Networks basic

Today, networks are everywhere and evereone wants to be connected. Networks can be classified according to their size and geographie scope (PAN, LAN, MAN, WAN)

A networks dexice in any electronic device that broadcast network data and routes data to its destination.

The most important network device is a router. Network devices also include hubs, swiehes, gateways, bridges, wireless acess paints, and cepeaters.

A network without wires transports data through the air. Most wireless connections transports data as RF signals, microwaves, infraved light beams.

The most popular wireless LAN technologies are Wi-fi and Bluetoth.

Network including viruses.

If your network is not secured, hachers can easily connect to it, monitor transmitted data, acess connected divices, spread viruses.

Summetrie key encryption uses the key to encrypt a message as well as descrypt it.

Public key encryption uses one key to encrypt a message, but another key, to decrupt the message.

An intrusion is any acess to data or programs by hackers, criminals, or other persons.

Tracking technology

Tracking is the retention of information that can be used to connect records of a persons actions or reading habits across space, cyberspace, or time.

Two broad categories of tracking are behavioral tracking and locational tracking accumulates information about what you do.

Location tracking records your physical location.

Privacy advocates want strict protocols for collecting, using, storing, and distribution location information.

If location technology is implemented, the rights and privacy of individuals should be protected.