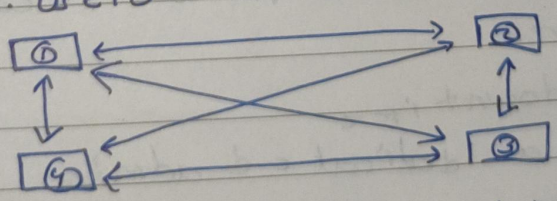
#1 What are the benefits of using DHCP?
→ · Centralized management of IP address
· Centralized & automated TCP/IP configuration
· Ease of adding new clients to a network
· Reuse of IP adress reduces the total number of IP addresses are required.
· DHCP protocol gives the nlw administrator a method to configure the network from a centralized area.

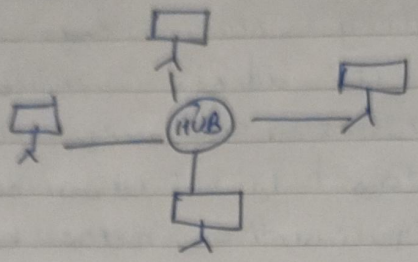
#2 How do DHCP work?
→ DHCP works on the application layers of TCP/IP protocol the main task is to dynamically assign IP adresses to the clients & allocate information on TCP/IP to clients

#3 Draw & explain Peer to peer network
→ P2P, in a computer network means individual devices linked together directly which have equal responsibility & equal powers without the presence of any central authority. Due to the absence of a centralized authority device, this type of network is also known as decentralized architecture. Each individual has some special resource sharing rights but it can cause issues if any user with the resource is unavailable. useful in environments with fewer PCs



† Draw & explain Client server network
→ It's known as centralized architecture, as one central computer is in charge of serving all the requests from client computers. This central PC is a server clients connect to the server as & when they require the shared resources or the data. All shared data is stored solely in the sewer & not on any other

computer. The server handles all key tasks such as security & network administration. All clients interact through the server.



#5 Write all steps of configuring a printer in sharing

→ - In search bar type control panel & select it
- Under hardware & sound select view devices
- Select & hold the printer you ~~found~~ want to share
- Select printer properties & then choose sharing tab
- Select share the printer here
- Edit name if you want use this name to connect to the printer from a secondary PC

#6 Write drawbacks of P2P & client server

P2P
- No centralized server
- Difficult to backup data.
- Has security flaw.
- If devices increase, security can become an issue

Client server
- Prone to downtime
- Requires a dedicated admin
- Much more expensive than P2P

#7 List types of server

1) Apache HTTP server 2) Database server 3) NgINX
4) Application server 5) File server 6) Proxy server
7) Virtual private server 8) Dedicate server

9 Explain DNS, FTP, HTTP server

DNS :- Domain Name System translates human readable domain names to machine readable IP addresses.

FTP :- File Transfer Protocol is a way to download, upload & transfer files from one location to another on the internet & between computer systems.

HTTP :- It is the backbone of the world wide web. It defines the format of messages through which web browsers & web servers communicate, whilst also defining how a web browser should respond to a particular web browser requests.

8. 24/11/23