



## Broadband acronyms – busted!

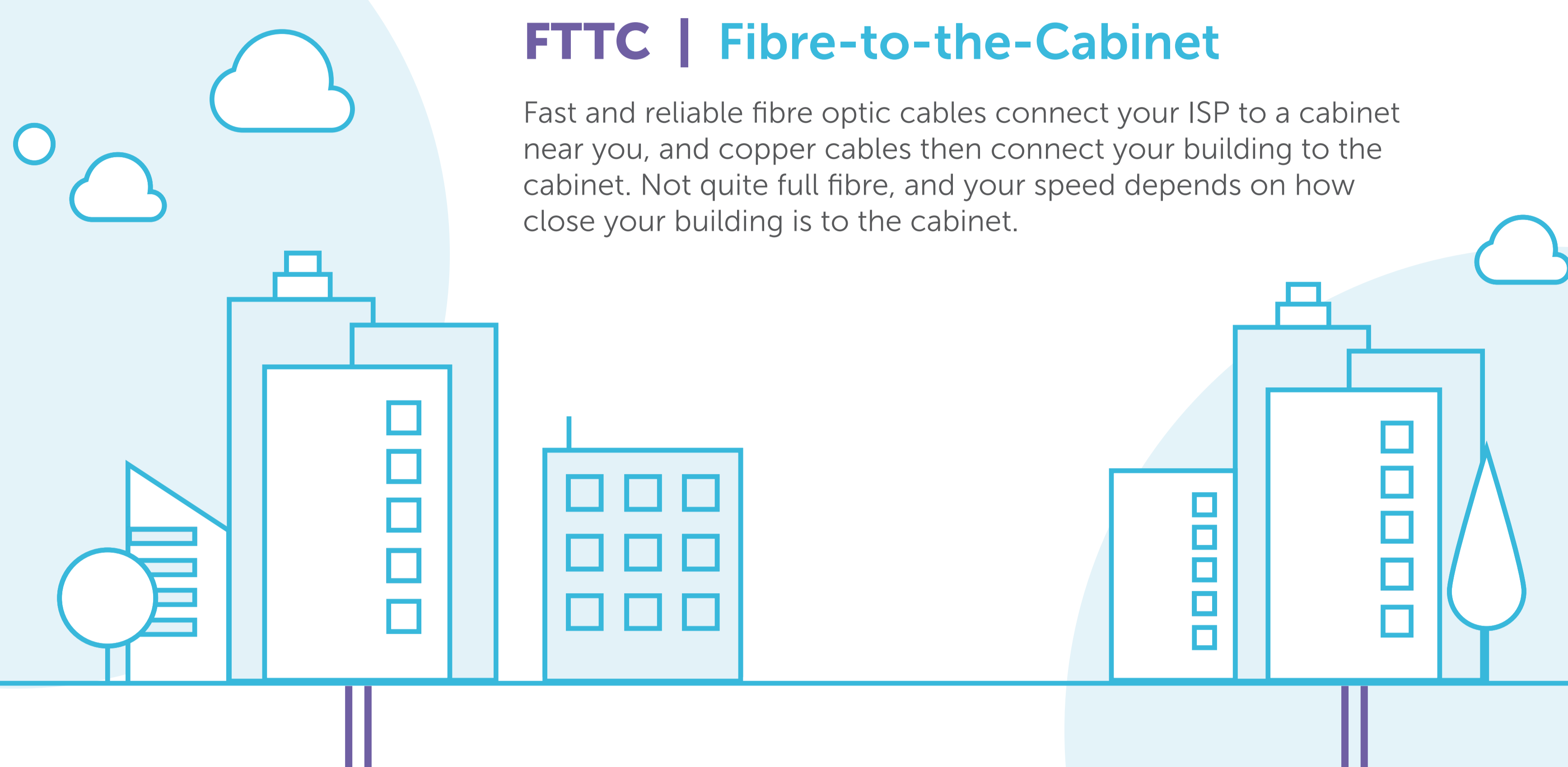
It's easy to get lost in acronyms when it comes to your business broadband, so we've put together this cheat sheet for you to navigate the jargon.

### ISP | Internet Service Provider

Your ISP is the company that gives you access to the internet.

### FTTC | Fibre-to-the-Cabinet

Fast and reliable fibre optic cables connect your ISP to a cabinet near you, and copper cables then connect your building to the cabinet. Not quite full fibre, and your speed depends on how close your building is to the cabinet.



### FTTP | Fibre-to-the-Premises

Also known as 'full fibre' – the fibre optic cables run from the ISP all the way to your premises. Hyperfast and much more reliable than copper cables!

### Mbps | Megabits per second

The number of megabits of data that can be transferred per second. It's used to determine the upload/download speed of your broadband.

### Gbps | Gigabits per second

The number of gigabits of data that can be transferred per second. 1Gbps = 1000Mbps. The more Gbps, the faster you can upload or download data.

### LAN | Local Area Network

A computer network in a local area, such as an office, school or residence. A WAN is a Wide Area Network and covers a much larger space.



### WLAN | Wireless Local Area Network

The same as a LAN... but wireless!

### Wi-Fi | Wireless Fidelity

One of the most common forms of WLAN.

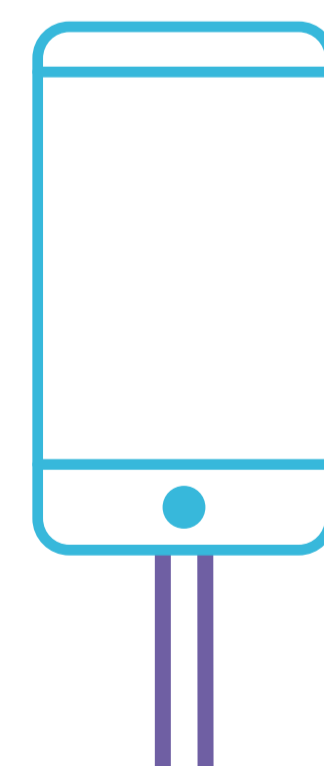


### PSTN | Public Switched Telephone Network

The old-school telecommunications network that's been around since the 1800s. It uses copper cables that aren't very good at transmitting data and are prone to faults.

### ISDN | Integrated Services Digital Network

A data transmission system that uses digital transmission via the PSTN. It's used for phone calls, video calls and other data transmissions. ISDN won't be around for much longer, though, as we make the move to VOIP.



### SLA | Service Level Agreement

An agreement regarding the level of service provided by your ISP, including guaranteeing the speed, of service times and downtime. It puts into writing what services they'll provide you with – and your compensation if they don't meet this level of service.

### IP Address | Internet Protocol Address

A unique identifier for a device connected to the internet – all devices have one! It helps the network know where the data is coming from and going to.



### VoIP | Voice Over Internet Protocol

Tech that lets you make phone calls via the internet. VoIP calls can be cheaper than landlines and the call quality is fantastic.

### VPN | Virtual Private Network

A VPN creates an encrypted connection between a device and one (or more) servers. Great for accessing business servers and protecting yourself online.



Any questions?

Talk to one of our experts on **0203 514 0341**

Or visit us at **[hyperoptic.com/business](https://www.hyperoptic.com/business)**