



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

**Coimbatore-35  
An Autonomous Institution**

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A+’ Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai



## **DEPARTMENT OF CSE-IOT**

### **COMPUTER NETWORKS**

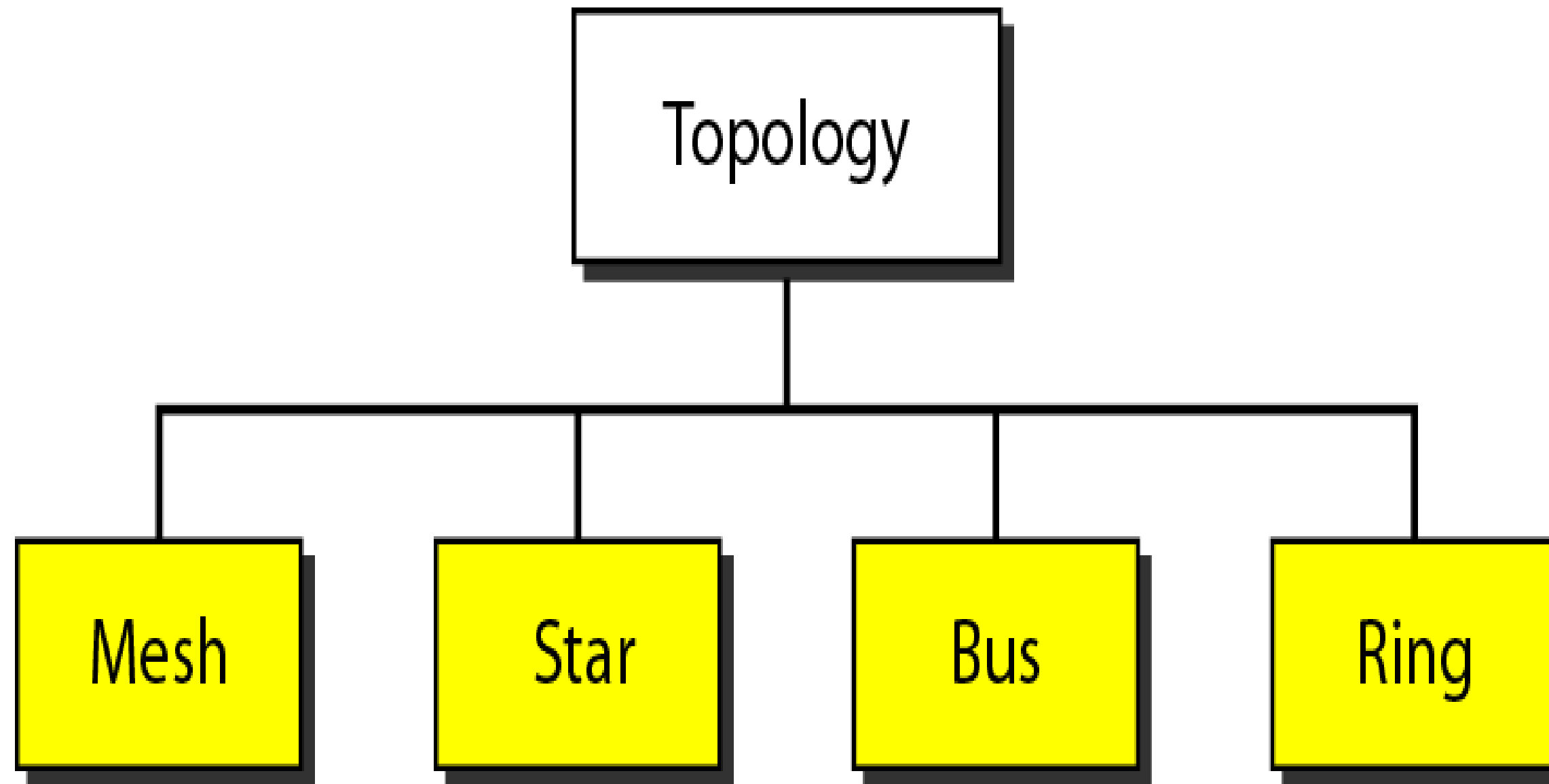
