**How to get access to the Internet**

**DSL - Digital Subscriber Line** is a high-speed Internet connection. It uses telephone lines to carry digital signals. The signal is delivered simultaneously with telephone signals using higher frequency bands for data transmition and is wired separately to the DSL modem.

The most common technology is ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line). It is asymmetric because the download speed is faster than upload speed. DSL is a low-cost option.

DSL and dial-up connection are not the same because DSL allows using Internet connection and telephone calling at the same time.

**Cable Internet** is a form of broadband Internet access integrated into the cable television infrastructure to provide Internet services.

First, your Internet Service Provider sends a data signal through the coaxial cable to a cable modem. The modem then connects to all devices via an Ethernet cable or through Wi-Fi network using a Wi-Fi router.

A cable connection is highly reliable. However, the connection speed can be slower due to lots of connections.

**Fiber-optic Internet** uses fiber-optic cables and is incredibly fast. Those cables transfer data by harnessing the power of light and can carry data over long distances with low attenuation and distortion of the light signal using binary system – presence of signal is binary one and absenсe is binary zero.

**Wireless connection.** The three wireless technologies widely used today are Wi-Fi, cellular and satellite Internet. Wi-Fi uses radio waves to wirelessly connect devices and is commonly applied for local area networking.

Internet over Satellite transfers the signal via geostationary satellite that orbits the Earth. Due to the long distances the delay of signals can be caused. Thus, high-speed Internet can be provided in places where the conventional cable or DSL is either not available or not functioning well. To get access to the Internet, one needs a satellite dish and a modem.

A cellular network is a communication network distributed over land areas called "cells". Each cell has at least one fixed-location transceiver. A cell typically uses a different set of frequencies from the neighboring cells to avoid interference.