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## WHAT ARE THE KEY DIFFERENCES AMONG THE HUB, SWITCH, AND ROUTER? (/BLOG/EN/472-WHAT-ARE-THE-KEY-DIFFERENCES-AMONG-THE-HUB-SWITCH-AND-ROUTER.HTML)

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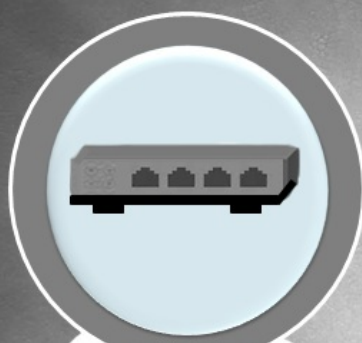
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There are few network devices regarding Ethernet network that perform their roles at several stages like routers, switches, and hubs. The tasks Switch, Hub and Router are entirely distinct from each other, even when at times they are all desegregated into one device. So this is the reason that most of the people have a confused feeling regarding distinctions between the router, switch, and hub. The part given will emphasize on the subject-hub versus switch versus router, focusing to simplify the distinctions among them.



## Differences between Hub, Switch and Router

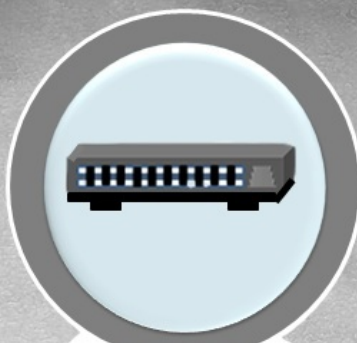
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### HUB

- Least Expensive
- Less Complicated
- Just directs incoming packets from one port to other

**VS**



### SWITCH

- More Expensive
- More intelligent
- Knows that which port is carrying the traffic from which host

**VS**



### ROUTER

- Most Expensive
- More intelligent
- Most complicated
- Learns about its neighboring conditions

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## A brief Description of Hub vs. Switch vs. Router:

Hub:

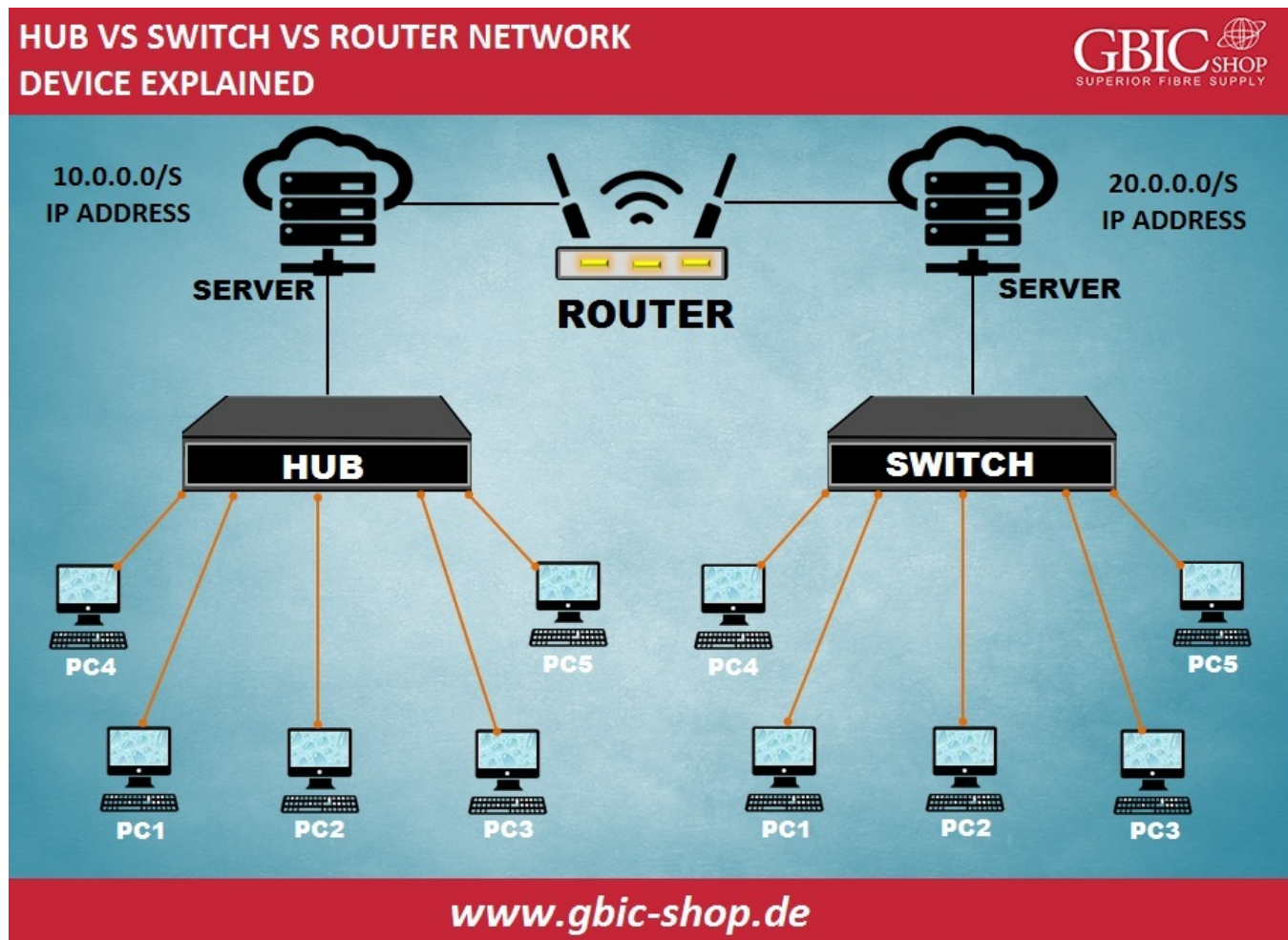
Hub is frequently utilized to join segments of a Local Area Network (LAN). A hub consists of different ports. At times a packet reaches one port it is replicated to further ports with the purpose that every segment of the Local Area Network (LAN) can observe all packets. Working of the Hub like an ordinary attachment for network devices.

