OVERVIEW OF NETWORK TYPES

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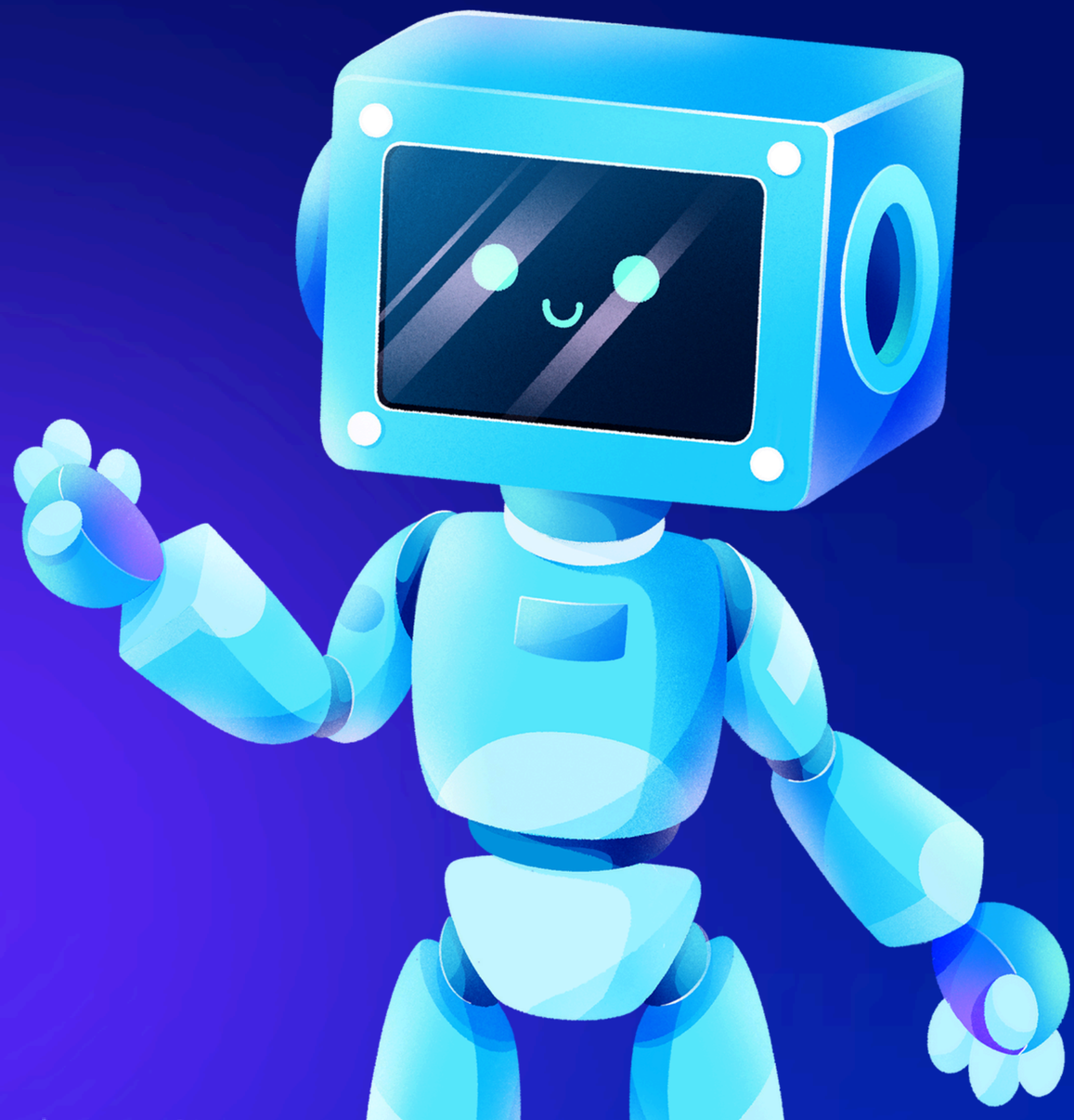

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OBJECTIVES FOR LEARNING

types of network are classified based upon the size, the area it covers and its physical architecture.

