

27

FEBRUARY

2010

SATURDAY WK 9 Day 058-307

08.00

09.00

Computer

10.00

11.00

Network

12.00

01.00

02.00

03.00

28

SUNDAY WK 09 Day 059-306



JANUARY 2010

WK	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1					1	2	3
2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
5	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY 2010

WK	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

UNIT-01

2010 MARCH

Introduction

Day 060-305 WK 10 MONDAY

01

Computer Network:-

A network is a group of computers connected in some fashion in order to share resources. A group of computers in network would provide greater storage capacity and processing power than that by stand-alone independent machines. By using Computer Networks, the cost of data transfer can be made economical because computers can send data at a very fast speed.

→ A Computer Network is defined as the interconnection of two or more computers. It is done to enable the computers to communicate and share available resources.

Applications of Computer Network:-

- * Sharing of resources such as printers.
- * Sharing of expensive software's and database.
- * Communication from one computer to another computer.
- * Exchange of data and information among users via Network.
- * Sharing of information over geographically wide areas.

APRIL

2010

MAY

2010

WK | M | T | W | T | F | S | S

WK | M | T | W | T | F | S | S

02

MARCH

2010

TUESDAY WK 10 Day 061-304

Uses of Computer Networks:-

- * sharing information.
- * sharing of hardware and software
- * Reduced Cost.
- * Improved Security.
- * Centralized software managements
- * Electronic mail
- * Flexible access
- * Increased speed

Components of Computer networks:-

- * Two or more computers
- * Cables as link between the computers
- * A network interfacing card (NIC) on each computer.
- * Switches
- * Software called operating system (OS)

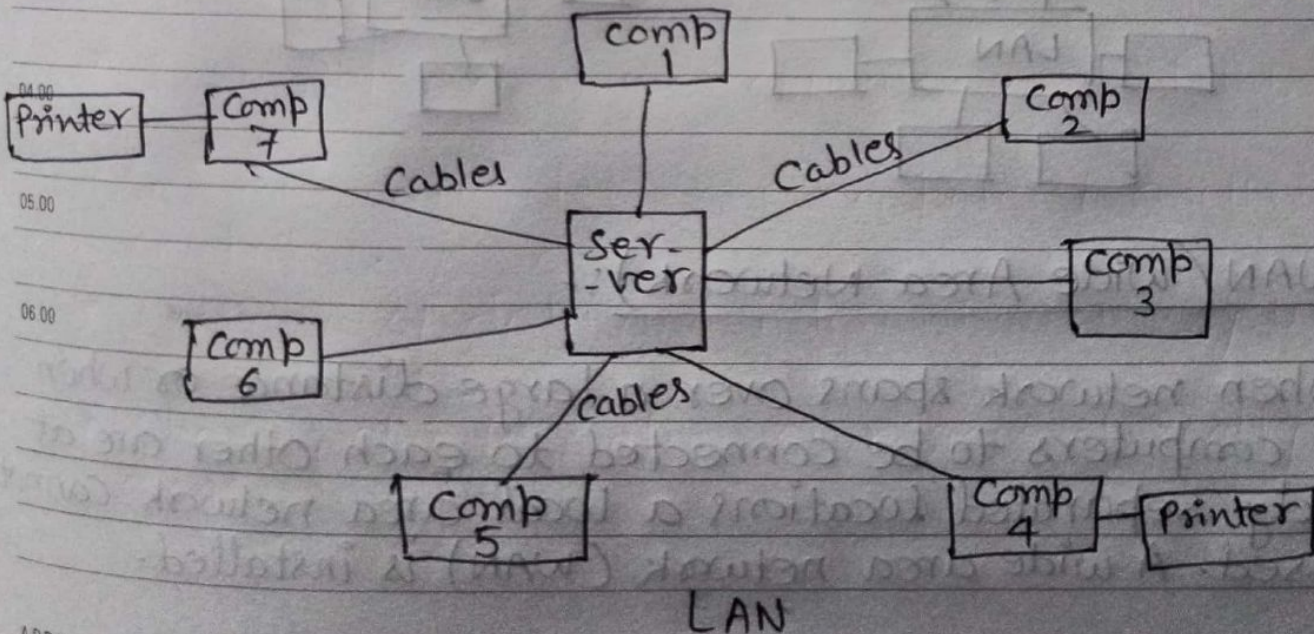
Disadvantages of Computer networks:-

- * High cost of installation
- * Requires time for administration
- * Failure of server

