In circuit switching, the whole message is sent from the source to the destination without being divided into smaller packets.

In packet switching, the message is ﬁrst divided into manageable packets at the source before being transmitted. The packets are assembled at the destination.

The packet can take many path.

We might have different path from the destination

in a connectionless packet-switched network, the forwarding decision is based on the destination address of the packet.

No phase they just send the package to the destination

In a connection-oriented packet switched network, the forwarding decision is based on the label of the packet.

Agreement to send.

The network layer has issue error control flow control and error control

Error control when a message is sent we have to make sure that the message we receive is what the sender has sent. The message can get corrupted. We can send initial information along with the message. We send the message and addition message with the message.

The network layer the protocol is IP. IP does not do any error detection so the only thing it does is the header not the message.

Flow control is also an issue. The speed at which the sending the receiver can cope with that speed.

Flow control the rate at which the sender is sending the data the receiver is not able to process at the same speed.

In-between are routers

Congestion can cause the sender to stall and stop sending