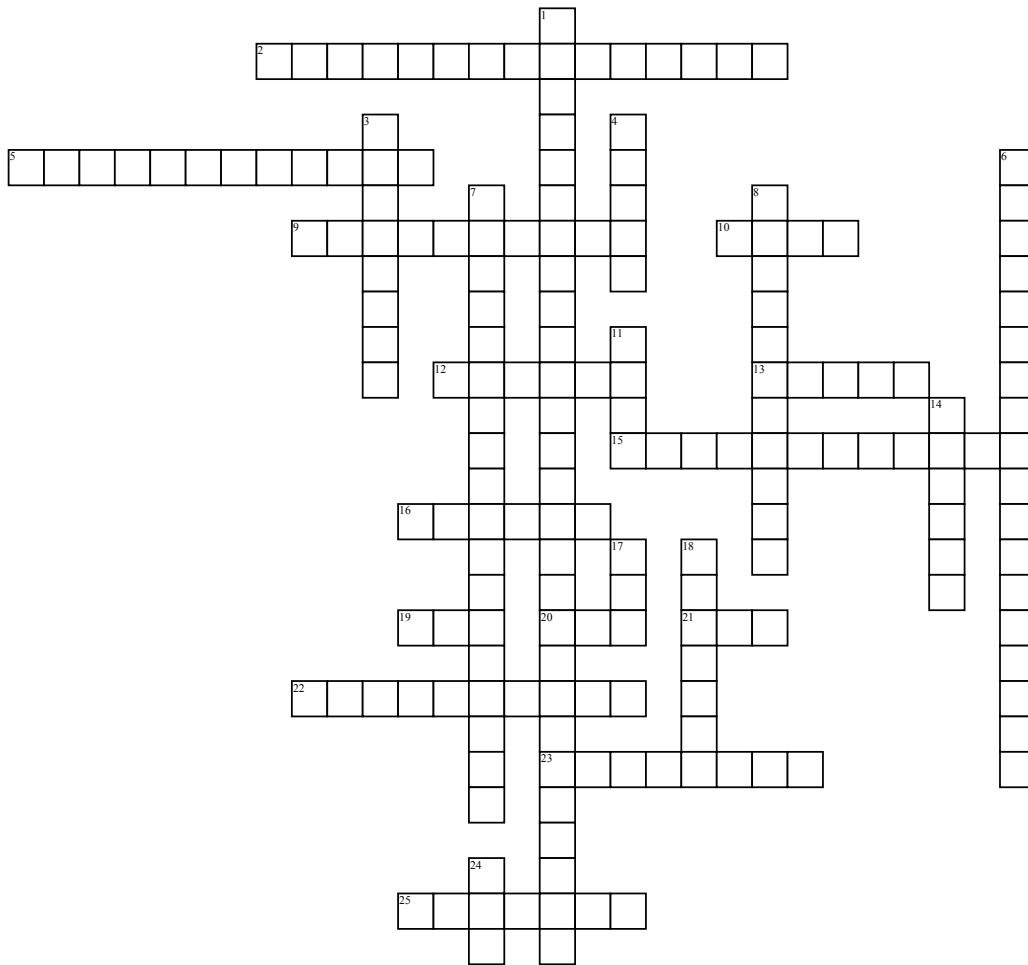Name: _____   Date: _____

Internet Terminology

Across

2. A wireless adapter is a device that permits an individual computer or laptop to communicate with a wireless network. In many newer machines the wireless adapter is built in; older machines may require an adapter that connects through a USB or PCMCIA slot or another connector.

5. A modem that contains a built-in router.

9. Used to bypass the router portion of the gateway when a customer wants to use their own wireless router, rather than the router built into the gateway provided by BHN for RR service.

10. A utility used to determine whether a particular IP address is reachable online. Pinging works by sending out a packet to an IP address and waiting for a response.

12. A router links a local network to a remote network. For example, most company LANs use a router to connect to the Internet.

13. The transmission, electronically, of letters, memos and messages from one computer to another.

15. Software that identifies and then enables certain applications or processes on a computer to share a single physical connection to a network.

16. The model of a network and the communication paths within it. It provides data on how information should be transferred and structured between two sources.

19. A NIC is a hardware device that allows a computer to connect to a network. NICs are usually built directly into computers but can also be attached in other ways, such as a USB attachment. Most NICs use Ethernet ports for connecting to devices such as modems or routers.

20. A cable tap is the point where a cable drop connects to the service line. The tap might be up a pole or in a pedestal on the ground. From the tap the drop runs to your home, either in the air or underground.

21. Network Address Translation (associated with commercial accounts). This is an interface that helps translate IP addresses between a customer's LAN and their external Internet connection. Most often this will be a noted on work orders by "NAT On" or "NAT Off."

22. HFC (Hybrid Fibre-Coaxial) is a telecommunications term for a broadband network which combines optical fiber and coaxial cable. Bright House Networks uses an HFC Network architecture to deliver phone, Internet, and video to our customers from our NOC and headend locations.

23. The Slingbox is a TV streaming device that enables users to remotely view their cable, satellite, or DVR programming from an Internet-enabled computer with a broadband Internet connection.

25. A master facility that receives TV signals from over-the-air, satellites, terrestrial microwave, and direct cable feed. The Headend then processes the signals which involves: combining into one RF signal, Emergency Alert System alerts, encrypting premium content, compressing digital signals, and for our hybrid fiber coax system it converts the RF signal into light for transmission through the fiber-optic cable. The headend also has the CMTS equipment and switches necessary for HSI and Home Phone service.

Down

1. Used to provide high speed Internet services such as cable Internet and Home Phone service. Enables communication between a cable headend or hub and a customer?s cable modem. The CMTS will encapsulate downstream IP packets (headend to modem) within MPEG packets which are broadcasted through the cable system.

3. A generic term to describe a class of various streaming media boxes available to consumers; specific examples include Apple TV and Roku.

4. Modem is an acronym for "MOdulator/DEModulator," which is an electronic device for sending and receiving data across the Internet from a local computer. Bright House Networks supplies cable modems (a faster class of modems than telephone modems) for its customers who subscribe to HSI services such as Earthlink or Lightning High Speed Internet.

6. When wireless equipment is set up to restrict unauthorized access, the network security key is the password required to "unlock" a network or computer by any user who wants to connect to it. Not all equipment uses this term in its wireless security screens; some equipment uses the term password instead.

7. Computer software programs used to accomplish a variety of tasks. Word processors, spreadsheets, database, contact management and graphics programs are all examples of desktop applications.

8. A wireless hub is a device that broadcasts signal for computers to connect to a wireless network. Computers equipped with a wireless adapter can connect to a network broadcasting from a wireless hub with the proper security credentials.

11. The drop (or drop cable) is the portion of a cable system that connects individual subscribers to the cable system. It begins at a connection point on the cable tap and ends at the subscriber?s television.

14. A unit that provides a set of data and information for how to handle that data.

17. Through a UDP, computer applications send messages to other hosts on the same IP network without requiring prior communication.

18. A state a cable modem passes through during reboot when it is establishing communications with the ISP's servers.

24. When you connect multiple computers together in the same location, such as a home or office, you create what is called a LAN, or Local Area Network. Using a LAN, computers can pass data back and forth between other computers, printers, modems, etc.

Word Bank

Port Software	Desktop Application	Modem	Wireless Hub
UDP	NIC	TAP	Network Security Key
Gateway Modem	TCP/IP	Cable Modem Termination System	Bridge Mode
HFC Network	Ranging	PING	MEdia Box
Headend	LAN	Packet	Drop
NAT	Email	Wireless Adapter	Router
Slingbox			