

1. Ip address conflict=**the same ip address**
2. Tel net(telecommunication net work)=**remote login**
3. Class B ip address range=**10.xx.xx**
4. Continues improvement=**kaizen**
5. Security word sparing used authentication=**password**
6. Wark place communication=**exchange both variable and non variable**
7. Ip config =**display network connectivity**
8. E-mail access=**exchange service**
9. Logical group work station=**site**
10. Set prosing enfect =**quality control**
11. Geo location host net work=**virtual LAN**
12. Transfer b/n computer on internet=**FTP(file transfer protocol)**
13. Fiber optic cable connector=**MT –RJ**
14. Replicate spread other computer=**worm**
15. Loop back =**127.0.0.1**
16. Well defined specification that allow computer to computer=**protocol**
17. Hide the ip address private net work from the internet=**NAT**
A system group of system that in force access controls both b/n Nw or protect =**fire wall**
18. Communication protocol used to access information from the internet=**HTTP(hyper text transfer protocol)**
19. Unreliable communication =**UDP(user data gram protocol)**
20. Transport layer=**segmentation**
21. Type of network treaty=**denial server**
22. Degradation of decrease net work goes distance network=**attenuation**
23. Anti static wire strap=**ESD(electro static discharge)**
24. The function of network =**to connect environmental network**
25. The problem of floppy=**check the data cable**
26. Resolve ip address=**DNS(domain name system)**
27. Automatic assign ip address =**DHCP(dynamic host configuration protocol)**
28. Hard ware network problem =**NIC(network interface card)**
29. Incorrect password=**even log**
30. Coaxial cable=**BNC(British naval connector)**
31. UTP connector=**RG 45**
32. TCP/IP=**32 bit**
33. Server advantage =**security issue**
34. Hub =**layer one(1)**
35. Web server =**used to e-mail**
36. Which device used to connect LAN =**bridge topology**
37. Which layer used to bridge=**layer two**

38. Fire wall=**protect device security/screen**
39. Invalid sub net mask=**255.5.5.5**
40. Network physical lay out=**topology**
41. Prevent simulations access to the cable=**access method**
42. Utility that are used to test the network =**ping**
43. Provides service and resource to the network
44. Convert ip address to hard ware =**ARP**
45. Centralize administrator resource=**server based on network**
46. Create by the OS when the memory is full=**virtual memory**
47. Preventive maintenance=**defragmentation**
48. Secondary storage device=**hard disk**
49. Port error=**bad memory**
50. Adden ip address that privet address=**sub net**
51. Regenerate signal by cause of cable length= **Attenuation**
52. Net work connection that separate by bridge and router=**packet filter**
53. There are three types of hub correctly describe this type of hub=**passive ,active ,intelligent**
54. Connector for 10 base T enthernet cable=**RG 45**
55. A network topology that have each computer connected to central device=**star topology**
56. Topology that is the most fault tolerant and highest level of redundancy=**mesh topology**
57. Connect that is used to with thicnet cable=**BNC**
58. Connected that used in conjunction telephone=**RJ 11**
59. Display the ip configuration information=**ip config**
60. Display MAC address of mashine =**ARP /address resolution protocol**
61. Used to check network connectivity=**ping**
62. Used to start installation active directory=**DCpromoo**
63. Used to established session with remote device =**tel net**
64. Used to build deploy and operate XML and web service =**web server**
65. Trugon hourse =**detractive program**
66. Star and bus=**hybride**
67. Computer virus =**application soft ware distractive**
68. Boot sequence=**BIOS level configuration**
69. Modem =**modelate and demodulate**
70. Virtual memory =**create by memory occupied**
71. **Session** =high structure dialoge b/n work station
72. Peer to peer NW=**work group**
73. **Cache memory**=**speed of memory**
74. Set of rule=**protocol**
75. Guided media=**coaxil cable**
76. Un guided media=**micro wave**

