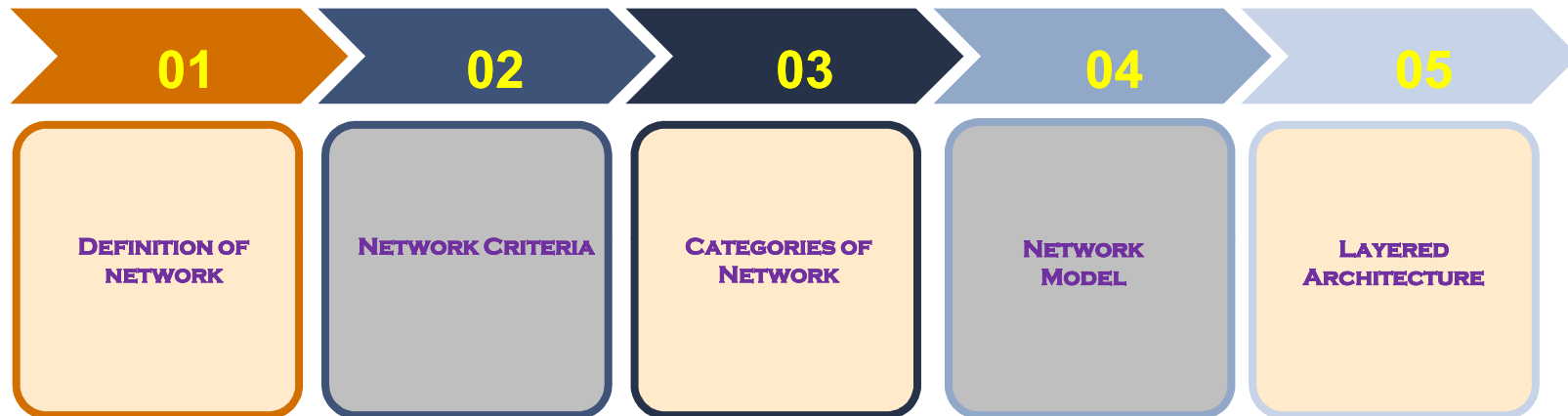


Today's Discussion





C. V. Raman
Global University
ODISHA BHUBANESWAR INDIA

Fundamentals of Network

Monalisa Mishra
Assistant Professor, CSE
C.V Raman Global University, Bhubaneswar



FUNDAMENTALS OF NETWORK

Objective:

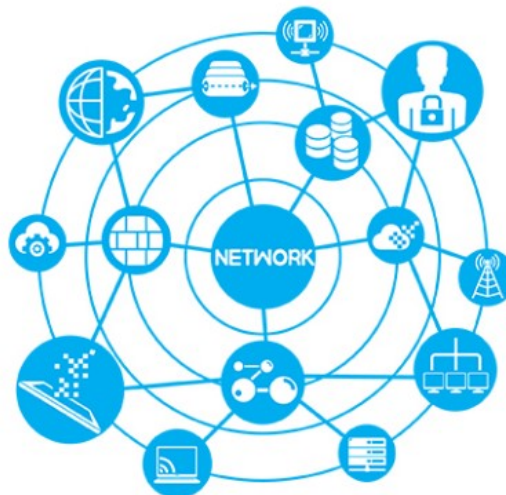
This topic will introduce the students to the different categories of network and their applications. They will understand the concept of network model and know the advantages of layering.





Definition

- A **network** is a set of devices (often referred to as **nodes**) connected by communication **links**.
- A node can be a computer, printer, or any other device capable of sending and/or receiving data generated by other nodes on the network.





