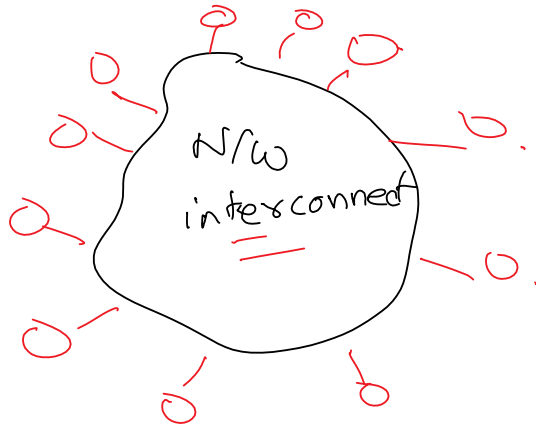


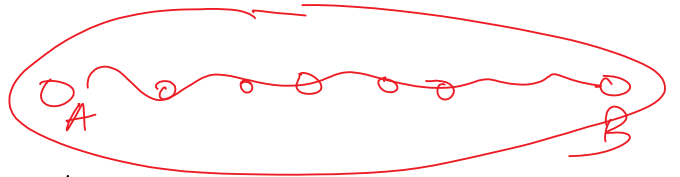
# N/w Interconnects: Measures and Topologies

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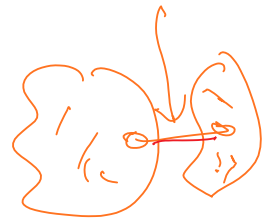
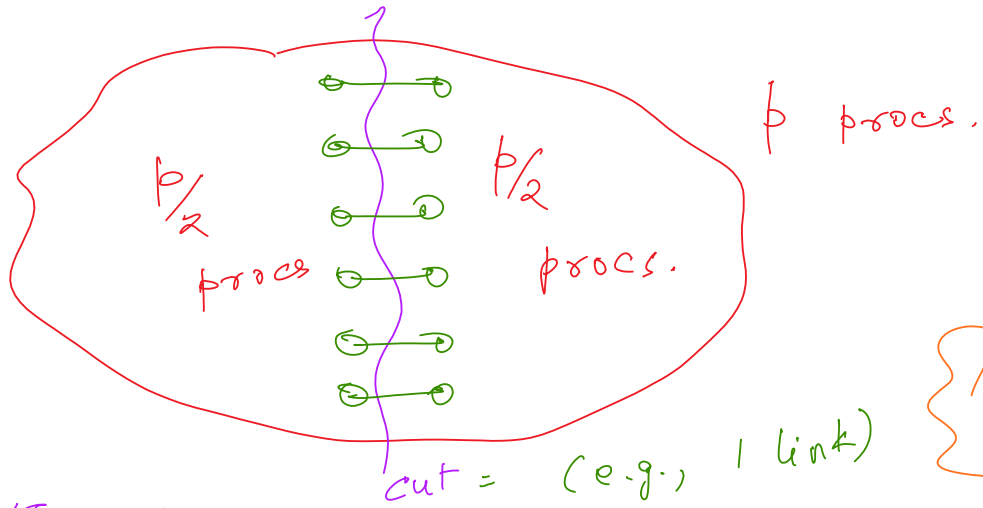
Measures;

a) Diameter: *smaller the better.*  
length of the longest shortest path in the N/w.



b) Bisection Bandwidth !

The minimum number of links to cut that would divide the network into two halves.



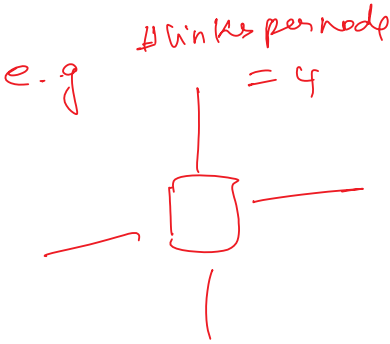
> larger the bisection bandwidth, the larger the n/w concurrency  
↑ high is good!

# Measures:

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c) Number of links per node:  $(LPN)$  <sup>for short</sup>

How many links are physically attached to a single node?



$$1 \leq \text{links per node} \leq (p-1) \text{ theoretical limit}$$

What is desirable?

$\Rightarrow$  larger the LPN, the more connectivity there is to each node.

But, scaling up becomes harder

$\therefore$  physical limitations allow for a small constant (usually  $\ll p-1$ )

$\Rightarrow$  Therefore, we will prefer a network topology that has  $\{$  a low LPN  $\}$  and  $\{$  a high bisection bandwidth  $\}$

