



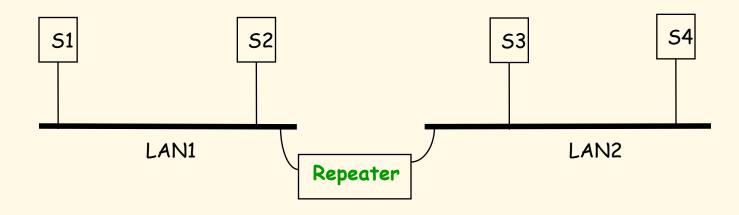
Advanced Computer Networks C13

Bridges Outline

- . Repeaters
- Bridges
 - Backward learning
- . Bridge Loops
 - Spanning trees (transparent bridges)
 - Source-routing bridges (e.g., token rings)



Repeaters

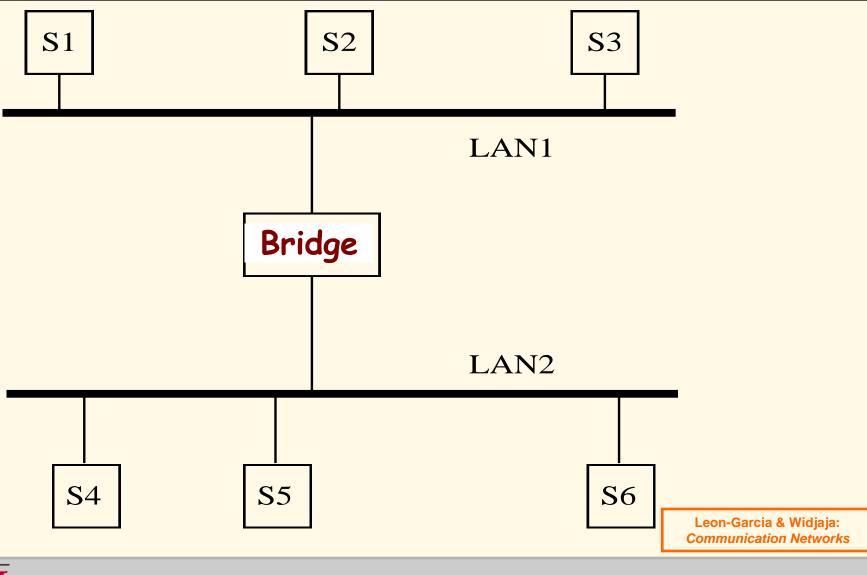


A repeater operates at the physical layer and forwards everything between the two LANs.

LAN1 and LAN2 are in the same collision domain.









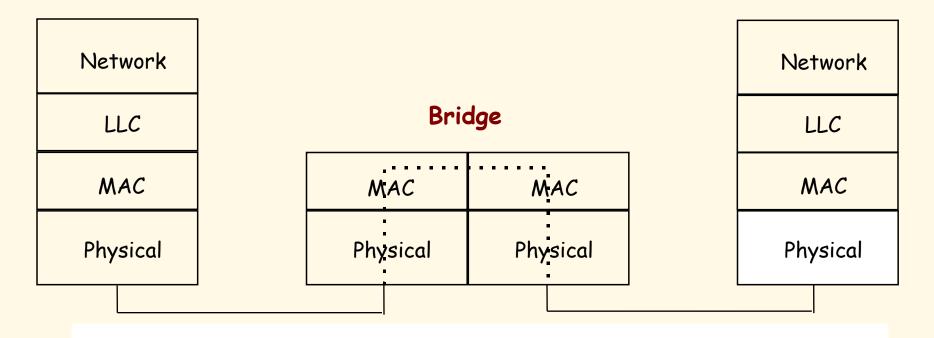
Advanced Computer Networks Bridges

Bridges

- · Operate at the data link layer.
- Bridges use backward learning in recording source address on transmissions.
- Unlike repeaters, bridges will not forward a frame onto another LAN segment if it knows about the location of the destination node.
- Bridge management gets more complicated when loops are possible in the frame route.



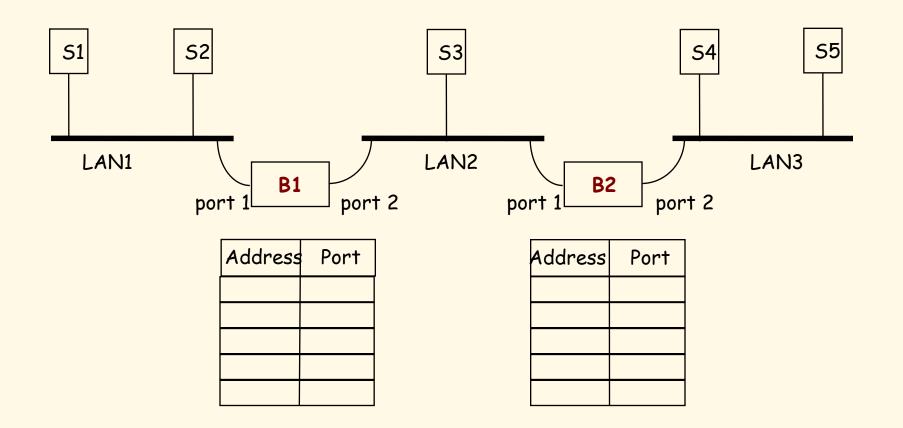




A bridge is a store and forward device that separates collision domains.

