**G. H. RAISONI COLLEGE OF ENGG., NAGPUR**

**(An Autonomous Institute)**

**Department of Computer Science & Engg.**



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**Practical Subject: DCN Pr A2**

**Session: 2021-22**

**Student Details:**

| **Roll Number** | 01 |
| --- | --- |
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| **Semester** | 9th |
| **Section** | A |
| **Batch** | CSE |

**Practical Details: Practical Number-9;**

| Practical Aim | Open Ended 1: IIT Bombay Computer Network Virtual Lab: Implement Peer-to-Peer and Star Topology |
| --- | --- |
| Theory & Syntax | Peer to peer is the relationship where the devices share the link equally. The examples are ring and mesh topologies.  In Primary - Secondary relationship, one device controls and the other devices have to transmit through it. For example star and tree topology.  Features of Peer to peer:-  In peer to peer architecture every node is connected to other node directly.  Every computer node is referred as peer.  Every peer provides services to other peers as well as uses services of them.  There is no central server present.  Star topology  Alternatively referred to as a star network, star topology is one of the most common network setups. In this configuration, every node connects to a central network device, like a hub, switch, or computer. The central network device acts as a server and the peripheral devices act as clients. In a star topology setup, either a coaxial or RJ-45 network cable is used, depending on the type of network card installed in each computer. The image shows how this network setup gets its name, as it is shaped like a star.  Advantages of star topology  Centralized management of the network, through the use of the central computer, hub, or switch.  Easy to add another computer to the network.  If one computer on the network fails, the rest of the network continues to function normally. |
| Output |  |
| Conclusion | Implemented Open Ended 1: IIT Bombay Computer Network Virtual Lab: Implement Peer-to-Peer and Star Topology |