Start here for
Question Number: **22**

a) The difference between a thin client and a fat client is that thin clients access the network and run programs which are installed on a ~~thin~~ server elsewhere. Fat clients can still run programs of a server, however they have some programs installed on the ~~C~~ C drive which can be accessed and run from the computer itself. An example of a fat client would be a home computer. An example of a thin client would be some ~~school~~ school computers. They would be connected to elsewhere.

b) i)   Data Dictionary.

Field Name	Data Type	Size
Student Name	Text	KB
Amount of fee	currency numeric/integer	KB
Date	Date/Time	KB

ii) The message sent from home is organised into packets of data, encrypted and modulated by the modem. It is transmitted through the Internet Providers by either twisted pair, coaxial or optical fibre cable. Once the school recieves the data it will decrypt the data and is demodulated by the recieving modem.

iii) CRC (cyclic Redundancy cycle) is most ~~commonly~~ ~~used~~ commonly used and would be suitable because it has an error detection rate of 99.99%. It does this by adding the bits and ~~doing~~ dividing by a large number. This disadvantage however is that it can only identify the error ~~within a~~ within a block of data and cannot accurately identify where the error is located. Because there is a financial aspect to this transaction, it is important that CRC is employed because of its high accuracy.