

Unit 3 – networks



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networklinks things together

communication networklinks devices so that data and information can be shared among them

PANPersonal Area Network - connects smart devices or consumer electronics within a range of about 30 feet

LANLocal Area Network - data communication networks that connect personal computers within a very limited geographical area

WANWide Area Network - covers a large geographical area and usually consist of several smaller networks that connect different computers on a variety of platforms.

communication channelthe medium used to transport information from one network device to another

wired channelstransport data through wires and cables

wireless channelstransport data from one device to another without the use of cables or wires

RF signalsRadio waves - typically used for bluetooth devices

microwavesanother option for transporting data wirelessly, but can be aimed in a single direction

bandwidththis is the transmission capacity of a communication channel

topology refers to the structure and layout of network components such as computers, connecting cables, and wireless signal paths Example: Point to Point, Star, Mesh, and Bus

node any device on a network

DTEData Terminal Equipment - any device on a network

router a device that controls the flow of data within a network

modem contains circuitry that converts the data-carrying signals from a digital device to signals that can travel over other communication channels

communication protocols a set of rules for efficiently transmitting data from one network node to another

handshaking 2 devices on a network negotiating their communication protocols

protocol stack networks that use more than one set of protocols

ARPANET created in 1969, connected computers at UCLA, the Stanford Research Institute, the University of Utah and the University of California at Santa Barbara

internet governance a set of shared protocols, procedures, and technologies that evolve through common agreement among network providers

ICANN the organization that supervises Internet addressing

Internet infrastructure the way networks fit together

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Tier 1 Networks Such as At&t, CenturyLink, and Verizon who own and maintain millions of dollars data communication equipment

Tier 2 Networks Such as Comcast and Merit, pay a fee to connect to Tier 1 networks

Tier 3 Networks Such as Midwest Cellular, Business Networks, Home Networks, and Education Institutions - end user who pays fees for connection services

packet is a parcel of data that is sent across a computer network

circuit switching establishes a dedicated private link between one telephone and another for the duration of the call

packet switching divides a message into several packets that can be routed independently to their destination.

IPv4 Internet Protocol version 4 - uses 32 bit addresses

IPv6 Internet Protocol version 6 - uses 128 bits for each addresses

IP Address is an identifiable name for a specific computer on a network often pronounced TCPIP

static IP Address Devices who have a permanently assigned IP address

dynamic IP addresses are temporarily assigned IP address, for when the device is turned " on".

domain name easy to remember name for the IP address like nike. com

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domain name system the mechanism for tracking domain names

domain name servers servers that are scattered around the world that maintain lists of all domain names

connection speed the amount of data that can be transmitted in a specified time

latency is the elapsed time for data to make a round-trip from point A to point B

ping is a utility software designed to measure responsiveness

ping rate indicates how quickly data can reach a server and bounce back to you.

ethernet is a wired network technology deployed in 1976

Wi-Fi a set of wireless networking technologies (designs consist of a mesh design or star configuration)

wireless encryption scrambles the data transmitted between wireless devices and then unscrambles the data on devices that have the encryption key

Guest network essentially a second network that you can configure on your LAN's router

file sharing allows files to be accessed from computer other than the one on which they are stored

network discovery is a setting that affects whether your computer can see other devices

permissions specify how shared files can be used

FTP file transfer protocol

BitTorrent is a file sharing protocol that distributes the role of a file server across a collection of dispersed computers

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