

# NETWORKING DEVICES

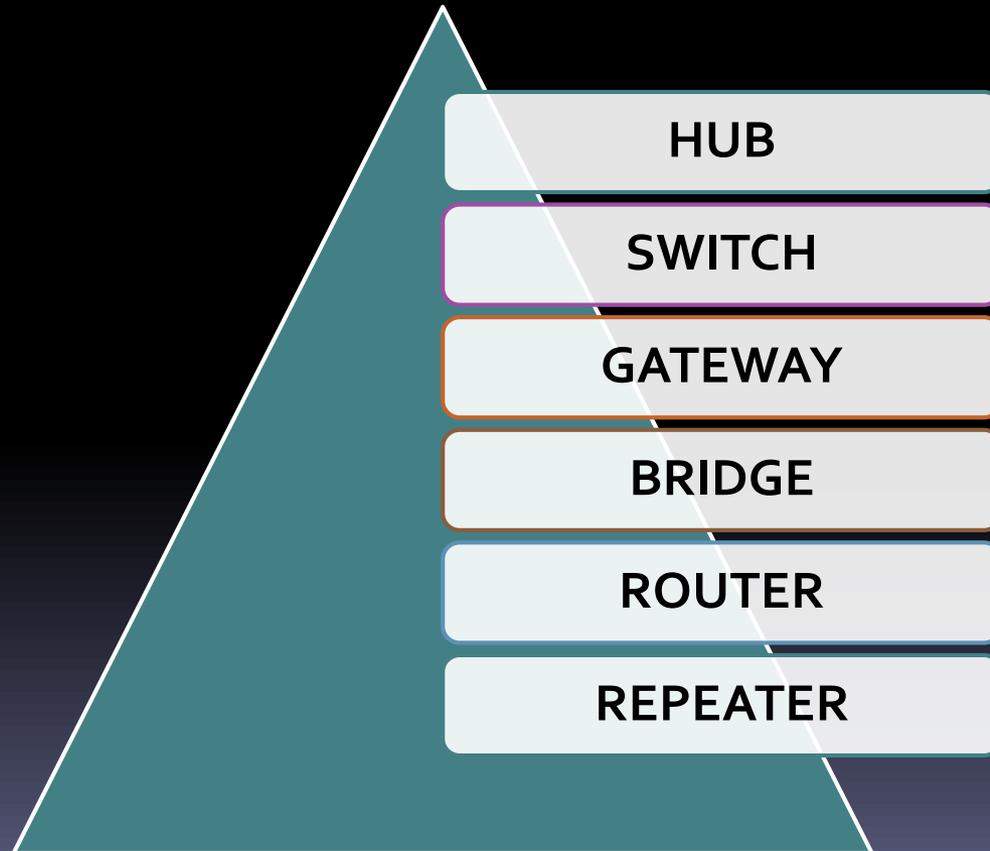
**Prepared By:**

**Nitin Narang**

# Networking Devices

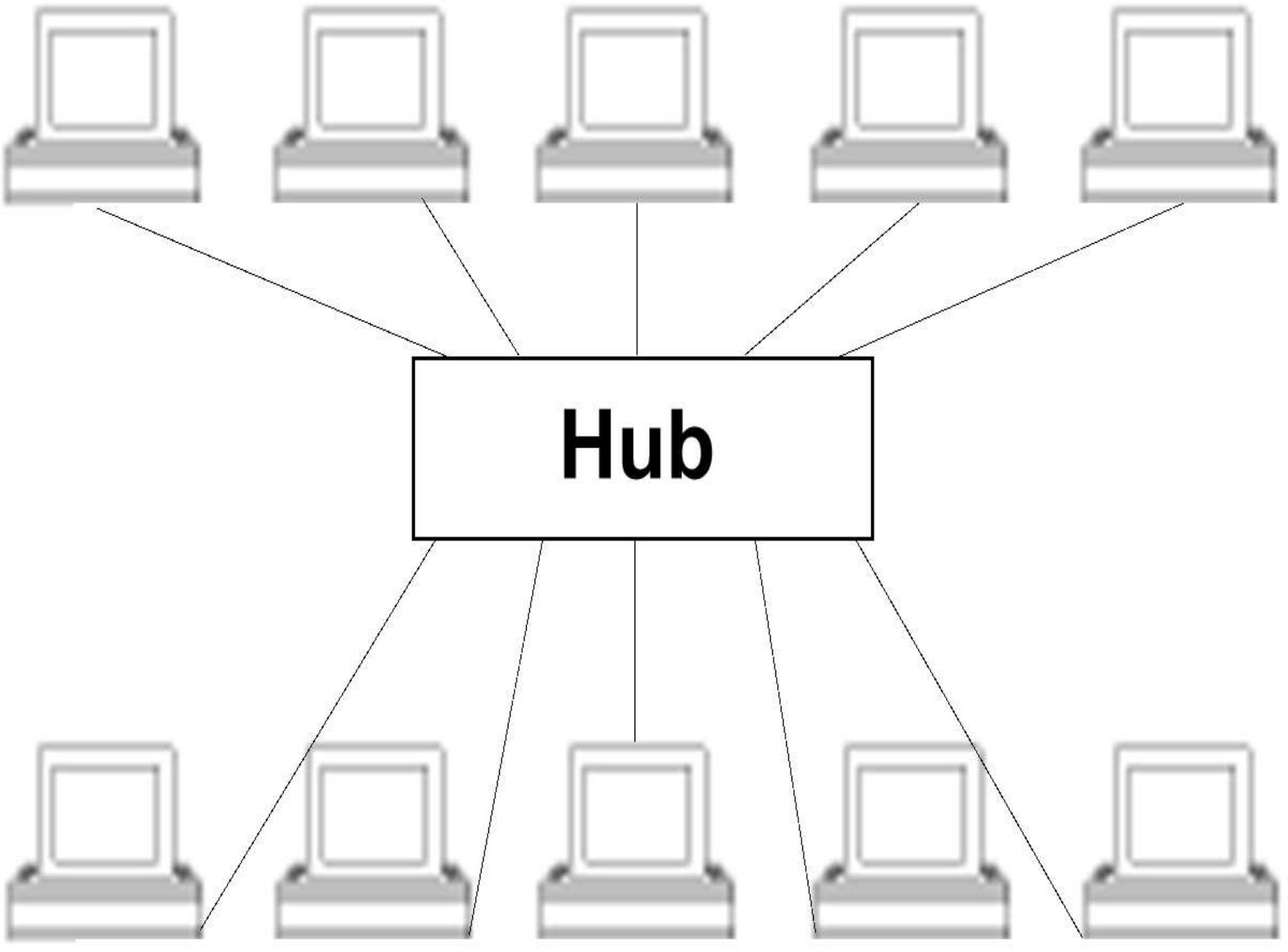
**Network devices are components used to connect computers or other electronic devices together so that they can share files or resources like printers or fax machines.**

