1. Define the following types of area networks:
    a. Local Area Network (LAN)
    b. Campus Area Network (CAN)
    c. Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)
    d. Wide Area Network (WAN)

2. Byron has been assigned to maintain computers in the Graphics lab in the south building on the 192.168.10 network. He also is responsible for the administrative computers in the main building on the 192.168.20 network. What kind of manager is Byron?

3. Place these Internet benchmarks in order of achievement.
    a. The first email program developed
    b. Microsoft release Internet Explorer as part of the Operating System release
    c. Bob Kahn and Vint Cerf develop TCP/IP
    d. The beginning of the ARPANET using NCP
    e. The wide area network is now the Internet

4. Name four common ways that a person can connect to the Internet from a home.

5. Put the colors of the conductors in order for the 568B ends on a category 6 patch cable.

6. Put the colors of the conductors in order for the 568A end on a category 6 crossover cable.

7. Describe the following types of common networking equipment:
    a. Router
    b. Wireless router
    c. Wireless bridge
    d. Switch
    e. Network Interface Card (NIC)

8. What is the standard for the N wireless network?

9. Match the maximum speed for the following wireless networks:
    a. 802.11b
    b. 802.11g
    c. 802.11 n

10. What is the name of this single conductor cabled network that supports 30 nodes on a distance of 185 meters without a repeater and can transfer data at 10 Mbps.

11. Frank has a 100base-TX network connecting 12 computers to a server acting as a Domain Controller. One of the computers in the warehouse is at the maximum distance for this network. What is the maximum distance for a 100base-TX cable?

12. What is the name of this single conductor cabled network that supports 100 nodes on a distance of 500 meters without a repeater and can transfer data at 10 Mbps.

13. Provide the maximum speed for the following Category cables:
    a. CAT 3
    b. CAT 5
    c. CAT 5e
    d. CAT 6

14. What does the “s” stand for in STP?

15. Describe the following network topologies:
    a. Ring
    b. Buss
    c. Star
    d. Mesh
    e. Buss - Star

16. Describe the following network terms:
    a. 10base2
    b. 10base5
    c. 10base-T
    d. 100base-TX
    e. 1000base-FX

17. When using this type of home or office network technology, we have a dedicated line to our building. Unlike another common type of network, other people are not sharing our bandwidth. What is this technology?

18. In this technology our transceiver is connecting with another antennae that is located 22000 miles away. Our connection with another computer travels a very long distance, but many organization will use it especially for a backup connection because it is not subject to local power outages or natural disasters. What is this technology?

19. Mary wants a device that will keep a table of the devices that connects to it. It uses this information to create a dedicated connection between two computers on the same network. Although this is an efficient device, it cannot translate between protocols and typically is found connecting multiple computers on a LAN. What is the device?

20. What device is capable to connect to multiple networks such as a computer on 192.168.1.15 to 70.26.10.25?