Wired and wireless networks are two primary ways to connect devices for communication. Wired networks use physical cables like Ethernet or fibre optic, while wireless networks use radio waves or other signals like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. Each type offers different benefits, including speed, security, and flexibility.

Wired Networks:

* **Ethernet:**A common wired network standard using cables to connect devices on a local area network (LAN), often found in homes and offices.
* **Fiber Optic:**Uses light signals for high-speed data transmission, often used for wide area networks (WANs).
* **Coaxial Cable:**A type of cable used for internet and cable television, offering faster data transmission than older copper cables.
* **Twisted Pair:**Another type of copper cable used in local area networks.

Wireless Networks:

* **Wi-Fi:**A wireless network technology using radio waves to connect devices to the internet and other devices.
* **Bluetooth:**A wireless technology for short-range communication between devices, like connecting a phone to a speaker.
* **Cellular Networks:**Use radio waves to connect mobile devices like smartphones and tablets to the internet.
* **Satellite Internet:**Uses satellite signals for wireless internet access, often in areas with limited access to traditional wired services.