# Different Networking Devices



# HUB

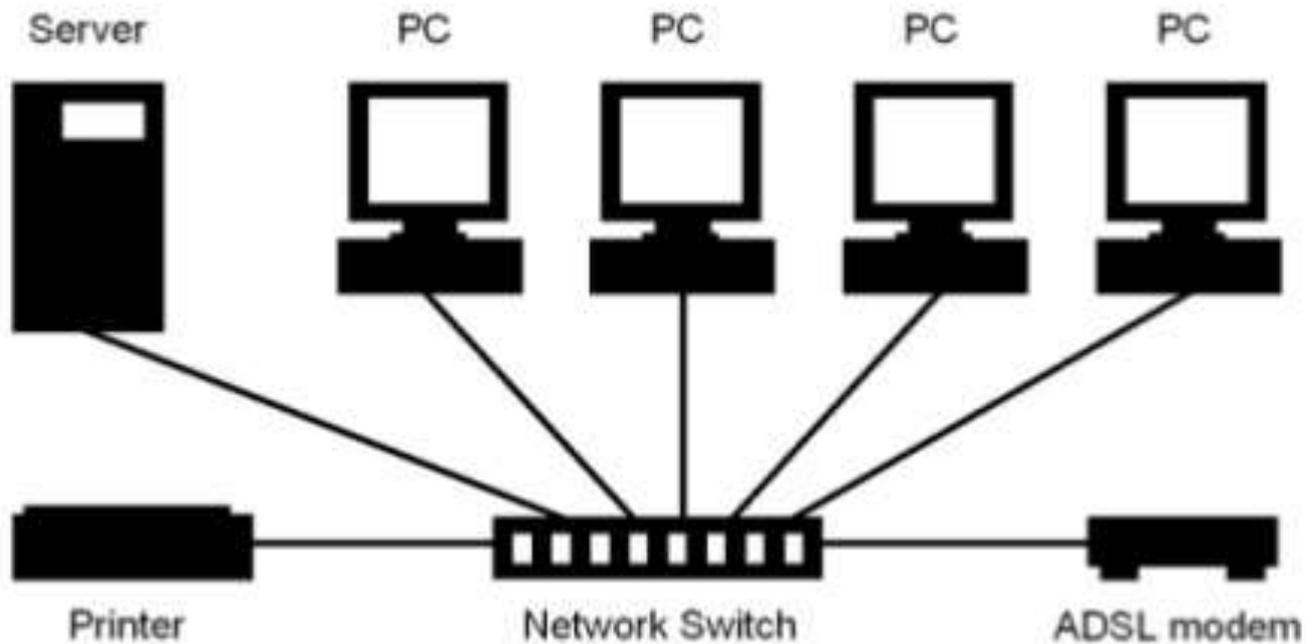
**A hub is a common connection point for devices in a network. Hubs are commonly used to connect segments of a LAN. A hub contains multiple ports. When a packet arrives at one port, it is copied to the other ports so that all segments of the LAN can see all packets.