



Physical Components of Computer Network

Last Updated : 18 Jun, 2024

The physical components of a computer network include hardware devices and media that enable connectivity and data exchange between devices. The server, client, peer, transmission media, and connecting devices make up the hardware components. The operating system and protocols are examples of software components. A computer network is made up of several computers connected so that resources and data can be shared. In this article, we will discuss every point about the physical component of a computer network.

Types of Physical Components

A computer network consists of several physical components. In other words, two or more devices are connected via a computer network to exchange an almost infinite amount of data and services. Here Below are some physical components of computer Networks:

1. NIC(Network Interface Card)

NIC or [Network Interface Card](#) is a network adapter used to connect the computer to the network. It is installed in the computer to establish a LAN. It has a unique ID that is written on the chip, and it has a connector to connect the cable to it. The cable acts as an interface between the computer and the router or modem. NIC card is a layer 2 device, which means it works on the network model's physical and [data link layers](#).

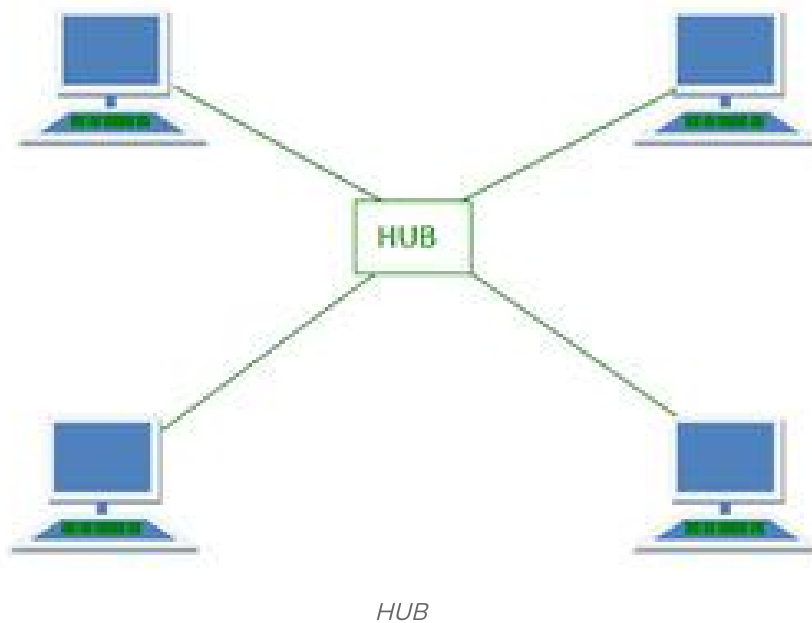
Types of NIC

- **Wired NIC:** Cables and Connectors use Wired NIC to transfer data.

- **Wireless NIC:** These connect to a wireless network such as Wifi, Bluetooth, etc.

2. HUB

A hub is a multi-port repeater. A hub connects multiple wires coming from different branches, for example, the connector in [star topology](#) which connects different stations. Hubs cannot filter data, so data packets are sent to all connected devices. In other words, the collision domain of all hosts connected through hub remains one. Hub does not have any routing table to store the data of ports and map destination addresses., the routing table is used to send/broadcast information across all the ports.



Types of HUB

- **Active HUB:** Active HUB regenerates and amplifies the electric signal before sending them to all connected device. This hub is suitable to transmit data for long distance connections over the network.
- **Passive HUB:** As the name suggests it does not amplify or regenerate electric signal, it is the simplest types of Hub among all and it is not suitable for long-distance connections.
- **Switching HUB:** This is also known as intelligent [HUB](#), they provide some additional functionality over active and passive hubs. They analyze data packets and make decisions based on [MAC address](#) and they are operated on DLL(Data Link Layer).

3. Router

A [Router](#) is a device like a switch that routes data packets based on their [IP addresses](#). The router is mainly a Network Layer device. Routers normally connect [LANs](#) and [WANs](#) and have a dynamically updating routing table based on which they make decisions on routing the data packets. The router divides the broadcast domains of hosts connected through it.

