

# Intro to computers: chapters 3 and 4



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Computer Network Collection of computers and other hardware devices that are connected; so that users can share hardware, software, and data

Wired vs Wireless-Wired; computers and other devices on the network are physically connected via cabling (more secure)

-Wireless; used to send data through the air between devices (laptops, tablets, and hardware)  
Hardware vs Software-Hardware; the collection of physical elements that constitutes a computer system (larger and more complex networks)

-Software; Computer software consists of computer programs, libraries and related non-executable data. Computer software is intangible (simple networks)  
Wireless Network Card or Wireless Adapter Use for hardware,

laptops, and tablets  
Network Interface Card (NIC) Use for Desktop

Computers  
Hub or Switch Provides a needed point for cables in a

network  
Router Connects two or more networks and directs or routes the flow of information along the networks  
Peer to Peer A central server is not used;

best for 10 computers or less. Maintains own files and software, but shares resources  
Client Server One central computer " The Server", which controls

access to network resources, each device is called a " client" the client makes request to the server for services  
LAN (Local Area Network)

Connections within: You'll need a network card, switch, hub, or a router

Connections outside: You'll need a modem (Cable, ADSL, or Standing) A

network that covers a relatively small geographical area, such as a home, an office building, or a school. Allows users to exchange files and emails, share printers, and other hardware, and access the internet

-Hardware; wireless router access point, broadband modem

-Software; Installed within program already  
WAN ( Wide Area Network) A

network that covers a large geographical area, typically consists of two or more LAN's. Large companies use WAN to connect their businesses across the globe. The Internet is the largest WAN. Collection of person, local, regional, national, international, and multinational computer networks which are all linked together. Largest network in the world. Carry's voice, data, video, and graphics. Network Service Providers (NSP) Backbone Link and routers. Internet Service Provider (ISP) Company that offers internet access to individuals, businesses, and smaller ISP's. Connecting to the internet. PAN (Personal Area Network) A network of personal devices for one individual; that is designed go enable those devices to communicate and share data; transmit data wirelessly ex. bluetooth

Range of 30 feet 9meters Connection Options Cable, DSL, Satellite, Fiber Optics Network Standards-Ethernet (10 milliom bits/sec) wired

-WiFi (Wireless)

-Bluetooth Headset (Wireless)

-3G USB (Wireless)

-4G LTE(Wireless)

-WiMax Tower (Wireless)

-Fiber Optic (Wired) ONINTRO TO COMPUTERS: CHAPTERS 3 AND 4

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