**II YEAR IV SEM**

**UNIT 1 – FUNDAMENTALS AND PHYSICAL LAYER**

**TOPIC 1 – Topologies**

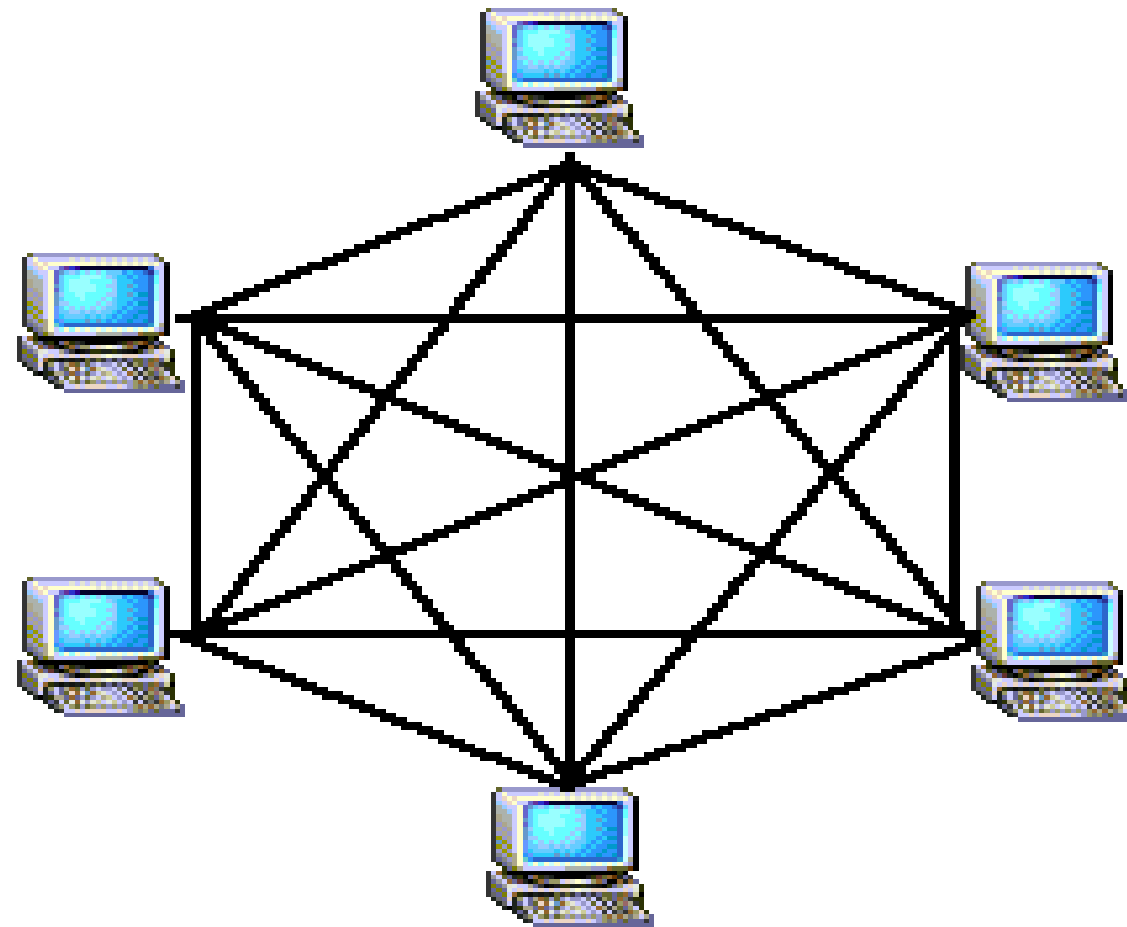


# Physical Topology



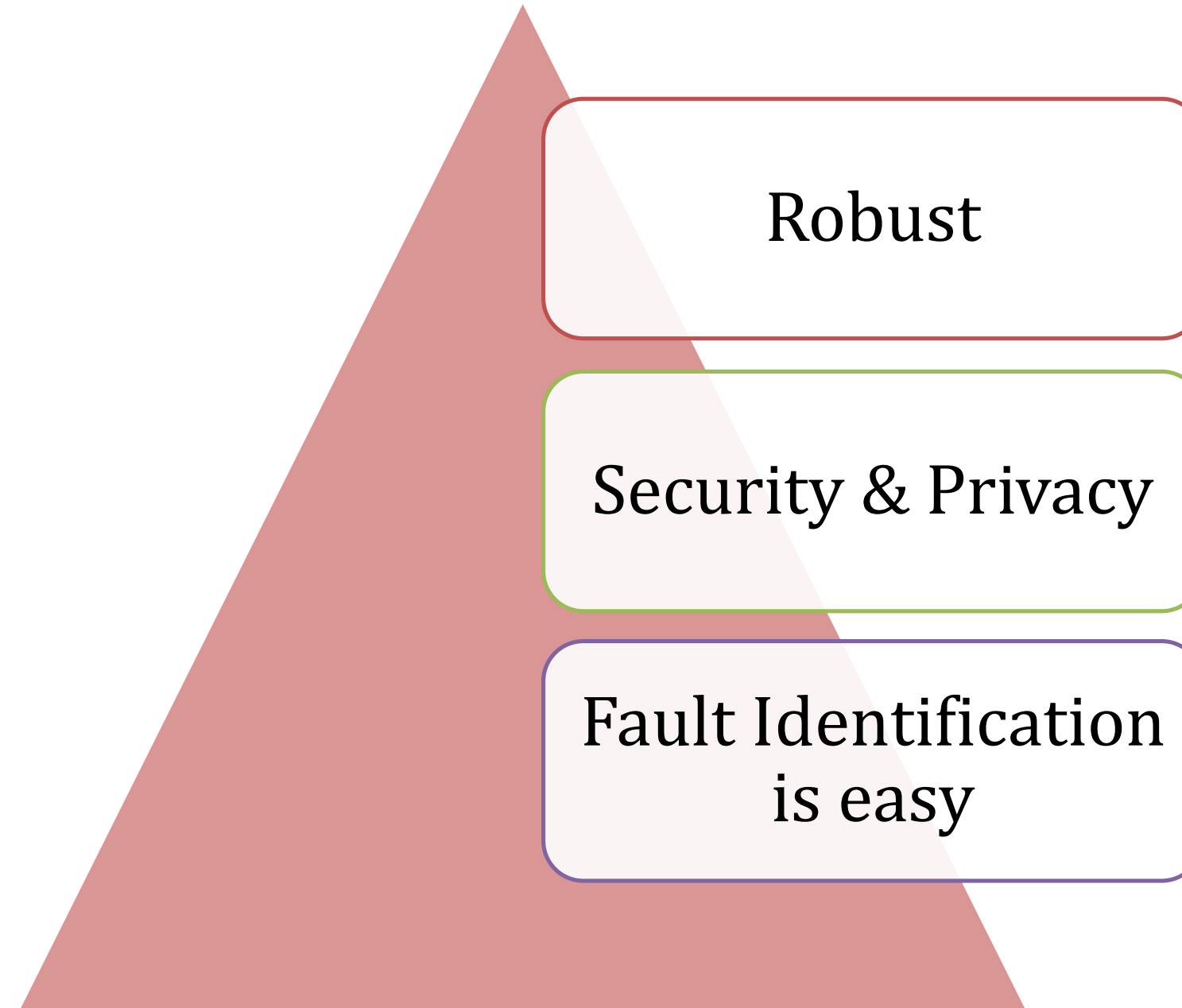
# Mesh Topology

In mesh topology, *every device is connected* to another device via particular Channel.



