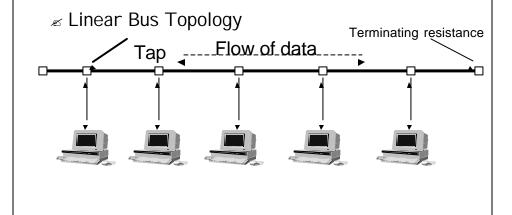
LAN Topology (Cont.)

Introduction

1

Bus Topology



Bus Topology

- Design I ssues:

 - - ∠ Coaxial Cable
 - _o Broadband
 - Baseband

3

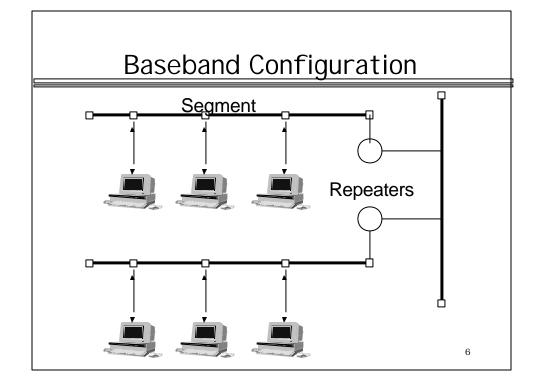
Bus Topology (Cont.)

- Baseband Coaxial cable

 - ∠All frequency spectrum is consumed (I.e. no multiple channels)
- Consequences:
 - ∠Limited distance (~ 1km)

Bus Topology (Cont.)

	10BASE5	10BASE2
Data rate	10 Mbps	10 Mbps
Maximum segment length	500 m	185 m
Network span	2500 m	1000 m
Nodes per segment	100	30
Node spacing	2.5 m	0.5 m
Cable diameter	1 cm	0.5 cm



Bus Topology (Cont.)

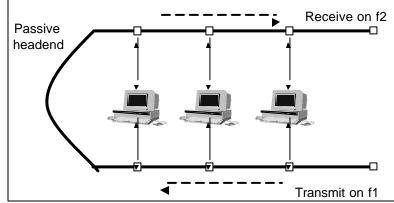
Baseband	Broadband
Digital signaling	Analog signaling (requires RF modem)
Entire bandwidth consumed by the signal	FDM possible
Bidirectional	Unidirectional
Bus topology	Bus or tree topology
Distance: up to a few kilometers	Distance: up to tens of kilometers

7

Broadband Coaxial Cable



 ${\it x}$ I nbound and outbound are separated



Broadband Coaxial Cable

- Split
 - ∠I nbound and outbound paths are different frequency bands on the same cable
 - - ∠ Frequency translator (analog)
- Received on f2
 Headend frequency converter

 Received on f2

 Transmit on f1

Bus Topology (Cont.)

- Simple and inexpensive
- Limited to short distance (e.g. small office, home, ..)
- I EEE 802.4 Token bus LAN is a robust technology
- Market share is extremely limited

