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**TYBBA(CA)
A
PPT Presentation On
“Computer Networking”**

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Introduction

- A computer network is a system of interconnected devices that communicate to share data and resources.

Types of Networks

- • LAN: Small area like an office
- • WAN: Covers large regions, including the Internet
- • MAN: City-wide network
- • PAN: Personal devices like smartwatches and phones

Network Topologies

- • Bus: Single communication line
- • Star: Devices connect to a central hub
- • Ring: Devices in a circular layout
- • Mesh: Multiple connections for redundancy
- • Hybrid: Combination of different topologies

Networking Devices

- Router: Directs network traffic
- Switch: Connects multiple devices
- Hub: Basic device forwarding data
- Modem: Converts digital to analog signals
- Access Point: Provides wireless connectivity

Network Protocols

- • TCP/IP: Internet communication
- • HTTP/HTTPS: Web browsing protocols
- • FTP: File transfer protocol
- • SMTP/POP3/IMAP: Email protocols

IP Addressing

- • IPv4: 32-bit addressing, limited space
- • IPv6: 128-bit addressing, more addresses
- • Private vs. Public IPs
- • Static vs. Dynamic IPs

Wireless Networks

- • Wi-Fi: Wireless internet
- • Bluetooth: Short-range communication
- • 5G: High-speed mobile networks
- • Satellite: Remote and global coverage

Network Security

- • Firewalls: Prevent unauthorized access
- • Encryption: Secures data transmission
- • VPN: Masks IP addresses for privacy
- • IDS: Detects suspicious network activity

Future of Networking

- • AI: Automates network management
- • Cloud Networking: Remote access to resources
- • Edge Computing: Faster data processing
- • Quantum Networking: Ultra-secure communications

Conclusion

- Networking is essential for modern communication. Emerging technologies like AI, cloud computing, and cybersecurity will continue shaping the future of networking.