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Networking Interview Questions

Networking interview questions and answers are much helpful for you to get succeed in an interview. It will give you a high-level confidence.

Read Best Networking interview questions

Q1. What Is the WWW?

The term “WWW” refers to the open development phase of the Internet in the 1990s. The WWW comprises a global network of Web sites accessible on the Internet.

Q2. What Is an URL?

URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) identify by name Web servers and individual Web pages stored on those servers, anywhere on the Internet.

Q3. How will you register and activate windows?

If you have not activated Windows XP, you can do so at any time by clicking the Windows Activation icon in the system tray to initiate activation. Once you have activated Windows XP, this icon disappears from the system tray.

For registration

Start ==> Run ==> regwiz /r

Q4. Where do we use cross and standard cable?

Computer to computer ==> cross

Switch/hub to switch/hub ==>cross

Computer to switch/hub ==>standard

Q5. How many pins do serial ports have?

In a computer, it's known as com port and could be available in 9pin or 25 pins. On Router, it has 60 pins.

Q6. What are the differences between static IP addressing and dynamic IP addressing?

With static IP addressing, a computer (or other devices) is configured to always use the same IP address. With dynamic addressing, the IP address can change periodically and is managed by a centralized network service

Q7. What are the LMHOSTS files?

The LMHOSTS file is a static method of resolving NetBIOS names to IP addresses in the same way that the HOSTS file is a static method of resolving domain names into IP addresses. A LMHOSTS file is a text file that maps NetBIOS names to IP addresses; it must be manually configured and updated.

Q8. What is DHCP scope?

A scope is a range, or pool, of IP addresses that can be leased to DHCP clients on a given subnet.

Q9. Which command will you use to find out the name of the pc in networks?

NSLOOKUP [192.168.0.1]

[Ip of target computer]

Q10. How will enable sound service in 2003?

By default, this service remains to disable. To enable this service

Start ==> administrative tools ==> service ==> windows audio ==> start up type ==> automatic

Q11. How will enable CD burning service in 2003?

By default, this service remains to disable. To enable this service

Start ==> administrative tools ==> service ==> IMAPI CD burning com service ==> start up type ==> automatic

Q12. What is the difference between hub and switch?

Hub is a layer 1 device. It will out the signal from all of its port except the one from where its insert. It is unable to detect the collision. It works on single collision and single broadcast domain.

A Switch is layer 2 device. It maintains a CAM table that stores the MAC address of devices attached on its port. CAM table is used to make the forwarding decision. It works on per port collision and single broadcast domain.

Q13. What is TCP/IP?

It is the combination of two protocols Transfer Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP). It is used for reliable data transfer.

Q14. What is package software?

The collection of mostly used software released in package Form Company. For Example, Ms-Office that contain Word, Powerpoint, Excel, etc.

Q15. Full form of .co.in, .com

COM – “.com” stands for “commercial”.

NET – “.net” stands for “network”

ORG – “.org” stands for “organization”

INFO – “.info” stands for “information”

BIZ – “.biz” stands for “business”.

IN – ‘IN’ stands for India. The ‘IN’ is a 2-letter country code for India.

Q16. If you uninstall Windows Server 2003, which operating systems can you revert to?

Win ME, Win 98, 2000, XP. Note, however, that you cannot upgrade from ME and 98 to Windows Server 2003.

Q17. What is ring topology?

In a ring topology, device one connects to device two, device two connects to device three, and so on to the last device, which connects back to device one.

Q18. What is IEEE?

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers or IEEE (read eye-triple-e) is an international non-profit, professional organization for the advancement of technology related to electricity. It has the most members of any technical professional organization in the world, with more than 365,000 members in around 150 countries.

Q19. What is the full form of ping?

PING stands for Packet Internet Grouper

Q20. What are the minimum requirements for XP installation?

64MB RAM

1.5GB free HDD space

233MHz minimum processor.

Q21. What are the Windows Server 2003 keyboard shortcuts?

Winkey + E opens Windows Explorer showing My Computer. Winkey + F opens the Search panel. Winkey + CTRL + F opens the Search panel with Search for Computers module selected. Winkey + F1 opens Help.

Winkey + M minimizes all. Winkey + SHIFT+ M undoes minimization. Winkey + R opens the Run dialog.

Winkey + U opens the Utility Manager. Winkey + L locks the computer.

Winkey opens or closes the Start menu. Winkey + BREAK displays the System Properties dialog box. Winkey + TAB moves the focus to the next application in the taskbar. Winkey + SHIFT + TAB moves the focus to the previous application in the taskbar. Winkey + B moves the focus to the notification area. Winkey + D shows the desktop.

Q22. What is Client/Server Networking?

The term client/server refers to a model utilizing networked client and server computers and application software. Web, FTP, email, DNS and many other database applications are client-server systems.

Q23. What is Peer-to-Peer Networking?

Peer to peer networks shares responsibility for processing data among all of the connected devices. Peer-to-peer networking (also known simply as peer networking) differs from client-server networking in several respects.

Q24. What is a pseudo tty?

A pseudo tty or false terminal enables external machines to connect through Telnet or rlogin. Without a pseudo tty, no connection can take place.

Q25. When should you create a forest?

Organizations that operate on radically different bases may require separate trees with distinct namespaces. Unique trade or brand names often give rise to separate DNS identities. Organizations merge or are acquired and naming continuity is desired. Organizations form partnerships and joint ventures. While access to common resources is desired, a separately defined tree can enforce more direct administrative and security restrictions.

Q26. What is multiplexing?

Multiplexing is the combining of many signals into a single signal. This combination is done over a shared medium. When an analog signal is multiplexed, the process is known as Analog Multiplexing. Also, when a digital signal is multiplexed, it is known as a digital multiplexing process. The multiplexing process breaks a communication channel into many logical channels. Each of the logical channels is set aside for a particular message signal to be transferred. Multiplexing is carried out by a device known as MUX. On the other hand, a DEMUX is a device responsible for demultiplexing. Digital and analog are the major types of multiplexers.

Q27. What are sleeve and cotter joint?

Sleeve and cotter joint is a type of joint used to typically join two similar coaxial cylindrical rods and the same concept is used for AutoCAD designs. It contains a sleeve and two wedge-shaped tapered cotters. Appropriate intervals are cut in the sleeve and in the cylindrical rods. The cotters are assembled into these slots. A typical sleeve and cotter joint contains the following parts; a Sleeve and two wedge-shaped tapered cotters.

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