INTERNET ACCESS METHODS
1. DIAL-UP CONNECTION
2. ISDN
3. SATELLITE CONNECTION
4. DSL
5. CABLE MODEM
6. WI-FI
7. WLAN
8. WIMAX
DIAL – UP CONNECTION

- Dial-up access is really just like a phone connection
- Connection through modem and a public telephone network.
- It uses analog telephone lines
- Encoding & Decoding of analog signals is done by modem
- Using a dial-up line to transmit data is similar to using the telephone to make a call
  Speed is only 56 kbps
ADVANTAGES

• Low cost

• Availability

DISADVANTAGES

• Low Speed

• Requires phone line

• Route busy
ISDN

- Integrated Services Digital Network
- Standard for digital telecommunications that allows fast digital dialup connections
- It put together speech and information on the same line
- 64kbps
ADVANTAGES

• Multiple digital channels

• Speedy

• It can be used for other activities like
  – videoconferencing

DISADVANTAGE

• It is very costly than the other typical telephone system
SATellite Connection
SATELLITE CONNECTION

• Internet access provided through satellites

• Data is being sent from the satellite to a user's equipment and then translated and decoded.

• Delivered through satellite dish

• Equipment required—mini dish satellite receiver and satellite modem

• Upload speed—128 kbps

• Download speed—400 kbps
ADVANTAGES

• High speed internet access

• Does not tie up with local phone service or cable TV subscription

• Connection speed is not affected by phone or cable wiring
DISADVANTAGES

• More expensive than DSL and cable

• Large setup fee. Expensive equipment upfront. Has to be set up by trained technician.
DSL
DSL

- Digital Subscriber Line
- High-speed data service that works over copper telephone lines
- 960 Kbps download & 120 Kbps upload.
- Price not much more than the price of dial up, but twice the speed.
ADVANTAGES

• DSL simultaneously keeps your Internet connection and phone lines open

• Downloads are faster than uploads

• DSL uses the existing wiring infrastructure of your telephone lines
DISADVANTAGES

• Large amount of uploading is not possible
• DSL is limited to a certain perimeter
• Compared to dial up, it is expensive
CABLE MODEM
CABLE MODEM

- Cable modems provide Internet access using the same cables that transmit cable television.
- Cable modems are primarily used to deliver broadband internet access in the form of cable internet.
- Cable modem connections are faster than dial-up and DSL connections.
ADVANTAGES

• High connection speed
• Convenient
• Does not affect your phone line
• Easy setup with self installation kit
DISADVANTAGES

• Higher price than dialup and DSL connection
• Higher security risk than dialup or DSL
• Not available to all cable TV networks
**WI-FI**

- Wireless Fidelity
- Vic Hayes has been named as father of Wi-Fi
- Practical range is about 90 meters (300 feet) from the transceiver using normal powered transmitters
- At least 7 or more end users can be sharing the same master transceiver & still each be able to get up to 1544 Kbps.
ADVANTAGES

• Flexible working
• Reduced set up cost
• Password and security

DISADVANTAGES

• Climatic conditions
WLAN

• Wireless Local Area Network

• Provide wireless network communication over short distances

• Uses radio or infrared signals instead of traditional network cabling
WIMAX
WiMax

- Worldwide Interoperability of Microwave Access
- Broadband wireless access technique
- Offers fast broadband connections over long distance
- Range of up to 30 miles
- Improves non-line-of-sight performance
- Great advantage to rural communities where cable & DSL wasn't available & to developing nations
ADVANTAGES

• Wimax coverage
• Wimax high speed
• Multi-functionality within Wimax Technology

DISADVANTAGES

• Lack of quality
• Wimax range
• Wimax bandwidth
• High cost