**networking.aware**

A web page that looks at a few networking components

**Wi-fi USB Dongle**

A small device that enables a computer or other devices to connect to a wireless network

**Plug in the Dongle**

Insert the USB WiFi adapter into an available USB port on your computer or device

**Install Drivers**

Insert the included driver CD or download drivers from the manufacturer’s website.

**Connect to WiFi**

Click the WiFi/Network icon (🌐) in your system tray (Windows) or menu bar (macOS). Select your WiFi network name (SSID) and enter the password. Once connected, you’re ready to browse!

**Internet Collaboration**

Cloud platforms, real-time editors, and video calls enable seamless global collaboration. APIs integrate tools, while AI assists with workflows—turning distant teams into a unified force, innovating faster across borders.

**Networking & Wireless connection**

**Networking** and wireless connections are crucial for devices to communicate and share resources. It involves connecting devices for data and resource sharing. Key aspects include:

* Network Topologies: How devices are arranged (e.g., Star, Bus).
* Network Devices: Hardware like Routers, Switches, Modems, and Network Interface Cards (NICs) that enable connectivity.
* Network Protocols: Rules for data transmission (e.g., TCP/IP, HTTP).
* Types of Networks: Differentiated by size and scope (e.g., LAN for small areas, WAN for large areas like the internet).

Wireless Connections allow communication without cables, using technologies like:

* Wi-Fi: The most common wireless LAN technology, based on 802.11 standards (e.g., Wi-Fi 6 for faster speeds).
* Bluetooth: Short-range for personal devices.

**Functionality of server networks**

Server networks provide centralized services, resources, and management to client devices. Their main functions include:

* Serving Client Requests: Responding to requests for web pages, emails, applications, etc.
* Data Storage & Management: Storing and managing large amounts of data (files, databases) centrally.
* Resource Sharing: Managing shared resources like printers and automatically assigning IP addresses (DHCP).
* Network Management & Control: Directing network traffic and handling user authentication/authorization (DNS).
* Security & Data Protection: Implementing firewalls, encryption, access controls, and backups to protect data and resources.