

Assignment Module 3: Understanding and Maintenance of Networks

Section 1: Multiple Choice

1. What is the primary function of a router in a computer network?
c) Forwarding data packets between networks
 2. What is the purpose of DNS (Domain Name System) in a computer network?
c) Converting domain names to IP addresses
 3. What type of network topology uses a centralized hub or switch to connect all devices?
a) Star
 4. Which network protocol is commonly used for securely accessing and transferring files over a network?
b) FTP
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Section 2: True or False

5. A firewall is a hardware or software-based security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules.
True
 6. DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) assigns static IP addresses to network devices automatically.
False
 7. VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) enable network segmentation by dividing a single physical network into multiple logical networks.
True
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Section 3: Short Answer

8. Explain the difference between a hub and a switch in a computer network.
A hub sends data to all devices connected to it, which can cause traffic and slowdowns.

A switch sends data only to the device it's meant for, making the network faster and more secure.

9. Describe the process of troubleshooting network connectivity issues.

- Check if cables are connected or Wi-Fi is on
 - Restart the router or device
 - Check IP settings
 - Use the ping command to test connection
 - Update drivers or call the internet provider if needed
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Section 4: Practical Application

10. Demonstrate how to configure a wireless router's security settings to enhance network security.

- Login to the router (type IP like 192.168.1.1 in a browser)
 - Change the default admin username/password
 - Set a strong Wi-Fi password using WPA3 or WPA2
 - Turn off WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)
 - Hide the network name (SSID), if needed
 - Enable a firewall, if available
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Section 5: Essay

11. Discuss the importance of network documentation and provide examples of information that should be documented.

Network documentation helps in managing, fixing, and upgrading the network. It saves time during problems and helps new technicians understand the setup.

Examples to document:

- IP addresses and device names
- Network diagrams
- Login credentials (stored securely)
- Software versions
- Backup schedules

- Change history and updates
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