Networking Acronyms and Terminology

This is a list of basic computer networking acronyms and terminology. It is a first draft and I will continue to update it and add more information and terms.

LAN- Local Area Network usually a single building or campus

WAN- Connects lans up to global in scale (internet)

MAN- Metro area network City Wide Network

SAN Data storage network

PAN Devices around a persons work area, PDA Keybord mouse.

NIC- Network interface card

NOS- Network operating system- windows server, linux, unix netware

Terminator- resistive load at the end of the network cable that blocks reflection and reduces noise

Repeater- network amplifier repeats all incoming packets as broadcast to all connections

Bridge- connects two similar networks

Gateway- connects two dissimilar networks

Router- same as gateway but only for routeable protocols can also direct network traffic.

B router- router only able to support a single protocol

Hub- network splitter, broadcasts all incoming packets to all ports

Passive- no active componenets splits signal to all ports, only one per segment, terminate unused ports

Active- powered hub amplifies signal while broadcasting to all ports.

Switch Splits network and provides and provides direction to network packets

Node device that connects to network

NAS Network attached storage

Collision Detection and Avoidance

-CSMA/CA

- -Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance
- -Node checks network for other broadcasts before transmitting
- -CSMA/CD
- -Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection
- -Node broadcasts and waits for reply or time out

Token passing

- -Only the node with an empty token can broadcast
- -Every node handles every token
- -Time sharing ensures every node gets equal time

MAU -Multistation Access Unit, Allows devices to attach to token ring network

Network Administrator -Responsible for maintaining network hardware, software, and users.

IPX- Internet Packet eXchange

ISP-Internet Service Provider

UNC -Universal Naming Convention

POTS -Plain Old Telephone Service

TCP/IP-Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

SLIP-Serial Line Internet Protocol

PPP-Point-to-Point Protocol

DUN- Dial Up Network

UTP - Unshielded Twisted Pair

STP- Shielded Twisted Pair or Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol -Set of rules telling devices on network how to communicate

Topology- Physical and logical layout of network

VLAN- virtual local area network

DHCP – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

VPN – virtual private network

SSL – secure sockets layer

File Operations

Print Name Of Current/Working Directory pwd

Changing The Working Directory cd

Copy Files Or Directory Ср **Remove Files And Directory** rm **List Of Directory Contents** IS

Make Directory mkdir

Concatenate Files And Print On Standard Output cat

Move Files mv

Change Files Permissions chmod

Know Your System

Print System Information uname **Show Who Is Logged On** who **Displays Calculator** cal

date **Print System Date And Time** df

Report File System Disk Space Usage **Estimate File Space Usage** du

Displays Information Of Current Active Processes ps

kill **Allows To Kills Process Clear The Terminal Screen** clear

Cpuinfo Display CPU Information cat /proc/cpuinfo cat /proc/meminfo **Display Memory Information**

Compression

To Store And Extract Files From An Archive File Known As Tar File tar

Compress Or Decompress Named Files gzip

Network

ifconfig **To Config Network Interface**

Check The Other System Are Reachable From The Host System ping

Download Files From Network wget **Remote Login Program** ssh

Download/Upload Files From/To Remote System ftp **Displays List Of Last Logged In User** last

Used To Communicate With Another Host Using THe Telnet Protocol telnet

Searching Files

Search Files(s) For Specific Text grep **Search For Files In A Directory Hierarchy** find



Find Files By Name locate