

Chapter 7



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Network collection of comps
Star Network one center comp, all others access each other thru center
Ring Network each comp can access each other
Bus Network linear one-way connection of all comps to one
line
Client/server separate server comp accessed by others that arent servers
P2P your comp acts like to server to other comps like yours
LAN local area network. small geographic area
WAN wide area network. large geographic area.
Intranet closed private network
Extranet private network with some public access ability
VPN virtual private network. private/secure network path across public network
Network Interface Card or Network Adapter one method that allows computers to connect to a network
Hub transmits all data received to all network devices connected to it, regardless of which device the data is being sent to
Switch central device of a wired network; identify which device is the one the data is intended for, unlike hubs
router connects multiple networks. send data to planned recipient only.
wireless access point device used to grant network access to wireless client devices
wireless router usually combines capabilities of router, switch, and wireless access point into one and allows wireless networks to connect to wired networks
show do analog signals work? continuous wave
show do digital signals work? 1s and 0s that each represent data
what is wavelength the distance between two points in the same phase in consecutive cycles of a wave
what is amplitude The height of a wave
what is frequency the number of occurrences within a given time period
what is bandwidth AKA throughput the amount of data that can be transferred in a given time period
what is a modem a device that enables a computer to communicate over analog networking media, like connecting to the internet via telephone lines
Twisted pair cable thin strands of insulate wire twisted together. Least expensive. In use the longest. Analog

and digital capable. Common for LANs. Coaxial Cable originally made for large video transmissions. thick center wire insulated. more expensive. less susceptible to interference, carries more data faster. used for cable TV, short telephone transmissions, computer networks

Fiber Optic cable newest and fastest. multiple fiber/glass strands. sends data by light pulses at billions of bits per sec. high-speed backbone of networks, internet infrastructure, some biz and home, etc. how do wireless networks work most use radio signals. can be short range like mouse to comp, medium like comp to a hotspot, or long like giant wireless hotspots or cell phone coverage

Ethernet protocol the most widely used standard for wired nets. typically used with LANs that have star topology but can be used with WANs and MANs

MAN metropolitan area network. TCP/IP protocol most widely used comms protocol today. Used to transfer data over Internet. uses two protocols (TCP and IP). Uses packet switching to transmit data. Packet switching technique used for sending data over Internet. msgs are separated into small units (packets) which contain info about sender and receiver, msg data, and how to reassemble pkts. pkts travel over nets separately, reassembled by destination comps. network software defines protocol btw. two comps or across comps in a network

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