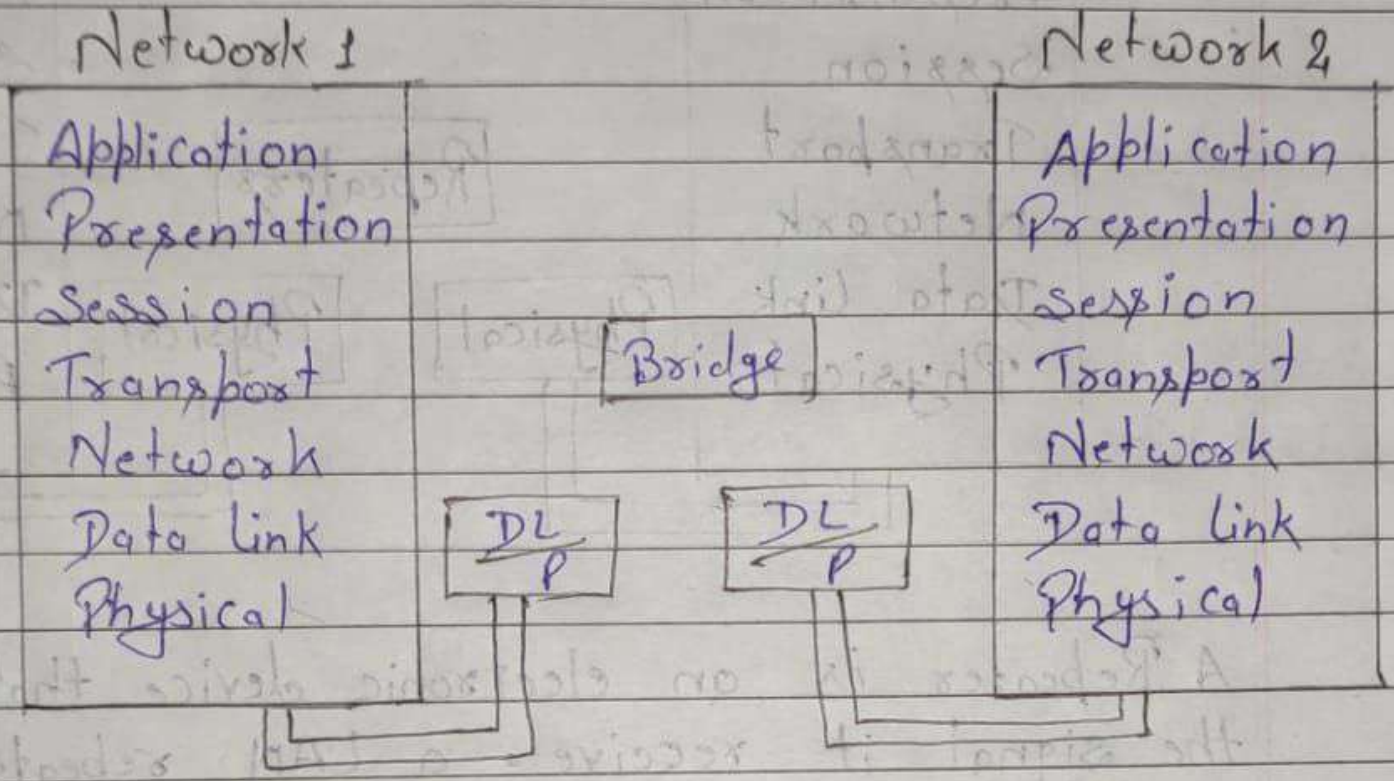
3. Bridges :—



A bridge is used to connect to LANs provided they are logically same but physically different. once a bridge is connected between two LANs of same type then the devices on each side of the bridges simply address packets to each other as if they were on the same LAN. Bridges connect to LANs at data link layer.

The main difference between a repeater and bridges is that bridge filter and drop the packets send for a local type. but it also re-generate packets sent to a remote site that is i.e, on the other

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side of the bridge. Another different is that bridge handals data at packet label where as repeater handles at bit label.

There are two types of bridges. i) Transport bridges
ii) Source routing bridges.

i) Transport bridges :—

There are ther bridge in which stations are completely unwhere of its existence i.e. whether or not a bridge is added or deleted from network. there bridges make use of two process :- (a) Bridge forwarding and Bridge learning.

ii) Source routing bridges :—

In these bridges, routing operators is performed by source station and frame specifies which route to follow. the host can discover frame sending a special frame called discovery frame. which space to the entire network using all possible path to destination.

3. Router :—

Router is a device that operators at network layer it is use to enterconnect complex network involving LANs. MANs and WANs. It routes data packet based on their IP addresses, it can connect two network which are logically as well as physically different

It has a dynamically updating routing table based on which they make desicion on routing the data packets. router devices broad cast domains of host connected to it.