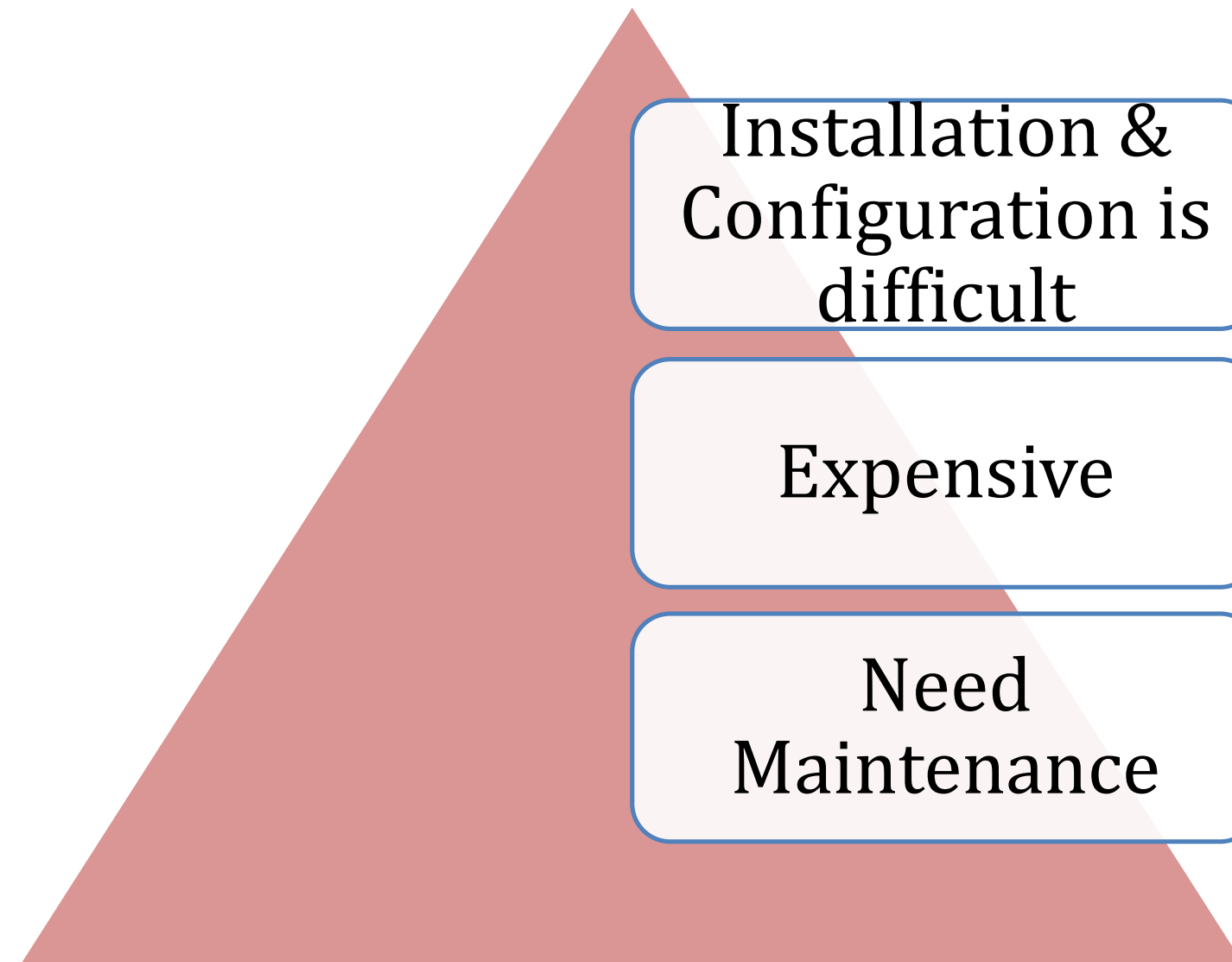


# *Advantages*



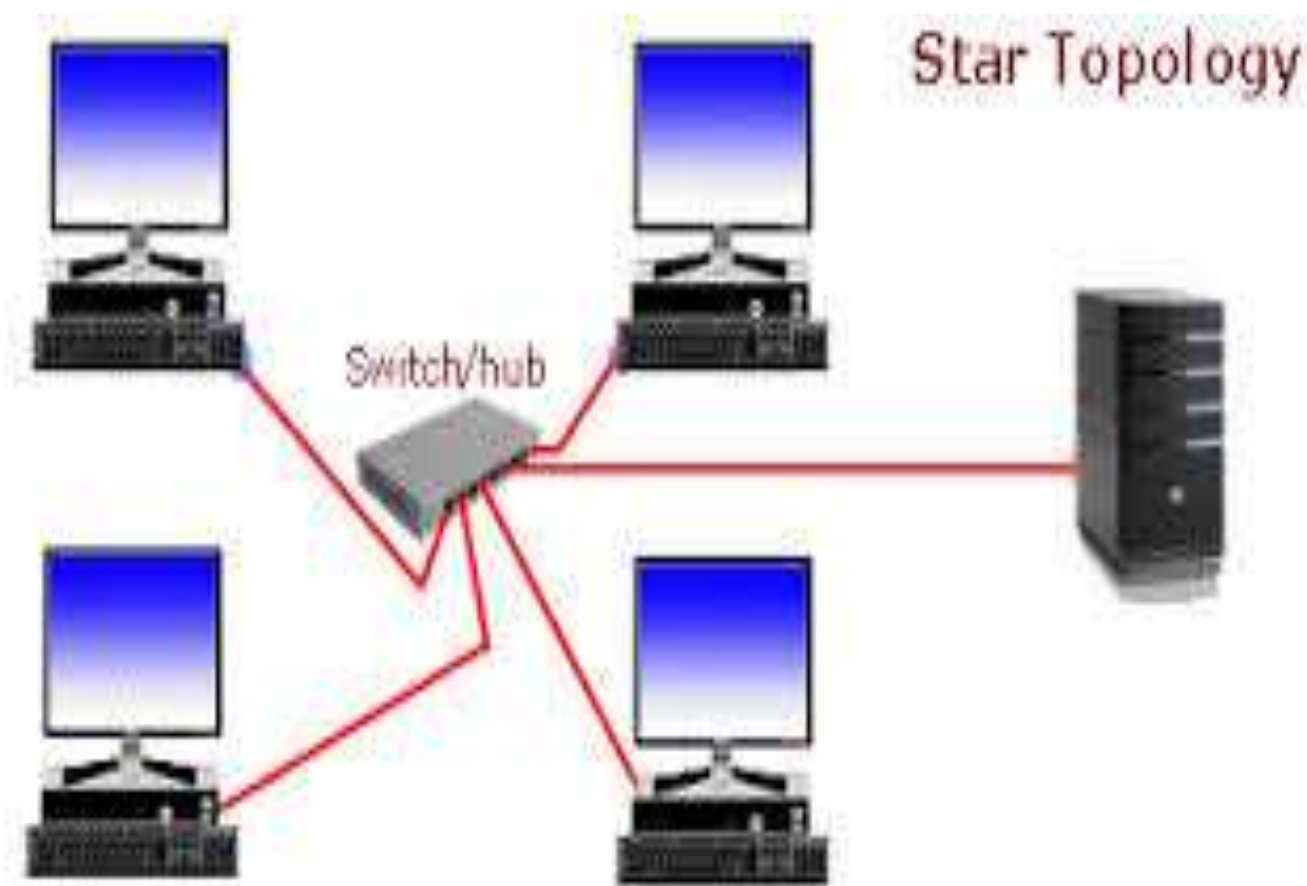


# Disadvantages



# Star Topology

In star topology, all the devices are connected to a *single hub* through a cable. This hub is the central node and all other nodes are connected to the central node.





