**DV162\_21\_PAS ON NETWORK TYPES  
Possible Answer Sheet**

1. What is a LAN?  
   Ans: Local Area Network usually means network of devices that are in your building or group of buildings that are nearby. LAN usually consists of Ethernet networks and 802.11 wireless Networks.
2. What are the typical network connections for a LAN?  
   Ans: LAN usually consists of Ethernet networks and 802.11 wireless Networks.
3. What is a WAN?  
   Ans: WAN stands for Wide Area Network, Its network of devices that are in another city or across the world.
4. Why are the speeds slower on a WAN compared to LAN?  
   Ans: Because of the distances involved in getting the signal from one location to another over such a long distance, WLAN speeds are usually slower than what we might find on a local area network (LAN).
5. What are some examples of technologies used in a WAN?  
   Ans: WANs (Wide Area Networks) utilize a combination of technologies to facilitate communication across geographically dispersed locations.  
   The core technologies It uses are routers, protocols (TCP/IP, MPLS, IPsec VPN), services (SD-WAN, Metro Ethernet, EPL)
6. How are WANs connected?  
   Ans: WANs are often used by large businesses to connect their office networks; each office typically has its own local area network, or LAN, and these LANs connect via a WAN. These long connections may be formed in several different ways, including leased lines, VPNs, or IP tunnels
7. What is a PAN?  
   Ans: PAN is Personal Area Network, this network is used for communication among devices close to one person. Bluetooth is a widely used technology for creating PANs. It allows devices to communicate wirelessly over short distances (usually up to 10 meters) using radio waves. Near Field Communication (NFC) and Infrared (IR) are both those technologies used for creating PANs by allowing devices to communicate.
8. What are some examples of technologies used in a PAN?  
   Ans: Bluetooth, WiFi Direct, IR, and NFC
9. What is one of the most common ways to connect a personal area network?  
   Ans: Most common way to connect a PAN is Bluetooth. Bluetooth offers low-power connections for devices like headsets, keyboards, speakers, and smartwatches. It has a typical range of up to 10 meters.
10. What type of telemetry can be acquired using a personal area network?  
    Ans: In a PAN, various types of telemetry data can be acquired from connected devices e.g:-  
    Health and Fitness Monitoring  
    Environmental Monitoring  
    Biometric Authentication   
    Vehicle Monitoring
11. What is a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)?  
    Ans: A MAN is a computer network that spans a geographic area the size of a metropolitan area, typically covering distances of up to tens of miles. In simpler terms, it connects various LANs within a city or a large town into a single, larger network. It Covers a larger area than a LAN but smaller than a WAN.
12. How does the distance of a MAN compare to that of a LAN and WAN?  
    Ans: MAN covers more distance than LAN but covers less distance than WAN
13. What is the most common topology for connecting sites in a MAN today?  
    Ans: The most common topology for connecting sites in a MAN is typically a ring or mesh topology.
14. What type of organizations tend to use Metropolitan Area Networks?  
    Ans: MANs are ideal for organizations spread across a city or large town and looking for high-speed data transfer within that area. e.g  
    **Businesses  
    Government Agencies  
    Hospitals and Healthcare Providers  
    Internet Service Providers**
15. What is a Storage Area Network (SAN)?  
    Ans: A SAN is a high speed network that allows us to communicate to a centralized storage facility (Usually Block Level Storage), Usually one with a very large capacity.
16. How is data accessed on a SAN?  
    Ans: Data access on a SAN occurs at the block level, where data is organized into fixed-size blocks and accessed directly by servers and applications.
17. What is the typical bandwidth requirement for a SAN?  
    Ans: Bandwidth Requirement for a SAN is typically in Gbps to several Tbps.
18. Are SANs isolated on their own networks?  
    Ans: Yes, SANs are isolated on their own networks.
19. What is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)?  
    Ans: A Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) is a type of computer network that enables devices to communicate and connect wirelessly within a limited geographic area, such as a home, office, campus, or public hotspot. WLANs use radio frequency (RF) signals to transmit data between devices, allowing users to access network resources and the internet without the need for wired connections.
20. What is the range of a WLAN?  
    Ans: Usually 50 feet to 150 feet
21. How can the size of a WLAN be extended?  
    Ans: By adding additional access points to be able to extend the total size of the wireless local area network.
22. How do WLANs differ from other wireless networks?  
    Ans: WLANs represent a specific type of wireless network designed for localized wireless connectivity within a limited area, while other wireless networks serve broader geographic regions and diverse applications using different technologies and infrastructure.

Section -B Q&A Network Types

Q1. What is a LAN?

A.

Q2. What is a WAN network?

A.

Q3. What is a PAN network?

A.

Q4. What is MAN network?

A.

Q5. What is a SAN network?

A.

Q6. What is WLAN network?

A.