

# Classification of Computer Networks

Mr. Sumedrao M. Gaikwad  
Department of Computer Studies (MCA)  
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

12 July 2025

# Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Classification by Geographical Spread
- 3 Classification by Topology
- 4 Classification by Architecture
- 5 Classification by Ownership
- 6 Conclusion

# Introduction to Computer Networks

A computer network is a set of interconnected computers and devices that facilitate communication and resource sharing.

Key benefits:

- Resource sharing
- Data communication
- Collaboration

# Classification by Geographical Spread

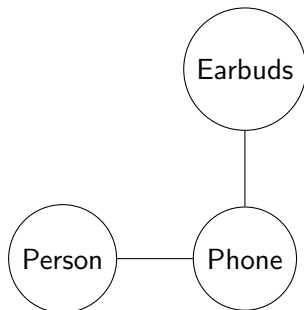
Networks are classified based on the area they cover:

- Personal Area Network (PAN)
- Local Area Network (LAN)
- Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)
- Wide Area Network (WAN)

# Personal Area Network (PAN)

Covers a small area, typically within 10 meters.

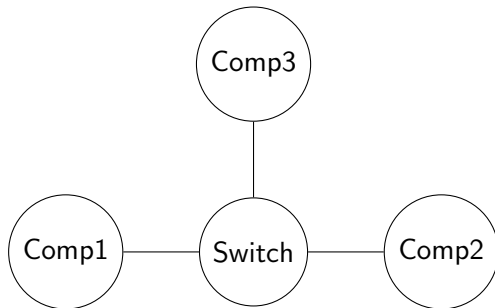
Examples: Bluetooth connections between devices.



# Local Area Network (LAN)

Covers a building or campus, up to a few kilometers.

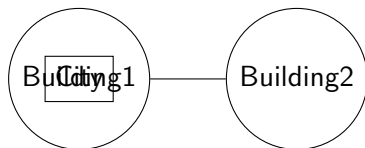
Examples: Home Wi-Fi, office networks.



# Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

Covers a city or metropolitan area, 5-50 km.

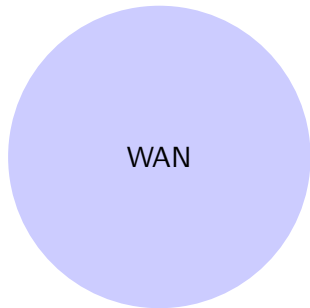
Examples: City-wide networks.



# Wide Area Network (WAN)

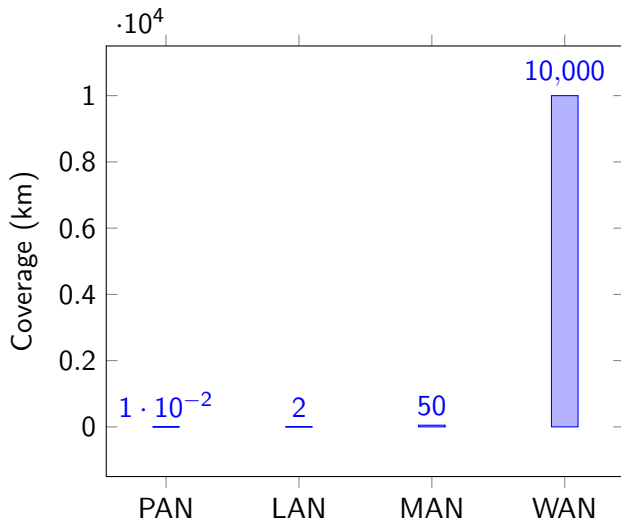
Covers large geographical areas, countries or continents.

Examples: The Internet.





# Comparison of Geographical Networks



# Classification by Topology

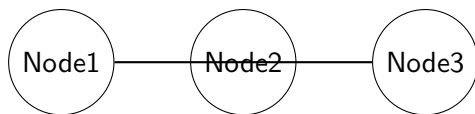
Topology refers to the physical or logical arrangement of nodes.

Common topologies:

- Bus
- Star
- Ring
- Mesh

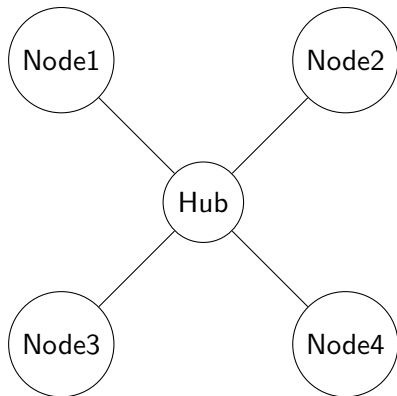
# Bus Topology

All devices connected to a single cable.



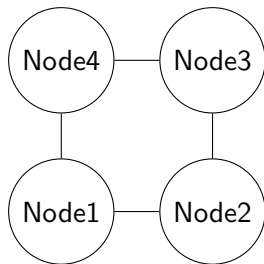
# Star Topology

All devices connected to a central hub.



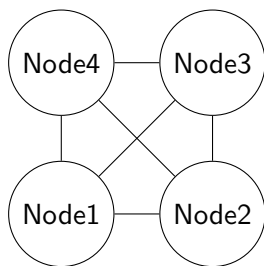
# Ring Topology

Devices connected in a circular fashion.



# Mesh Topology

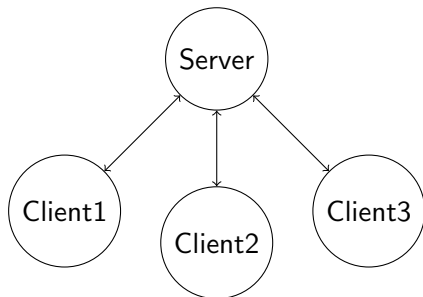
Every device connected to every other device.



# Classification by Architecture

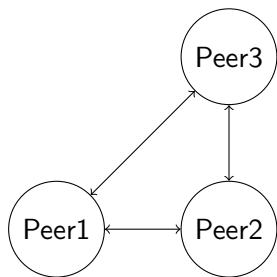
- Client-Server: Central server provides resources to clients.
- Peer-to-Peer: All devices are equal, share resources directly.

# Client-Server Architecture





# Peer-to-Peer Architecture



# Classification by Ownership

- Private: Owned by a single entity, restricted access.
- Public: Open to the public.
- Hybrid: Combination of private and public.

# Conclusion

Computer networks are classified in various ways to suit different needs. Understanding these classifications helps in designing efficient networks.

- GeeksforGeeks: Types of Computer Networks
- Simplilearn: Different Types of Networks
- Medium: Network Classification