**



# SWITCH

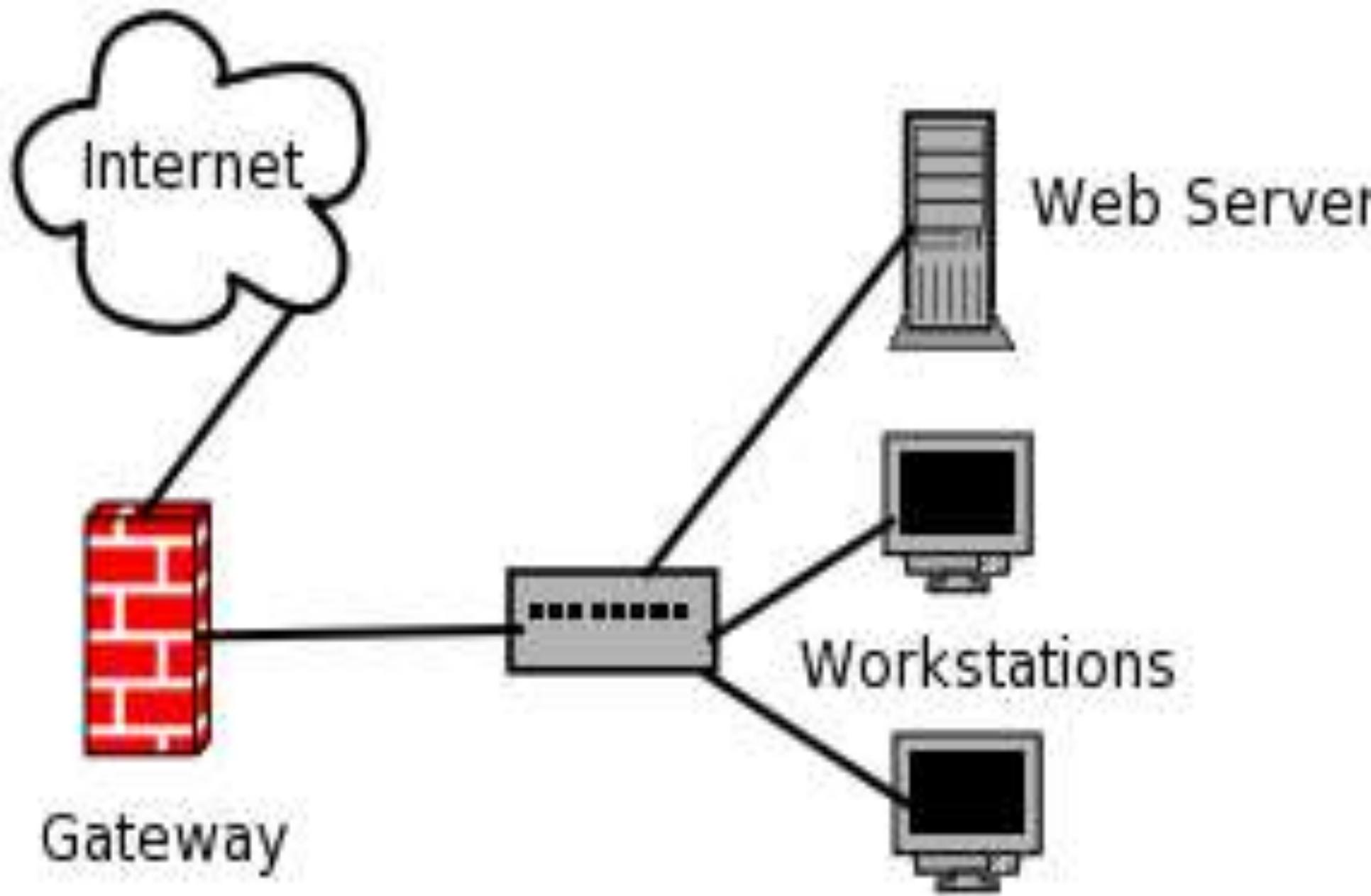
**A network switch (also called switching hub, bridging hub, officially MAC bridge) is a computer networking device that connects devices together on a computer network by using packet switching to receive, process, and forward data to the destination device.**

