6.1 Networking Overview

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- In what ways does a network benefit a company? What is the main drawback to implementing a network?
- Why are protocols important for networking?
- What are the advantages of a client/server network when compared to a peer-to-peer network?
- What factor usually causes LANs to have a higher bandwidth than WANs?

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Network	Computer system controlled by a single organization.
Subnet	A portion of a network with a common network address.
Nodes or hosts	Computers.
Transmission media	Path for electrical signals between devices.
Network Interfaces	Devices that send and receive electrical signals.
Protocols	Rules or standards that describe how hosts communicates and exchange data.
Peer-to-peer	Network in which all hosts share all resources.
Client-server	Network in which hosts have specific roles.
PAN	Small network for communication between devices.
LAN	Small geographic area network.
WLAN	Same as LAN but uses wireless connection.
MAN	Network the size of a few blocks to a metropolitan area.
WAN	Group of LANs that are geographically isolated but are connected to form a large internetwork.
WMN	Mesh network that uses wireless connection only.
WWAN	Similar to WLAN but uses different technology to connect to the internet. Also known as 3G or 4G networks.
Internetwork	A network with geographically disperse connections that connect multiple LANs.
Internet	Large, world-wide, public network.

Intranet	Private network that uses internet technologies.
Extranet	Private network that uses internet technologies but its resources are made available to trusted external users.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
CompTIA 220-1001	2.7 Compare and contrast Internet connection types, network types, and their features. - Network types - LAN - WAN - PAN - MAN - WMN