Model Viva Questions for **"Computer Networking lab**"

Common to: ET&T 6TH sem

Title of the Practical: **windows 2000, window-NT, Novell network, and primary domain controllers.**

Q1: What is the difference between windows 98/2000/XP Operating Systems?
A1: xp supports all three file systems while 98 supports only fat.

Q2: What does NTFS stand for?
A2:NTFS stands for New technology file system.

Q3: What is NTFS?
A3: **NTFS** (New Technology File System) is the standard file system of Windows NT, including its later versions Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, and Windows 7.

Q4:What is PDC?
A4: PDC stands for primary domain controller.

Q5: What is BDC?
A5: Back up domain controller.

Q6: What do you mean by EFS?
A6: NTFS v3.0 includes several new features over its predecessors: sparse file support, disk usage quotas, reparse points, distributed link tracking, and file-level encryption, also known as the Encrypting File System (EFS).

Q7: What do you mean by USN journal?
A7: The USN Journal (Update Sequence Number Journal) is a system management feature that records changes to all files, streams and directories on the volume, as well as their various attributes and security settings.

Q8: What are the features of NTFS ?
A8: Features of NTFS are: NTFS Log USN Journal Hard links and short filenames Alternate data streams (ADS)

Q9: What is difference between Netware and window NT?
A9: NetWare also supports TCP/IP, a nonproprietary transport protocol, but Windows NT Server's NetWare connectivity tools do not support TCP/IP for interconnectivity to NetWare.

Q10: Who is a client redirector?
A10: A client redirector refers to the software required to access a server over a network. Whenever a client workstation requests file or print services from a server, the client redirector software issues special commands understood by the server software.

Title of the Practical**: Installation and configuring of Novell and NT server.**

Q1: What is NWFS?
A1: NWFS stands for Net Ware File system.

Q2: What is NSS?
A2: NSS stands for Novell Storage services.

Q3: What is the advantages of Microsoft NWLink?
A3: Microsoft's NWLink (NetWare Link IPX/SPX Compatible Transport) is a 32-bit implementation of NetWare's IPX/SPX transport protocol, and is the basis for all Windows NT to NetWare connectivity. Without it, connectivity is limited to the TCP/IP transport protocol, which is not commonly used in most NetWare networks.

Q4: How to Install NWLink?
A4:Double-click on the Network icon located within the Control Panel. The Network Settings dialog box appears.

Click on the Add Software button. The Add Network Software dialog box appears.
Scroll down the Network Software list and highlight the NWLink IPX/SPX Compatible Transport option.
Click on the Continue button.
Enter the path of the Windows NT Server 3.51 files in the Windows NT Setup dialog box, and then choose Continue.After all the files are copied, the Network Software dialog box reappears. Choose OK. A prompt appears for you to reboot your server in order for the protocol to be activated.

Q5: How to Configure NWLink ?

A5: After installation, NWLink needs to be configured if the defaults do not work well for your network. When configuring NWLink, you may want to configure two areas: Auto Frame Type Detection and Auto Internal Network Number Detection.

Q6: What is Gateway Services for NetWare (GSNW)

A6: GSNW provides two important NetWare connectivity features for administrators: a NetWare client redirector, and a non-dedicated gateway that enables Microsoft-based client workstations to access file and print services on NetWare servers.

Q7: What is RIPX?

A7: The Routing Information Protocol (RIP), is used to collect, maintain and exchange correct routing information among gateways within the Internet.

Q8: What do you mean by SPX?
A8: The Sequential Packet Exchange (SPX), is Novell’s version of the Xerox Sequenced Packet Protocol (SPP). It is a transport layer protocol providing a packet delivery service for third party applications.

Q9: What do you mean by the term “no. of hops”
A9: The number of routers that must be passed to reach the specified network. Routers broadcast "going down", containing the value 16 in this field, which means the route is no longer available.

Q10: What you mean bu DIAG?
A10: The Diagnostic Responder (DIAG) protocol is useful in analyzing NetWare LANs. DIAG can be used for connectivity testing, configuration and information gathering.

Title of the Practical :**Use IP addressing in networking**.

Q1: What is IP?
A1: The internet protocol(IP) is a primary carrier protocol for TCP/IP suite. IP is essentially the envelope that carries the messages generated by most of the other TCP/IP protocols.

Q2: What are the function of the IP?
A2: Functions of IP are addressing, Packaging, fragmentation and routing.

Q3: What do you mean by MTU (Maximum transfer Unit) ?
A3: Each packet switching technology places a fixed upper bound on the amount of data that can be transferred in one physical frame is termed as MTU.

Q4: Define the term addressing.
A4: Addressing: Identifying the system that will be the ultimate recipient of the packet.

Q5: What is packaging?
A5: Packaging: Encapsulating transport layer data in datagrams for transmission to the destination.

Q6: Define fragmentation.
A6: Splitting datagrams into sections small enough for transmission a network is called fragmentation.

Q7: What do you mean by routing?
A7: Routing: Determining the path of the packet through the internetwork to the destination.

Q8: What does TTL shows?
A8: TTL (Time to live) is of 1 byte in length. It specifies the number of routers the datagram should be permitted to pass through on its way to the destination.