Types of Networks :-

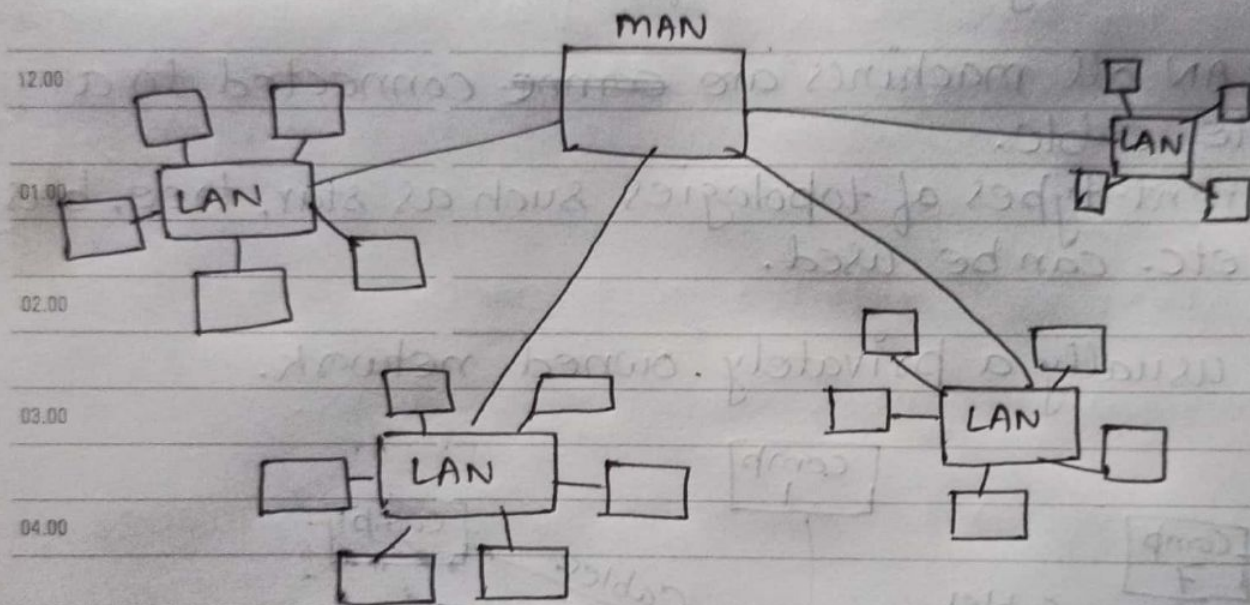
① LAN (Local Area Network) :-

- LAN is a network which is designed to operate over a small physical area such as an office, factory or a group of buildings.
- LAN's are easy to design and troubleshoot.
- Exchange of information and sharing of resources becomes easy because of LAN.
- In LAN all machines are ~~same~~ connected to a single cable.
- Different types of topologies such as star, tree, bus, ring, etc. can be used.
- It is usually a privately owned network.



② MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) :-

- It is in between LAN & WAN technology that covers the entire city.
- It uses similar technology as LAN.
- It can be a single network such as Cable TV network, or a measure of connecting a number of LAN's a large network so that resources can be shared LAN to LAN as well as device to device.



③ WAN (Wide Area Network) :-

- When network spans over a large distance or when the computers to be connected to each other are at widely separated locations a local area network cannot be used. A wide area network (WAN) is installed.

→ The communication between different users of WAN is established using leased telephone lines, satellite links and similar channels.

→ It is cheaper and more efficient to use the phone network for the link.

→ most WAN networks are used to transfer large blocks of data between its users.

