

Internet haut débit

So that customers can fully enjoy "High speed internet" offers available from national operators, the National Telecommunications Regulatory Agency provides this informative guide in the form of questions / answers.

[What is ADSL?](#)

Principle of operation

The principle of ADSL is to use another frequency band, situated above the one used for telephony, to exchange digital data in parallel with a telephone conversation on the same line.

For this, the ADSL kit includes an ADSL modem that is connected between the computer and the phone line, and a filter (or splitter) so voice conversations are not affected.

Output

The rate of data transmission in the ascending and descending direction is asymmetric. It is important to note that the rate agreed upon with the operator is a theoretical maximum that depends on several parameters. Actual throughput depends on the total line length (distance between home and the operator's distribution frame).

Many sites on the Internet help the consumer measure the actual throughput (up and down) of the ADSL connection.

[What an multiple play offer?](#)

The multiple play offer can provide the customer packages of services under a single contract such as the double play service offerings including fixed telephony and Internet access to broadband service, or triple play that couple fixed telephony, internet access and television.

[What are ADSL eligibility test and/or multiple play?](#)

The customer must complete the eligibility test before subscribing to a DSL or multiple-play offers to check the level of eligibility of their telephone line.

This test is done from the website of the operator, where it is necessary to provide the phone number associated to the landline. This test checks the availability of supply in the client's home and depends, among other things, of the distance from the central office or the distribution frame

[What is the 3G internet?](#)

A 3G connection provides access to the Internet on the move from a laptop from a USB 3G modem with 3rd generation wireless technologies, which vary depending on the operator (UMTS, HSDPA, W-CDMA, EV-DO ..). The customer must seek information with their operator regarding the service coverage area.

[Are there other ways to connect to broadband internet?](#)

Satellite

VSAT operators offer business solutions for connecting networks and internet access as well as

remote areas for the provision of internet access to the public.

Wimax

WiMAX is a mode of data transmission and Internet access over a wider area than Wi-Fi. WiMAX provides speeds of several tens of megabits per second on a coverage area covering up to a dozen kilometres. But unlike ADSL, the throughput is shared between all users covered by the Wimax network hotspot.

WiMAX targets the metropolitan networks market, but also rural areas that do not have an usable wired telephone infrastructure. The most common use is the fixed one with a home station and an external antenna.

Wireless local loop

A solution for businesses that generally symmetrical speeds between 8 Mbps and 155 Mbps. The downside is that the client antenna needs to be in direct sight of the base station and bears the risk of possible interruptions (Ex: construction of a building).

Optical fibre

The optical fibre cables are deployed in transport networks (backbone) and the access network, particularly in dedicated zones or technology parks where resource requirements of telecommunications companies are relatively large.

Optical fibre technologies, so-called very high speed, can achieve the highest market rates, reaching several Gbps.

Wi-Fi Indoor use (Wireless LAN or WLAN)

Wi-Fi is a technology that allows wireless data transmission and broadband internet access. Users connect to Wi-Fi from a hotspot or access point, which is connected to the Internet or to any other network. Individuals as well as cafes, hotels, airports, etc., generally use a Wi-Fi solution.

Wi-Fi for indoor use, also called Radio Local Area Networks (RLAN), can be created and operated only within the same building, in accordance with Decision ANRT / DG / No. 08/04 7/29 / 04 amending and supplementing ANRT / DG / N ° 07/03 of decision dated December 25, 2003 establishing the technical conditions of use of radio equipment consisting of low-power and low range devices.

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