# Network Switch



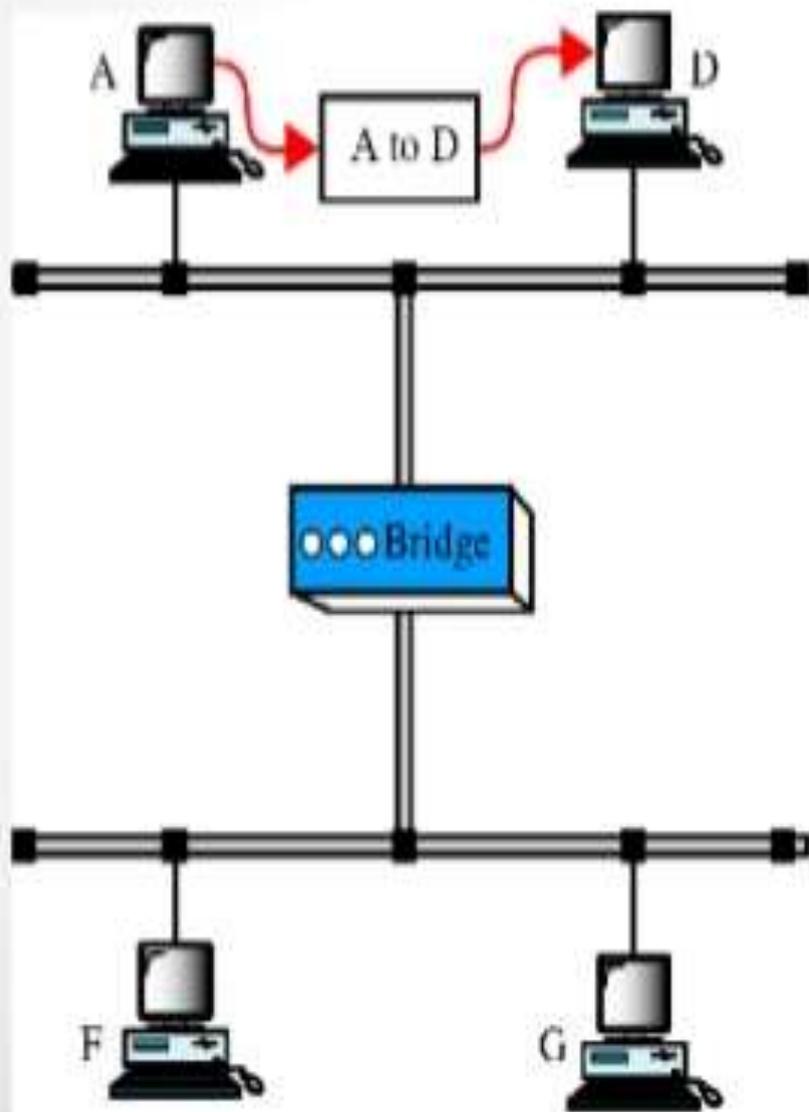
# GATEWAY

**A network gateway is an *internetworking* system capable of joining together two networks that use different base protocols. A network gateway can be implemented completely in software, completely in hardware, or as a combination of both. Depending on the types of protocols they support, network gateways can operate at any level of the OSI model.**

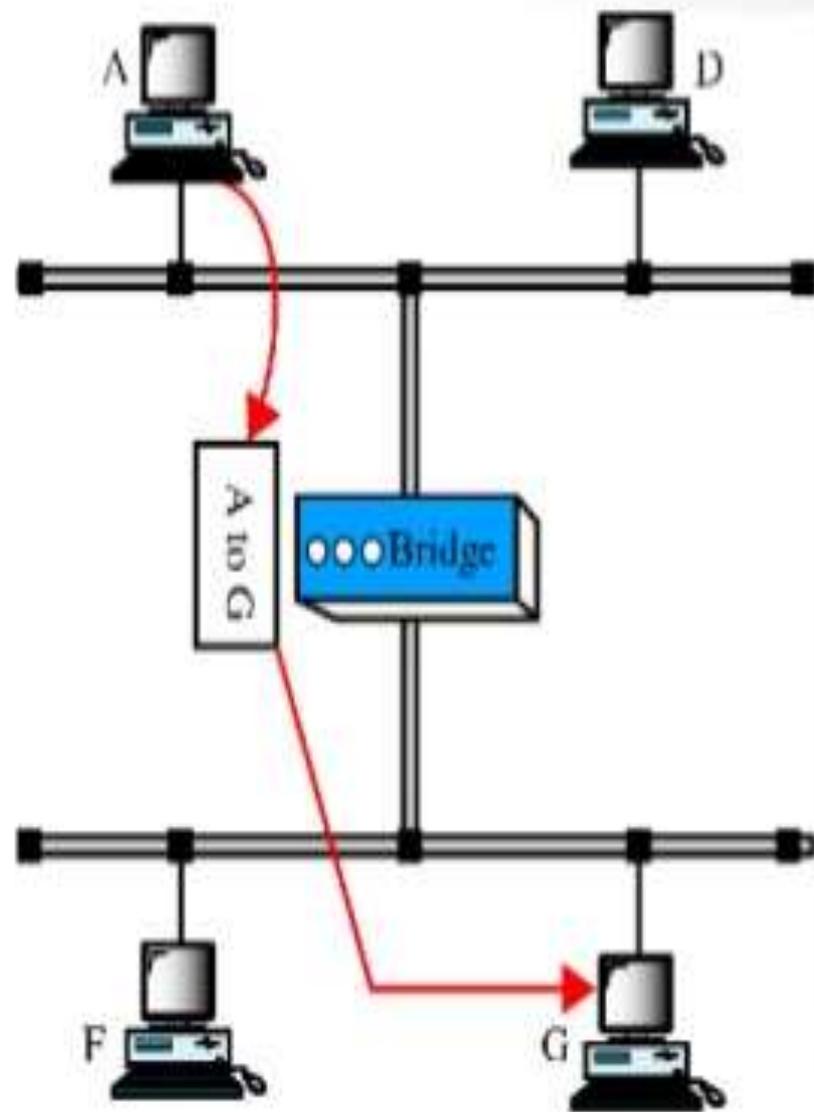


# BRIDGE

**A network bridge is a computer networking device that creates a single aggregate network from multiple communication networks or network segments. This function is called network bridging.**



