

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

How does any network vendor decide to go for NMS or EMS?

Answer:-

An element management system (EMS) manages one or more of a specific type of network elements (NEs).

Using an EMS a user can manage all the features of each NE individually, but not the communication between NEs.

Communication between NEs is managed by the network management system (NMS).

A network management system is a combination of hardware and software used to monitor and administer a network.

Network management refers to the maintenance and administration of large scale computer networks at the top level.

In brief, If network vendor wants to manage multiple EMS, vendor can go to NMS.

If network vendor wants to manage multiple EMS, vendor can decide to go for NMS.

If network vendor want to manage one or more of a specific type of network elements (NEs), vendor can decide to go for EMS.

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Question # 2

Why it is important to defragment disks in computer?

Answer:-

Defragmentation is simple says bring the data at once place in the drive....when we copied or save a file it save on different sectors on the drive when u browse for the file it will search every sector id (for every sector we have an id).when defragmentation done all the data bring upto one part and it will take less time to retrieve the data...

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Question # 3

What is data com? How it works, what is difference between datacom and telecom?

Answer:-

This the communication between computer systems or devices. A computer network is any set of computers or devices connected to each other with the ability to exchange data.

Data Communication is the process of transferring information from a sender to a receiver with the use of a medium in which the communicated information is understood by both sender and receiver. It is a process that allows organisms to exchange information by several methods.

Telecommunications is a general term for a vast array of technologies that send information over distances. Mobile phones, land lines, satellite phones and voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) are all telephony technologies -- just one field of telecommunications. Radio, television and networks are a few more examples of telecommunication.

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Question # 4

How can i make my server a domain?

Answer:-

creating daemon is very simple in Linux. you just need to



create a child process from its parent process and kill the parent process. also you should close all the I/O streams. [as daemon is a background process which is not interactive in nature].

latter on you can write a init script in /etc/init.d/ to make it a service.

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Question # 5

What network you used?

Answer:-

LAN,Wi-Fi,WLAN,WAN,VAN,PAN,CAN

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Question # 6

Net working is What?

Answer:-

It is connection between two or more computer or devices through the transmission media for the purpose of communication and accessing resources is called network and the whole process is called networking.

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Question # 7

The devices found in datalink layer are

Router

Bridge

NIC

Repeater

Memory?

Answer:-

NIC (network interface card or Lan card)

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Question # 8

What does the MIB do?

Answer:-

Management information is viewed as a collection of managed objects information store in a Base is called MIB

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Question # 9

What is the use of proxy in SNMP. Does it require only when the network has snmpv1 and snmpv2?

Answer:-

Proxy can be defined as an intermediately device, which plays the role of an agent in the Context of SNMP.It works as a Virtual LAN to the Devices Which are not having an Ethernet Interface,Like MODEMS and Multiplexers.

By using the SNMPPROXY we can Know the STATUS of these(MODEMS etc) devices.

When an Agent performs PROXY role,it acts on the behalf of one or more other nodes.A NETWORK MANAGER that wishes to obtain the information from or control the node communicates with the proxy agent.The proxy agent then translates the MANAGER's request to a form appropriate for the target system and uses an appropriate network management protocol to communicate with the target system.

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Question # 10

Explain networking?

Answer:-

Networking is defined as connectivity between peers inside network and outside network.Inside network connectivity in Networking topology is known as Lan and outside Network connectivity is called as WAN.Lan Is defined as Local Area Network between peer systems and Wan is defined as Wide Area Network between Lan to a Lan in different Location and this connectivity of lan in different locations is defined as WAN.Networking is depends on OSI layer which is defined



as Open System Interworking. In OSI Layer data is reached to destination from source passing all the 7 layers of OSI layer and these 7 layers were on either side of network and they are defined as

- Presentation Layer
- Data-link Layer
- Network Layer
- Transport Layer
- Session Layer
- Physical Layer
- Application Layer

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Question # 11

What is the difference between windows server 2008 r1 and 2008 r2?

Answer:-

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd391932%28WS.10%29.aspx>

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Question # 12

What is the difference between configurations and installment?

Answer:-

Please explain configuration(a) and (installment) are you a banking guy because you need the meaning of (installment)

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Question # 13

Which switching technology reduces the size of a broadcast domain?

Answer:-

By using VLAN technology we can reduce the size of broadcast domain.
VLAN (virtual local area network) is a logical grouping or segmenting the devices under a single broadcast domain. as a result provides Security and Flexibility.

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Question # 14

What is the broadcast address of the subnet address 172.16.8.159 ? (choose from following)

172.16.99.255
172.16.127.255
172.16.255.255
172.16.64.127
172.16.64.260

Answer:-

172.16.8.159 25
172 16 8 159
10101100.00010000.00001000.10011111
8 +8 +8 +1 =25
11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000
Zeros mean, that you can change address bit, so
159=10011111 and last combination of 00111111 is changeable,
so max number in your network usually is broadcast address.
so last byte is 1(unchangeable)11111111(max sequence of changeable bits).
11111111(bin) means 255(dec)
Whole address 10101100.00010000.00001000.11111111 =
172.16.8.255

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Question # 15

How to configure RAID?

Answer:-

first we should RAID cardwhich is easily available in market connect it on your mother board . then connect it with your hard disk
then before starting the OS in a system configure your RAID first
just select whatever instruction come in your way...it is very simple to follow
and finally select your type of RAID...



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Question # 16

How to set a local net?

Answer:-

IIS used for Browsing Intranet
Net (all websites):through CCProxy software
Or
Install windows 2003 server run Domain controller promotions
--> Install DNS server default setting(not Manually)
In LAN system --> Local Area Connection Status-->In
properties--> Gateway is server IP address and DNS are ISP
DNS(That system added to the windows 2003 server domain)
ccproxy software is easy

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Question # 17

What marchent nevi all solve paper?

Answer:-

yes

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Question # 18

The protocols found in network layer are
IP
TCP
SPX
PI
ICMP?

Answer:-

Protocols TCP/IP is used to configure windows Operating
System which is abbreviated as Transmission Control
Protocol for transmitting data from one system to another.
Protocols IPX/SPX are used in Unix operating system for
transmitting data.
Protocols ICMP are used as Internet Protocols.

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Question # 19

What is the limit of users in exchange servers various flavors like as a Exch serv 2000,2003,2007?

Answer:-

It depends on type of windows server
1.Enterprise Edition
2.Standard Edition
In Enterprise Edition more users add

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Question # 20

Multiple Choice
Which of the following protocols are in TCP/I Pprotocol suite?
FTP
PPP
HTTP
IP
SMTP?

Answer:-

FTP,PPP,IP

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Question # 21

MEMORY THAT IS PAGED OUT TO THE HARDWARE IS KNOWN AS

Answer:-

its cache memory.
A CPU cache is a cache used by the central processing unit
of a computer to reduce the average time to access memory.
The cache is a smaller, faster memory which stores copies of
the data from the most frequently used main memory
locations. As long as most memory accesses are to cached
memory locations, the average latency of memory accesses



will be closer to the cache latency than to the latency of main memory.

When the processor needs to read from or write to a location in main memory, it first checks whether a copy of that data is in the cache. If so, the processor immediately reads from or writes to the cache, which is much faster than reading from or writing to main memory.

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Question # 22

A COM PORT IS A----- PORT

Answer:-

com port is a communication port or a serial port. which is used to connect the mouse,keyboard,router and modem.

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