# Advantages



Easy to set up

Each device  
require one port



# Disadvantages



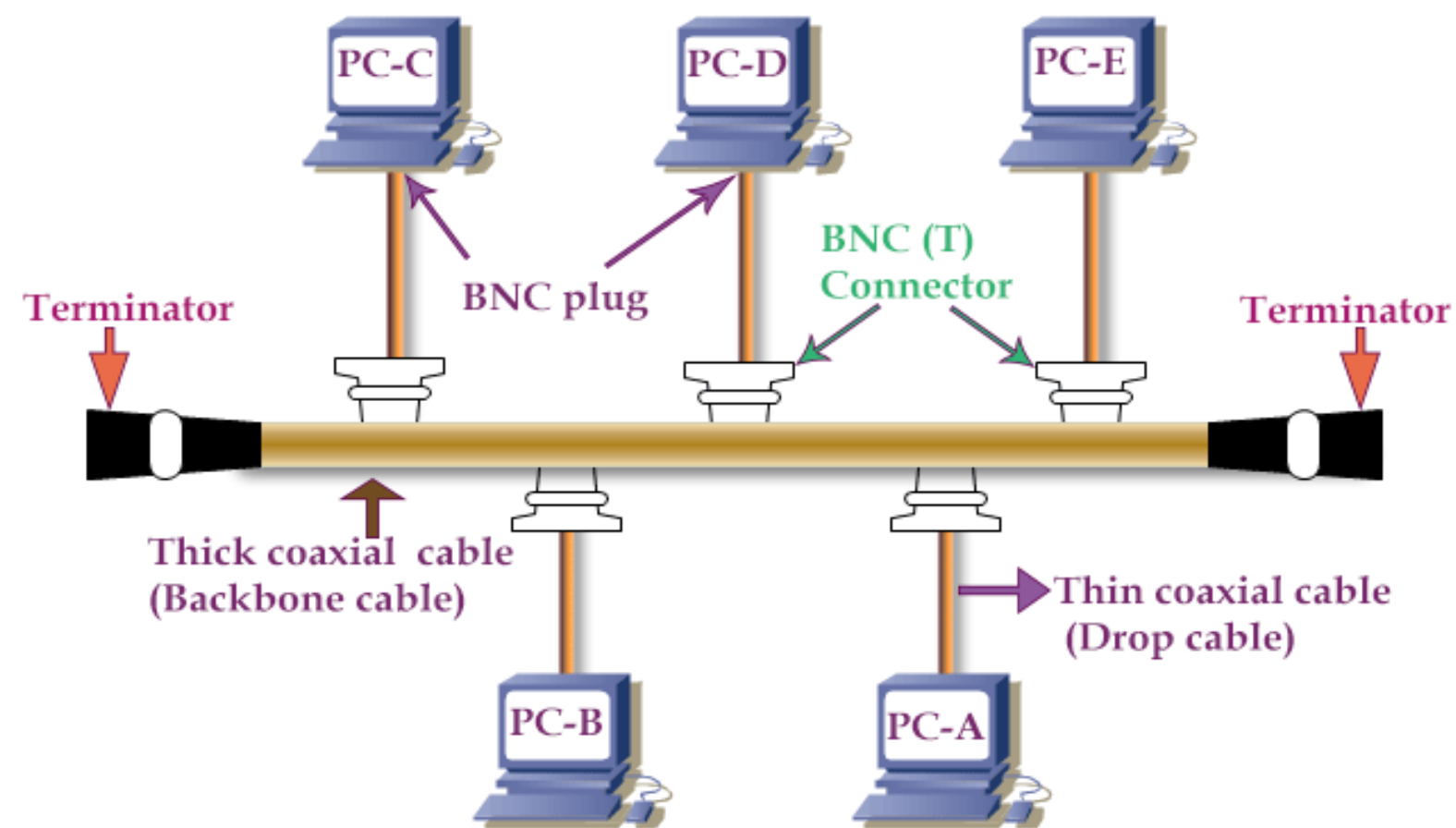
Hub fails entire system will crash

Cost of Installation is high



# Bus Topology

Bus topology is a network type in which every computer and network device is connected to *single cable*. It transmits the data from one end to another in single direction. No bi-directional feature is in bus topology