77. Work station =**client**
78. **Thinnet**=0.25 inch diameter fiber 185
79. Fire wall=**filter**
80. **Worm** =duplications of itself
81. **Pass word** =security
82. **Main board** =main circuit board
83. **Packet filter** =router
84. Behavior established as a guide to words accepts business strategies objective
=**procedures**
85. Media type most sustainable to EMI=**UTP(un shielded twisted pair)**
86. Method by which a policy can be accomplished =**policy**
87. Do not forward broadcast by default =**router**
88. Each d/t collision but in the same broadcast domain =**switch**
89. Media type used 10 base 2 ethernet =**coaxial cable**
90. Media type transmit data in the form of light =**fiber optic cable**
91. Analog transmission with multiple port frequency=**broad band**
92. **Back bone** =this is any computer device that is not part of the essential computer but is situated relatively close by
93. **Twisted pair**=this is ordinary copper wire that is connected home and many business computer to the telephone company
94. **MAC address** =on network this is your computer unique hard number
95. **Repeater** =this is device that receives a signal on an electro magnetic or optical transmission medium amplifies the signal and retransmits it long next leg of the medium
96. **Transistor**=the consist of three layers of the same conductor material each capable of carrying a current
97. **Edge device** =this is a physical device that can pass packet b/n legacy application type network /such as Ethernet and an ATM network by using data links layers NW layers information
98. **Router**= this device or in some case software in computer that determines the need network point to which a packet should be forwarded toward its destination
99. **NIC**=this is computer circuit board or card that is installed in a computer so that it can be connected to Netw.
101. **Gateway**=used to connect two different networks.
102. **Repeater**=regenerate signals on a single network.
103. **Bridge**=layer 2 device that is used to expand existing network.
104. **NIC**=prepares data for transmission b/n workstations.
105. **Active directory**=stores information about objects in a Nw.

106. **Bandwidth cables**=parameter used in Nw to determine data transfer rate.
107. **Transport layer**=an OSI layer that makes sure reliable transmission of data.
108. **Parallel transmission**= provides high speed data transmission.
109. **Presentation layer**= An OSI layer used to convert data delivered by the sending application layer into universally accepted format.
110. **UDP**=transport protocol used for unreliable data delivery.
111. **Multitasking**=the principle of executing morethan one application of a time.
112. **Circuit switched**=a method of switching technology that opens communication lines for as long as transmission time like telephone system.
113. **CMOS**=used to hold setting of BIOS.
114. **Registry**=local storage area within the process that used to hold data.
115. **DMA channel**= system path ways used by devices to transfer information directly to &from memory.
116. Broad cast ip addresses = **255.255.255.255**
- 117 break data down in to manageable chunks and uses TCP and UDP= **transport layer**
- 118 used to diagnose DNS problem = **NS LOOK UP**
- 119 public ip address = **213.55.96.148**
- 120 identifies device on the physical layer and uses MAC-address=**Data link layer**
- 121 Used to return the name of the local computer=**host name**
- 122 Class A Ip address =**10.1.10.1**
- 123 Manages connections between machine and socket =**session layer**
- 124 Used to display information on the current state of all the running ip process on your computer=**netstart**
- 125 class B IP address =**172.20.0.20**
- 126 moves packets between computer on different network and uses =**network layer**
- 127 uses ICMP packets to show if you can simply reach a remote computer =**ping**

128 To provide a computer with a physical and electronic connection to a network, what must be installed? =**network interface card (NIC)**

129 The operating system uses a start up & after start up to provide software control of hardware device =**BIOS (basic input output system)**

130. **Physical layer**= define hw connections & turns binary into pulses & also uses repeaters & hubs.

131. **Tracert**= used to diagnose problems reaching a remote system by tracing.

132. **Attenuation**= The degradation of signal over long distance on a network cable.

133. **Protocol** = provides rules.

134. **Fiber optics**= MT-RJ.

135. **File server**= used to share resource public resource.

136. **HTTP**= used to file transfer file over internet.

137. **Virtual memory**= create by operating system when the memory is fully occupied

138. **Virtual memory**= an illusion of an extremely large memory.

139. **Memory speed**= cache memory.

140. **BNC**= a connector that used with tokennet cable.

141. **Star Topology**= central server.

143. **Firewall** = Hw or Sw for protecting computers from hackers.

144. **Star topology** = central server

145. **NAT**= translate non-routable ip address.

146. **Node**= facilitates data packet transmission.

147. **Client**= accomplishes specific tasks & makes.

148. **Hub**= acts as the central component in star topology.

149. **MAN**= a collection of LANs linked together within a town or city.

150. **UTP cable**= the most popular LAN cabling.

151. **Fiber optic cable**= carry digital data signals in the form of modulated pulses of light.

