconnection of computers and devices that are geographically dispersed. It connects networks that are located in different regions and countries. The physical layer does the conversion from data bits to electrical signal, and vice versa. This is where network devices and cable types are considered and setup. There are four layers: Proxy servers primarily prevent external users who identifying the IP addresses of an internal network. Without knowledge of the correct IP address, even the physical location of the network cannot be identified. Proxy servers can make a network virtually invisible to external users. This layer provides the protocols and means for two devices on the network to communicate with each other by holding a session. This includes setting up the session, managing information exchange during the session, and tear-down process upon termination of the session. A fault tolerance system ensures continuous data availability. This is done by eliminating a single point of failure. However, this type of system would not be able to protect data in some cases, such as in accidental deletions. The 10 refers to the data transfer rate, in this case is 10Mbps. The word

Base refers to base band, as oppose to broad band. T means twisted pair, which is the cable used for that network. Private IP addresses are assigned for use on intranets. These addresses are used for internal networks and are not routable on external public networks. These ensures that no conflicts are present among internal networks while at the same time the same range of private IP addresses are reusable for multiple intranets since they do not "see" each other. NOS, or Network Operating System, is specialized software whose main task is to provide network connectivity to a computer in order for it to be able to communicate with other computers and connected devices. DoS, or Denial-of-Service attack, is an attempt to prevent users from being able to access the internet or any other network services. Such attacks may come in different forms and are done by a group of perpetuators. One common method of doing this is to overload the system server so it cannot anymore process legitimate traffic and will be forced to reset. It is made up of 7 layers, with each layer defining a particular aspect on how network devices connect and communicate with one another. One layer may deal with the physical media used, while another layer dictates how data is actually transmitted across the network. The main purpose of this is to prevent crosstalk. Crosstalks are electromagnetic interferences or noise that can affect data being transmitted across cables. By using address translation instead of routing, address sharing provides an inherent security benefit. It is also known as physical address or Ethernet address. A MAC address is made up of 6-byte parts. If the first octet begins with a 0 bit, that address is Class A. If it begins with bits 10 then that address is a Class B address. OSPF, or Open Shortest Path First, is a link-state routing protocol that uses routing tables to determine the best possible path for data exchange. Firewalls serve to protect an internal network from external attacks. These external threats can be hackers who want to steal data or computer viruses that can wipe out data in an instant. It also prevents other users from external networks from gaining access to the private network. This is one of the easiest to setup and maintain. Gateways provide connectivity between two or more network segments. It is usually a computer that runs the gateway software and provides translation services. This translation is a key in allowing different systems to communicate on the network. One major disadvantage of star topology is that once the central hub or switch get damaged, the entire network becomes unusable. This is one of the protocols that are used for remote access. Tracert is a Windows utility program that can used to trace the route taken by data from the router to the destination network. It also shows the number of hops taken during the entire transmission route. A network administrator has many responsibilities that can be summarize into 3 key functions: When you are accessing the resources that are shared by one of the workstations on the network, that workstation takes a performance hit. A hybrid network is a network setup that makes use of both client-server and peer-to-peer architecture. Its main task is to automatically assign an IP address to devices across the network. It first checks for the next available address not yet taken by any device, then assigns this to a network device. This is a set of protocol layers that is designed to make data exchange possible on different types of computer networks, also known as heterogeneous network. Routers have built in console that lets you configure different settings, like security and data logging. You can assign restrictions to computers, such as what resources it is allowed access, or what particular time of the day they can browse the internet. You can even put restrictions on what websites are not viewable across the entire network. This is possible because FTP is platform independent. Default gateways provide means for the local networks to connect to the external network. The default gateway for connecting to the external network is usually the address of the external router port. What can be considered as good passwords? Good passwords are made up of not just letters, but by combining letters and numbers. A password that combines uppercase and lowercase letters is favorable than one that uses all upper case or all lower case letters. Passwords must be not words that can easily be guessed by hackers, such as dates, names, favorites, etc.

Chapter 4 : Networking Basics - Networking Questions and Answers

73) Describe networking. Networking refers to the inter connection between computers and peripherals for data communication. Networking can be done using wired cabling or through wireless link.

