Points that were explained and/or written in last class

Aside: (In addition to the Difference between Rewritable & Recordable discs/drives, note how they can be easily identified).

1. Communication Types
   - Synchronous
   - Asynchronous
   - Point-to-Point
   - Broadcast
   - Multicast

2. General information on how the Internet works
   - Diagram (see note or textbook)
   - IP Addresses
   - Domain Names

1. Communication types:
   Synchronous – talking at a ‘synchronized’ (the same) time. Both parties has to be there at the same time. Real life conversations, phone calls, instant messaging, lectures, etc. fall under this method.

   Asynchronous – talking at a ‘non-synchronized’ (different) time. E-mail, snail-mail, etc. fall into this method.

   Point to Point Communication – involves 2 points, these points can be people, or groups of people (video conference, conference call) communicating (two way communication). Opposite of Broadcast and Multicast.

   Broadcast Communication – think of TV or Radio stations. One point broadcasts to a number of other points (one way communication). Internet also offers a form of broadcasting that compares to Radio and TV.

   Multicast Communication – Like broadcast, except everyone can send and receive. The internet falls into this category (multiple two way conversations).

2. The internet:

   Diagrams – page 67 of your textbook

   Getting from point A, to point B – The internet has to have a way to identify where you are going, if you want to travel to a friends house he gives you directions, that end with an address. The internet is the same way, if you are going somewhere you will need an address (the route will be figured out for you automatically, more on that later...)

+++++++ Class notes supplement ++++++++
• IP Addresses

Each computer connected to the Internet is given a unique address called an IP address. IP mean Internet Protocol. Address is in xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx format. Each 0-255. See fig.3.2 on page 68.

• Domain Names

A domain is a related group of networked computers. Names (which makes more sense to us) are assigned to such computers. E.g. www.montclair.edu, wfs.montclair.edu, csam.montclair.edu etc...the 1st name before each dot shows it’s a member of the first domain. This applies to other like spiff.cs.washington.edu

We’ve got two levels. The top level domains are .com for commercial enterprises, .org, .net,.mil, .shop, .gov etc. Next level could be.....gov.ng, ..co.uk, co.za etc.

See Table 3.1. on page 72 of your Fluency Book For Top-level Country Domain Abbreviations