a. A packet from A to D

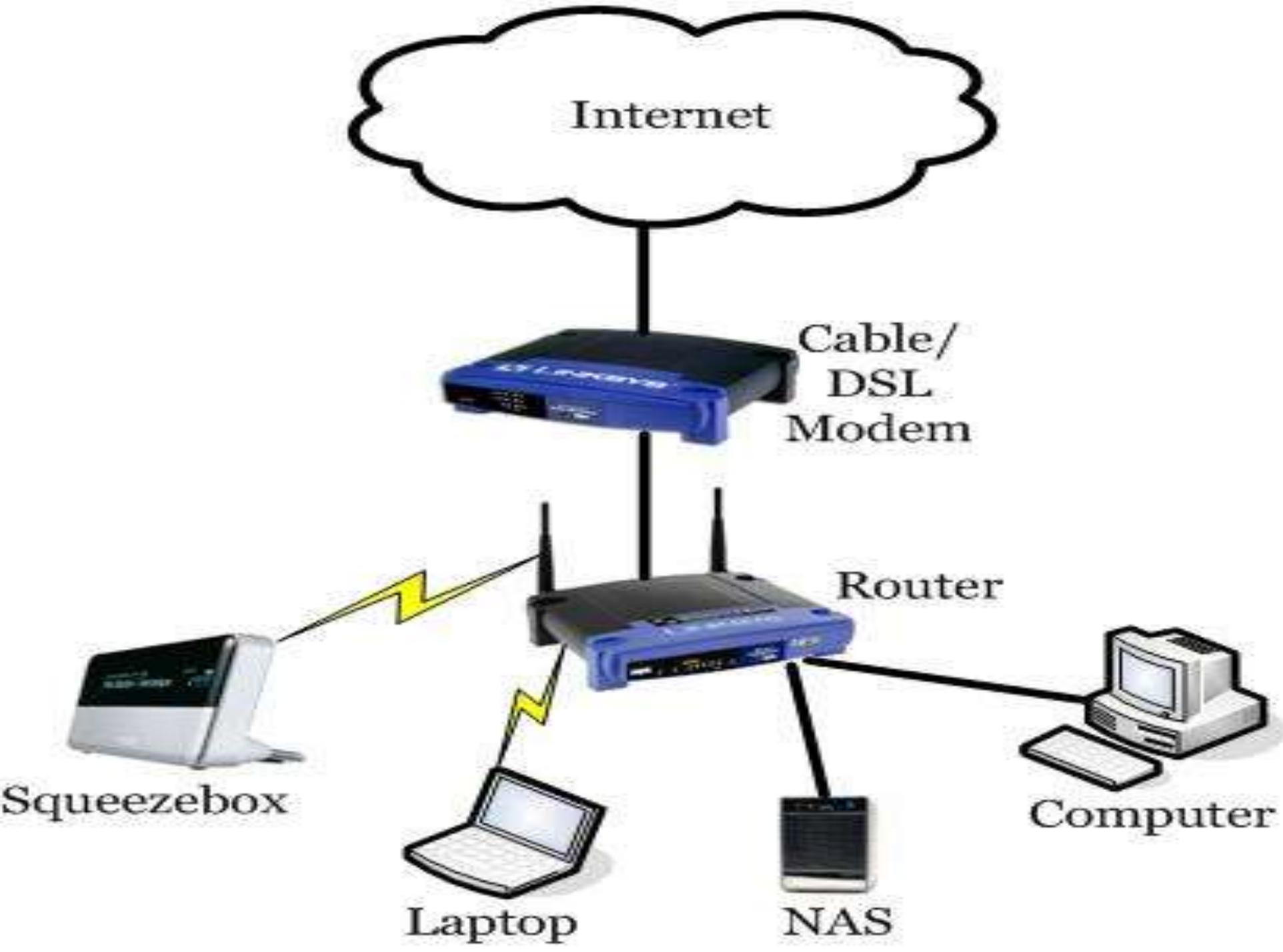


b. A packet from A to G

# ROUTER

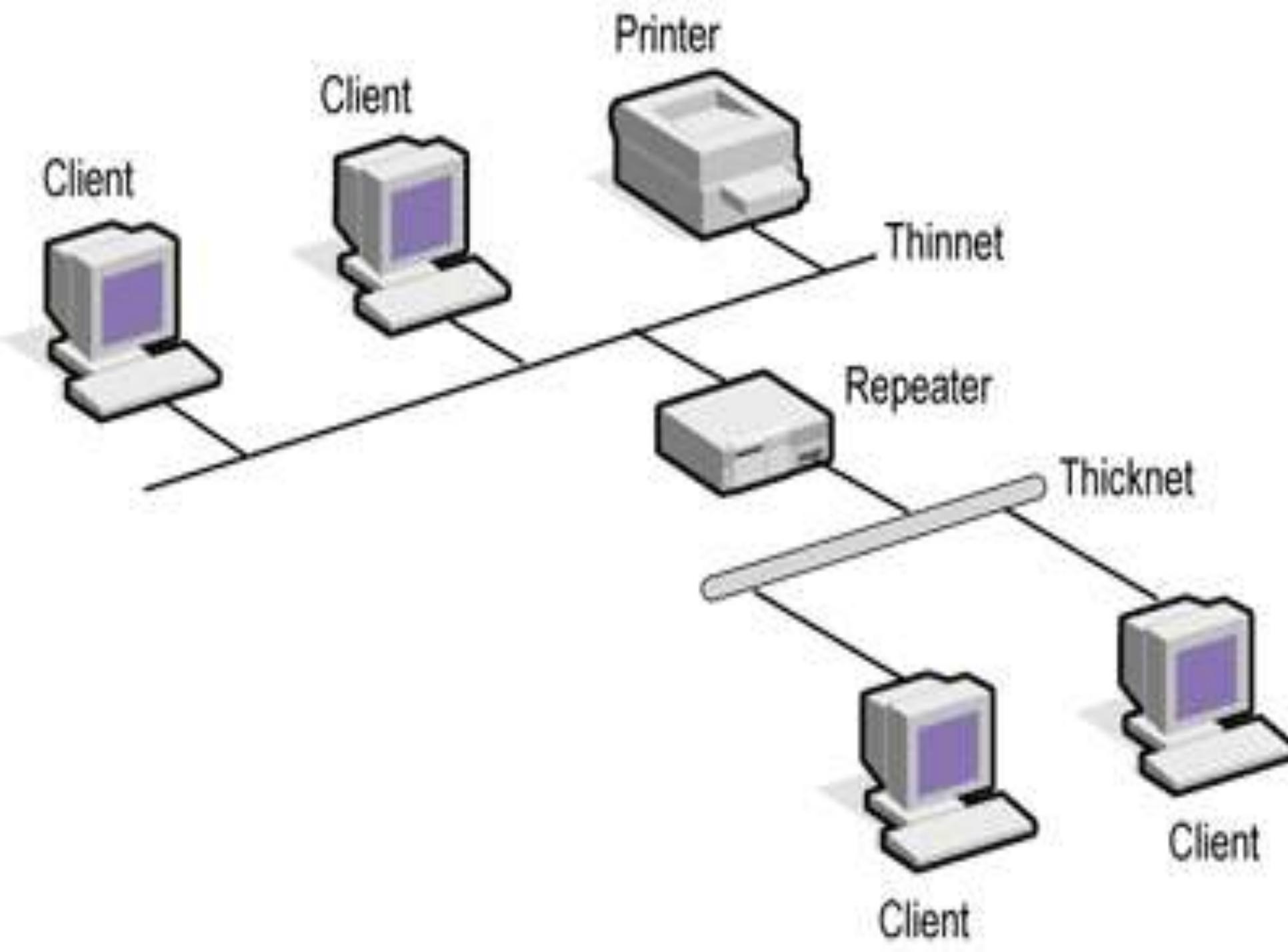
**A router is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks.**

**Routers perform the traffic directing functions on the Internet. A data packet is typically forwarded from one router to another router through the networks that constitute the internetwork until it reaches its destination node.**



# REPEATER

**A network device used to regenerate or replicate a signal. Repeaters are used in transmission systems to regenerate analog or digital signals distorted by transmission loss.**



Thank

you