Name the various error detection methods. The various error detection methods are: Checksum - Bit stuffing means adding one extra 0 whenever five consecutive 1s follow a 0. How does dynamic host configuration protocol aid in network administration? These can be then dynamically assigned to the systems. The fields of the packet format of ARP are as follows: It is a bit field. Each LAN has been assigned an integer based on its type. For example, Ethernet is given the type 1. This is a bit field defining the protocol. For example, the value of this field for IPv4 protocol is This is an 8-bit field defining the length of the physical address in bytes. For example, for Ethernet the value is 6. This is an 8-bit field defining the length of the logical address in bytes. For example, for IPv4 protocol the value is 4. This is a bitfield defining the type of packet. Two packet types are defined: This is a variable-length field defining the physical address of the sender. For example, for Ethernet this field is 6 bytes long. This is a variable-length field defining the logical for example, IP address of the sender. For the IP protocol, this field is 4 bytes long. This is a variable-length field defining the physical address of the target. This is a variable-length field defining the logical for example, IP address of the target. For IPv4 protocol, this field is 4 bytes long. What are the advantages of IPv6 over IPv4? An IPv6 address is bytes long where IPv4 has bit address only, this is a huge increase in the address space. IPv6 uses a new header format which simplifies and speeds up the routing process because most of the options do not need to be checked by routers. IPv6 has new options to allow for additional functionalities. In IPv6 new technologies can easily embedded. In IPv6, flow label has been added to enable the source to request special handling of the packet. This mechanism can be used to support traffic such as real-time audio and video. The encryption and authentication options in IPv6 provide confidentiality and integrity of the packet. What are the different design goals of ATM? If ATM is to become the backbone of international communications, as indeed, it must be available at low cost to every user who wants it. In which switching physical path is present and how it is different from packet switching? Give the frame format for data link layer. Why acknowledged service is better? What are the problems in Character count framing method. Explain Echoplex - It is a method used to detect error in data link layer and is also called echo checking. Explain line control Unit LCU. Error detection and correction and bits synchronization is possible and data is sent in form of bytes. Explain BSC - It is called as binary synchronous communications and is a type of synchronous data link protocol. What is block mode? Explain stop and wait flow control. Explain the function of line discipline. Give the difference between cable and voice modems. What are scramble and descramble circuits used for? Which physical property of information is changed for transmission? Explain resource sharing - Different resources are attached to a computer and if they can be used by other computers in the same network it is called resource sharing. Which transmission medium radiates and how it can be avoided? Which category of twisted pair is mainly used. More the number of twists the better the communication medium. Which transmission medium works at 2 giga bits per second. Attenuation of signal is minimum. Speed of transmission is very high. Can infrared be used for transmission - The infrared waves can be used for short range communication in networking up to 45 km. Compare satellite and cable medium for transmission. Explain Store and forward Network. SMS - The data sent by the sender is first stored at the server.

Chapter 5 : Interview Questions and Answers For Freshers: TCP/IP

These are the most important questions that are often asked in the calendrierdelascience.comad basic networking interview questions and answers pdf for freshers and experienced which explain all networking concepts and commands ppt multiple.

