Use this guide when sharing and reflecting on ways networks and ancient trade routes might be similar.

*Note: These suggestions are not exhaustive or elaborate. They are intended to be a concise summary to show possible similarities.*

* Nodes (devices): In the context of trade routes, nodes could represent places on Country where goods were exchanged or stored.
* Cables/connections: Cables could be likened to the physical paths or trails that connected different trading locations.
* Routers: Routers might be compared to key points along trade routes where decisions were made about which path to take for the most efficient trade journey.
* Switches: Switches could be compared to major trade hubs or crossroads where different trade routes intersected.
* Firewalls: Firewalls could be symbolically represented by the natural or man-made barriers that protected trade routes from external threats.
* Servers: Servers could be represented by the storage facilities where goods were kept before being traded.
* Wireless Access Points (WAPs): WAPs could be likened to natural landmarks or beacons that guided traders along the routes.
* Modems: Modems could be compared to the means of communication used along the trade routes, such as signal fires or messengers.
* Protocols (for example, TCP/IP): Protocols could be compared to the rules and customs that governed trade along the routes, ensuring fair and efficient exchange.
* Network Interface Cards (NICs): NICs could be symbolically represented by the goods being traded, each carrying information about its origin and destination.
* Internet Service Provider (ISP): ISPs could be likened to the overarching systems such as kinship that managed and regulated trade routes at a higher level.
* Domain Name System (DNS): DNS could be symbolically represented by the naming conventions or signs used along the trade routes to indicate directions or locations.