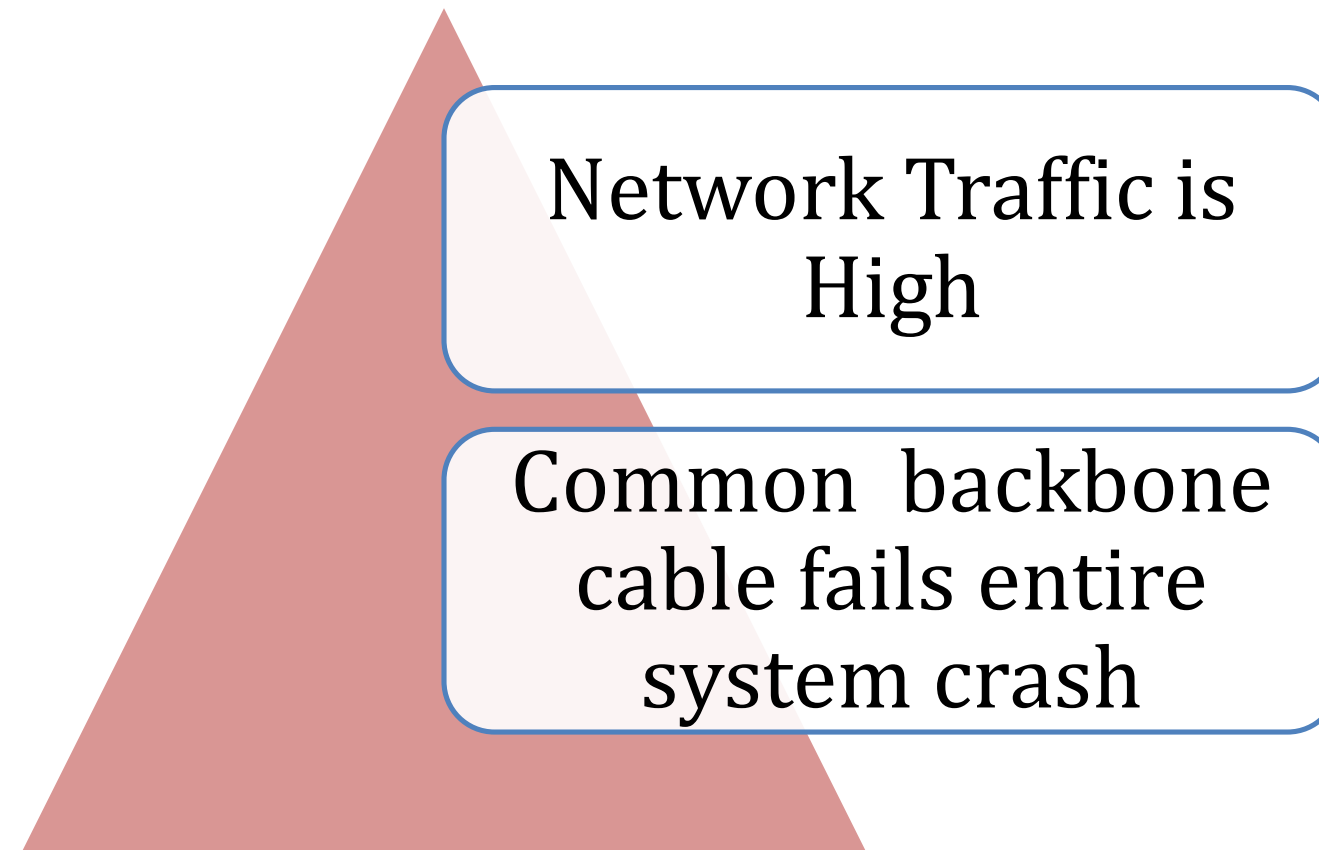
# Advantages

Cost of Cabling is less

Common backbone cable used to connect

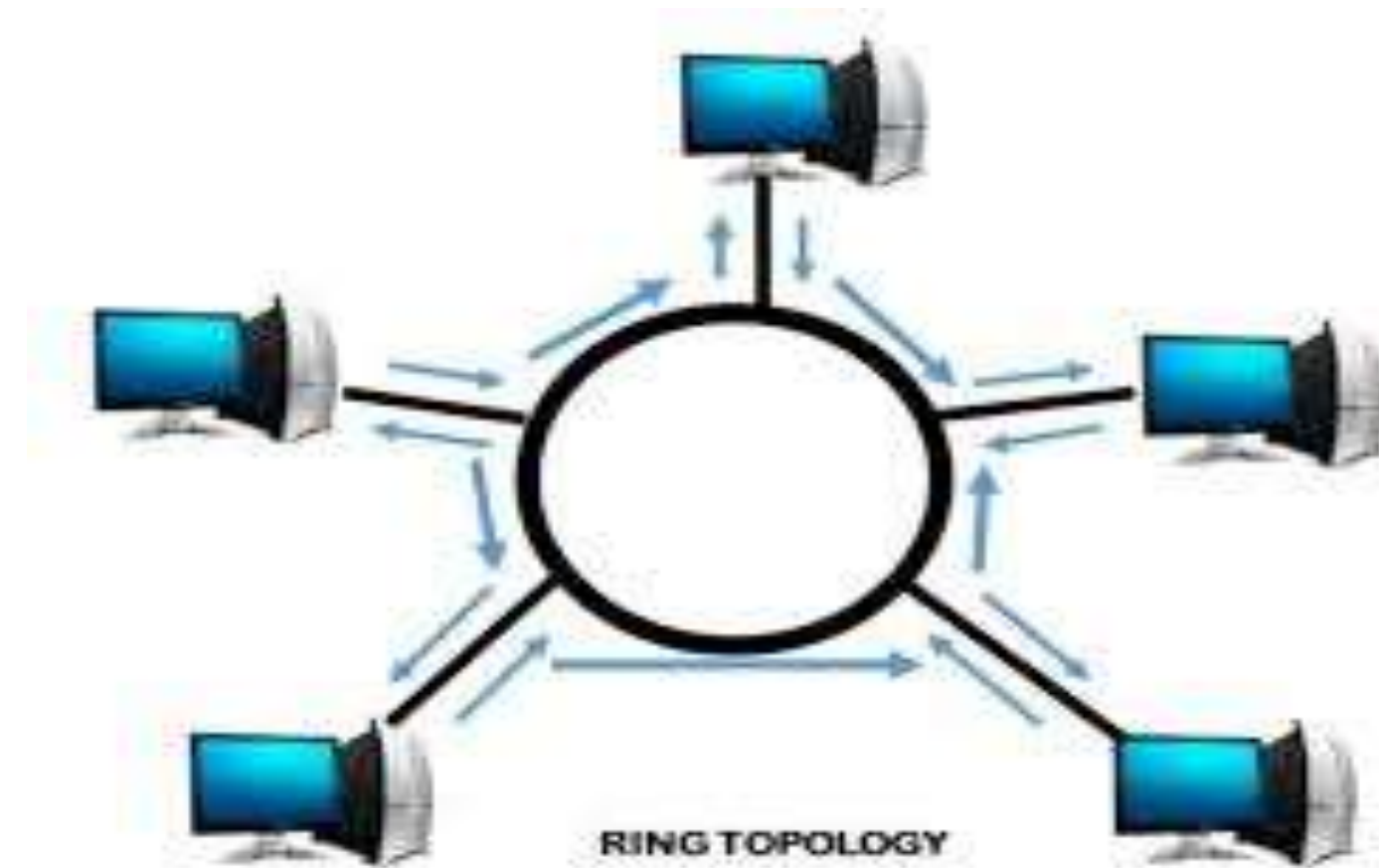


# Disadvantages



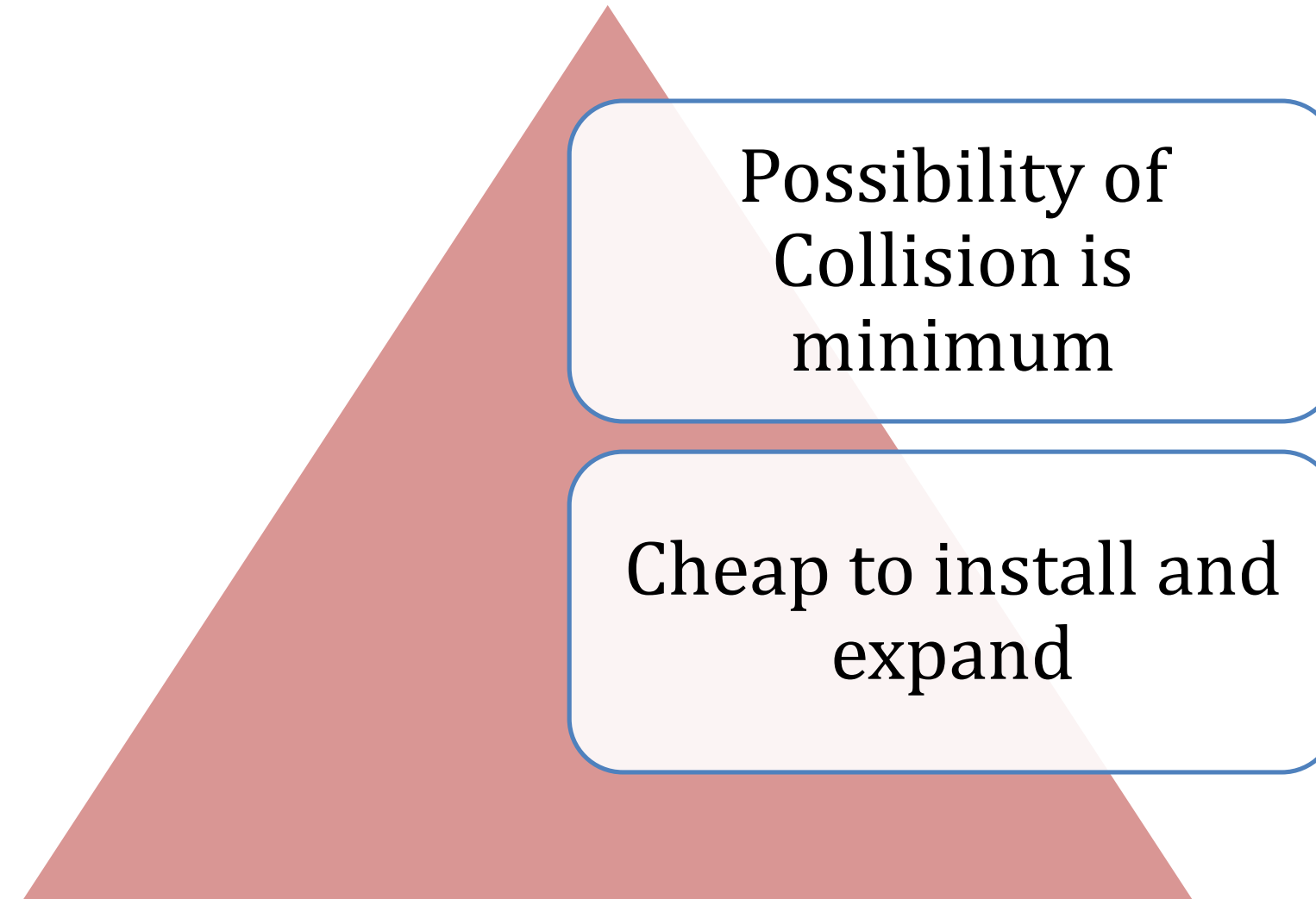
# Ring Topology

In this topology, it forms a *ring connecting a devices* with its exactly *two neighboring* devices





# Advantages





# Disadvantages

Troubleshooting  
is difficult

Inserting and  
deletion of node  
is difficult



# Assessment 1



- 1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.
- 2. Physical or logical arrangement of network is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ topology requires a multipoint connection.



*Thank You*