Network in general terms means a group of devices, connected with the help of some media in order to share some resources from a source to a destination and networking is a process of sharing the resources. What is a Link? Link is a physical or a logical component of a network to interconnect nodes or devices. What is a node? Node is a connection point on network for data transmission. It can be a computer or printer or any type of device that is capable of sending and receiving the data over the network. What is a gateway? Gateway is a node of a network which can be used as an entrance for other network. It is a piece of hardware and different from default gateway. What is point-point link? A connection between two nodes of the network is referred as point to point network and that link which connects both nodes is point to point link. What is Multiple Access? Multiple Access allows more than one devices to transmit data at the same time span. Star or Mesh topology can be used for this. With the help of subnetting we can break a large network into smaller networks and assign IP addresses to those networks without changing our major network. It helps in utilizing our IP addresses more efficiently. BGP is an exterior gateway protocol used to connect two or more different autonomous systems. It is widely being used to route the traffic of Internet. It can also work for internal AS but we have better protocols for internal connectivity. It has Administrative distance of 20 for external routes and for internal routes. What is Gateway-to-Gateway protocol? Gateway-to-Gateway protocol is now obsolete. This was being used for routing datagrams between internet gateways. It uses Minimum hop Algorithm. What is a Multi-homed Host? Multi-homed host is defined as a node connected with more than one networks. These kind of hosts can be assigned with multiple addresses, one for each network. It is a link state routing protocol that can connect a large number of networks without having any limitation to number of hops. Routing is a process of exchanging route information form one router to another. Without routing it is impossible to connect two or more networks located at different or same geographical areas. What is a Protocol? Protocol is set of rules on which a sender and a receiver agrees to transmit the data. Protocols are responsible for data communication in between networks. Explain difference between Router,Switch and Hub? Hubs cannot process layer-2 or layer-3 traffic. Layer-2 deals with hardware addresses and layer-3 deals with logical IP addresses. Hubs cannot even process data based on whether it is a unicast, broadcast or multi-cast data. Hub transfers data to every port excluding the port from where data was generated. Hubs work only in half duplex mode. In case of a collision, a hub rejects data from all the devices and signals them to send data again. Usually devices follow a random timer after which data is sent again to hub. Maximum number of ports can be found on Hubs. Switches Switches are network devices that operate on layer-2 of OSI model. Some switches operate at higher level too. Switches are also known as intelligent hubs. Switches operate on hardware addresses MAC to transfer data across devices connected to them. It performs broadcast at first, after that Unicast. Major difference between Bridge and Switch being that a switch forwards data at wire speed as it uses special hardware circuits known as ASICs. Switches support full duplex data transfer communication. As layer 2 protocols headers have no information about network of data packet so switches cannot forward data based or networks and that is the reason switches cannot be used with large networks that are divided in sub networks. Switches can avoid loops through the use of spanning tree protocol. As layer-3 protocols have access to logical address IP addresses so routers have the capability to forward data across networks. Routers are far more feature rich as compared to switches. Routers maintain routing table for data forwarding. Routers have lesser port densities as compared to switches. Routers are usually used as a forwarding network elements in Wide Area Networks. A checksum is a count of the number of bits in a transmission data that is included with the data so that the receiver can check to see whether the same number of bits arrived. Redundancy is a

method of insuring network availability in case of network or path failure. Generally referred as backup paths in a networks. What are the criteria necessary for an effective and efficient network? For an effective network, there must be alternate paths available, convergence should be fast and whatever happens network should never go down. Network should be cost effective and properly secure. What is the key advantage of using switches? They can be managed and vlans cab be created. They are fast, can store MAC addresses. When does network congestion occur? Congestion can occur cause of the over capacity of the media. When a media carries data beyond its limit, congestion can happen. Does a bridge divide a network into smaller segments? It is a communication protocol, which allows connection of hosts over a network. OSI model has a separate Presentation layer and Session layer. OSI is a reference model around which the networks are built. Generally it is used as a guidance tool. Network layer of OSI model provides both connection oriented and connectionless service. Protocols are hidden in OSI model and are easily replaced as the technology changes. OSI model defines services, interfaces and protocols very clearly and makes clear distinction between them. It is protocol independent. It is also protocol dependent. It has 7 layers What is the size of IP Address? IPv4 is a 32 bits address and IPv6 is bits address. What is the range of class C address? Class C varies from â€" What is PoE Power over Ethernet? PoE allows electrical current to be carried by the cable rather than the power cords. It minimizes the number of wires required to install the network. What are the advantages of Distributed Processing? Lower cost, reliability, improved performance, reduced processing time, flexibility are the advantages of Distributed processing. When were OSI model developed and why its standard called XX and so on? In Feb , OSI model was developed. What is Full form of AD? Administrative Distance What is a peer-peer process? The processes on each machine that communicate at a given layer are called peer to peer process. What is the difference between broadcast domain and collision domain? Broadcast domain is a domain where if a broadcast frame is forwarded, every devices pays attention and receives the data. While in Collision domain,chances of data collision is maximum. Like in Hub , if two or more send traffic at the same time, data will collide in between and none of the devices will receive the data. Why you use ping? Ping is a utility used to test the connectivity in the network.

Chapter 6 : 10 Basic Interview Questions and Answers on Linux Networking - Part 1

PDF File link for Networking Question and Answer for Interview will be made available on the request. Hope you have liked the above questions like us on Facebook for daily updates. Hope you have liked the above questions like us on Facebook for daily updates.

