* **What is VLAN's,Firewall,Routers,ELAN,WAN?**
* **Firewall:** Firewall is a security mechanism, which is meant to inspect and filter passing traffic according to the predetermined security policies. It’s like having a security guard at our network; it guards the network from any unwanted traffic while permitting the right traffic to pass through.
* **Router:** A router is defined as a hardware device that switch between more than one networks and direct data packets between them. It decides how data should go through a network means from a sender to a receiver in the best way possible and without complications; for example, from a home network to the internet.
* **VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network):** A VLAN is a subnet of a physical network, created on ordinance of higher authorities. Through VLAN, you can have a number of devices distributed on many physical LANs bonded together in one isolated sub – network enhancing their performances and security since traffic is segregated to discourage broadcast domains.
* **ELAN (Emulated Local Area Network):** An ELAN is a form of virtual LAN that incorporates use of the ATM technology so as to create a LAN function over a large area with devices from a widely distributed location. ELAN stands for Ether LAN which is preferred in older systems of network architectures.
* **WAN (Wide Area Network):** WAN is a large network that a large geographical area, for instance a city, country, and even the world over. It can join numerous LANs and different other enlightened networks as methodologies in different seclusion can interact like they are in the alike network. Some of them are Internet, and corporate networks with unmanned central office and branches, a number of interconnected sites.
* **Wha is DMZ?**

The DMZ or Demilitarized zone is a designated segment on the company’s communication network that is a midway between the organization’s internal network and the global network which includes the internet. It is intended to increase the level of security by creating a separate network zone for available to the public services such as web-, mail-, FTP-services etc., from the internal secure network.  
The DMZ is typically set up using two firewalls: , there is the one that divides the external network from the DMZ, and another one that set apart the DMZ from internal networks. This configuration help to prolong any internal resources that are on the inside from being directly accessed from the internet through only the DMZ. In case an attacker gets into a server within the DMZ, he is met by another firewall that guards the internal network.

* **what is OSPF and BGP?**
* **OSPF (Open Shortest Path First):**OSPF is an IGP or interior gateway protocol, that is utilized within the single organization’s network and not between multiple organizations like the internet service providers. It is a link-state protocol, this is a protocol that operates by collecting information of the entire network topology to come up with the shortest path and efficient for the data packet to reach the intended destination. OSPF takes hardly any time to respond to changes such as a router going down and then recompute the routing table. Especially it is utilized in the enterprise networks where it readily run large and complicated networks.
* **BGP (Border Gateway Protocol):**BGP is an EGP that facilitates the communication in different ASs including different organizations or ISPs. It is the protocol that largely facilitates the working of the internet since it helps to define the path through which data is supposed to go via various networks that are individually controlled. However, BGP is a path-vector protocol which means that it takes into account policies, network reachability and rules which are set by the network administrators. BGP is made to be scalable, is more suited for global internet and is optimized for routing numerous networks in the thousands.