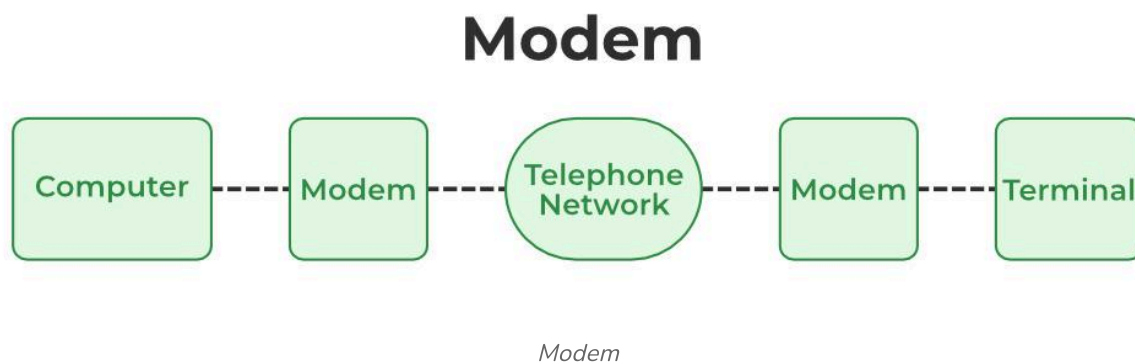


Types of Router

There are several types of routers available in the market, Some of them are mentioned in the given link: [Types of Routers](#)

4. Modem

A [Modem](#) is a short form of Modulator/Demodulator. The Modem is a hardware component/device that can connect computers and other devices such as routers and switches to the internet. Modems convert or modulate the analog signals coming from telephone wire into a digital form that is in the form of 0s and 1s.

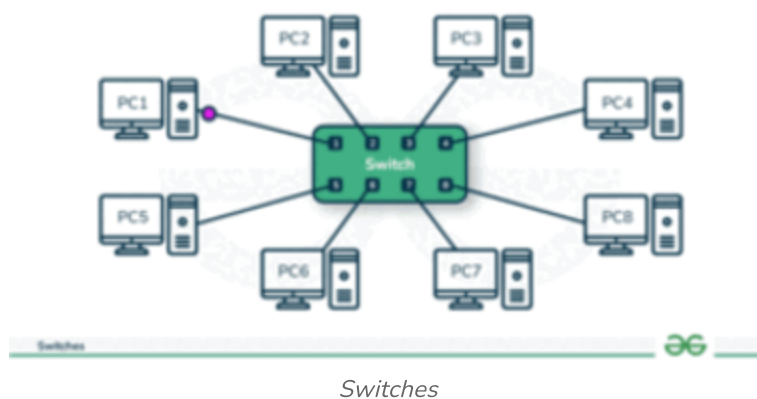


Types of Modem

There are multiple types of Modem available you can visit the page where you find [Types of Modems](#)

5. Switch

A [Switch](#) is a multiport bridge with a buffer and a design that can boost its efficiency (a large number of ports implies less traffic) and performance. A switch is a data link layer device. The switch can perform error checking before forwarding data, which makes it very efficient as it does not forward packets that have errors and forward good packets selectively to the correct port only.



Types of Switch

There are different types of switches in computer networks, visit the webpage and learn how many [Types of Switches](#) are there.

6. Nodes

Node is a term used to refer to any computing devices such as computers that send and receive network packets across the network.

Types of nodes

- **End Nodes:** These types of nodes are going to be the starting point or the end point of communication. E.g., computers, security cameras, network printers, etc.

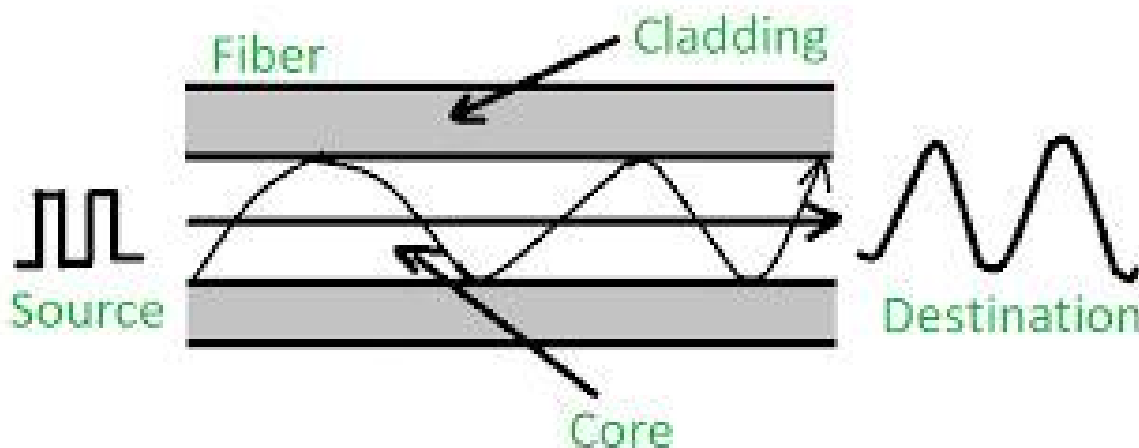
- **Intermediary Nodes:** These nodes are going to be in between the starting point or end point of the end nodes. E.g., Switches, Bridges, Routers, cell towers, etc.

