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Question Number: **22**

a. A thin client is one who is a remote user, a thin client is one who cannot interface with the system but receives updates on their screen.

A fat client is one who is a local user, a fat client is one who can communicate and change some things within the server, And a fat client is able to see the main user interface.

b) data dictionary

Input	Output
Field name	data input
data type	
appropriate size for data	

b (ii)

The message is sent from the home computer, the computer organises the message into packets of data each with its own IP address. It then transmits across 3 levels: (Application, communication and transmission) via wired cable until it reaches the school server where it is put back together.

- Transmission between one adsl modem and the other may be by a different protocol
- The message may switch internet providers
- The schools modem directs the correct packets to the school server

b (iii)

A suitable error detection method would be a checksum.

Each packet of data is sent with a calculation (the calculation is sent at the end). Both the sender and the ~~user~~ <sup>Receiver</sup> use the checksum.

The checksum calculates each packet and what was contained in each packet. The checksum can notify the sender/receiver if a 0 has been changed to 1 (data corruption) and the checksum can usually correct the packet, and thus fixing the problem the message is displayed.

Things that interfere with data transmission are static electricity, communication error, transmission protocol rejection.

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