152. **Tranciever**=converts from one cabling technology to another.
153. **Coaxial cable**=consists of a core of copper wire.
154. **Mesh** =connect all computers in a NW to one another with separate cables.
155. **Ring**=connects computer on a single circle of cable.
156. **LAN**=a collection of LANs linked together within a university or campus.
- 157.**Half duplex**=data is sent in one both direction, but in only one direction at a time.
158. **Simplex**=data is sent in one direction only, from sender to receiver.
159. **Full duplex**=data can be transmitted & received at a time
160. **Presentation**=a layer that manages data encryption & hides the d/t b/n various types of computer system.
161. **Session**=a layer that manages connection b/n machine.
162. **Physical**= manages signaling to & from physical NW connections.
163. **Application**=a layer that provides tools for programs to use to access nw
HTTP, FTP, SMTP, POP3 operate.
164. **Network**=a layer that moves packets b/n computers on d/t nw. IP also works on this layer.
165. **Datalink**=a layer that bridges operate MAC addresses are part of it.
166. **Transport**=a layer that breaks data down into manageable chunks.
167. **ISP**= a company that sells internet connection.
168. **RIPV2**= a classless routing protocol
169. **Server**= Network station that provides service for client.
170. **IEEE**= the professional organization that produce standard specification for Ethernet network.
171. **Backbone/Trunk**= a cable in which multiple computer or NW nodes are attached in bus topology.
172. **WIFI**= IEEE 802.11 x
173. **FTP**= allows you to transfer files b/n two computers on the internet.
174. **Sw problem**= NW interface not drive install.

175. **Message**= application layer data format.
176. **Cable problem**= incorrect arrangement.
177. **Operator error**= incorrect access user name server.
178. **Natsite** = display station utility TCP/IP address.
179. **Packet**= Nw layer data format.
180. **Established or identify problem**= the first step of troubleshooting.
181. **NIC fail**= Hw problem.
182. **Ip address conflict**= assigning the same ip address on a Nw.
183. **Uncast**= sending of information packets to a single Nw node.
184. **Multicast**= a single source address responding to multiple destination addresses with information to be sent.
185. **CSMA/CD**= aset of rules determining how Nw devices respond when two device attempt to use a data channel simultaneously.
186. **Physical layer**= responsible for electrical & mechanical connection b/n device.
187. **Router**= device sends &receives information about the Nw layer.
188. **Switch**= uses Hw address to filter a Nw.
189. **Work ethics**= group of moral principles standards of behavior or set of values regarding proper conduct inthe work place.
190. **Quality control**= is the operational techniques & activities that are used to fulfill requirements for quality.
191. **Wireless Nw**= uses infrared leaser or radio waves to eliminate the need for physical cabling.
192. **Event viewer**= place where list of problem that accord on a system are found.
193. **Questionaries**= a method of collecting information or determining requirement.
194. **Firewalls**= it keeps digital pests & hackers out.
195. **Print device**= a Hw device used for printing.
196. **IP V6**= addressing scheme utilize a 128 bits address.

197. **NIC**= acts as interface b/n the computer & the physical Nw connection.
198. **Window search service**= indexes file for faster searching when client connected to shared folders.
199. **FSRM(file server resource management)**= install tools for generating storage reports configuring quotas & defines file screen policies.
200. **DFS(distributed file system)**= enables file sharing using DFS name space & replicating files b/n DFS servers.
201. **Forward Zone**= zone that resolves host name to IP address during DNS server configuration.
202. **200.100.206.97 up to 200.100.206.126**= valid host of the ip address of 200.100.206.99/27.
203. **Modem**= asynchronous.
204. **TCP/IP**= the most widely used protocol
205. **RAID**= compensates for a hard drive failure NT server.
205. **TCP protocol**= assurance of packet delivery.
206. **Ring**= topology provides for equal acceds to the Nw.
207. **NTFS**= window file system.
208. **Pixels**= dots display image screen.
209. **STP**= the standard cabling type used in Apple talk & Toke ring.
210. **Report**= written document.
211. **Slang**= free of jargon.
212. **Pixel**= small picture.
213. **Backup**= copy of data in access security area.
214. **DHCP**= hold frequently access data.
215. **Encryption**= convert data can't be read.
216. **Firewall**= filter & report on all information passing through.
217. **Cache**= self-replication apply.
218. **Worm**= spread itself to other PC in the Nw.

