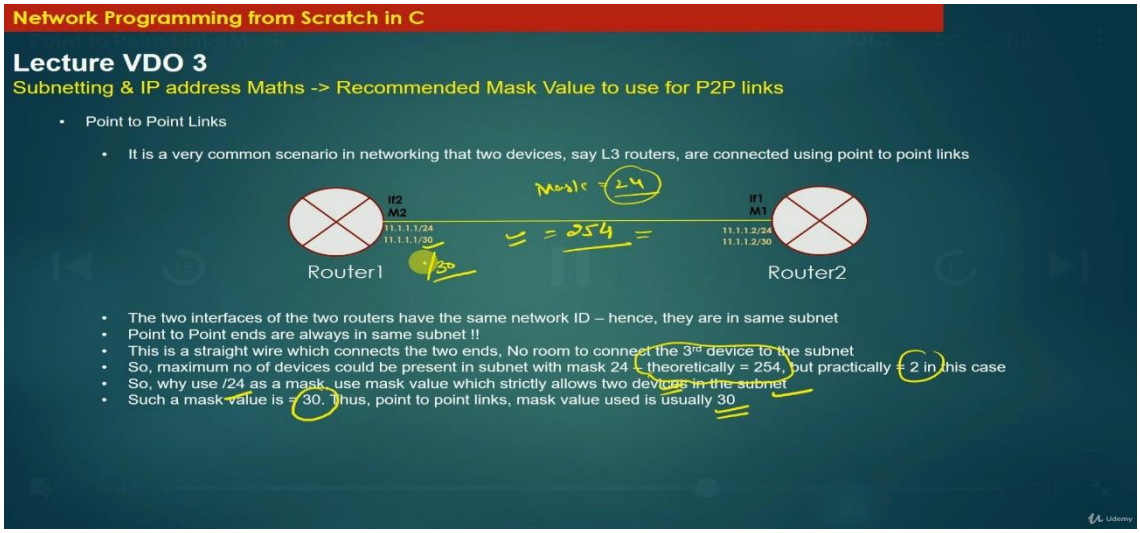
| ISE CERTIFICATION COURSE DETAILS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NAME:** | **LIKITHA P** | **USN:** | **4AL16IS024** |
| **SEMESTER:** | **8TH SEM** | **MENTOR:** | **SHARAN LIONAL PAIS** |
| **COURSE NAME:** | **NETWORKS CONCEPT AND PROGRAM** | **DATE:** | **21/05/2020** |

**SCREENSHOT:**




**BRIEF REPORT:**

**1).** A router is connected to two or more data lines from different IP networks. When a data packet comes in on one of the lines, the router reads the network address information in the packet header to determine the ultimate destination. Then, using information in its routing table or routing policy, it directs the packet to the next network on its journey.

**2).** The most familiar type of IP routers are home and small office routers that simply forward IP packets between the home computers and the Internet. An example of a router would be the owner's cable or DSL router, which connects to the Internet through an Internet service provider (ISP).

**3).** More sophisticated routers, such as enterprise routers, connect large business or ISP networks up to the powerful core routers that forward data at high speed along the optical fiber lines of the Internet backbone.