Networking Devices

DCS201- Computer Science

By:

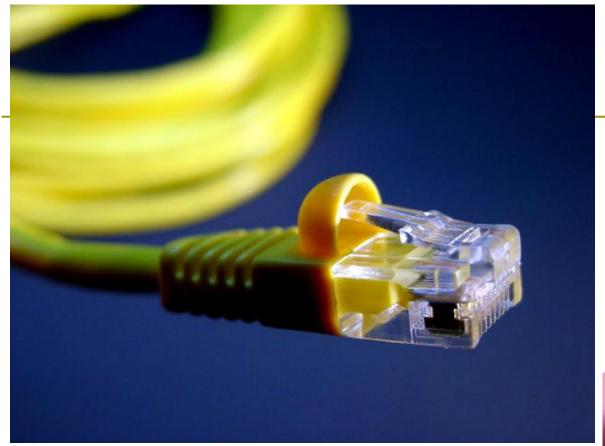
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Outline

- LAN equipments
 - Network cards
 - Repeaters
 - Hub
 - Bridges
 - Switch
- WAN equipments
 - Routers

Network cards

- Are the devices attached to the computer
- Provides the interface between the computer & the network
- Belongs to the physical & data link layer
- Ethernet uses
 - Thin & Thick Ethernet Coaxial with BNC connectors
 - 10/100/1000 Ethernet UTP Cat5 with RJ45 connectors

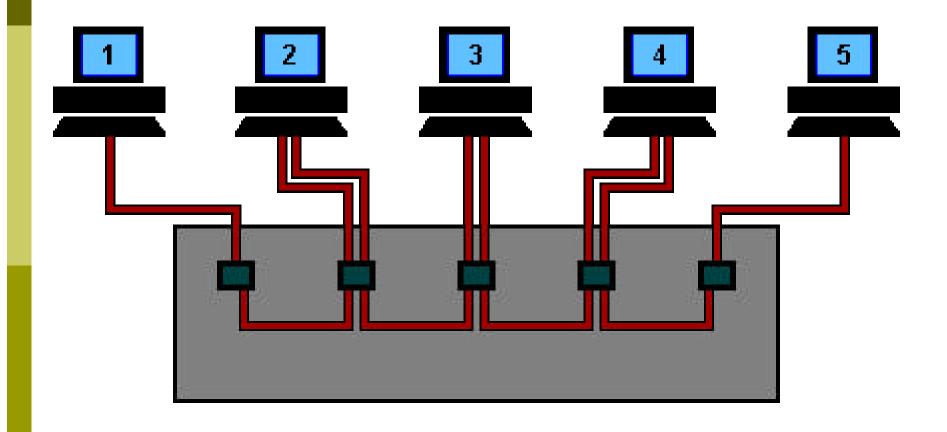




Repeaters/Hubs

- Works at the physical layer
- These devices just retransmit the packets that they receive
 - Amplifies the signal & increase the overall distance
 - Restores the amplitude of the signal
- Ethernet can be extended using repeaters
- Can be used for dissimilar media
- Different LANs cannot be converted

Hub



Collision domain



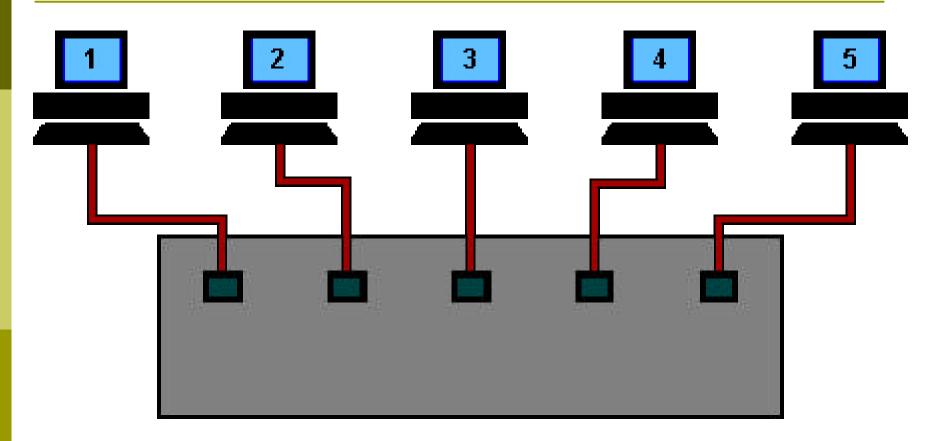
Bridges/Switches

- Operates at Data-link layer or MAC layer
- Multiple LANs can be connected
- Can connect similar LANs with dissimilar media
- Can link LANs of different speeds
- Management software could be used to manage the switches

Bridges/Switches cont...

