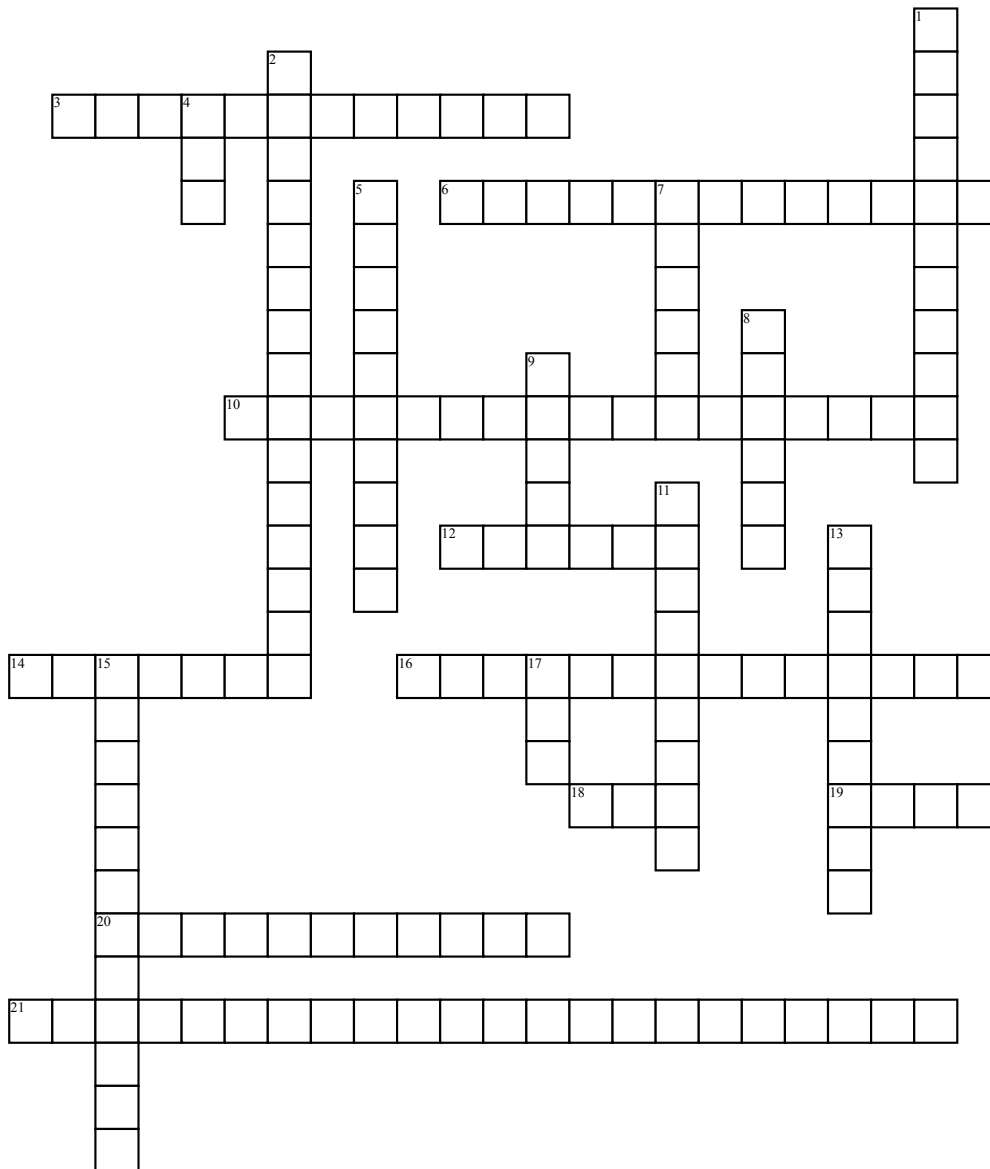


Name: _____

Date: _____

COSN 10 Crossword



Across

3. Topology in which each computer has a direct or indirect connection to every other computer in a network. Any node on the network can forward traffic to other nodes. Popular in cellular and many wireless networks.

6. A specialized tool for connecting UTP wires to a 110-block

10. Standards defined by the Telecommunications Industry Association/Electronic Industries Alliance (TIA/EIA) that define methods of organizing the cables in a network for ease of repair and replacement.

12. Usually a space between a building's false ceiling and the floor above it. Most of the wiring for networks is located in this space.

14. A networking term used to refer to the logical stream of data flowing between two programs and being communicated over a network

16. A mix or blend of two different topologies. A star-bus topology is a mixture of the star and bus topologies.

18. A material used for the outside insulation and jacketing of most cables. Also a fire rating for a type of cable that has no significant fire protection.

19. Type of connector with eight-wire UTP connections; usually found in network connections and used for 10/100/1000BaseT networking.

20. Short (2 to 5 foot) UTP cables that connect patch panels to switches

21. A central location for computer or telephone equipment and, most importantly, centralized cabling. All cables usually run to this room from the rest of the installation.

Down

1. A network topology that uses a single bus cable that connects all of the computers in a line.

2. A light distortion problem unique to multimode fiber-optic cable.

4. An electronic device that sits at the center of a star topology network, providing a common point for the connection of network devices

5. Any device that can send and receive data simultaneously.

7. A device that marks the dividing line of responsibility for the functioning of a network between internal users and upstream service providers

8. Each independent network in a TCP/IP internetwork.

9. A defined series of binary data that is the basic container for a discrete amount of data moving across a network

11. Type of network interface unit (NIU) that enables ISPs or telephone companies to test for faults in a network, such as disconnections and loopbacks.

13. Location where the cable comes out of the wall at the workstation location.

15. A network topology in which all computers in the network connect to a central wiring point

17. A single piece of installed horizontal cabling.