Tell me something about yourself 2. Why should we hire you? Or how can u say that you are the right candidate? What are your strengths and weaknesses? What are your short term and long term goals? What are your contributions in order to meet the goals of our company? Tell me about your native place. Tell me about your college days. Why do you want to leave your current job? Describe the movie you have seen recently. Who is your role model, and why? What is your favourite colour? What will you do if you are not selected today? What do you consider to be the important element of teamwork? Tell me something about your favourite movie? Who is your favourite player? Tell me what you did since morning. How much salary you are expecting? If you were a superhero, what would be your super powers, and why? Who is your best boss? Tell me something about yourself Ans: I am srinath chennamadavuni, I am 28 years old, I was born, brought up in karimnagar district which is a part of andhrapradesh, I completed my mba with finance in from kakatiya university, I am a certified professional with a extensive background in business management and finance. Once I finished my mba, I started working for a foundation which was established by my own brother; there my role was taking care of the events and charities conducted by our foundation, our foundation mainly dealt with fund raising events to help poor children and diabetic patients. Bur for our personal reasons we closed our foundation recently, So I was forced to get a new job to survive, And I want a change in my career, So I am searching for a position which is challenging, and allows me to utilize my knowledge and skills, However I am always eager to learn new things, and I want to update my personal and technical skills along with the job, So I thought BPOs are the best choice and would give me a quick start to my life as I have a long gap after my MBA. I have great knowledge in computers preferably on Microsoft operating systems and office such as word and excel. And I have good practical knowledge in system trouble shooting, hardware and network, system software related problems. I am a great devotee of Hanuman, and I am very kind at heart and like to serve needy, I am also volunteering as a representative with the local clubs, charities in karimnagar and I enjoy participating in community and charity events. And I was appreciated many times by those charities and clubs for my successful participation. I spend my free time with my family and friends. Playing cricket, carom, making friends, Browsing Internet, Music are my major hobbies, I have got some prizes in cricket and caroms also. Finally, I am looking forward to have a long term association with your organization. I am confident that your company will benefit from my knowledge and skills. How can u say that you are the right candidate for us? I understand your position requirements and if you take a look at my resume, I am quite certain that you will find that my skills and potential over and above exceed the qualifications and responsibility for this job. So, Is there a reason why you should not hire me? I can surpass your expectations only if you give a chance to proof my managerial skills and abilities and together we can achieve desired goals. I am reliable and have complete dedication and passion about my work also my responsibilities are my first priorities. This job profile suits me and I think this would be the ladder for me to move towards my goals. Throughout my career, I have consistently strived to become the very best I can become. Nowadays bpo is the most stable and fast growing industry despite the global economic crisis. Great career opportunities await qualified individuals who will join in this industry. Working in a call center will also help me to develop my skills to become globally competitive. That is why I prefer to work in BPO. Education industry is an evergreen and recession free industry which is booming rapidly. It is believed that based on the current and future manpower requirements of the various sectors; there is a huge demand-supply gap in the education space. This has attracted me to enter in education and training institutions which are with the aim of building valuable franchises that can be rapidly scaled up. Or I can say my weakness is sometimes I get involved with others

