Describe the RING topology, stating advantages and disadvantages of this network arrangement in terms of cost, performance and ease of set-up.	Why is it often possible for data to be recovered after a hard disk has been formatted?	Is RAM volatile or non-volatile? Explain your answer.
State 3 different rules / procedures that might be included in a 'Backup Policy'	Which binary unit would be best used to describe the size of a 3- minute long 320kbps mp3 file?	Convert the binary number 100110 into denary.



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 Like a Bus topology, this set-up has only one cable and is therefore cheap and easy to set up. Unlike a Bus topology, data travels in only one direction, which means fewer data collisions. But: Again, if the cable breaks then the whole network may go down. 	When you format your hard disk, you don't actually delete the data on the disk, you simply delete the FAT. The computer can no longer locate any data and thinks it is empty. But in fact the data remains.	RAM is volatile. It requires a supply of electricity to store data.									
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Any 3 from:		128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1									
– The person responsible for backing up.		(0)	(0)	1	0	0	1	1	0		
– The time and frequency that data should be backed up.	Megabytes	32 + 4 + 2 = 38									
– The media on which back ups should be stored on.											
– The location of the storage of backups (offsite).											
– The data to be backed up (all or changes since last backup etc).											