

NETWORK TERMINOLOGIES

SERVER

- Host Computer.
- Access to the hardware and software on network.
- Centralised storage area – programs, data & information.
- **Dedicated Server** performs a specific task.
- **Print Server** manages the printers and documents.
- **Database server** provides the access to a database.
- **Network server** manages the network traffic.
- **Web server** delivers the requested web pages.

CLIENT

- Depends on the server for specific resources.
- Server might store a network version of an Excel program.

INTERNET

- Global network of millions of computers.
- It contains billions of websites to provide information.

INTRANET

- Sharing information, devices and other computing services within an organisation.

URL

- Uniform Resource Locator.
- Address of a website - rediffmail.com

ISP

- Internet Service Provider.
- Provides internet access on payment.
- ISPs are Airtel, Jio, BSNL (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited), (MTNL) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

IP ADDRESS

- Internet Protocol address is a unique identification number.
- Two main functions –
 - Host or network interface identification.
 - Location addressing.
- IP address written and displayed in human-readable such as 172.16.254.1

DNS

- Domain Name System.
- Naming system for assigning name to the computers.
- Domain name is internally converted into IP address.
- Domain name in the www.yahoo.co.in URL is yahoo.co.in

WEB PAGE

- Single digital page that contains information and links of another pages.
- Web pages are created using Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)

WEBSITE

- Collection of web pages interlinked to each other.
- Contains thousands of web pages.

WEB PORTAL

- Website designed to provide a single point of access.
- It is also called portals.
- Web portal works as a gateway to the WWW.
- Website provide only limited services.

HYPertext

- Text that connects one web page to another.

LINK

- Web address used to make connectivity between web pages.

HYPERLINK

- Hyperlink is a part of the web page that is linked to a URL.
- When we click on a hyperlink, it jumps to the URL specified.
- It is often underlined.

BANDWIDTH

- Capability of a transmission medium to transmit maximum amount of data.
- Bandwidth is in -
 - bits per second (BPS) / bytes per second.
 - Kilobytes per second (KBps)
 - Megabytes per second (MBps)
- Bandwidth types are -
 - Network bandwidth
 - Data bandwidth
 - Digital bandwidth

TYPES OF NETWORKS

PAN (PERSONAL AREA NETWORK)

- Privately owned network.
- Connection range 20 – 30 feet.
- Wired or Wireless.

LAN (LOCAL AREA NETWORK)

- Interconnect larger number of computers & devices – radius less than 1 km.
- Connection between two different departments in a building.

- Hardware and software resources shared.
- Example – School lab.

CAN (CAMPUS AREA NETWORK)

- Connects two or more LANs that are limited to geographical areas. College campus & office building.
- CAN is larger than LAN.

MAN (METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK)

- Connects two or more LANs that spans several buildings in city or town.
- MAN ranges from 10 to 100 km.
- ATM network system of an area falls under MAN.

WAN (WIDE AREA NETWORK)

- Covers wide geographical area.
- Links different metropolitans and countries.
- Example - Internet.



Video : <https://youtu.be/LbVfSqLcFTI>

NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

Overall design of the computer

CLIENT – SERVER NETWORK

- Consists of client system and server system.
- One computer is a server and other computers are clients.
- Clients request services from the server.
- Client does not share any resources.

PEER-TO-PEER NETWORK

- No dedicated servers.
- All the computers are equal and share their resources.
- More cost effective and low maintenance, works in a small environment.

➤ **Video :** <https://youtu.be/FGnUcpLpO8s>

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