



DEPT.SSC.SAFEASSIGN.... - SSC TUTORING - SAFEASSIGN FA2017



Draft SafeAssignment 11

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- 1 Another student's paper
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Running Head: WIRELESS TOPOLOGY

1 **WIRELESS TOPOLOGY**

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2 **WIRELESS TOPOLOGY NAME**

Name of institution

Introduction

The wireless network topology is the consistent network arrangements that demonstrate the connection of computers in order to facilitate their interaction with each other without

any physical connection between them using wires or cables. Wireless connection is done using a wireless devices.

1 THE VARIOUS WIRELESS COMPUTER TOPOLOGIES INCLUDE THE POINT TO POINT, POINT TO MULTI-POINT AND MULTI-POINT TO POINT TOPOLOGIES (ESPINA ET AL., 2014).

(1) POINT TO POINT TOPOLOGY THIS REFERS TO A NETWORK TOPOLOGY THAT IS SIMPLE THAT DISPLAYS A NETWORK OF PRECISELY TWO COMMUNICATION DEVICE LIKE SWITCHES, COMPUTERS, SERVER AND OR ROUTERS WHICH ARE CONNECTED TO A WIRELESS DEVICE. THE TOPOLOGY IS USED IN VARIOUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS WHERE CONNECTION OF DEVICES IS DONE BETWEEN TWO COMMUNICATION ENDPOINTS.

It is useful in offices where a manager's computer is connected to the secretary's to facilitate internal communication or supervision. Scenario: The Point-to-Point Topology network layout connection to facilitate a visualization of the network topology between two computers by starters.

Disadvantages of Point to Point Topology Point to Point Topology is limited to only two computers. Only one node is used and in case it fails the whole network fails (Espina et al 2014).

1 (2) POINT-TO-MULTIPOINT WIRELESS NETWORK THIS IS A NETWORK ARCHITECTURE WHERE THE OUTDOOR NETWORK CONNECTION CONNECTS A NUMBER OF LOCATIONS TO ONE CENTRAL NETWORK LOCATION.

The remote locations are not connected directly to one another and hence do not relate directly. At the central point, there is a simple connection of one or many central stations stationed there.

1 THE REMOTE LOCATIONS ON THE EDGE ARE KNOWN AS THE CLIENT COMPUTERS AND THE CENTRAL STATION IS KNOWN AS THE BASE STATION (COMER, 2015).

Scenario: The surveillance wireless remote (CCTV system) are the most common kind of the point-to-multipoint topology wireless network system. The signals from the clients is transmitted to the controller by the wireless point-to-point wireless connection of the backhaul of fiber (Comer, 2015).

Disadvantages of Point to multipoint Topology It is affected by exposed and hidden terminal issues. This will depend on the procedure that is used to coordinate the signal through wireless device (Espina et al., 2014).

1 (3) MULTI-POINT-TO-POINT TOPOLOGY THIS IS A LINK BETWEEN THREE OR MORE DEVICES OF COMMUNICATION. THIS ARCHITECTURE PROVIDES THE TWO-WAY INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CENTRAL BASS STATION THAT IS ON EARTH AND OTHER REMOTE USER TERMINALS. THE LINK IS BETWEEN THE TRANSMITTER AND A MULTIPLE NETWORK RECEIVERS. THE NETWORK ARCHITECTURE REDUCES TECHNICAL HASSLES AND NETWORK NECESSITIES CONCERNING REMOTE LOCATIONS. IN THIS NETWORK, EACH VSAT STATIONED IN REMOTE LOCATION TRANSMIT INFORMATION TO A SATELLITE WHICH IS USED BY A HUB STATION IN BROADCASTING. THE TRANSMISSION OF DATA IN THIS NETWORK IS ASYMMETRICAL (VERY HIGHER RATE) BELOW A VSAT ISOLATED CONNECTIONS. Any machine sends a specific pocket of information with specific address filed but the receiver(s) is ver specific which receives and responds accordingly (Espina et al., 2014).

Scenario: **1 IT IS USED IN MULTICASTING OR INFORMATION BROADCASTING INDUSTRY. ALSO USED IN THE LOCAL AREA NETWORK USED IN WEBSITES, WHERE MANY LOCAL NETWORK MACHINES ARE CONNECTED WITH A CENTRAL LINK USING VARIOUS PROTOCOL CONFIGURATIONS (COMER, 2015).**

Disadvantages of Point to multipoint Topology Installation of the architecture and the Megabytes per second made use of in a broad bandwidth are usually higher. When the traffic is very high, the speed of the information reduces thus spending a lot of time on th network hence increasing the cost even more (Espina et al., 2014).

References

Comer, D. E. (2015). **1 COMPUTER NETWORKS AND INTERNETS.** Pearson.

3 **ESPINA, J., FALCK, T., PANOUSOPOULOU, A., SCHMITT, L., MÜLHENS, O., & YANG, G. Z. (2014). 3 NETWORK TOPOLOGIES, COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS, AND STANDARDS. IN BODY SENSOR NETWORKS (PP. 189-236). Springer London.**