# Topic 1

How to get access to the Internet

**DSL**

Digital Subscriber Line is a high-speed Internet connection, which utilizes the standard telephone lines, but allows digital signals to be carried rather than analogue. DSL service can be delivered simultaneously with wired telephone service. The most commonly installed DSL technology is ADSL. This is asymmetric DSL because the download speed is faster than upload speed. The DSL-based services are a low cost option, so they can be made availeable to customers at extremely competitive prices.

**Cable Internet**

Cable Internet is a form of broadband Internet access that uses the infrastracture of cable TV networks to provide Internet sevices. This type of connection is highly reliable and is not subject to outages due to storms. However, speed during peak hours can be slower, but this doesn’t happen with a DSL network.

**Fibre-optic Internet**

Fibre-optice Internet uses fiber-optic cables instead of copper wires and it is incredibly fast. Those cables send data to and from a computer by harnessing the power of light and can carry data over long distances with low attenuation and distortion of the light signal. Fiber-optic cables transfer data faster than copper wiring.

**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 usually allows a user to access the Net via a geostationary satellite that orbits the Earth and due to it may has a big delay. Thus, satellite Internet access can provide high-speed Internet where the conventional cable or DSL is either not available or not functioning well, but require 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. These base stations provide a cell with the network .coverage,