1.) There is no need for a physical connection from the device to the access point.

3.) 802.11b/g/a/n/ac

4.) CSMA/CA is different from CSMA/CD because there is no collision detection and is used

for wireless installations

5.) Processor Management, System Resources Configuration, Hardware Device

Configuration, Storage Management, Program Interface, Program Interface, and User Interface

10.) A RAID technique where the data is copied onto two drives at the same time

11.) An object that is made up of various smaller objects

15.) A folder that stores all the info about each object and resource on a network.

16.) It’s strengths are that it is the most widely used, it is stable and can support all network

OS features found in other network OSes.

21.) RAID-0: Data is split evenly between ttwo or more hard drives.

RAID-1: Data is saved between two or more drives, the data is duplicated on each drive

RAID-3: Data is stored across multiple disk drives and saves error-checking info on a

seperate disk

RAID-5: Data is broken into pieces and stored across three or more drives,

error-checking info is along with the data.

22.)

26.) Uninterruptible power supplies, tape drives, network attached storage, printers, media

converters, and workstations

27.) NAS is a computer-based system that has it’s own file-system protocols, while a SAN

relies on the networks protocols for the file system

1.) IEEE 802.11b/g/a/n/ac

2.) At 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz. These two frequencies are mainly used for sending data over

wireless mediums, as well as having different transmission ranges, with 5-GHz reaching

farther than 2.4-GHz.