

1. Hel
2. Routing – Running routing algorithms/protocol and Forwarding – forwarding datagrams from incoming to outgoing link.
3. Circuit switching – physical path between source and destination, all packets use the same path, reserve the entire bandwidth in advance, bandwidth is wasted, no store and forward transmission.
Packet switching – No physical path, packets travel independently, does not reserve bandwidth, no bandwidth wasted, supports store and forward transmission.
4. A Tier 1 ISP has its own IP network in a particular region connected with the primary internet backbone, maintains the entire routing table for the internet in its region.
5. Nodal processing, queueing, transmission delay, propagation delay.
6. Application, transport, network, link, physical.
7. By IP address
8. TCP, with end to end error detection and correction.
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