Student´s task sheet **TOPIC: Computer Networks** **9**

PART TWO	**Information Technology Technical Question**	**3 mins**

In this part of the exam, you will talk about **Computer Networks**. The following ideas will help you.

- Types of computer networks (LAN, WAN,) and their characteristics.
- How are LAN, WAN,… different?
- Why is it important to know about different types of networks?

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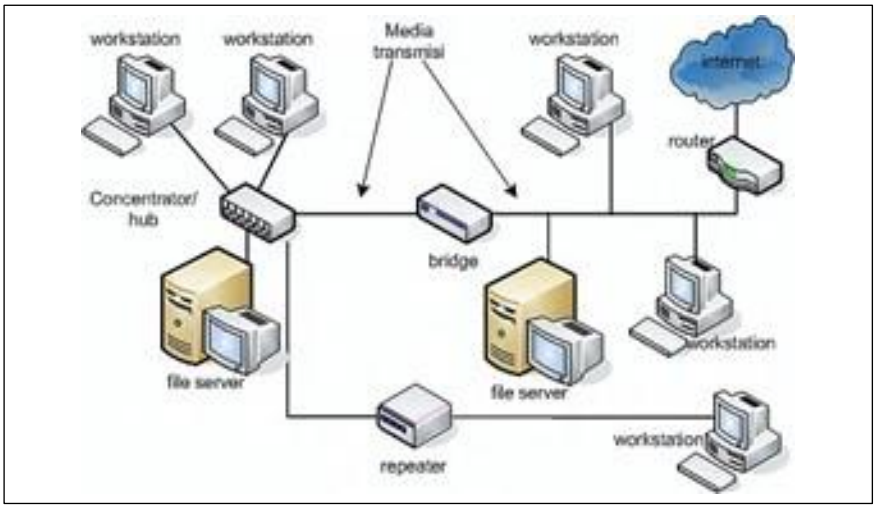

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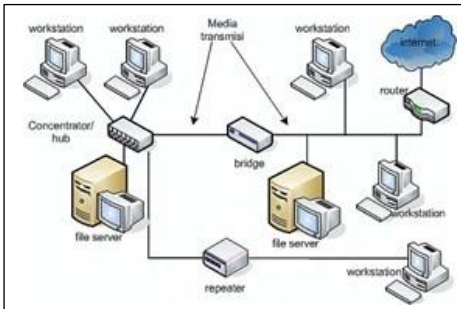
INTERLOCUTOR´S TASK SHEET **TOPIC: Computer Networks** **9**

PART TWO	**Information Technology Technical Question**	**3 mins**

In this part of the exam, you will talk about **Computer Networks**. The following ideas will help you.

- Types of computer networks (LAN, WAN,) and their characteristics.
- How are LAN, WAN,… different?
  Computer networks can be categorized based on their size, range, and purpose.
  - **Local Area Network (LAN):** Covers a small geographic area, such as a single building or campus. Typically used for connecting computers within a home, office, or school. E.g. Ethernet networks, Wi-Fi networks within a building.
  - **Wide Area Network (WAN):** Covers a large geographic area, such as a city, country, or even globally. Used to connect multiple LANs: The internet, corporate networks connecting multiple branch offices.
  - **Metropolitan Area Network (MAN):** Covers a metropolitan area, such as a city or a large campus. Intermediate range between LAN and WAN. Used to connect multiple LANs within a city.
  - **Personal Area Network (PAN):** Covers a very small area, typically within a few meters. Used for connecting personal devices. Bluetooth connections, USB connections between a computer and peripheral devices.
  - **Virtual Private Network (VPN):** Can span across LANs, MANs, and WANs. Provides secure, encrypted connections over public networks. Used for secure remote access and private communication. Corporate VPNs for remote workers, personal VPN services for privacy.
- Why is it important to know about different types of networks?
  Knowing about different types of networks is essential for efficient design, troubleshooting, security, resource management, cost efficiency, communication, and informed decision-making. This knowledge ensures that the network infrastructure supports the organization's goals and adapts to future needs.



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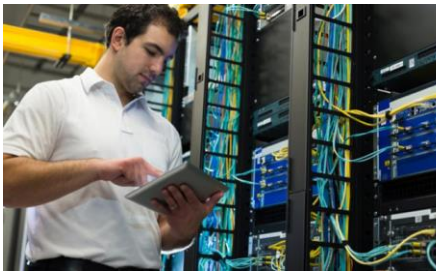

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