Network Devices

1) Hub:

i. It is a Local Area Network(LAN) device.
ii. It operates on physical layer
iii. Supports only 10 Mbps
iv. Half duplex (one way data transfer)
v. One collision domain and one broadcast domain
vi. High latency (when data enters into the port, how much time it takes to exit)
vii. Low bandwidth

2) Bridge:

i. It is a LAN device
ii. Operate on datalink layer
iii. 100 Mbps
iv. Full duplex (can send receive at the same time)
v. Low latency
vi. Works on software
vii. Mactable
viii. Separate collision domain and one broadcast domain
ix. 2 to 4 ports
x. work faster than router
xi. Send/receive data according to MAC(Media Access Control) addresses

3) Switch:

i. LAN device
ii. Operates on datalink layer
iii. Works on hardware
iv. half/full duplex
v. Supports 10/100 Mbps
vi. Low latency
vii. send/recieve data according to MAC addresses
viii. Separate collision domain and one broadcast domain
ix. Can have 8/16/32 ports
x. Works faster than router
xi. Creates Mactable

4) **Router:**

i. WAN(Wide Area Network) device
ii. Send/receive data according to IP addresses
iii. Breakup broadcast
iv. Provide filter facility (allow/block) by access list
v. Router is used to combine more than two networks that is called internetwork communication