219. **Trojan horse**= appears user useful.
220. **Bomb**= code that wait for same condition to be next before it.
221. **IP address**= ip v 32 bit, ip v 664 bit.
222. **Repeater**= amplified the signal.
223. **PCMCIA**= laptop expansion card.
224. **Flash memory**= E.E.ROM
225. **Server**= centralize.
226. **Bandwidth**= capacity.
227. **Terminator**= absorb free signal.
228. **DLS**= hot swapped port.
229. **URL**= identifies a particular internet resources.
230. **Fiber optics**= media transmit if detain the form light.
231. **Bitmap(BTP)**= image file format.
232. **Bridge**= joins segments of work group LANs.
233. **Backup**= duplicate original data.
234. **Last good configuration**= restore computer in the prevision situation.
235. **Disk defragment**= optimize hard disk space.
236. **Modem**= convert analog signal to digital & viceversa.
237. **Firewall**= secured computer from unwanted inerter file.
238. **Router**= required specific address to connect Nw.
239. **Serial**= method buy watch data can be transferred/pheripheral device.
240. **Broadband** = Nw layer.
241. **Bus topology**= use back bone Nw cable.
242. **Multiband**= any signal transimts simultaneously.
243. **HTML**= evaluate connection by Hw device.

244. **SMTP**= an internet protocol that is user the transfer of message attachments .
245. **Administrator**= a person who respect & security if user data on a Nw.
246. **Communication**= is the process of sending & receiving information.
247. **Firewall**= threat network security communication.
248. **Quality**= the degree of excellence of something.
249. **Restricted group**= specify the users permitted to be members of specific groups.
250. **DHCP server**= server used to allocate ip addresses to large number of PCs in a Nw environment
251. **Protocol**= an original draft or record of documents.
252. **VPN server**= server that provides access connectivity for mobile user through the internet.
253. **Procedure**= a series of actions conducted in a certain manner.
254. **Local policies**= configure audit policies,user rights assignments & security options policies.
255. **File system permission**= specify access control permissions for NTFS files & folders.
256. **RAS server**= server that provides access connectivity for mobile user through telephone line.
257. **Strategy**= a plan of action designed to achieve a long term aim.
258. **Account policies**= specify password restrictions,account lockout policies & kerberos policies.
259. **DNS server**= server used to resolve name to ip address & ip addresses to name.
260. **Policy**= a principle to guide decision & acheive rational outcomes.
261. **System seivces**= specify the startup types & permissions for system services.
262. **POP server**= server used for mail receiving purpose in the Nw.
263. **Application** = Responsible for Nw services to applications.
264. **Presentation**= transforms data formats to provides a standard interface for the application.
265. **Network**= responsible for logical addressing & domain of routing.
266. **Datalink**= provides physical addressing & Media access procedures.

267. **Domain**= a group of computers that share security policy & user account database.
268. **Domain controller**=controls access to Nw resources & provides directory service to client
269. **Domain name**= in active directory the name given to a collection of Nw computer that share a common directory
270. **DNS**= service on TCP/IP Nw that translate domain name in to IP
271. **Authormode**= the default mode for an MMC.
272. **Group**= containers that can user & computer object with i them as members
273. **Server**= a computer that provides a service to other computer on a Nw
274. **Sysvol**= the folder on a domain controller that contain group of policies & logon script.
275. **Terminal server**= the underlying technology that enable remote desktop for administrator remote assistance & terminal server
276. **Application**= provides interfaces b/n applications & Nw for interpreting application requests & requirements
277. **Presentation**= allows hosts& application to use a common language perfoms data formating encryption & compression
278. **Session**= establishes maintain & terminaters user connections
279. **Transport**= ensures accurate delivery of data although flow control segment & reassembly error correction & ankwoldgement
280. **Network**= establishes Nw connection transaltes Nw addresses into their phydical counter parts & determines routing
281. **Datalink**= package data frame appriopriate to Nw transmission method.
282. **10 base 2**= thin coaxial cable.
283. **10 base 5**= thick coaxial cable.
284. **10 base F**= fiber optic cable.
285. **Coaxial cables**= RG-59(cable TV),RG-58(Thin Ethernet),RG-11(Thick Ethernet).
285. **Modulation**= converting digital signals into analog signals.
286. **Demodulation**= converting analog signals back into digital signal.

Class A	0xxx	1-126
Class B	10xx	128-191
Class C	110x	192-223
Class D	1110	224-239
Class E	1111	240-254

