Differences between TDMA, FDMA and CDMA are tabulated as,

| Parameter | TDMA | FDMA | CDMA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goal | Time is divided into unique time-slots that are fixed patterns or demand driven. | Frequency band is divided into unique sub-bands. | Spectrum is spread with the help of orthogonal codes. |
| Stations | With the same frequency and for short intervals, all stations can be active. | Each station uses its own, uninterrupted frequency. | Without any interruption, all stations can remain active at same time and same place. |
| Signal separation | Synchronization is performed in the time domain. | Filtering is performed in the frequency domain. | Code and special receivers are used. |
| Performance | When combined with SDMA or FDMA, the performance of TDMA in mobile networks is awesome. However, only TDMA is used in fixed networks. | When combined with TDMA and SDMA, FDMA works well. | When combined with TDMA/FDMA, CDMA can be used in 3G systems. |
| Benefits | Very flexible, full digital and established. | Robust, established and simple. | Soft handover, less planning needed, flexible. |
| Loopholes | Synchronization is difficult, guard space is required. | The most scarce resource is frequency, inflexible. | For senders complicated power control is required, receivers are complex. |