12 Lecture - CS101

Important Subjective

1. **What is a network topology?**
   Answer: Network topology refers to the physical and logical layout of a network, including the devices and connections that make up the network.

2. **What is bandwidth?**
   Answer: Bandwidth refers to the maximum amount of data that can be transmitted over a network or communication channel in a given period of time.

3. **What is latency?**
   Answer: Latency refers to the delay between the time a data packet is sent and the time it is received and is measured in milliseconds.

4. **What is a protocol?**
   Answer: A protocol is a set of rules that govern the way data is transmitted over a network, including the format of data packets and the methods used to transmit and receive them.

5. **What is a firewall?**
   Answer: A firewall is a security device or software that monitors and controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on a set of predefined security rules.

6. **What is a VPN?**
   Answer: A VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a network technology that allows users to securely connect to a private network over a public network such as the Internet.

7. **What is an IP address?**
   Answer: An IP address (Internet Protocol address) is a unique numerical identifier assigned to every device connected to a network, allowing them to communicate with each other over the Internet.

8. **What is DNS?**
   Answer: DNS (Domain Name System) is a system that translates domain names into IP

addresses, allowing users to access websites and other Internet resources using easy-to-remember names instead of numerical IP addresses.

9. **What is NAT?**
   Answer: NAT (Network Address Translation) is a technique used to allow devices on a private network to communicate with devices on the public Internet by assigning unique IP addresses to each device on the private network.

10. **What is a packet?**
    Answer: A packet is a unit of data that is transmitted over a network, consisting of a header and payload, and containing information about the source and destination of the data, as well as the data itself.