7. Media

It is also known as Link which is going to carry data from one side to another side. This link can be Wired Medium (Guided Medium) and Wireless Medium (Unguided Medium). It is of two types:

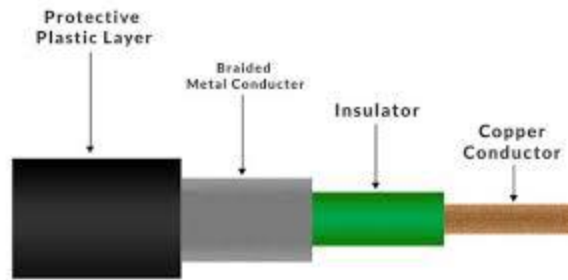
7.1 Wired Medium

- **Ethernet:** [Ethernet](#) is the most widely used LAN technology, which is defined under IEEE standards 802.3. There are two types of Ethernet:
- **Fibre Optic Cable:** In [fibre optic cable](#) data is transferred in the form of light waves.

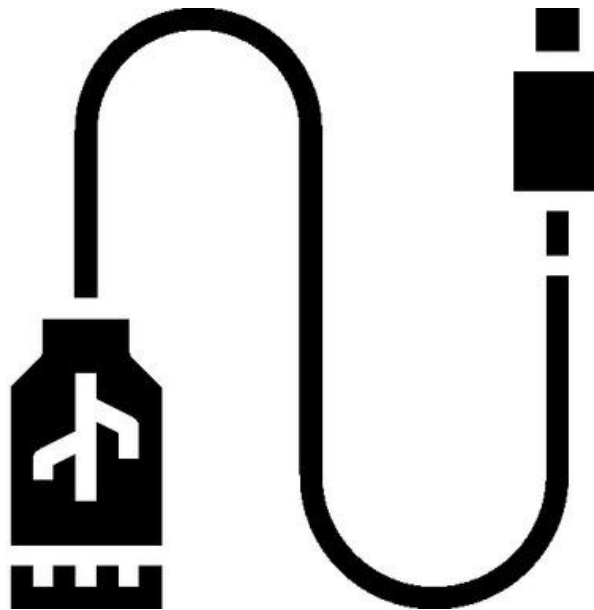


Fibre Optic Cable

- **Coaxial Cable:** [Coaxial Cable](#) is mainly used for audio and video communications.

*Coaxial Cable*

- **USB Cable:** USB Stands for [Universal Serial Bus](#) it is mainly used to connect PCs and smartphones.

*USB*

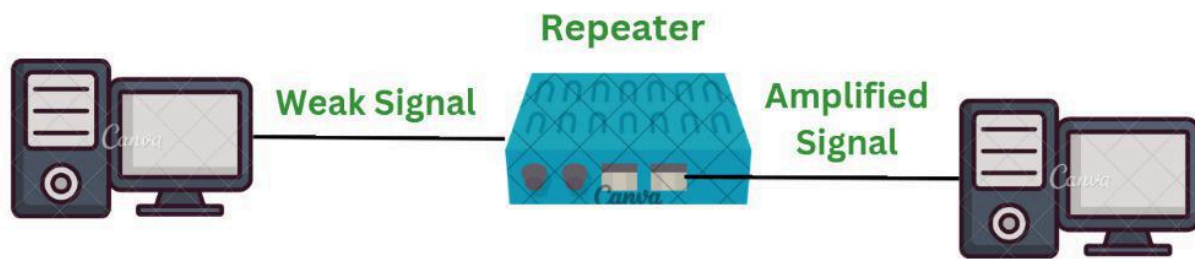
7.2 Wireless Medium

- [Infrared](#) (E.g. short-range communication – TV remote control).
- Radio (E.g. [Bluetooth](#), Wi-Fi).
- Microwaves (E.g. Cellular system).
- Satellite (E.g. Long range communications – [GPS](#)).

8. Repeater

[Repeater](#) is an important component of computer networks as it is used to regenerate and amplify signal in the computer networks. Repeaters

are used to improve the quality of the networks and they are operated on the Physical Layer of the OSI Model.



Repeater

Types of Repeaters

There are several types of repeaters based on specifications you can check by tapping the link [Types of Repeaters](#).

9. Server

A [server](#) is a computer program that provides various functionality to another computer program. The server plays a vital role in facilitating communication, data storage, etc. Servers have more data storage as compared to normal computers. They are designed for the specific purpose of handling multiple requests from clients.

*Servers*

Types of Server

There are different types of servers in computer networks, visit the page and tap on the link to study [Types of Servers](#).

