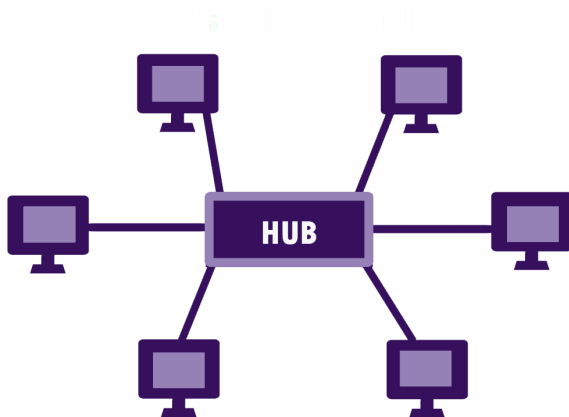


# Network Topology

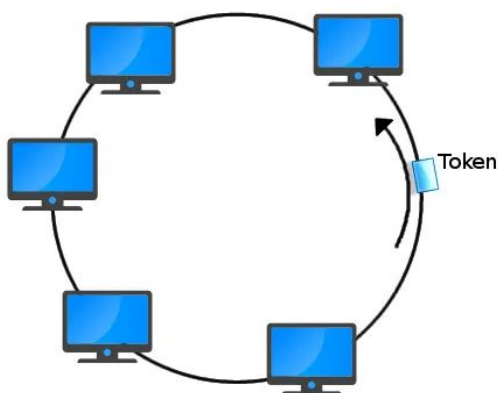
Topology refers to shape. Network typography refers to the way that computers on a network are organized and connected to each other. The way they are connected leads to various properties for the network as a whole.

## Star



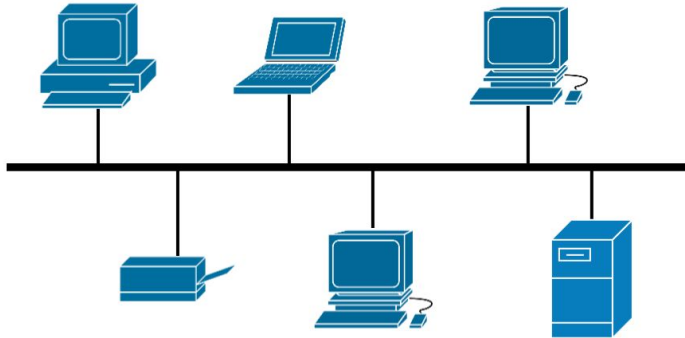
All computers have their own connection to a central hub or switch. Easy to add new computers to. The failure of a single computer will not bring down the network. High speed, as computers are never blocked from sending or receiving data.

## Ring



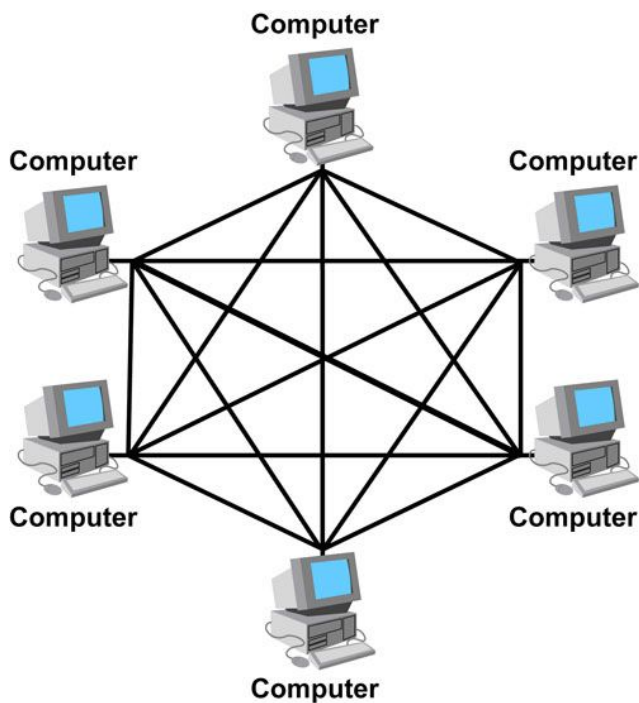
Each computer is connected to two other computers forming a ring. Data passes one way around the ring - it is attached to a digital 'token' and passed from computer to computer until it reaches its destination. High speed, but the failure of any computer or cable will bring down the whole network.

## Bus



Each computer is connected to a central cable, a bus, which is shared by all of the computers on the network. Failure of this bus will bring down the network, and only one computer can use the bus at a time, leading to slow speeds. However, it's relatively cheap and easy to expand.

## Mesh



All computers on the network can connect to all of the other networks. Connections are usually not cables - i.e. they may be wifi, or other wireless connections. Very flexible, with few failure points.

Fill in the following table, showing the strengths and weaknesses of the Typographies given:

Typography	Speed	Cost	Robustness	Expandability
Star				
Ring				
Bus				
Mesh				