

Chapters 7 and 8 - Review sheet

1. Computer Network is a set of computers connected together for the purpose of sharing resources. The most common resource shared today is connection to the Internet.
2. The main benefits of using Computer Networks is to allow users to :
 - a. File sharing - you can easily share data between different users, or access it remotely if you keep it on other connected devices.
 - b. Resource sharing - using network-connected peripheral devices like printers, scanners and copiers, or sharing software between multiple users. Save money.
 - c. sharing a single internet connection - It is cost-efficient and can help protect your systems if you properly secure the network.
 - d. Increasing storage capacity - you can access files and multimedia. Such as images and music, which you store remotely on other machines or network-attached storage devices.
3. The main two types of network architectures are:-
 - a. peer to peer
 - b. client/server
4. In a Computer - Server network architectures
 - a. the client is a network architecture in which each computer or process on the network is either a client or a server.
 - b. and the server is powerful computers or processes dedicated to managing disk drives (file servers), printers or network traffic.

5. LAN stands for: Local Area Network
6. PAN stands for: Personal Area Network
7. MAN stands for: Metropolitan Area Network
8. WAN stands for: Wide Area Network
9. The network with the largest coverage out of all of above is: Wide area network (WAN)
10. The network with the smallest coverage out of all of the above is: Local Area Network (LAN)
11. The three types of networks according to their accessibility are:
 - a. LAN (Local area network.)
 - b. MAN (metropolitan area network.)
 - c. WAN (wide area network.)
12. The three types of cables used for Computer networks are:
 - a. Fiber optic cable
 - b. twisted pair cable
 - c. Coaxial cable
13. Ethernet is the most widely used Communications protocol for computer networking and general data Communications. It is widely used in all forms of data networking from connecting to home Wi-fi hubs to business data networks and telecommunications networking.
14. Wireless LAN (WLAN) is a family of wireless networking standards also known as 802.11
15. Wireless Regional Area Network (WRAN) is very short range (less than 10 feet) wireless technology.

16. Define or explain the role of each of the following Network hardware:

- a. Modem: A modem is a device or program that enables a Computer to transmit data over, for ex- telephone or cable lines. Computer information is stored digitally, information transmitted over telephone line is a transmitted in the form of analog waves.
- b. Network Adapter:- An expansion card or other device used to provide network access to a Computer or other device, such as a printer.
- c. Hub/Switch: A Hub connects multiple Ethernet device together, making them act as a single Segment. A Switch is used to connect various network segments. A network switch is a small hardware device that joins multiple Computers together within one LAN.
- d. Wireless Access points:- An access point is a device that creates a wireless LAN, or WLAN, usually in an office or large building.
- e. Router - A power tool with a shaped cutter, used in carpentry for making grooves for joints, decorative mouldings etc.

17. The internet is an example of:

- a. WAN:- A network of bank cash dispensers or a school network could be connected to the internet.
- b. LAN- Home, office, laboratory, computer etc
- c. MAN- Cable TV network, Telephone etc

18. ARPANET is the previous form of the internet.
It initially connected only parallel super computer.

19. List the four types of internet addresses and give one example of each:

1. public - ex 172.5.7.8
2. private - ex 192.168.1.10
3. Static - ex () method
4. dynamic - ex The energy of a toddler at play.

20. The top-level domain (.edu) refers to gTLDs institutes.

21. The top-level domain (.kw) refers to ccTLD.

22. WWW-Ch8 is the collection of web pages available through the internet.

23. Define each of the following concepts:

- a. web server: - A web server is a server software, or hardware dedicated to running this software, that can satisfy client requests on the World Wide Web.
- b. Website: - Website is a place connected to the Internet, where a company, organization, etc. put information that can be found on the World Wide Web.
- c. Web browser: - A web browser is a software application for accessing information on the World Wide Web. When a user requests a web page from a particular website, the web browser retrieves the necessary content from a web server and then displays the resulting web page on the screen.

- d. Website Home page - A home page is a webpage that serve as the starting point of website. It is the default webpage that loads when you visit a web address that only contains a domain name.
- e. Browser home page - A home page is the main web page of a website. The term can also refer to one or more pages always shown in a web browser when the application start up. In this case, it is also known as the start page.
24. What is a search site ? Give two examples.
- Ans - It is a database or website which contains links to all web pages on the Internet which help in search of information. Example is google.com, yahoo.com.