problems unknowingly just for trying to help and to make them optimistic like me. But sometimes it gave sour result, then I pray god to excuse me. Or Ability to prioritize, planning skills, well organized, multitasking Possessing the capacity to cope with failures and trying to learn from past mistakes. Intelligence and Self Confidence My knowledge My exposure to new technologies My dedication to achieve goals in time. Taking things to heart and getting too disappointed when things are done in the wrong way. Too helpful â€" crossing limits while helping teammates. My weakness is workaholic; i keep working until the job is completely done. I want to improve my communication skills currently i am working on my communication skills. I talk too fast when I am excited about something work related. I have taken steps to slow it down by forcing myself to slow down and think before I speak. I have said that I can multi task I am a well organized individual with a positive attitude and my weakness was speeches and interviews Possible strengths to mention: I believe its important to understand your weaknesses so that you can overcome them effectively. Empathy, and smile and confident with all the situations, Flexible with all difficult, making the decision correct decision in correct time, I accept if i am wrong in any session. I think my strength is im an adaptable person that adjust to other needs , a disciplined and determined in everything that I do. My weakness is sometimes i get involved with others problem just trying to help. Always pray to God!!! I want to be a successful career person who can act as a source of inspiration to others to do their best. In short term goals, I want to get a challenging and innovative job in the international market according to my idea and my skills, which helps me to learn and to grow professionally. In long term goals, I want to improve my personal and professional skills in the upcoming technologies and to achieve such a position which worth according to my experience and knowledge. My short term goal is to develop the necessary skills and experience needed in my field. My long term goal is to climb up the corporate ladder in the organization, to achieve somewhere in the managerial position. To be meeting clients, discussing their goals and how can I help them as a company Most importantly, I wish to achieve financial independence. And we have Ujwala Park, and Deer Park near by that dam and People from different places visit those park and enjoys alot. There we have great temples like Vemulawada, Kaleshwaram, Koti Lingalu, Kongattu, Dharmapuri which are famous in whole south india, Everyday Lacs of devotees vsit these temples. We have a site seeing places like Thriveni Sangamam near by Kaleshwaram Temple where three river will mixes up and becomes one big river, We have another historical place called Elegandal Khila which is 15 kms away from karimnagar town and it is about years old. Ed colleges and hundreds of schools and junior colleges. Ramagundam including Godavarikhani Fertilizer city Town is a Town, mandal and Municipal Corporation recently upgraded from municipal council to Municipal Corporation in Jan in the Karimnagar district. It is the City Of Energy. It was one of the regional capitals during the rule of the Nizams. There are many historical monuments are there such as Tower circle, Kaman circle and Elgandal Fort which is 12 km away from karimnagar Town. Several famous people such as P. The town is known for its hospitality and well behaved, hardworking people. Karimnagar is famous for silver filigree work, a very delicate form of metal craft. I wrote ICET and got free seat in that college. I was one of the toppers in my college; I was very regular to my class. I represented my class for 2 years. I also involved in co-curricular activities, charity events, fund raising events, youth festivals, job fairs, educational fairs conducted by sanguine club which is a community of our college students. I was good at sports and cultural activities. After classes I used to play cricket with my classmates at our college ground. I participated in many competitions in district level and state level from our college and won prizes in singing, mimicry, dancing, cricket, chess, carom, I put finger in every aspect. I enjoyed my college days a lot. It was one of the golden parts of my life, Very nice days with lots of dreams, ambitions, and aspirations, all mixed together with a good span of freedom. Lots of fun, silly fights, cracking jokes on girls and professors, and between some seriousness at the time of exams. So, I believe college life was great. I definitely experienced some of my highest highs and lowest lows in college. College taught me life lessons I could never read in a book or learn elsewhere. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to remind my college days. Children are the gift of God. They are innocent and calm. Children are the future of the country. Then why this disparity between a child

born with silver spoons and a child deprived of basic amenities. Yes, I am talking about child labour that has spread its menacing tentacles in almost every direction today. The term child labour refers to employment of child.

Chapter 7 : Networking - Interview Questions and Answers

Hence, organization can ask questions in Interview that are deeply relates to Networking field. So, friends get ready with some basic and those questions that can be asked in your interview. We are providing the Networking Basic interview Questions and Answers PDF also for Freshers.

Routing is the process of finding a path on which data can pass from source to destination. Routing is done by a device called routers, which are network layer devices. The job of the Data Link layer is to check messages are sent to the right device. Another function of this layer is framing. When a switch receives a signal, it creates a frame out of the bits that were from that signal. With this process, it gains access and reads the destination address, after which it forwards that frame to the appropriate port. This is a very efficient means of data transmission, instead of broadcasting it on all ports. Network congestion occurs when too many users are trying to use the same bandwidth. This is especially true in big networks that do not resort to network segmentation. A Window refers to the number of segments that are allowed to be sent from source to destination before an acknowledgment is sent back. What a bridge actually does is to take the large network and filter it, without changing the size of the network. It stores the entire frame to its buffers and performs a CRC check before deciding whether or not to forward that data frame. It can provide optional services to an application developer. The LLC can also provide error correction. RIP relies on the number of hops in order to determine the best route to a network. On the other hand, IGRP takes consideration many factors before it decides the best route to take, such as bandwidth, reliability, MTU and hop count. BootP is a protocol that is used to boot diskless workstations that are connected to the network. It is short for Boot Program. The Application Layer supports the communication components of an application and provides network services to application processes that span beyond the OSI reference model specifications. It also synchronizes applications on the server and client. On the other hand, privileged mode includes all options that are available for User Mode, plus more. You can use this mode in order to make configurations on the router, including making tests and debugging. This is Ethernet that makes use of fiber optic cable as the main transmission medium. The stands for Mbps, which is the data speed. In full-duplex, both the transmitting device and the receiving device can communicate simultaneously, that is, both can be transmitting and receiving at the same time. In the case of half-duplex, a device cannot receive while it is transmitting, and vice versa. It refers to the maximum packet size that can be sent out onto the data line without the need to fragment it. In Cut-Through LAN switching, as soon as the router receives the data frame, it will immediately send it out again and forward it to the next network segment after reading the destination address. Latency is the amount of time delay that measures the point from which a network device receives a data frame to the time it sends it out again towards another network segment. The maximum limit is 15 hop counts. Anything higher than 15 indicates that the network is considered unreachable. Frame Relay is a WAN protocol that provides connection-oriented communication by creating and maintaining virtual circuits. It has a high-performance rating and operates at the Data Link and Physical Layers. Each interface that is used in the IPX network is then configured with a network number and encapsulation method. There are two types of IPX access lists 1. Standard Access List can only filter the source or destination IP address. An Extended Access List uses the source and destination IP addresses, port, socket, and protocol when filtering a network. VLANs allow the creation of collision domains by groups other than just physical location. Using VLANs, it is possible to establish networks by different means, such as by function, type of hardware, protocol, among others. This is a big advantage when compared to conventional LANs wherein collision domains are always tied to physical location. Subnetting is the process of creating smaller networks from a big parent network. A layered network offers many advantages. It allows administrators to make changes in one layer without the need to make changes in the other layers. Specialization is encouraged, allowing the network industry to make progress faster. A layered model also lets administrators troubleshoot problems more efficiently. It is not capable of establishing virtual

