

ANNEXURE 8- GLOSSARY

TERMINOLOGY

Here is some terminology used on the Uncapped ADSL Order Forms and why we require this information in order to Pre configure the Billion router.

Please note, this is only applicable if there is no Firewall device set up on client's network, should there be a firewall, below Protocols will be configured directly on it.

INTERNAL IP NETWORK

Internal IP addressing used on local network.

NATING

NAT - Network Address Translation, we will require this information provided if there is no firewall solution at client's premises. In layman terms, NATing translates an internal IP to a public IP address.

At the moment, there are thought to be around 100 million hosts and 350 million users actively using the Internet. This number is doubling each year. An Internet Protocol (IP) address is needed for computers to communicate with other computers or web servers. IP works by finding out exactly where your computer is and sending information to you.

The actual number of IP addresses available is around 3.3 billion. With the huge growth in the Internet, there are simply not enough addresses available. This is where Network Address Translation (NAT) comes into play. It allows a single device to act as an intermediary between the Internet and a local network. This effectively means that a single IP address can be used for an entire group of computers

DHCP

DHCP - Is what manages dynamic IP addresses internally. It is not always that DHCP needs to be enabled, in many cases it is not necessary.

Should we need to enable DHCP, we will require the DHCP IP Range

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a network protocol that enables a server to automatically assign an **IP address** to a computer from a defined range of numbers (i.e., a scope) configured for a given network.

When a computer uses a static IP address, it means that the computer is manually configured to use a specific IP address. One problem with static assignment, which can result from user error or inattention to detail, occurs when two computers are configured with the same IP address. This creates a conflict that results in loss of service. Using DHCP to dynamically assign IP addresses minimizes these conflicts.

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