I would like to talk about computer networks.
1) Let's consider the operating principle of a computer network. At the top of the network is a router that processes all traffic passing through it. A switch sends signals throughout the network and it distributes signals to all computers and devices via network cables.
2) A client-server network consists of a server and all other machines that are nodes in the network, that needs a fairly powerful server and can control access levels. A peer-to-peer network is a network where all machines are connected together. It does not have expensive server hardware, it can be cheaper in terms of cost, but it is very difficult to control security.
3) The router recognizes new connections and immediately starts sending data. The switch does the same, however, routers, unlike a switch, can be used for a wired network. Hubs have been replaced by switches because switches do the same, but much faster and smarter.
4) Let's talk a bit about network topology. Point-to-point topology is the simplest of all the network topologies consisting of one wire, however, it can only be used for small areas where computers are in close proximity. Ring, star, and bus topologies have different designs and similar advantages: they are easy to install and inexpensive. In a bus, ring and star topology when the main part is broken, the entire network fails.

Video 1:

1. The hardware includes the central processing unit, a range of input and output devices, two main types of memory, and storage devices.
2. The CPU is the part of the computer that performs calculations and carries out instructions.
3. A peripheral device is any device you can add to and use on your computer.
4. Memory is the place on the computer that temporarily stores information while it is being processed.
5. There is a range of removable storage devices available, including diskettes or floppy disks, zip disks, CDs, DVDs, and removable cartridges or digital tapes

Video 2:

1. All those physical components that you have on your computer system if you can touch it then it's hardware.
2. There are two pieces of software one is operating software and application software.
3. There's no real difference between home and business computers they're basically the same and difference is in a business you would possibly have them networked together.
4. Desktop computers or PCs are also known as personal computers these have a CPU or central processing unit, main internal memory, motherboard, sound card, video card, input and output devices, and backing storage.
5. Laptops are smaller than desktops, have a built-in screen, a much lighter and the design that is used away from the power source so it has a rechargeable battery.
6. Networked computers contain a rechargeable battery that has a built-in screen and the very light, but also they don't usually contain a CD or a DVD.
7. Palmtops and PD allow you to browse the internet and send emails, allow a lot of features like a normal mobile phone, it also has GPS which allows it to be a mobile satellite navigation system.

