Network topology types

A most common network topology, is laid out so every node in the network is directly connected to one central hub via coaxial, twisted-pair, or fiber-optic cable.

A orients all the devices on a network along a single cable running in a single direction from one end of the network to the other—which is why it's sometimes called a "line topology" or "backbone topology."

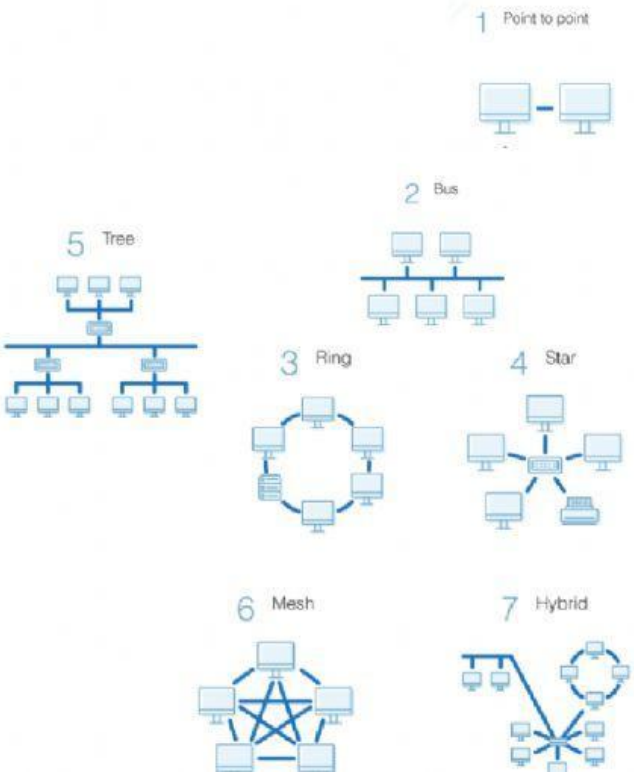
Since each device is only connected to the ones on either side, when data is transmitted, the packets also travel along the circle, moving through each of the intermediate nodes until they arrive at their destination.

The primary advantage of dual ring topology is its efficiency: because each node has two connections on either side, information can be sent both clockwise and counterclockwise along the network.

The topology structure gets its name from how the central node functions as a sort of trunk for the network, with nodes extending outward in a branch-like fashion.

A topology is an intricate and elaborate structure of point-to-point connections where the nodes are interconnected.

The topologies combine two or more different topology structures—the tree topology is a good example, integrating the bus and star layouts.



Cyber security-Video

Answer the question

1.Tell us about information security risks and their classification.

2. What measures and the protection of the media, you know?

3. Standards in the field of information security specifications.

4. What is a digital signature?