

# An Expansive Look at ISP Technology

The acronym ISP means **I**nternet **S**ervice **P**rovider, which in simple terms refers to a company that is registered lawfully to partake in the distribution of Internet bandwidth to clients in addition to other Internet based services and products. The ISP Company must always have the necessary infrastructure to enable its clients to connect to the Internet through a data transmission process that may include the use of Internet protocol procedures.

ISP technology involves the use of relevant hardware and technology to enhance the transmission of data from the end user to the recipient of the information. The whole process relies on the transmission of data from the end user to the ISP who further links to the up stream ISP which is the bigger player in the Internet service provision chain that will always have access to greater parts of the entire Internet that the ISP may not have access to.

This perhaps may lead to the most common question that lingers in many people's minds i.e. why do some people have more Internet downtime or extreme speed fluctuations than others. The answer is quite simple. While the ISP also relies on the up stream ISP to provide the necessary bandwidth that they subsequently distribute to their down line, it is important to note that some ISPs may have more than one upstream ISP and superior equipment as compared to others.

The other common cause of downtime when dealing with ISPs is pegged on the number of end-users on their network in relation to the total bandwidth that they have available to distribute among their clients. When many users are trying to access stuff online at the same time and the bandwidth available from the ISP is minimal, the gateway frequently times out since the transmission is much slower. It is for this reason that some areas may experience chronic downtimes at particular hours when a large number of subscribers are presumably online.

It is also important to note that most ISP companies offer lots of other data transmission as well as web based products such as web hosting and cloud computing among other services that go along with Internet service provision. In simple terms, the main duty of an ISP is to provide the subscriber company with a platform to upload outbound data or information traffic on to the Internet and to enhance the transmission of inbound data into the subscribers' network. All these services are provided at a cost which is agreeable to both parties through a service agreement that includes other details such as the prerequisites from the client and the obligations that both parties have between each other.