# Article information:

<https://verdant-puppy-48acc8.netlify.app/article14.html>

# Article summary:

1. The lecture discusses the implementation of network connection methods in specific specifications that define the type of network architecture.

2. Ethernet architecture is currently the most common type of local network connections, with standard bandwidths of 10 or 100 Mbps and newer standards defining Gigabit Ethernet with a bandwidth of 1 Gbit/s.

3. Among the numerous Ethernet topologies currently used, the most common are 10BaseT, 100BaseT, 100BaseFX, and 1000BaseT.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a detailed overview of local area networks, specifically focusing on Ethernet networks. It explains the different types of network connections and their characteristics, including the CSMA/CD access control method, bus or star topology, and transmission of unmodulated signals over coaxial cables or twisted pairs. The article also discusses the history of Ethernet architecture and its evolution from ALOHA global network architecture.

However, the article has some potential biases and missing points of consideration. Firstly, it only focuses on Ethernet networks and does not provide information about other types of local area networks such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. This one-sided reporting may lead readers to believe that Ethernet is the only option for local area networks.

Secondly, the article mentions that 10Base2 and 10Base5 are already obsolete but does not explain why they are no longer used. This missing evidence for the claims made may leave readers wondering about the reasons behind their obsolescence.

Thirdly, while discussing the advantages of 10Base2 networks, the article states that they are easy to install and configure but does not mention any possible risks associated with them. For example, since these networks use coaxial cables, they may be susceptible to interference from other electronic devices.

Lastly, there is some promotional content in the article as it mentions specific companies such as Xerox, Intel, and Digital in relation to developing Ethernet standards. This partiality towards certain companies may lead readers to believe that these companies are superior to others in terms of network development.

In conclusion, while the article provides useful information about local area networks and Ethernet architecture specifically, it has some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be taken into account when reading it.

# Topics for further research:

* Types of local area networks other than Ethernet
* Advantages and disadvantages of Wi-Fi networks
* Bluetooth network architecture and characteristics
* Reasons for obsolescence of 10Base2 and 10Base5 networks
* Risks associated with using coaxial cables in local area networks
* Comparison of different companies involved in local area network development

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/c6395d8779e58a9007f5c9cb8b339cac>