Network Criteria

➤ Performance

- Transit time*
- Response time*
- No. of users*
- Transmission medium*

➤ Reliability

- Frequency of failure*
- Time taken to recover from failure*

➤ Security

- Protecting data from un-authorized access*
- Protecting data from damage*

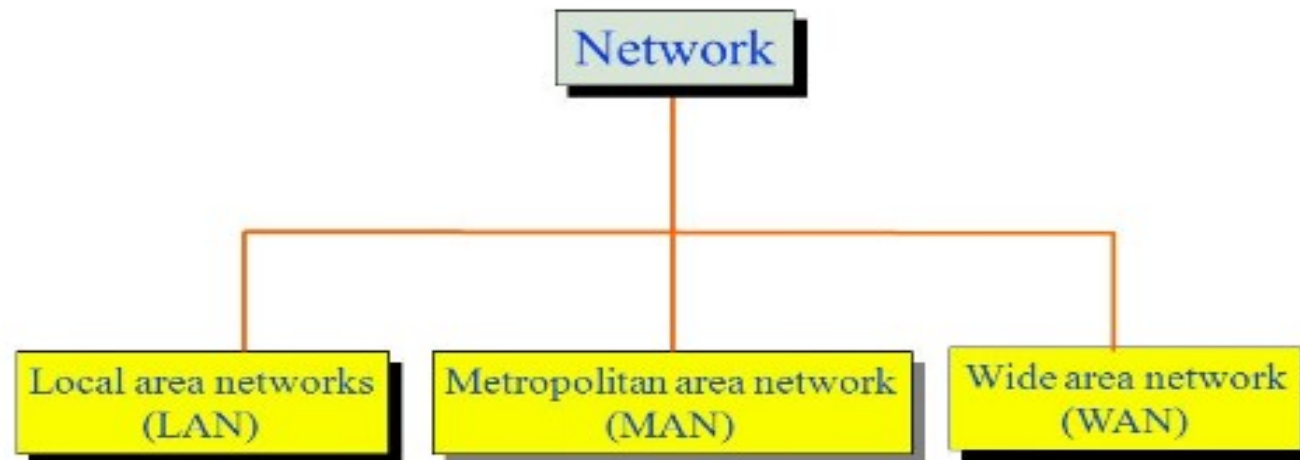




Categories of Network

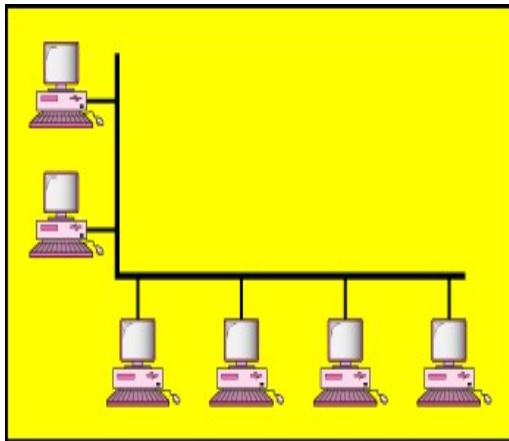
Three primary categories

❖ size, ownership, distance it cover, physical architecture

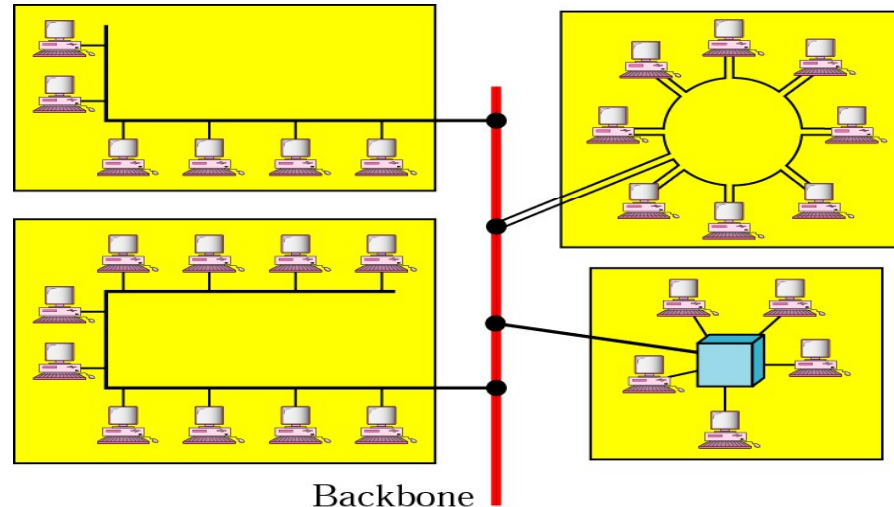




LAN



a. Single-building LAN



Backbone
b. Multiple-building LAN





Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantages:

- ✓ *Higher data rate or speed*
- ✓ *Reduced cost*
- ✓ *Easy to transfer and manage data*
- ✓ *Data security*
- ✓ *Single internet connection*