circuits and acknowledgments. Presentation layer supports many standards, which ensures that data is presented correctly. In cases when you need to configure a router remotely, the most convenient is to use the Cisco AutoInstall Procedure. It can be done in three possible ways: How do you switch back to user mode? Internetworks are created when networks are connected using routers. Specifically, the network administrator assigns a logical address to every network that connects to the router. Bandwidth refers to the transmission capacity of a medium. Hold-downs prevent regular update messages from reinstating a downed link by removing that link from update messages. It uses triggered updates to reset the hold-down timer. Packets are the results of data encapsulation. These are data that have been wrapped under the different protocols of the OSI layers. Packets are also referred to as datagrams. Segments are sections of a data stream that comes from the upper OSI layers and ready for transmission towards the network. Segments are the logic units at the Transport Layer. Route Poisoning is the process of inserting a table entry of 16 to a route, making it unreachable. This technique is used in order to prevent problems caused by inconsistent updates on a route. The best way to go about this is to use the equation minus the subnet mask. The hosts that are considered valid are those that can be found between the subnets. DLCI, or Data Link Connection Identifiers, are normally assigned by a frame relay service provider in order to uniquely identify each virtual circuit that exists on the network. Segments are then passed on to the other layers and converted into packets or datagrams. These packets are then converted into frames before passing on to the network interface. Finally, frames are converted to bits prior to actual data transmission. There are actually five types of passwords that can be used. These enable secret, virtual terminal, console, and auxiliary. For a network administration, segmenting a network would help ease network traffic and ensures that high bandwidth is made available at all times for all users. This translates to better performance, especially for a growing network. The hostname and the Interfaces. The hostname is the name of your router. The Interfaces are fixed configurations that refer to the router ports. Physical Topology is the actual layout of the network medium. This may happen when the hold-down timer has already expired, or when the router received a processing task that incidentally was proportional to the number of links in the internetwork.

Chapter 8 : 75 Networking Interview Questions and Answers

In this article, I have listed the most important and frequently asked basic networking interview questions and answers with pictorial representation for your easy understanding and remembrance. Which, in turn, will strive you towards success steps in your career.

