Chapter: 4.3 Common Terminologies

Topic: 4.3.9 Interoperability

Interoperability

- Interoperability is the ability of different networks or programs to work or communicate together without the need of additional tools or interfaces required by the user.
- For example, most networks use TCP/IP, which is available on all operating systems, computers and supported with most networks.
- In this current Internet age, it is important that networks of different type are able to communicate with other types of network.
- Not being able to transfer data between networks may isolate a network and decrease efficiency.



FIG 4.15: Interoperability

Chapter: 4.3 Common Terminologies

Topic: 4.3.10 Network Administrator

Network Administrator

- A network administrator is an individual or group of individuals responsible for the maintenance and operation of a network or server.
- A network administrator may be responsible for maintaining a network and may be assigned to one or more of the below tasks.
- Network administrator responsibilities.
 - Allocating and adding disk storage space.
 - Designing or redesigning the network.
 - Expanding the network.
 - Helping employees with computer questions.
 - Installing and upgrading computers and network equipment on the network.
 - Managing filters and rules (e.g. ACL's, firewalls, QoS, SPAM filters).
 - Monitoring the network.
 - Resetting user names and passwords.
 - Setting up a network, network device, or computers on the network.
 - Testing a network for security vulnerabilities.
- Examples of network administrator certifications
 - ➤ MCSA
 - Network+
 - > CCNP
 - > CNA
 - > RHCE

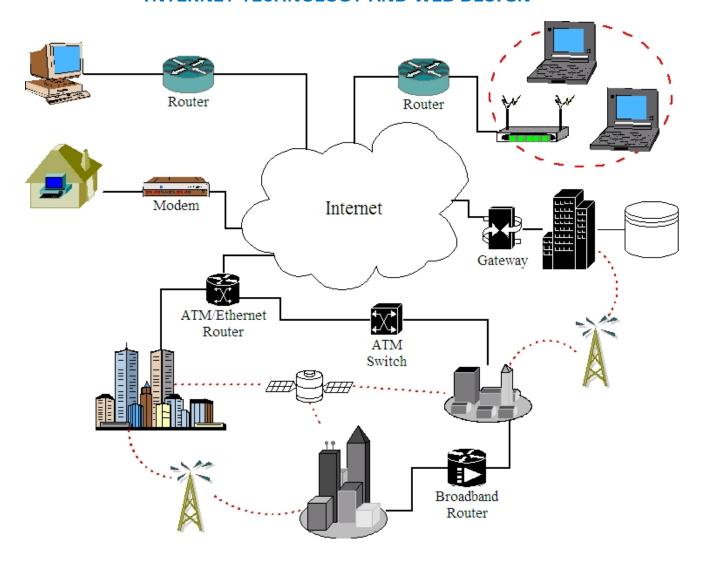


FIG 4.16: Network Administrator

Chapter: 4.3 Common Terminologies

Topic: 4.3.11 Network Security

Network Security

- A specialized field in computer networking that involves securing a computer network infrastructure.
- Network security is typically handled by a network administrator or system
 administrator who implements the security policy, network
 software and hardware needed to protect a network and the resources accessed
 through the network from unauthorized access and also ensure employees to
 have adequate access to the network and resources to work.
- A network security system typically relies on layers of protection and consists of multiple components including networking monitoring and security software in addition to hardware and appliances.
- All components work together to increase the overall security of the computer network.



FIG 4.17: Network Security