

Types of Computer Networks (by Size)

- Personal Area Network (PAN)
- Local Area Network (LAN)
- Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)
- Campus Area Network (CAN)
- Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)
- Wide Area Network (WAN)

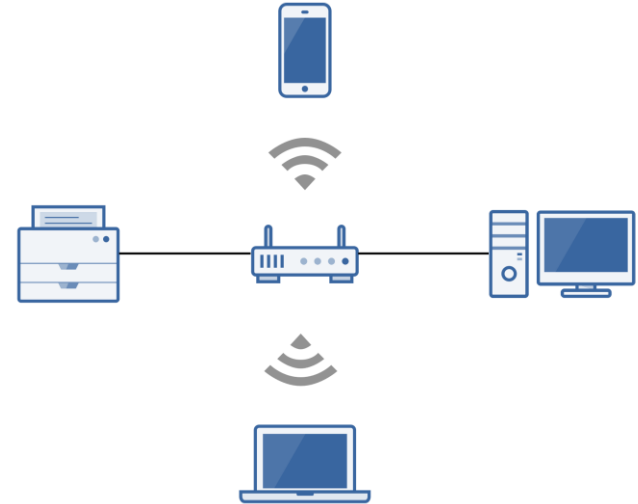
Personal Area Network (PAN)

- Ultra-small networks used for personal use to share data from one device to another.
- Can be wired (PAN) or wireless (WPAN):
 - USB
 - Bluetooth
 - NFC
 - ANT+
- Examples:
 - Smart Phone to Laptop
 - Smart Watch to Smart Phone
 - Smart Phone Hands-Free Car Calling
 - Heart Rate Monitor to Smart Phone



Local Area Network (LAN)

- A computer network within a small geographical area, such as a single room, building or group of buildings.
- Considered to be self-contained:
 - All devices are directly connected via cables and/or short-range wireless technology.
 - Doesn't require a leased telecommunications line from an Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- Examples:
 - Home Network
 - Small Business or Office Network



Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)

- A LAN that's dependent on wireless connectivity or one that extends a traditional wired LAN to a wireless LAN.
- Most home networks are WLANs.



Campus Area Network (CAN)

- A computer network of multiple interconnected LANs in a limited geographical area, such as a corporate business park, government agency, or university campus.
- Typically owned or used by a single entity.



Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

- A computer network that interconnects users with computer resources in a city.
- Larger than a campus area network, but smaller than a wide area network.



Wide Area Network (WAN)

- A computer network that extends over a large geographical distance, typically multiple cities and countries.
- WANs connect geographically distant LANs.
- Typically use leased telecommunications lines from ISPs.
- Examples:
 - The Internet
 - Corporate Offices in Different States