INTRODUCTION

Networks are classified into various categories based on their size, coverage area, and physical architecture. Understanding these classifications is crucial for designing and implementing efficient communication infrastructures. This report explores the primary network categories, namely LAN, WAN, and MAN, along with their characteristics. Additionally, it delves into WLAN, PAN, and SAN, which are significant subcategories in modern networking.

PRIMARY NETWORK CATEGORIES

LAN (LOCAL AREA NETWORK)

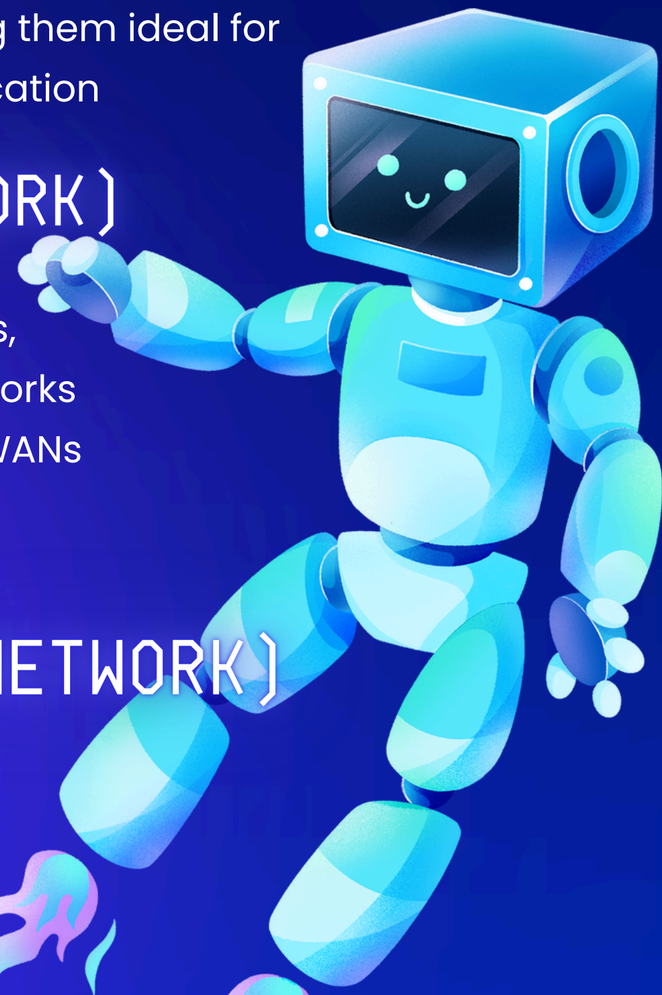
confined to a small geographic area, typically within a single building or campus. They offer high-speed data transfer rates and low latency, making them ideal for local resource sharing and communication

WAN (WIDE AREA NETWORK)

WANs span large geographic distances, connecting multiple LANs or other networks across cities, countries, or continents. WANs utilize various technologies, including leased lines, satellite links.

MAN (METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK)

MANs cover a larger geographic area than LANs but smaller than WANs, typically serving a city or metropolitan region. They provide high-speed connectivity over a limited geographic area, often used by organizations with multiple branches or offices within a city.



ADDITIONAL NETWORK CATEGORIES

WLAN (WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK)

use wireless technology, such as Wi-Fi, to connect devices within a limited area without the need for physical cables.

PAN (PERSONAL AREA NETWORK)

designed for personal devices within a short range, typically within a few meters. Examples include Bluetooth connections between smartphones.

SAN (STORAGE AREA NETWORK)

specialized networks dedicated to providing high-speed access to storage devices, such as disk arrays and tape libraries.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, networks are classified based on their size, coverage area, and physical architecture, with LAN, WAN, and MAN being the primary categories. Additionally, WLAN, PAN, and SAN represent significant subcategories that cater to specific connectivity needs in modern communication infrastructures.

THANK YOU!