Q9: Why we use identification field in IP?
A9: Identification (2 bytes) contains a unique value for each datagram, used by the destination system to reassemble fragments.

Q10: Define encapsulation.
A10: The idea of carrying one datagram in one network frame is called encapsulation.

Title of the Practical: **Design a network system for an organization with TCP/IP network using. 1. Class a address2. Class b address 3. Class c address**

Q1:What is the length of IP address ?
A1: An IPV4 address is a 32- bit address that uniquely and aniversally defines the connection of a device.

Q2: What are the different notation to show IP address?
A2: Different notations are : Binary , dotted and decimal notations.

Q3: In how many classes classful Address of IP address is distributed?
A3: IP address is distributed in 5 classes viz class A class B class C class D class E

Q4: What do you mean by slash notation?
A4: CIDR(Classless Inter domain routing) is called slash notation.

Q5: In class A address Net id is of how much length?
A5: In class A first byte shows the netid and the remaining 3 byte shows the host id.

Q6:Which classes are divided into netid and hosted?
A6: Classes A, B and C are divided into netid and host id.

Q7: Which class is used for multicast addressing?
A7: Class D is used for multicast addressing purpose.

Q8: Which class is reserved for future purpose?
A8: Class E is reserved for future purpose.

Q9: Why classless addressing is introduced though we have classful addressing.
A9: Because in classful addressing large amount of address is wasted.

Q10:In binary notation how we recognize for class B address.
A10: if the first byte of the address starts with “10” then the address belongs to class B address.

Title of the Practical: **Write a program for demonstrating: -**
1. TELNET 2. FTP 3. PING

Q1: What is TELNET?
A1:TELNET (Terminal network) is a general purpose a client /server application.

Q2:What is local login?
A2: When a user logs into a local timesharing system, it is called local log-in.

Q3: What is remote log-in?
A3: When a user wants to access an application program or utility located on a remote machine he performs remote log-in.

Q4: Who is a user agent?
A4: User agent provides service to the user to make the process of sending and receiving a message easier.

Q5: What are the functions of ftp
A5: FTP(File transfer agent) is a standard mechanism provided by TCP/IP for copying a file from one host to another.

Q6:How many Tcp connections are required by ftp?
A6:FTP requires two TCP connections:
Port no. 21 for control connection and port no. 20 for data connection.

Q7: What is ping?
A7: PING stands for packet internet groper. To send ICMP echo request is called ping.

Q8: What is url?
A8: URL(Uniform resource locator) is a standard for specifying any kind of information internet

Q9: What is supernet?
A9:A network formed from two or more smaller networks.

Q10: What is SAR?
A10: The lower AAL sublayer in the ATM protocol in which a header and/or trailer may be added to produce a 48- byte element.

Title of the Practical: . **Network administration, network security, securing server, password.**

Q1: What are the functions of Network Management System?
A1: Function are: configuration management, fault management, performance management ,security and accounting.

Q2: What do you mean by reconfiguration?
A2: Recnfiguration means adjusting the network components and features.

Q3: How many types of reconfiguration are there?
A3: Three types of reconfigurations are: hardware ,software, and user account reconfiguration.

Q4: Define SNMP?
A4: The Simple Network Management protocol(SNMP) is a framework for managing devices in an internet using the TCP/IP protocol suite.

Q5:What is the function of SNMP?
A5: Snmp defines the format of packets exchanged between a manager and an angent. It reads and changes the status of objects in snmp packets.

Q6: What are the services used by snmp?
A6: Snmp uses the services of two other protocols: Structure of management information(SMI) and Management Information Base (MIB).

Q7: What are the different network security services?
A7: Different security services are confidentially, integrity, authentication and non repudiation.

Q8: What do you mean by entity authentication?
A8: Entity authentication is a technique designed to let one party prove the identity of another party.

Q9: What is an entity?
A9: An entity can be a person, a process , a client or a server.

Q10: What are the different attacks on fixed password?
A10:Several attacks are : eavesdropping, stealing a password, accessing a file and guessing.

Title of the Practical: **Use socket programming for:**

1. Client 2. Server

Q1: What is a client process?

A1: A running application program an a local site that request services from a running application program on a remote site.

Q2: What do you mean by chunk?

A2: Chunk is a unit of transmission in SCTP.

Q3: What is de facto standard?

A3: A protocol that has not been approved by an organized body but adopted as a standard through widespread use.

Q4: What is de jure standard?

A4: A protocol that has been legislated by an officially recognized body.

Q5: What is TLI ?

A5: TLI stands for transport layer interface and is a form of IPC provided with System V release 3.0.

Q6: What do you mean by socket?

A6: Sockets are a form of IPC provided by 4.3 BSD that provide communication between processes on a single system and between processes on different systems.

Q7: How we recognize Socket address?

A7: Socket address = port address + IP address.

Q8: Which command is used to return the address of the client?

A8: The “peer” and “addrlen” arguments are used to return the address of the client.

Q9: What is UUCP?

A9: UUCP : unix to unix copy is the generic name used to describe a set of program that can be used to copy Files between different systems and to execute commands on other systems.

Q10: What do you mean by Internet ping client?

A10: The internet sends an ICMP echo request message to a specified host and waits for a reply.