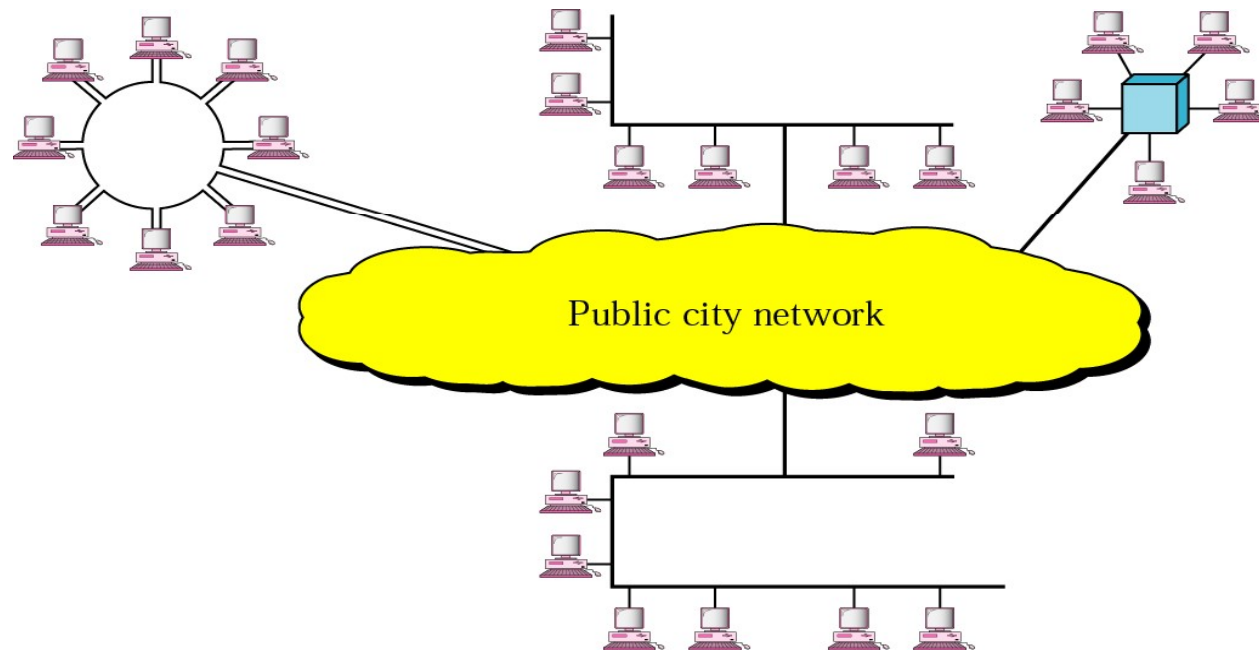
Disadvantages:

- ✓ *High initial cost of installation*
- ✓ *Requires a constant LAN administration*





MAN





Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantages:

- ✓ *Fast communication using high speed carriers*
- ✓ *Excellent support for an extensive size network*
- ✓ *Support for full duplex data transmission*
- ✓ *Includes an entire city or some of its parts*

