

01). Find the difference between LAN, MAN and WAN

	LAN	MAN	WAN
Definition	A group of network devices that allow communication between various connected devices within a limited area such as a building or a campus.	A network that interconnects user with computer resources in a geographical area larger than LAN but smaller than WAN, such as a city.	A network that extends over a large geographical area, such as a country or a continent, and interconnects multiple LANs and MANs.
Bandwidth	High. Ranges from 4 Mbps to 1000 Mbps.	Moderate. Ranges from 34 Mbps to 155 Mbps.	Low. Ranges from 64 Kbps to 45 Mbps.
Connection	Wired or wireless. Uses coaxial cables, twisted-pair cables, or Wi-Fi.	Wired or wireless. Uses fiber-optic cables, microwave links, or WiMAX.	Wired or wireless. Uses PSTN, satellite, or cellular networks
Problems	Less noise and error. More fault tolerance. Less congestion.	More noise and error than LAN. Less fault tolerance. More congestion.	More noise and error than LAN and MAN. Less fault tolerance. More congestion.
Ownership	Private. Owned by individuals or organizations.	Private or public. Owned by a single entity or multiple entities.	Private or public. Owned by a single entity or multiple entities.
Set-up & Cost	Easy and inexpensive. Requires network adapters, hubs, switches, routers, etc.	Difficult and expensive. Requires bridges, routers, modems, etc.	Difficult and expensive. Requires routers, switches, firewalls, VPNs, etc.

02). Discuss the benefits of computer networks.

We can share our resources (software and hardware) through a computer network. We can also share information, which makes information accessibility easier and allows us to use search capabilities. Additionally, a computer network helps with communication, such as email and broadcasts. We can also access another computer from a computer network. This is called remote Computing.

03). Name the protocol

1. Web access    [Hyper Text Transfer Protocol](#)
2. Mail    [Simple Mail Transfer Protocol](#)
3. File transfer    [File Transfer Protocol](#)
4. Remote computing    [Telnet](#)

04). Discuss the difference between xml and html

[XML](#) was design to Carry data

- with focus on what data is

[HTML](#) was design to show data

- with focus on how data is

[XML](#) tags are not predefined like [html](#) tags are.

[XML](#) doesn't truncate the multiple white spaces, but [html](#) truncates it to one single white space.

06). By using the basic HTML tags, try to create a Biodata by including your details. One sample is given below.

Bio Data									
<b>Saman Silva</b>									
Full Name : Saman Silva Mobile Number : <u>0711212121</u> Email : saman@gmail.com									
<b>Personal Information</b>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Date of Birth : 1991.10.22</li><li>▪ NIC : 911111111V</li><li>▪ Nationality : Sri Lankan</li><li>▪ Address : Colombo</li></ul>									
<b>Advanced Level Results</b>									
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Subject</th><th>Grade</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Combined Maths</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td>Chemistry</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>Physics</td><td>A</td></tr></tbody></table>		Subject	Grade	Combined Maths	A	Chemistry	B	Physics	A
Subject	Grade								
Combined Maths	A								
Chemistry	B								
Physics	A								
<b>Skills</b>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MS Office</li><li>• Web Designing</li></ul>									