

Advantage

i) Efficiency :-

Packet switching is efficiency as there is less network bandwidth wasted. There is no need to reserve the circuit, meaning the system is more efficient. This is because reserve circuit wastes bandwidth when not in use.

ii) Speed :-

Packet switching gives very fast data transfer speed as it has minimum latency.

iii) Improved fault tolerance :-

This switching has less fault compare to other switching. This is because there are a number of routes between sender and receiver nodes.

iv) Economical :-

This switching is economical because bills are based only on duration of connectivity. It does not depend on distance.

v) Reliable :-

This switching is reliable because lost packets are detected by destination node. In this case, lost packets are searched immediately and if they are not found, an error message is generated.

vi) Digital :-

Packet switching is suitable for data communication as it provide very high Quality data transmission speed.

Disadvantage

i) Chances of packet lost :-

In packet switching there is always a chance lost of packets.

ii) Complexity :-

The protocols of packet switching are complex and hence switching node demands more processing power and large capacity of RAM.

iii) Beneficial only for small file :-

The packet switching is beneficial only for small file.

iv) Ordering required :-

Hence the packets are unordered, we need to provide number to each packet so that they are reassembled.