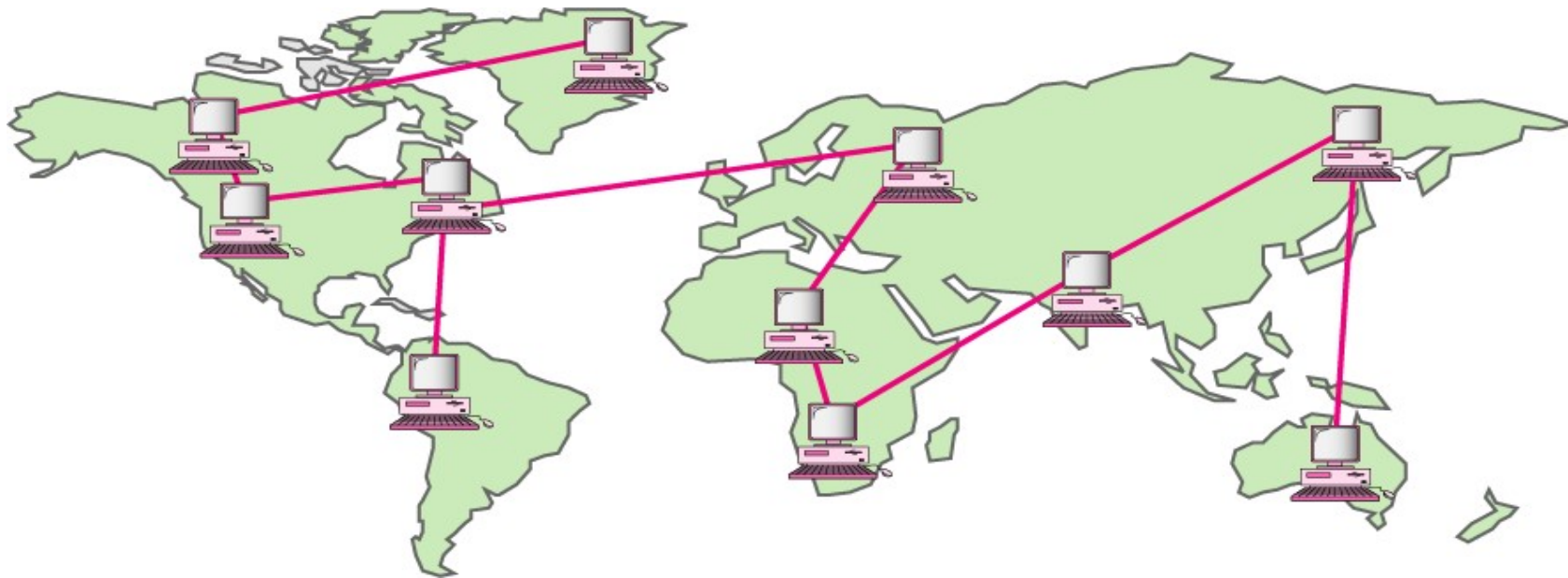
Disadvantages:

- ✓ *More cabling is required*
- ✓ *Tough to provide system security*





WAN





Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantages:

- ✓ *Larger geographical area*
- ✓ *Easy longer distance communication*

Disadvantages:

- ✓ *Higher initial set up cost*
- ✓ *Difficult to maintain*
- ✓ *More errors and issues*
- ✓ *More time to resolve issues*
- ✓ *Lower security*





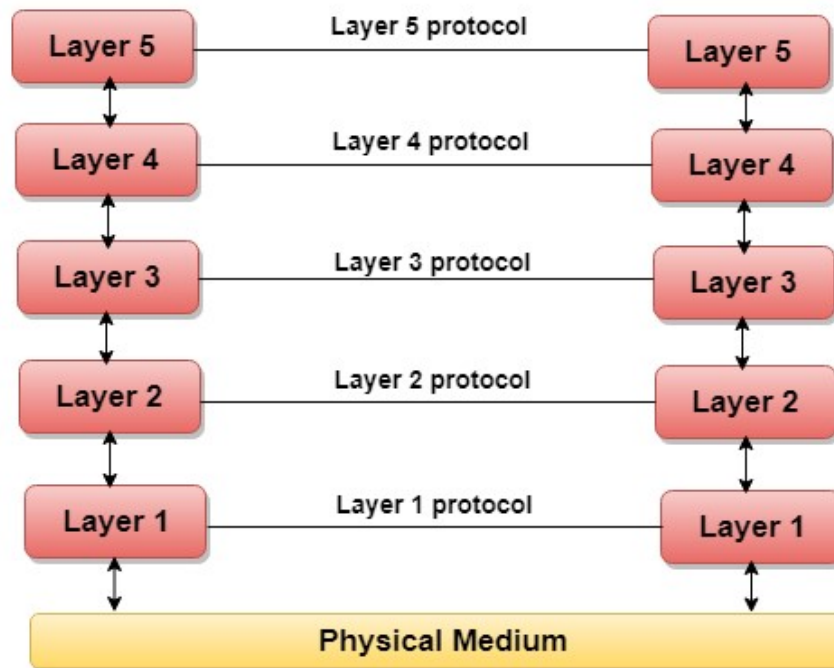
Network Model

- ❖ ***Computer network models** are responsible for establishing a connection among the sender and receiver and transmitting the data in a smooth manner respectively.*
- ❖ *There are two computer network models i.e. **OSI Model** and **TCP/IP Model** on which the whole data communication process relies.*



Layered Architecture

Let's take an example of the five-layered architecture.



Requirement:

- *Divide & Conquer Approach*
- *Modularity*
- *Easy to modify*
- *Easy to test and debug*



Quiz Time

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Thank You

Any questions?

