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Group Discussion Report

Title: IEEE Standards In Topologies 802.3, 802.4 and 802.5

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Individual Discussion:

Ring topology IEEE-802.5 Introduction

The ring topology counter the demerits of ethernet quite well:

A ring topology in the physical sense consists of a circular arrangement of computers. Each net participant is connected to its neighbours to the left and right, so that the network is a closed ring.

In the early 1980s, the companies Procom, Apollo Computer, and Proteon were the first to offer token ring networks on a larger scale. IBM then took the matter up and launched its own product in the middle of the decade.

Due to how widespread IBM PCs became, the token ring also began to quickly take over the tech market

Topology Token Ring networks use a logical ring topology and most often a physical star. The logical ring is often created in the multistation access unit (MSAU).

Access method 802.5 specifies an access method known as token passing. On a Token Ring network, only one computer at a time can transmit data. When a computer has data to send, it must use a special type of packet known as a token. The token travels around the network looking for computers with data to send.

Conclusion

Each IEEE standard has its own sets of merits and demerit, their field of application are also very different and hence a permutation set of all of these together can help us to create the optimum networking infrastructure for a required communication network.

It's not like, there is no disadvantage to hybrid approach: Comparatively the only factor is that in a hybrid topology, managing the topology gets challenging and it is Expensive but overall, for now I think our best bet is to consider hybrid topology to solve networking issues wherever we can, to find the optimum solution.

Snapshot:

