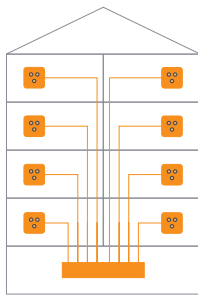


Network structures

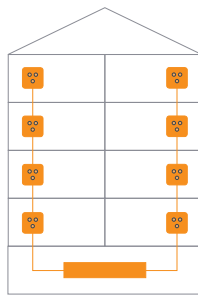
Star, tree, mini-star structure and mixed networks

The term “network structures” or “network forms” refers to the cabling infrastructures. These are subdivided as follows:

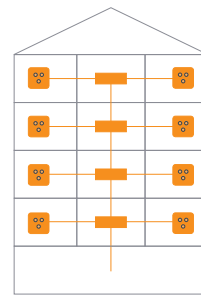
star structure



tree structure

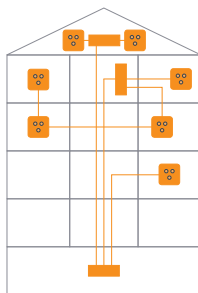


mini-star structure



If they are branched together, this results in a **mixed network**.

mixed network



unitymedia

Network structures

Star structure

Characteristics

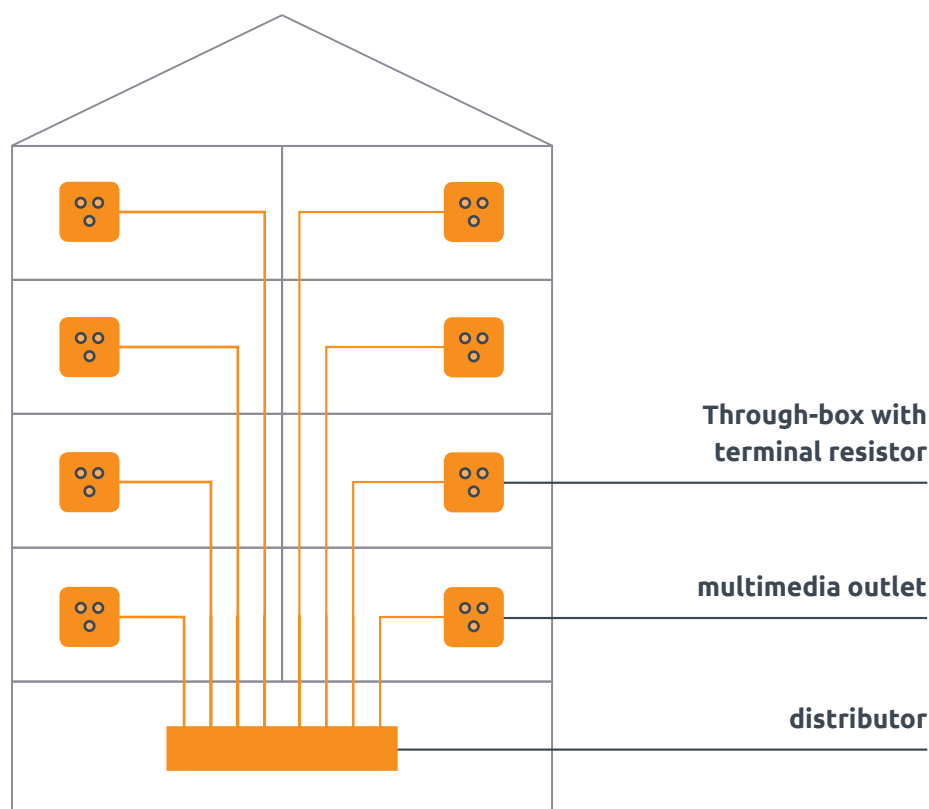
Each socket/apartment has its own line to the distributor.

Benefits

- The same signal distribution
- Simple fault finding
- Easier to expand

Disadvantages

- Increased material and time costs



Network structures

Tree structure (from below)

