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Functions of computer network pdf

A computer network is an engineering activity that creates communication between computers and other devices. Learn about the different types of networking and the systems that enable networking. A computer network is the practice of ingesting two or more computing devices for the purpose of sharing data. Computer networks are built with a combination of hardware and software. The information in this article focuses on wireless networks and computer networks that are connected to but different from social networks. There are several ways to categorize computer networks. One approach defines the type of network by overarching geographical area. For example, local area networks (LANs) typically extend to a single home, school, or small office building, while wide-area networks (WAN's) are available in cities, states, or even across the world. The Internet is the world's largest public WAN. Computer networks also differ in their design approach. Two basic forms of network design are called client servers and peer-to-peer. Client-server networks have central server computers that store e-mail, Web pages, files, and applications accessed by client computers and other client devices. On the peer-to-peer network, however, all devices support the same functionality. Client-to-server networks are common in business, and peer-to-peer networks are common in homes. The network topology determines the layout or structure of the network for the stream. For example, in bus networks, each computer shares and communicates with a common channel, while on a network of stars, data flows through a central device. Common types of network topologies include bus, star, ring, and mesh. The communication languages used by computer devices are called network protocols. Another way to classify computer networks is the number of protocols they support. Networks often implement multiple protocols, and each network supports certain applications. Popular protocols include TCP/IP, which is commonly found on the Internet and home networks. Special purpose communication devices, including network routers, access points, and network cables, physically glue the network together. Network operating systems and other software applications generate network traffic and allow users to do useful things. While other types of networks are built and maintained by engineers, home networks belong to homeowners who often have little or no technical background. Various manufacturers of broadband router hardware are designed to simplify your home network setup. The home enables devices in different rooms to share broadband Internet connections efficiently, helps household members share files and printers within the network, and improves overall network security. With each generation of new technologies, the capabilities of home networks have increased. Years ago, people often set up a home network to connect some computers, share their printer. It is now common for households to network game consoles, digital video recorders and smartphones streaming audio and video. Home automation systems have existed for many years, but they have grown in popularity recently with practical systems that control lights, digital thermostats, and appliances. Small and home office (SOHO) environments use technology similar to home networks. Businesses often have additional communication, data storage and security requirements that require the expansion of networks in different ways, in particular as the business expands. While a home network usually acts as a local area network, a business network typically contains multiple local area networks. Companies offering multi-site buildings use a wide range of networking to connect branch offices. Although some households are also available and used, voice IP communication, network storage, and backup technologies are prevalent in businesses. Larger companies also maintain internal websites, known as intranets, to help employees communicate business. The popularity of computer networks increased significantly with the creation of the World Wide Web (WWW) in the 1990s. Public websites, peer-to-peer (P2P) file sharing systems, and many other services run on internet servers around the world. Many of the same protocols, such as TCP/IP, work on both wired and wireless networks. Ethernet cable networks have dominated businesses, schools and homes for decades. Wi-Fi has become as the preferred option for new computer networks, partly supported by smartphones and other wireless gadgets, which have been replaced by the rise of the mobile network. The creation of a contributor local area network (LAN), updated on July 21, 2017, allows access to shared printers, programs and information, the use of an INTERNET service provider, and even LAN video games with others on the network. An Ethernet network is the most common way to connect multiple computers to a network together. Make sure that all computers and network devices have network adapters. The network adapter will be similar to the internal modem, but the RJ-45 connector is larger than a phone jack. Many older computers and printers may not have these as a basic service. Set the physical layout of the network. Select the hub location for the Ethernet hub, router, and modem. If your computers are in different rooms, plan to drill holes in the floor or wall through which Ethernet cables can be run. Select an ethernet hub. The hub must have enough Ethernet ports to support the number of computers, printers, and other devices on the network. All computers and network devices are connected by Ethernet cables hub. You need to connect enough RJ-45 Ethernet cables to each network device and computer to the Ethernet hub. Measure the distance between each device and hub and purchase cables of sufficient length. Select a router. The router allows you to computers to share an Internet connection. You can connect the hub and modem to the router. If you don't have enough computers to require the hub, you can connect your computer and modem to your router. Use wireless networking technology for mobile devices, such as laptops. To implement file sharing, use a network installation wizard (if the operating system has one). Ethernet hubEthernet cablesRouterComputersOther network devices

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