1. What is computer Network?

→ A computer network is a system that connects numerous independent computers in order to share information (data) and resources.

→ A computer Network is a collection of two or more computer systems that are linked together. A network connection can be established using either cable or wireless media.

H/w and s/w are used to connect computers and tools in any network.

2. Types of computer Networking

→
  a. Personal Area Network (PAN)
  b. Local Area Network (LAN)
  c. Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)
  d. Campus Area Network (CAN)
  e. Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)
  f. Wide Area Network (WAN)
  g. Storage- Area Network (SAN)
  h. Virtual Private Network (VPN)
  i. Enterprise Private Network (EPN).

3. What is an IP address?

→ Internet Protocol

An IP address is a unique address that identifies a device on the internet or a local network. which is the set of rules governing the format of data sent via the internet or local network.

In essence. IP addresses are the identifier that allows information to be sent between devices on a network.

4. What is IP-V4 and IP-V6?

→ IPV4- is a protocol for use on packet- switched link layer network. (eg. Ethem

IPV-4
* IPV4 is a 32-bit address
* total range = 3.3billion undecillion)
* DHPC or manual configuration)

IPV-6
* IPV6 is a 128-bit hexadecimal
* IPV6 provides a larger address space.
* 4.3 billion possible address
* supports autoconfiguration.

IPV-4
* 10.10.16.49
* 192.168.5.18

IPV-6
* Fe80:: d4a8:6435:d2da:dgf3/
* 5062:6400:000:6c3a:617d:10a9.

4. **What are Softwares?**   Instructions that tell a computer what to do.

→ Software is the programs and routines for a computer or the program material for an electronic device which make it run.

ex: Excel or windows or web browser etc.

Types of Softwares

* Application software   * Programming software
* System software.
* Firmware/utility.   * Free ware
                              * Open source software.

DAY-2   ASSIGNMENT

5.

What is a Database?

Data: Data is a collection of a distinct small unit of information. (text, number, media, symbol)

word Data is originated from 'Datum' that means 'single piece of information'

→ A database is an organized collection of data, so that it can be easily accessed and managed. You can organize into tables, rows, columns and index it make it easier to find relevant information.
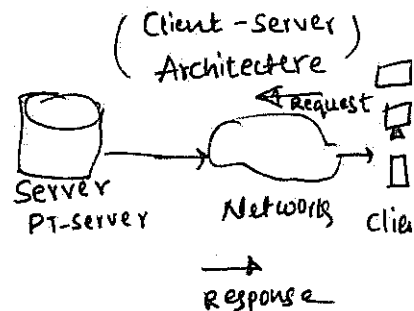
6. **What is DBMS?**

→ A database Management System (or DBMS) is essentially nothing more than a "computerized data-keeping system"

→ The DBMS manages incoming Data, organize it, and provides ways for the data to be modified or extracted by users or other programs. Some DBMS examples are MySQL, postgreSQL, Microsoft Access, SQL Server, File maker, Oracle

4 Types

a. hierarchial database system
b. network database system
c. object-oriented database system
d. Relational data base management system.

(Client - Server) Architecture

Server
PT-server   Network   Clie

Response

7. **What is Client Server Architecture?**

→ architecture of a computer network in which many clients (remote processors) request and receive service from a centralized server (host computer). Client computers provide an interface to allow a computer user to request services of the server and to display the results the server returns.

Client   (Internet)   Server