WEEK - 5

Connecting to the Internet

Wired Networking:

- Dial up, Modems & Point to point protocols: Dial up connections are transmitted datas through a device called "Modem". Modem stands for Modulation & Demodulation.
- DSL (Digital Subscriber Lines)
 - ADSL (Asymmetric): Here Download and Upload speed varies.
 - SDSL (Symmetric): Here Download and Upload speed does not vary.

Broadband Connections: Any connectivity technology that isn't dial-up internet. **Fiber Connections:** Fiber connections use light instead of electric current for data transfers. The fiber connections are of various types.

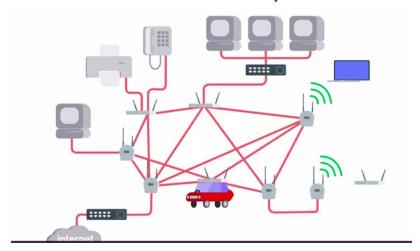
- FTTX Fiber to the X
- **FTTN** Fiber to the neighborhood
- **FTTB** Fiber to the buildings
- FTTH Fiber to the home

Optical Network Terminator: It converts data from protocols the fiber network can understand, to those that more traditional, twisted-pair copper networks can understand.

Wireless Networking:

The Wireless Networking standard is set by IEEE 802.11. Here the communication is carried out through radio waves.

- Frequency Band: A certain section of the radio spectrum that's been agreed upon to be used for communications. Most commonly, Wi-Fi operates in the frequency of 2.4GHz and 5GHz.
- Wireless Network Configurations :
 - Ad hoc Networks : Nodes that all speaks directly to each other.
 - WLAN (Wireless LANs): One or more access points act as a bridge between a wireless and a wired network.
 - Mesh Network: It is a kind of a hybrid of the above two.



A Mesh Network

WEEK - 5

- **Wireless Channels :** Individual, smaller sections of the frequency band used by a wireless network.
- Wireless Security:
 - **WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy):** An encryption technology that provides a very low level of privacy. It uses a **48 bit** key.
 - o WPA (Wifi Protected Access): It uses a 128 bit key.
 - WPA2: Now mostly, we use the WPA2 algorithm for security. It uses a 256 bit key. WPA2 is an update of WPA.