#### Switch:

A switch works at the second data link layer and at times the network layer of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model that's why provides support to every packet protocol. Local Area Networks (LANs) that make use of switches to connect segments are named switched LANs and if it is a case regarding of the Ethernet networks, they are called switched Ethernet Local Area Networks (LANs). The switch is that device in networks that filters and delivers packets between segments of LAN.

#### Router:

A router is linked to slightly two networks, generally two Local Area Networks (LANs) or Wide Area Networks (WANs) or a Local Area Network (LAN) and it's Internet Service Providers (ISP.s). The router is usually placed at gateways, the location where two or further networks have a connection. Making use of forwarding tables and headers, the router finds out the strong way to deliver the packets. Moreover, the router makes use of protocols like (ICMP) to connect with one another and customizes the finest route between all of the two hosts. Actually, the router delivers data packets together with networks.





## A Comparison among Hub, Switch, and Router:

In network devices and apparatus, data is generally passed on in the shape of a frame. Once a frame is obtained, it is magnified and then delivered to the destination Personal Computer (PC) port. The huge distinction between switch and hub is in the process wherein frames are being forwarded.

A-frame, in a hub, is transmitted to all of its ports. It makes no difference if the frame is necessary for one port only. The hub possesses no technique of differentiation about forwarded port a frame has to be forwarded. Moreover, a hub of 10/100 Mbps has to give out its bandwidth to all of its ports. A switch comparatively has a record about the Media Access Control (MAC) addresses of each one of the devices attached to it. With these details, a switch can distinguish which system is standing on which port. Therefore, at the time a hub is obtained, it understands precisely to which port it has to be delivered, without considerably extending response times of the network. Therefore, irrespectively the number of Personal Computers (PCs) passing on, customers will all the time have an approach to the highest quality of bandwidth.



Dissimilar to an Ethernet switch or hub that has consideration in transferring frames a router to further networks or to router packets till that packet finally arrives at its destination. The basic element regarding the packet is that besides carrying data it also contains the address of the place where it is proceeding. Furthermore, out of these three devices, the router is the one that will authorize you to provide a single Internet Protocol (IP) address to different network users.

You can get very comprehensible observation of the comparison between hub, switch, and router given below.

## Differences between the Hub, Switch and Router

Template	Hub	Switch	Router
Layer	Physical Layer	Data link layer	Network layer
Function	To connect a network of personal computer together through a central hub	Allow connections to multiple devices, manage ports and VLAN security	Direct data in a network
Data Transmission Form	Electrical Signal or bits	Frame & packet	Packet
Port	4/12 ports	Multi-port, usually between 4 and 48	2/4/5/8 ports
Transmission Type	Frame flooding, unicast, multicasts or Broadcast	First broadcast, then unicast and multicast	Ate initial level Broadcast then Uni- cast and Multicast
Device type	Non-intelligent device	Intelligent device	Intelligent device
Used in (LAN, MAN, WAN)	LAN	LAN	LAN, MAN, WAN
Transmission mode	Half duplex	Half/Full duplex	Full duplex
Speed	10Mbps	10/100 Mbps, 1Gbps	1-100Mbps(wireless) 1000Mbps-1Gbps (wired)
Address used for Data Transmission	MAC address	MAC address	IP address

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## Conclusion:

The dissimilarities between router, switch, and hub are a complicated term for clients. Realization of these differences between them can be supportive to discover the most suitable device for your networking system. Hopefully this article will provide support to be clear regarding the facts of hub versus switch versus router and be able to select the devices you require after studying this.

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