

-what is TCP/IP

-OSI 7 layer

- *Application = an interface for network app
- *Presentation = puts all data to same format
- *Session = end to end communication (h/Wave)
- *Transport = ----- s/Wave (port#)
- *Network = routing base path selection (IP)
- *Data link = frames (MAC) ---> 2 sub layers (MAC and LLC)
- *Physical = 1 and 0 physical cables

-IP doesn't guarantee delivery, control of flow, or sequence. Its just a carrier protocol

-wifi business environment, disadvantages/advantages:

Advantages

Cost
Easy to maintain
No noise
Easy for visitors
Easy to install anywhere.

Disadvantages

Security
Performance (more users weaker connection)
Limited number of channels (coverage)
Unlicensed frequency
User phsyco

-wifi vs wimax

wifi: faster low range, max: slow speed long range
Max used more for point to point rather than from close range

-difference dynamic and static

***dynamic:**

easy to set up/configure
faster to set up
less errors
adapts to network changes (1 fails others know in static they dont)
easier to modify/update

***static:**

faster processing
longer to set up
more secure (not relaying on a protocol to transfer) [but we can set up authentication on dynamic]

hard to update (manual changes needed)

*2 types of dynamic:

+distance vector

RIP

simple protocol, only for a few users(?)

+link state

OSPF or EIGRP

chooses the fastest route with the help of latency

-DSL

good, cheap, simple, using telephone wires, a lot of diff variations ADSL, SDSL

-what is GPRS: transfer data through radio signals used to replace the old GSM