Characteristics

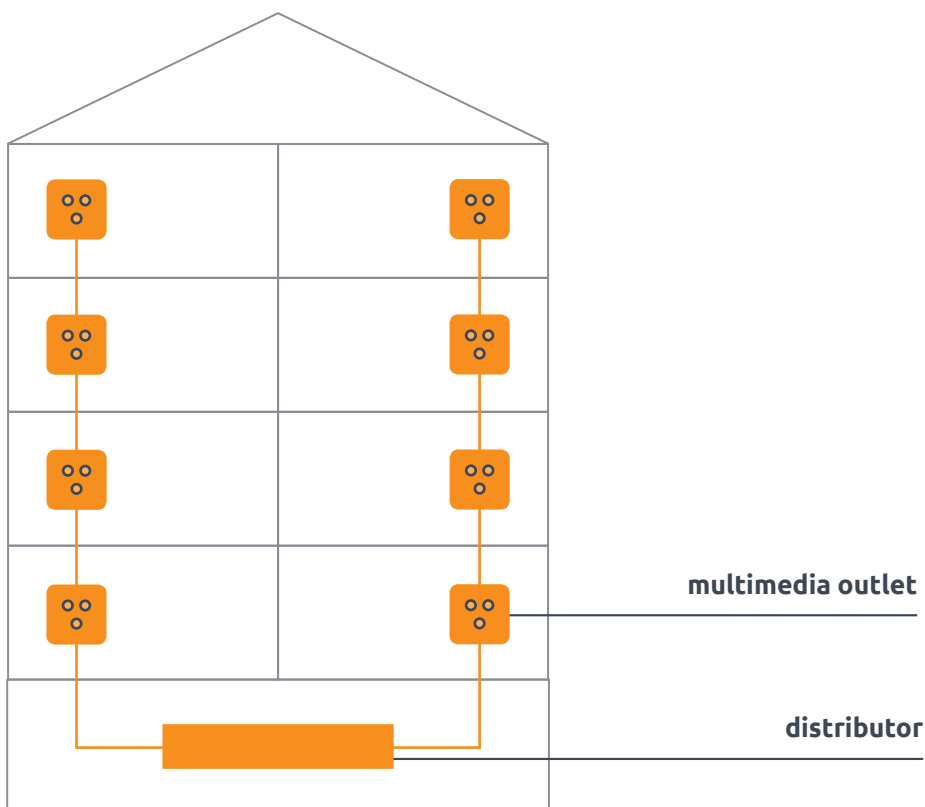
The cable is looped from box to box (series connection).

Benefits

- Low material and time costs

Disadvantages

- Different signal distribution
- Manipulation
- Error correction is difficult
- Individual subscribers cannot be disconnected



Network structures

Mini-star structure

Characteristics

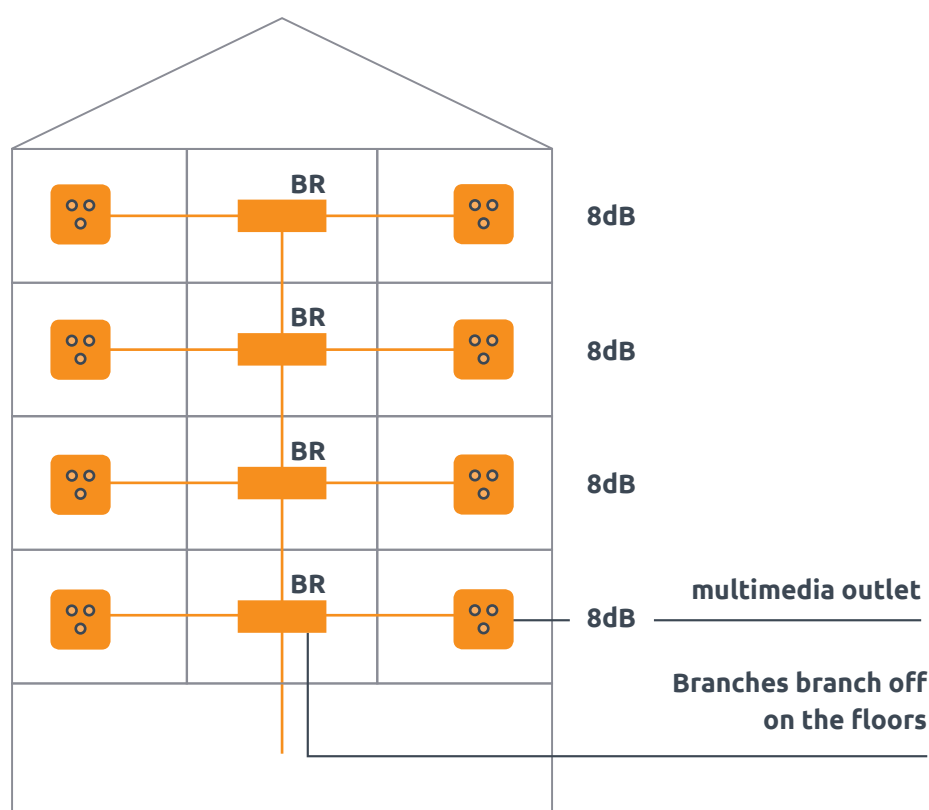
The cable is looped from floor to floor and distributed to the individual levels.

Benefits

- Retrofitting is easier
- Simple fault finding (except when the mini-star is incorrectly structured)

Disadvantages

- Different signal distribution
- Only one riser cable
- Many open and accessible points
- Many components



Network structures

Mixed network

Characteristics

- Confusing wiring
- Different signal distribution
- Problem-solving is difficult and complicated
- It is difficult to re-route cables

