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Local area connection 2 adapter

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The computer network that connects devices to a limited area "LAN" redirects here. For other uses, see LAN. Computer Network Type For Space Area Nanoscale Near-Field (NFC) Body (Ban) Personnel (Pan) Near-Me (NAN) Local (LAN) Home (Han) Storage (San) Wireless (WLAN) Campus (CAN) Backbone Metropolitan (MAN) MUNICIPAL WIRELESS (MWN) WIDE (WAN) Cloud (IAN) Internet Interplanetary Internet VTE A conceptual diagram of a local network using bus network topology. A local network (LAN) is a computer network that interconnects computers within a limited area as a residence, school, laboratory, university campus or office building. [1] On the contrary, a network of large area (WAN) does not only cover a larger geographical distance, but also generally involves renting telecommunications circuits. Ethernet and Wi-Fi are the two most common technologies in use for local networks. Historical network technologies include ArcNet, Token Ring and AppleTalk. History The growing demand and use of computers in university and research laboratories at the end of the 1960s has generated the need to provide high-speed interconnections between computer systems. A 1970 Report of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory which details the growth of their "Octopus" network has given a good indication of the situation. [2] [3] Different experimental and commercial LAN technologies have been developed in 1970. Cambridge Ring was developed at Cambridge University starting in 1974. [4] Ethernet was developed at Xerox Parc between 1973 and 1974. [5] [6] Arcnet was developed by Datapoint Corporation in 1976 and announced In 1977. [7] He had the first commercial installation in December 1977 in Chase Manhattan Bank in New York. [8] In 1979, [9] electronic voting systems for the European Parliament were the first installation of a LAN that connects hundreds (420) of voting terminals controlled by microprocessor to a central polluting unit / selecting with a bus Multidrop with master / slave arbitration (technology). The development and proliferation of personal computers using the CP / M operating system at the end of the 1970s, and subsequently DOS-based systems since 1981, meant that many sites have grown to dozens or even hundreds of computers. The initial driving force for the network was to share storage and printers, both expensive at the moment. There was a lot of enthusiasm for the concept, and for several years, starting about 1983, punts computer industry would regularly declare next year to be, "the year of the LAN". [10] [11] [12] In practice, the concept was favored by the proliferation of implementations of physical layers and incompatible network protocols, and a plethora of resource sharing methods. Generally, each supplier would have its own type of network card, wiring, protocol and network operating system. A solution appeared with the advent of Novell NetWare that provided uniform support for dozens of types of competing cards and cables, and a much more sophisticated operating system than most of its competitors. NetWare has dominated the business LAN personal computer from the beginning after its introduction in 1983 until the mid-1990s when Microsoft has introduced Windows NT. [13] Competitors at NetWare, only Banyan Vines had similar technical forces, but Banyan has never earned a safe basis. 3Com has produced 3 + Share and Microsoft has produced MS-NET. These have therefore formed the basis for collaboration between Microsoft and 3Com to create a simple operating system of LAN Manager network and your cousin, IBM LAN server. None of these fell lasting success. In 1983, TCP / IP was shown for the first time able to support the application department's applications in a LAN testbed of the defense agency located a Virginia.[14][15] TCP/IP-based LAN successfully supported Telnet, FTP and a defense department teleconference application. [16] This has demonstrated the feasibility of using TCP/IP LANs to interconnect the world military control and control systemHowever, WWMCCS has been replaced by the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) before it could happen. During the same period, UNIX workstations used TCP / IP networks. Although this market segment is now very reduced, the technologies developed in this sector continue to be influential on the Internet and in the Linux and Apple Mac OS X network, and the TCP / IP protocol has replaced IPX, AppleTalk, NBF and other protocols Used by the first PC LANs. Cabling Twisted Pair Lan Cable In 1979, [9] Electronic Voting Systems for the European Parliament used 10 kilometers of simple category 3 cable of twisted torque without a trick; the same cable used for telephone systems, installed inside the benches of the European Parliament Hemicycles in Strasbourg and Luxembourg. [18] Coaxial cable used for early Ethernet (10Base-5 and 10Base-2). The twisted shield pair has been used in the implementation of IBM Token Ring LAN. In 1984, Starlan showed the potential of a simple non-beveled pair using the category 3 cable, the same cable used for telephone systems. This has led to the development of 10Base-T (and its twisted successors) and structured wiring that is still the basis of most commercial LANs today. While the fiber optic cable is common for connections between network switches, the use of desktop fiber is rare. [19] Wireless media in a wireless LAN, users have an unmatched movement within the coverage area. Wireless networks have become popular in residences and small businesses, due to their installation facility. Most wireless LANs use Wi-Fi as it is built in smartphones, tablet computer and laptops. Guests are often offered Internet access via a hotspot service. The network topology describes the layout of interconnections between devices and network segments. At the level of data connection and physical layer, a wide variety of LAN topologies were used, including ring, bus, network and star. Simple LANs are generally composed of wiring and one or more switches. A switch can be connected to a router, cable modem or ADSL modem for Internet access. A LAN can include a wide range of other network devices such as firewalls, load balancers and detection of network intrusions. [20] Advanced LANs are characterized by the use of redundant connections with switches that use the spanning trees protocol to prevent loops, from their ability to manage different types of traffic through the quality of service (QoS.) and by them Capacity to segregate traffic with VLANs. In the highest network layers, protocols such as NetBIOS, IPX / SPX, AppleTalk and others were once common, but the Internet protocol suite (TCP / IP) prevailed as a standard of choice. LANs can keep connections with other LANs through leased lines, leasing services, or through the Internet using private virtual network technologies. Depending on how the connections are established and protected, and the distance in question, these connected LANs can also be classified as a metropolitan area network (MAN) or a network of large area (WAN). See also LAN Messenger LAN Party Network Interface Controller References ^ Gary A. DonaHue (June 2007.) Warrior Network, O'Reilly. p. 5 ^ Samuel F. Mendicino (1970-12-01.) "Octopus: The Lawrence Radiation Laboratory Network". Rogerdmooere.ca URL consulted on November 28, 2011. ^ Mendicino, S. F. (November 29, 1970.) "The Octopus of the Lawrence racy". SYSTEM OF SYMPOSIUM COURANT ON NETWORKS, Osti.gov hosts 4045588. ^ "A brief informal history of the computer lab." Cambridge university. 20 December 2001. Filed by the original November 13, 2010. ^ Ethernet history. NETEVENTS.TV 2006. URL On 10 September 2011. ^ "Ethernet Prototype Circuit Board." Smithsonian National Museum of American History. 1973. URL consulted on 2 September 2007. ^ "Arcet Timeline" (PDF). Arcnetworks Magazine. 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