

10. List down the Wi-Fi topologies and use cases of each one.

Wi-Fi Topologies & Their Use Cases

1. Infrastructure Mode

- Description: Devices connect to a central Access Point (AP) for communication.
- Use Case: Homes, offices, public Wi-Fi in malls, airports, and hotels.

2. Ad-Hoc Mode (Peer-to-Peer)

- Description: Devices connect directly without an AP, forming a temporary network.
- Use Case: Emergency communication, gaming, file sharing, military applications.

3. Mesh Network

- Description: Multiple APs (nodes) interconnect to provide seamless coverage.
- Use Case: Smart homes, large buildings, IoT applications, city-wide public Wi-Fi.

4. Wireless Distribution System (WDS)

- Description: APs connect wirelessly to extend network range without Ethernet cables.
- Use Case: Schools, universities, warehouses, corporate buildings.

5. Hotspot Mode (Tethering)

- Description: A mobile phone or router acts as a Wi-Fi hotspot for sharing internet.
- Use Case: Mobile networks, personal internet sharing, travel Wi-Fi.

6. Wi-Fi Bridging (Point-to-Point / Multipoint)

- Description: Wireless bridges connect remote locations without physical cables.
- Use Case: Long-distance wireless links, ISPs, industrial networks.

7. Repeater/Extender Mode

- Description: A device amplifies and retransmits an existing Wi-Fi signal.

- Use Case: Eliminating dead zones in homes, offices, and large buildings.

8. Star Topology

- Description: All devices connect to a single AP (hub-and-spoke model).
- Use Case: Home Wi-Fi networks, small offices, centralized communication setups.

9. Hybrid Topology

- Description: Combination of infrastructure, mesh, and WDS for better coverage.
- Use Case: Large corporate offices, hospitals, multi-building campuses.

10. Roaming Wi-Fi (Seamless Handoff)

- Description: Devices switch between APs without losing connectivity.
- Use Case: Enterprise networks, airports, hotels, smart city Wi-Fi.