1	It consists of single communication channel, which is shared by all the machines on the network.	It consists of multiple communication channels between individual pairs of machines.
2	In this, short messages called packets are sent by any machine are received by all the other machines on the network. An address field within the packet specifies the intended recipient. Upon receiving a packet, a machine checks the address field. If the packet is intended for the receiving machine, that machine processes the packet; if the packet is intended for some other machine, it is just ignored	In this type of network, to go from the source to the destination, Packet may have to, first visit one or more intermediate machines on its way to the destination
3	Broadcast systems allow the possibility of addressing a packet to all destinations by using a special code in the address field. When a packet with this code is transmitted, it is received and processed by every machine on the network. This mode of operation is called broadcasting	Point-to-point network transmission with one sender and one receiver is called Unicasting.
4	Smaller and geographically localized networks uses the broadcast networks technology	Larger networks uses point-to-point network technology
5	Broadcast networks are used in the Radio transmission networks	Point-to-point networks are used in the Telecommunication network systems
6	Example for Broadcast networks are: 1.LAN (Local Area Network) 2. MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)	Example for point-to-point networks are: 1. WAN (Wide Area Network) 2. Internet
7	Broadcast network is a one-way communication system(half-duplex).	point-to-point network is a two-way communication system(full-duplex).

Q 5. Differentiate between LAN, MAN and WAN

LAN	MAN	WAN
1.LAN stands for Local	1.MAN stands for	1.WAN stands for Wide