**Basic Networking Interview Questions with answer:**

**What is remote desktop?**

A feature that's allow user to manage computers remotely.

On server side

My computer ==> properties ==> remote ==> Tick mark on this check box allow user to connect this computer remotely ==> select user.

On client

start ==> program ==> accessories ==> communication ==> remote desktop ==> Server ip ==> user name and password configured on server.

Role of server side can be played only by XP professional or server2003.

**How will you make dial-up connection ?**

Physical installation of modem ==> install modem driver ==> my network place ==> properties ==> Make new connection ==> next ==>connection to internet ==> setup my connection manually ==> Connect using a dial up modem

**How will share printer ?**

Install local printer on that pc which has physically attached printer. And then Right click on it ==> share ==> In xp if you run small office set wizard it will be share automatically. On all other PC install network printer. While installing printer choose network printer.

**How will you configure broadband ?**

There are two type of broadband available

One that required user name and password to connect the internet like BSNL or Reliance for this type of connection Physical installation of modem ==> my network place ==> properties ==> Make new connection ==> next ==> connection to internet ==> setup my connection manually ==> Connect using a broadband connection that requires a user name and password ==> ISP name ==> User name and password ==> add a short cut to desktop

If you are using other type of connection like Airtel for this type of connection you don't required any additional configuration

If DHCP is enable in modem

IP address and DNS setting will be automatically configure.

If DHCP is not enable then set it manually as given ip by provider

What is minimum requirement of RAM for installation of XP?

64 MB

collections of networking interview questions

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**What is firewall?**

The primary method for keeping a computer secure from unauthorized user. A firewall allows or blocks traffic into and out of a private network or the user's computer. Firewalls are widely used to give users secure access to the Internet as well as to separate a company's public Web server from its internal network.

XP pack 2 has a built in firewall that is enabled by default. To change the setting of it use this path

Local area network ==> properties ==> advance ==> setting

**What is Active Directory?**

Active Directory is a network-based object store and service that locates and manages resources, and makes these resources available to authorized users and groups. An underlying principle of the Active Directory is that everything is considered an object—people, servers, workstations, printers, documents, and devices. Each object has certain attributes and its own security access control list (ACL).

**Workers are not able to print from the printer, there user logon are correct and are allowed to print from that printer in active directory. How would you resolve this issue?**

Verify printer is set as default.

Verify users have local privileges set properly to print.

Is print server delivering correct drivers.

Is local naming convention for printer correct.

If pre Win2000 workstation, naming convention must be less than 12 characters.

Make sure no viruses present. Some Viruses can shut down IPC shares and printing services.

We've installed a new Windows-based DHCP server, however, the users do not seem to be getting DHCP leases off of it.

The server must be authorized first with the Active Directory.

**What's the difference between local, global and universal groups?**

Domain local groups assign access permissions to domain groups for local domain resources. Global groups provide access to resources in entire domains.

**What's the major difference between FAT and NTFS on a local machine?**

FAT and FAT32 provide no security over locally logged-on users. Only native NTFS provides extensive permission control on both remote and local files.

**What is presentation layer and how it is responsible for in the OSI model?**

The presentation layer establishes the data format prior to passing it along to the network application's interface. TCP/IP networks perform this task at the application layer