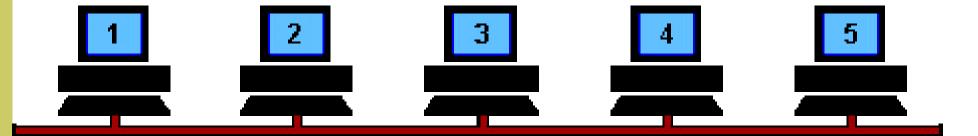
- Passes Packets to the other segment only if addressed is part of that segment
 - Builds an address data base dynamically (a table with port – address combinations) & use this to filter traffic
 - Hence collision domains are extended only if required

Switches cont...



Switches break collision domains

Broadcast domains



Routers

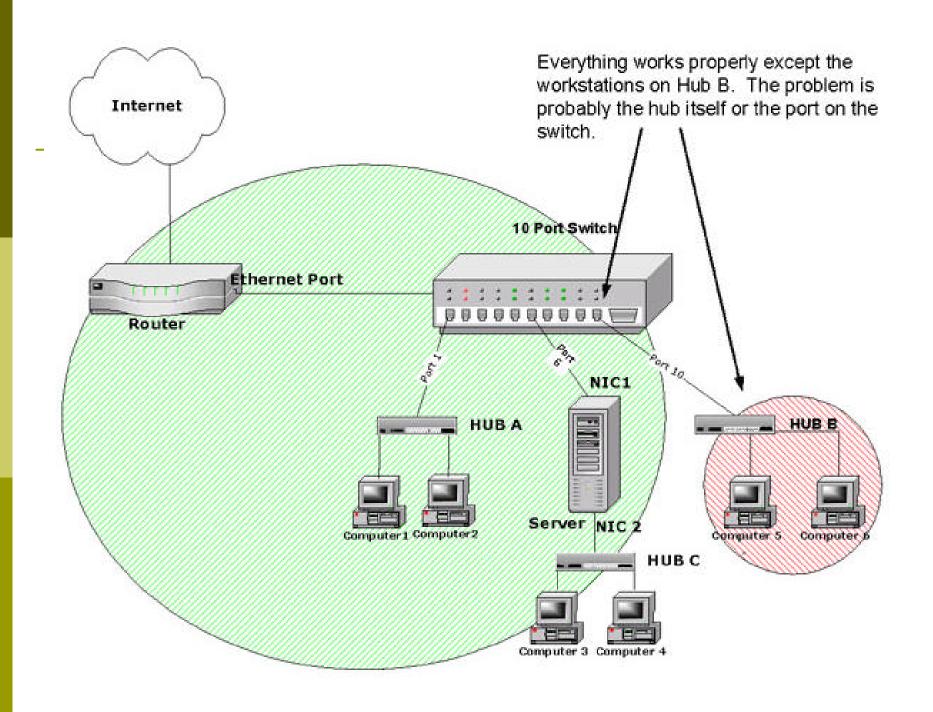
- Are Network layer devices
- Can connect dissimilar LANs on the same protocol
- Some routers have support for may protocols & protocol conversion
- Can build large complex networks with complex traffic routing
- Limits the flow of broadcasts
- Load sharing and balancing can be done

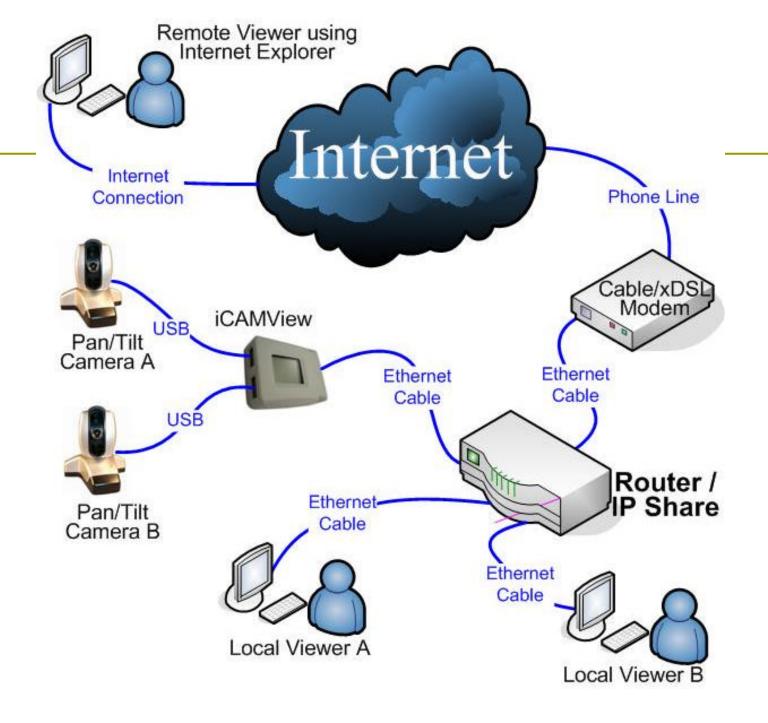


Gateway

- Connects multiple networks
- Passes packets from one to another
- When data packets needs to be send to another network (beyond the current LAN) they are send to the default gateway







IP Addressing

DNS