Here are some common network terminology terms:

* **Network:** A collection of interconnected devices that can communicate with each other. These devices can be computers, printers, servers, tablets, smartphones, and more.
* **Node:** Any individual device on a network. Each node has a unique identifier, often an IP address.
* **Protocol:** A set of rules and standards that govern how devices communicate over a network. Common protocols include TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), and FTP (File Transfer Protocol).
* **IP Address:** An identification number assigned to each device on a network. It acts like a unique mailing address for each device, allowing them to locate and send data to each other.
* **Subnet Mask:** A bitmask that helps define the network and host portions of an IP address.
* **Router:** A networking device that forwards data packets between different networks. It acts like a traffic director, directing data to the appropriate destination network.
* **Switch:** A networking device that connects devices within the same network. It learns the MAC addresses (unique hardware addresses) of connected devices and forwards data packets to the specific device it's intended for.
* **Firewall:** A security system that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and controls access based on a set of security rules. It acts like a security guard, filtering out unwanted traffic to protect the network.
* **Bandwidth:** The amount of data that can be transmitted over a network connection in a given amount of time. It's often measured in bits per second (bps) or megabits per second (Mbps).
* **Latency:** The time it takes for data to travel from one point on a network to another. It's often referred to as "lag" and is an important factor in applications like video conferencing and online gaming.
* **DNS (Domain Name System):** A service that translates human-readable domain names (like [invalid URL removed]) into machine-readable IP addresses. It acts like a phonebook for the internet, allowing us to access websites by their names instead of memorizing complex IP addresses.
* **WAN (Wide Area Network):** A network that spans a large geographical area, such as a network connecting offices in different cities or countries.
* **LAN (Local Area Network):** A network that covers a limited geographical area, such as a network connecting devices in a home, office, or school.