Conclusion

In Conclusion each component of a computer network play a significant role in the efficient transmission of data which includes hardware, software devices, and network protocols. Hardware devices are the physical components of computer networks including NIC, HUB, etc and software are the programs that run on hardware devices, and the protocols are the set of rules that define how data is received and transmitted over the internet.

Frequently Asked Questions on Physical Components of Computer Networks – FAQs

What is a Gateway?

Gateway is the device used to connect two different networks and it is used to translate protocols to enable transmission between them.

What is a firewall?

Firewall is a network security device that provide protection from outside cyber attack by defending your computers from malicious softwares.

What is a protocol in Computer Networks?

A protocol is a set of rules that defines how data is transmitted and recieved over the internet, they also helps to make communication effective.

What is Computer Network components?

Computer Network Components are the parts which are necesarry to install a software which include various components like NIC , Router , Modem , HUB , Switch etc.

"GeeksforGeeks helped me ace the GATE exam! Whenever I had any doubt regarding any topic, GFG always helped me and made my concepts quiet clear." - Anshika Modi | AIR 21

Choose GeeksforGeeks as your perfect GATE 2025 Preparation partner with these newly launched programs

[GATE CS & IT- Online](#)

[GATE DS & AI- Online](#)

[GATE Offline \(Delhi/NCR\)](#)

Over 150,000+ students already trust us to be their GATE Exam guide.
Join them & let us help you in opening the GATE to top-tech IITs & NITs!

M maya...

9

Previous Article

Challenges of Computer Network

Next Article

Types of Computer Networks

Similar Reads

Why Star network is More Efficient in Network Fault Tolerance in Plac...

Answer: Star networks offer better fault tolerance than bus networks because a single point of failure in a star network (the central hub) affects...

2 min read

Basic Network Attacks in Computer Network

Many people rely on the Internet for many of their professional, social and personal activities. But there are also people who attempt to damage our...

7 min read

How to Find Network IP Address of Computer Using Computer Name?

Answer: By using the command "ping" followed by the computer name in the command prompt or terminal. To find the network IP address of a...

1 min read

Components of X.25 Network

X.25 is an International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) protocol standard simply for Wide Area...

4 min read

Design Issues in Physical Layer

Physical layer co-ordinates the functions required to transmit a bit stream over a physical medium. It deals with the mechanical and electrical...

2 min read

[View More Articles](#)

Article Tags :

[Computer Networks](#)



Corporate & Communications Address:- A-143, 9th Floor, Sovereign Corporate Tower, Sector- 136, Noida, Uttar Pradesh (201305)
| Registered Address:- K 061, Tower K, Gulshan Vivante Apartment, Sector 137, Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, 201305



Company

- About Us
- Legal
- In Media
- Contact Us
- Advertise with us
- GFG Corporate Solution
- Placement Training Program
- GeeksforGeeks Community

Languages

- Python
- Java
- C++
- PHP
- GoLang
- SQL
- R Language
- Android Tutorial
- Tutorials Archive

DSA

- Data Structures
- Algorithms
- DSA for Beginners
- Basic DSA Problems
- DSA Roadmap
- Top 100 DSA Interview Problems
- DSA Roadmap by Sandeep Jain
- All Cheat Sheets

Data Science & ML

- Data Science With Python
- Data Science For Beginner
- Machine Learning Tutorial
- ML Maths
- Data Visualisation Tutorial
- Pandas Tutorial
- NumPy Tutorial
- NLP Tutorial
- Deep Learning Tutorial

Web Technologies

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript
- TypeScript
- ReactJS
- NextJS
- Bootstrap
- Web Design

Python Tutorial

- Python Programming Examples
- Python Projects
- Python Tkinter
- Web Scraping
- OpenCV Tutorial
- Python Interview Question
- Django

Computer Science

- Operating Systems
- Computer Network
- Database Management System
- Software Engineering
- Digital Logic Design
- Engineering Maths
- Software Development
- Software Testing

DevOps

- Git
- Linux
- AWS
- Docker
- Kubernetes
- Azure
- GCP
- DevOps Roadmap

System Design

High Level Design

Low Level Design

UML Diagrams

Interview Guide

Design Patterns

OOAD

System Design Bootcamp

Interview Questions

School Subjects

Mathematics

Physics

Chemistry

Biology

Social Science

English Grammar

Commerce

World GK

Interview Preparation

Competitive Programming

Top DS or Algo for CP

Company-Wise Recruitment Process

Company-Wise Preparation

Aptitude Preparation

Puzzles

GeeksforGeeks Videos

DSA

Python

Java

C++

Web Development

Data Science

CS Subjects

@GeeksforGeeks, Sanchhaya Education Private Limited, All rights reserved