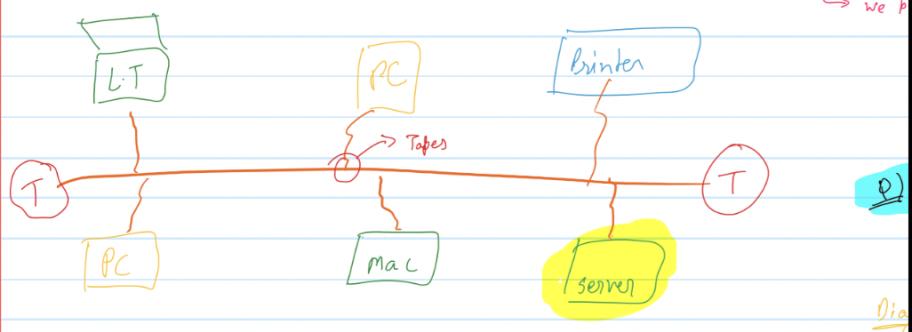


BUS



Advantage

- Easy to Setup
- Very cheap

Disadvantage:

- Breaks very easily.
- If the terminators get damaged
- Lots of Mirroring of Signal.
- Cable Break
- Find of fault is difficult.

Ring

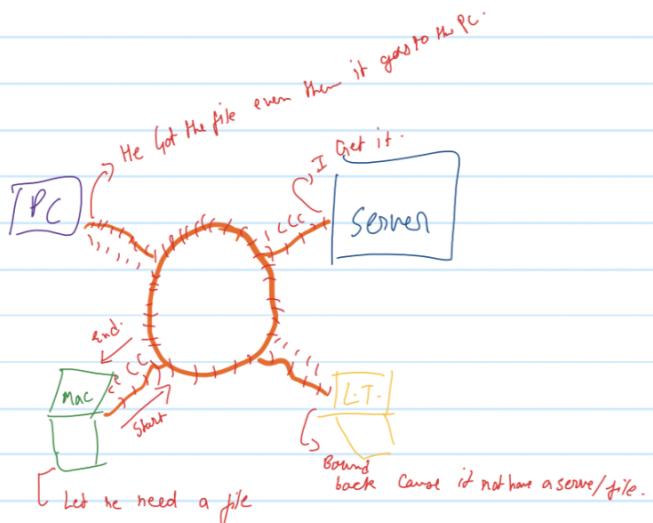
→ It works as Node by Node.

Advantage

- Better than BUS.
- Easy to find fault.

Disadvantage

- Expensive.
- Agar ek PC gaya
- Toh lag gaya.



→ It is flowing in the one direction.

Eg.



Star

→ Most common.

Advantage

→ Very cheap.
Only one Router.

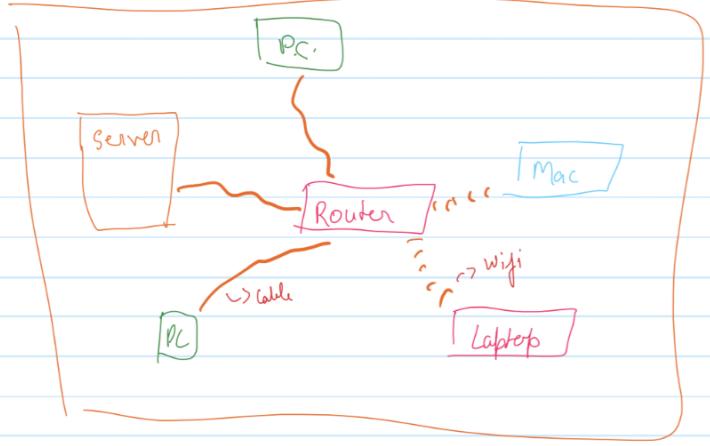
→ Easy to expand.

→ Very easy to find fault.

→ Easy to install

Disadv

→ All devices are dependent on Router.
Nodes.



MESH

Adv.

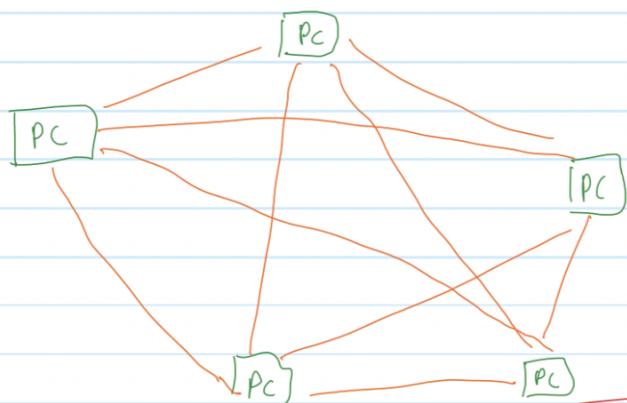
→ Data has an alternate route.
if cable break.

→ Built in protection.

→ Lots of space.

Dis

→ Lots of cable
→ Expensive.
→ More port.
cause 1 PC connected to all PCs.



There are several types of network topologies, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. Here are the explanations of some common network topologies:

1. Bus Topology:

- In this topology, all devices are connected to a central cable called the bus.
- It is easy to set up and requires less cable compared to other topologies.
- However, if the bus cable fails, the entire network will go down.

The image you are requesting does not exist or is no longer available.

imgur.com

2. Star Topology:

- In this topology, all devices are connected to a central hub or switch.
- It is easy to troubleshoot and isolate network problems as each device is connected directly to the hub or switch.
- However, if the hub or switch fails, the entire network will go down.

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3. Ring Topology:

- In this topology, all devices are connected in a closed loop.
- Data flows in one direction around the ring, with each device acting as a repeater to boost the signal.
- It is easy to add or remove devices from the network, and data transmissions are efficient.
- However, if one device fails, the entire network will be affected.

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4. Mesh Topology:

- In this topology, each device is connected to every other device in the network.
- It provides redundancy and high levels of fault tolerance, as data can be routed through multiple paths.
- However, it requires a lot of cabling and is difficult to set up and maintain.

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Expensive

5. Tree Topology:

- Also known as a hierarchical topology, it is a combination of bus and star topologies.
- Devices are arranged in a hierarchical structure with multiple levels of switches or hubs.
- It is scalable and can handle a large number of devices, but it requires more cabling than other topologies.

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