LESSON 4

E-LEARNING

POINT 1. THE MAIN TERMS OF A NET

Net is a complex of HW and peripherals, SW and CW for interactive communication between users.

HW and peripherals for the network are:
- ▶ PC (personal computer)
- ▶ Netware

POINT 1. THE MAIN TERMS OF A NET

Netware are:

Architecture Interface (modem, net-card, converter, radio-modem, transmitter-receiver architecture for satellites and etc.)

Communication architecture (repeater, host, router, gate, hub and etc.)

POINT 1. THE MAIN TERMS OF A NET

CW are:

► Wire (telephone lines, coaxial cable, twisted pair, optical cable)
► Wireless (radio –and infrared-waves, satellite communication)

POINT 1. THE MAIN TERMS OF A NET

The principle of net interconnection is

"client-server".

POINT 1. THE MAIN TERMS OF A NET

Station (host, node) is a device connected to the net and used for information interchange. (computer or a peripheral device)

Server is a net node providing its recourses to other stations. (They are Web-server, mail-server, FTP-server, NNTP-server, DNS-server.)

Client (work station) is a net node using net recourses.

POINT 1. THE MAIN TERMS OF A NET

NET SW is:

OS (operating system) is a program complex handling the net processes.

Applications are programs using net capabilities.

POINT 2. THE MAIN TERMS OF INTERNET

Internet is a global net having a common address space and using TCP/IP.

Protocol is a rule complex regulating the information exchange between stations.

TCP (Transmission control protocol) is a protocol handling the data delivering.

IP (Internet protocol) is a protocol used between nodes in the Internet.

POINT 2. THE MAIN TERMS OF INTERNET

Bandwidth is a data transmission capability

Data transmission rate is a time of delivery the information.

Traffic is an information volume transmitting in the network.

Provider is an organization giving an opportunity to connect to the Internet and to get IP-addresses.