

What is a Topology?

The physical topology of a network refers to the configuration of cables, computers, and other peripherals.

Linear Bus

A linear bus topology consists of a main run of cable with a [terminator](#) at each end (See fig. 1). All [nodes](#) (file server, workstations, and peripherals) are connected to the linear cable. [Ethernet](#) and [LocalTalk](#) networks use a linear bus topology.

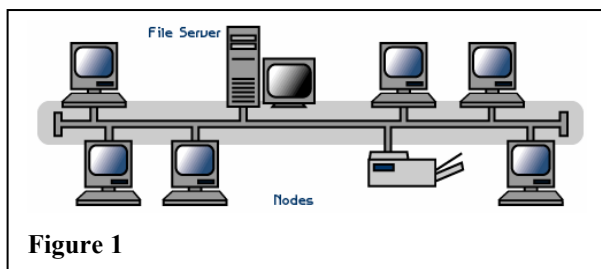


Figure 1

Advantages of a Linear Bus Topology

- Easy to connect a computer or peripheral to a linear bus.
- Requires less cable length than a star topology.

Disadvantages of a Linear Bus Topology

- Entire network shuts down if there is a break in the main cable.
- Terminators are required at both ends of the backbone cable.
- Difficult to identify the problem if the entire network shuts down.
- Not meant to be used as a stand-alone solution in a large building.

Star

A star topology is designed with each [node](#) (file server, workstations, and peripherals) connected directly to a central network [hub](#) or [concentrator](#) (See fig. 2).

Data on a star network passes through the hub or concentrator before continuing to its destination. The hub or concentrator manages and controls all functions of the network. It also acts as a [repeater](#) for the data flow. This configuration is common with [twisted pair cable](#); however, it can also be used with [coaxial cable](#) or [fiber optic cable](#).

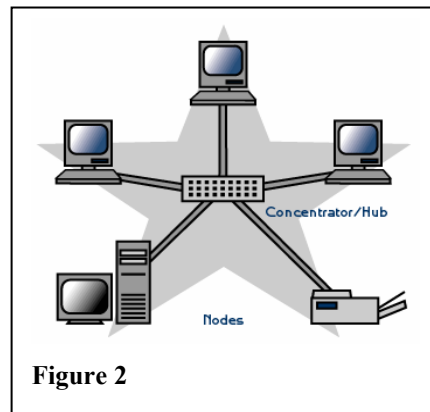


Figure 2

Advantages of a Star Topology

- Easy to install and wire.
- No disruptions to the network then connecting or removing devices.
- Easy to detect faults and to remove parts.

Disadvantages of a Star Topology

- Requires more cable length than a linear topology.
- If the hub or concentrator fails, nodes attached are disabled.
- More expensive than linear bus topologies because of the cost of the concentrators.

Tree

A tree topology combines characteristics of linear bus and star topologies. It consists of groups of star-configured workstations connected to a linear bus backbone cable (See fig. 4). Tree topologies allow for the expansion of an existing network, and enable schools to configure a network to meet their needs.

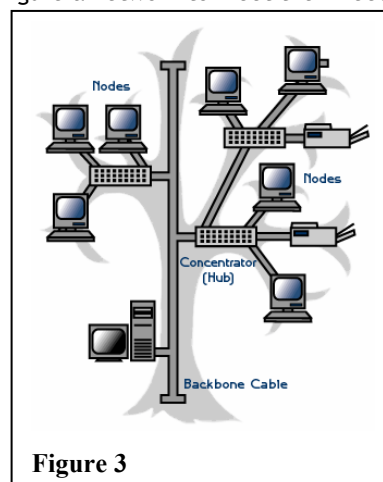


Figure 3



Quick Reference Network Topology Guide

Advantages of a Tree Topology

- Point-to-point wiring for individual segments.
- Supported by several hardware and software vendors.

Disadvantages of a Tree Topology

- Overall length of each segment is limited by the type of cabling used.
- If the backbone line breaks, the entire segment goes down.
- More difficult to configure and wire than other topologies.

5-4-3 Rule

A consideration in setting up a tree topology using Ethernet protocol is the 5-4-3 rule. One aspect of the Ethernet protocol requires that a signal sent out on the network cable reach every part of the network within a specified length of time. Each concentrator or repeater that a signal goes through adds a small amount of time. This leads to the rule that between any two nodes on the network there can only be a maximum of 5 segments, connected through 4 repeaters/concentrators. In addition, only 3 of the segments may be populated (trunk) segments if they are made of coaxial cable. A populated segment is one which has one or more nodes attached to it. In Figure 4, the 5-4-3 rule is adhered to. The furthest two nodes on the network have 4 segments and 3 repeaters/concentrators between them.

This rule does not apply to other network protocols or Ethernet networks where all fiber optic cabling or a combination of a fiber backbone with UTP cabling is used. If there is a combination of fiber optic backbone and UTP cabling, the rule is simply translated to 7-6-5 rule.

Considerations When Choosing a Topology:

- **Money.** A linear bus network may be the least expensive way to install a network; you do not have to purchase concentrators.
- **Length of cable needed.** The linear bus network uses shorter lengths of cable.
- **Future growth.** With a star topology, expanding a network is easily done by adding another concentrator.
- **Cable type.** The most common cable in schools is unshielded twisted pair, which is most often used with star topologies.

Summary Chart:

Physical Topology	Common Cable	Common Protocol
Linear Bus	Twisted Pair Coaxial Fiber	Ethernet LocalTalk
Star	Twisted Pair Fiber	Ethernet LocalTalk
Star-Wired Ring	Twisted Pair	Token Ring
Tree	Twisted Pair Coaxial Fiber	Ethernet

Quick Vocabulary

Coaxial Cable - Cable consisting of a single copper conductor in the center surrounded by a plastic layer for insulation and a braided metal outer shield.

Concentrator - A device that provides a central connection point for cables from workstations, servers, and peripherals. Most concentrators contain the ability to amplify the electrical signal they receive.

Fiber Optic Cable - A cable, consisting of a center glass core surrounded by layers of plastic, that transmits data using light rather than electricity. It has the ability to carry more information over much longer distances.

Hub - A hardware device that contains multiple independent but connected modules of network and internetwork equipment. Hubs can be active (where they repeat signals sent through them) or passive (where they do not repeat but merely split signals sent through them).

Node - End point of a network connection. Nodes include any device attached to a network such as file servers, printers, or workstations.

Repeater - A device used in a network to strengthen a signal as it is passed along the network cable.

Terminator - A device that provides electrical resistance at the end of a transmission line. Its function is to absorb signals on the line, thereby keeping them from bouncing back and being received again by the network.

Twisted Pair - Network cabling that consists of four pairs of wires that are manufactured with the wires twisted to certain specifications. Available in shielded and unshielded versions.