Which layer of OSI model I responsible for reliable connections? The transport layer is responsible for reliable connection. What is the main difference between acknowledgement and handshaking? Acknowledgement is just a message which convey the sender that receiver received the data successfully. Handshaking is used to convey the properties of the connection that is being established. When does the congestion occur? Network congestion is occurred due to accessing of same bandwidth by many users at the same time and there is no alternative to network segmentation. Routing is process of finding the shortest path for communicating from source to destination. This process is accomplished by the routers on network. What is window in networking terms? A window is sets of segment that is allowed to be sent from source to destination before the acknowledgement is sent back to it. Why it is used? It is used to break the larger network into smaller sub-networks, used in IP Networks. Basically used for minimizing the network traffic, optimizing the performance, and managing the network. What is communication and how it is differ to transmission? Communication means exchanging of data between source and destination. Whereas, transmission refers to only transferring of data from source to receiver. Two interface of the router is configured with IP addresses Would the routing table of the router contain any information? The router would have to perform AND operation with IP address and subnet mask when the interface has configured. This is ultimately yield a network address and after it configured to interface, two entries will available in the routing tables which are Does bridge divide a network into smaller segments? No, it not, it only filters the large networks without changing their size. What is the role of LLC sub layer? Logical Link Control sub layer provides the controlled or optional services to the Network layer with start and stop codes. It also does the error correction. A method to standardize and categorize fault tolerance disk systems. Some servers use the three RAID: List the two types of transmission technology? Point-to-point and broadcast transmission technologies are available in the CCNA. What is point-to-point transmission protocol? It is an industry standard in which the exchange of multiport datagrams is done use of protocol that is providing point-to-point link. What are the possible ways of data exchange? There are only three types of possible ways to exchange data i. Simplex, Half-duplex and full-duplex. What is the difference between Baseband and Broadband? If the transmission is on baseband, the entire of the cable is consumed by the single signal. Whereas, in in broadband transmission, signals are sent on multiple frequencies, allowing multiple signals to be sent simultaneously. In TCP protocol reliable transmission is done. Difference between public IP and private IP? Public IP should be unique address that is assigned to a company. Private address can be used by anyone on private network because it is not recognized by the internet. Latency is the time duration that is measured from the point of time which a device receives a data frame to the time it sends out again towards another network segment. What is frame relay? Frame Relay is a WAN protocol that delivers connection-oriented communication by implementing and retaining virtual circuits. It has a high performance rating and operates at the Data Link and Physical Layers. Explain difference between Router, Switch and Hub? A hub is typically the least expensive, least intelligent, and least complicated of the three. Its job is very simple â€" anything that comes in one port is sent out to the others. Hub has single collision domain and single broadcast domain Switch: Switch is a device that filters and forwards packets between LAN segments. Switches operate at the data link layer layer 2 and sometimes the network layer layer 3 of the OSI Reference Model and therefore support any packet protocol. Switches have multiple collision domains and have a single broadcast domain Ques Explain broadcast and collision domain? What is the range of class A address? Class A Range from 1. What is the range of class B address? Class B range from What is the range of class C address? Class C range is from What is a peer-peer process? A

peer-to-peer P2P network is a type of decentralized and distributed network architecture in which individual nodes in the network called "peers" act as both suppliers and consumers of resources. There will be no centralized system we usually seen like Client server model. Simply in p2p, network devices act as both client and server Ques What is Round Trip Time? Round-trip time RTT , also called round-trip delay, is the time required for a packet to travel from a specific source to a specific destination and back again. Source is the computer sending the packet and the destination is a remote computer or system that receives the packet and retransmits it. What is DHCP scope? A simple error-detection scheme in which each transmitted message is accompanied by a numerical value based on the number of set bits in the message. The receiving station then applies the same formula to the message and checks to make sure the accompanying numerical value is the same. If not, the receiver can assume that the message has been garbled. Network redundancy is a method which provide a back up for the primary device or route and thereby ensuring network will be available even the primary device or route become failed or unavailable Dear aspirants here in the above section we have provided CCNA Interview question and answers hope that will benifiuail to you.

Chapter 9 : Networking Interview Questions and Answers PDF

Cracking a networking job interview is one of the toughest tasks which fresher faces. This article helps the fresher by listing the most commonly asked interview questions with details answers in networking job interview.

Computer Networks Questions and Answers Q1: What is a Network? In terms of computer science, network is a collection of two or more computer connected together is a Network. Networking is a process in which computing devices are connected logically and physically for sharing data with each other. What is a Link? In networking, Link is a channel over which data can be transmitted or we can also say that link is physical connection between two or more points. In web, we can create link in various websites by using a hypertext through which we can give reference to any other multimedia. It is created by anchor tag in HTML. Node is the smallest unit and it is connection point through which connection and data transmission is possible. Different devices connect together through a node and it can be your computers, mobile phones. What is Gateway and Router? A device through which two different devices connect with each other. Earlier gateway was a different device but now days it is embedded with routers. Ads by Google Routers: It is layer 3 Network devices used to connect two or more network together and it forward data packets between them. What is point to point link? It is a wire or any connection medium which connects only two computers. It is opposite to topologies as here only two circuits are connected. What is multiple access? It is also called as Channel Access Method in which several devices are connected to same medium and then share the data. This method is totally dependent on the multiplexing. Hope you have liked the above questions like us on Facebook for daily updates.