

RE WRITING SAMPLES

1 ORIGINAL SCRIPT:

“Broadband” refers to the bandwidth of communications networks such as Local Area Networks (LANs), ie. their capability to transmit large amounts of data rapidly, measured in bits per second (bit/s). The definition of broadband depends on context. There is a difference in perception depending on whether one is looking at on-campus networks, owned and paid for the institution, and off- campus networks, owned by third party service providers and paid for by individual users. Domestic users are typically offered “broadband” services up to a maximum of 50Mbit/s. Not many network managers would call even 20Mbit/s Ethernet a broadband technology. They would reserve that phrase (if they used it at all) for 100Mbit/s technologies. Hence, it can also be defined in terms of the network capabilities.

2 EDITED SCRIPT:

Broadband is the bandwidth which is used for the communication networks like LAN and WAN and decides the amount of data that can be transferred over a network in bits per seconds (bit/s). The definition of the term may vary according to the context such as it may be required for networks to be used on campus that is owned by an institution or it may be managed by a third party service provider out of the campus. For own network, an institute may pay for the entire network while for off-campus network, payment may be made on the basis of usage by user themselves. Domestic users of network may have access to a broadband service for up to 50Mb/s while this speed is not satisfactory for network managers to be called a broadband technologies. Ethernet with speeds of 100Mb/s are considered as the broadband Ethernet technology as per network engineers.