A network interface controller (**NIC**, also known as a network interface card, network adapter, LAN adapter or physical network interface, and by similar terms) is a computer hardware component that connects a computer to a computer network.

What are the types of Nic?

There are two main **types of NIC** cards with specific configuration **types**: ethernet and wireless. Ethernet **NIC** cards require that you plug an ethernet cable into the card to transfer network data and connect to the internet. The other end of this cable is either plugged into your modem or a router.

A **network interface card** connects your computer to a local data **network** or the Internet. The **card** translates computer data into electrical signals it sends through the **network**; the signals are compatible with the **network** so computers can reliably exchange information.

What is the purpose of NIC?

**Purpose**. **NIC** allows both wired and wireless communications. **NIC** allows communications between computers connected via local area network (LAN) as well as communications over large-scale network through Internet Protocol (IP).

the NICs installed in your servers can have an impact on network throughput and overall performance. For one thing, they represent bottlenecks that can slow the transmission and processing of data across the network. For another, they represent points of failure. If a NIC fails, it could potentially sever an important connection.  
  
One way to lessen the potential for these problems is to install two or more NICs in network servers. Using multiple NICs offers these key benefits:

* Load balancing
* Failover
* Improved throughput

You can also install dual NICs to separate private networks from public networks to improve security.

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