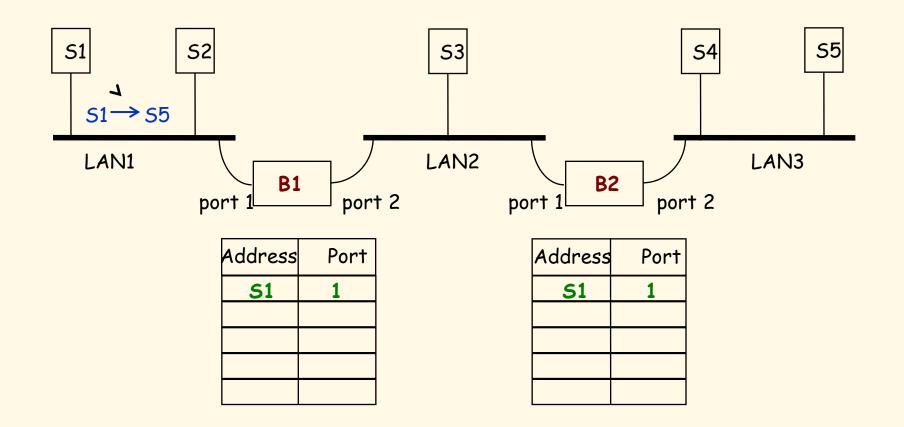






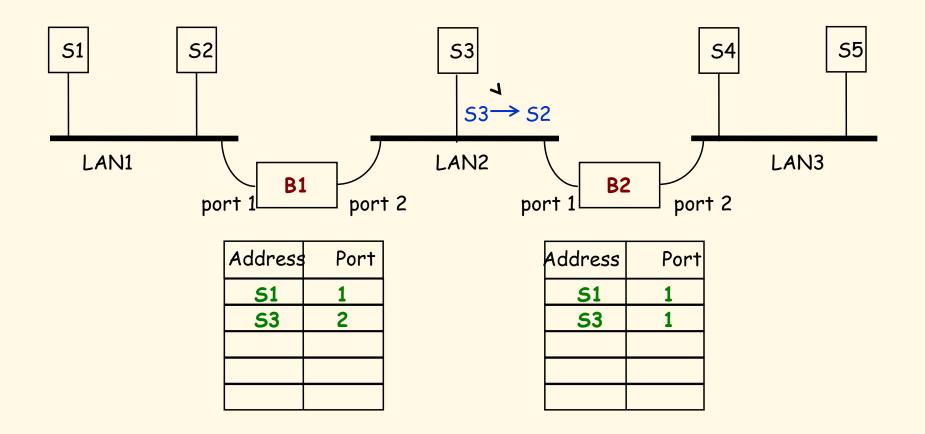






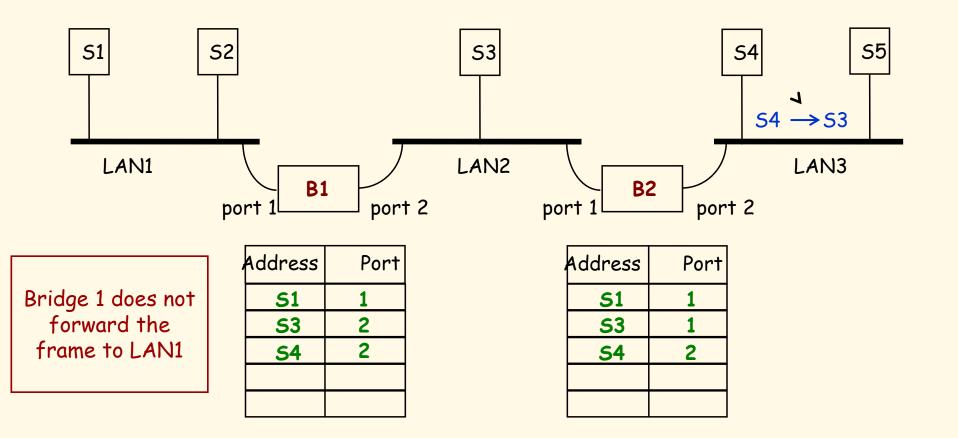






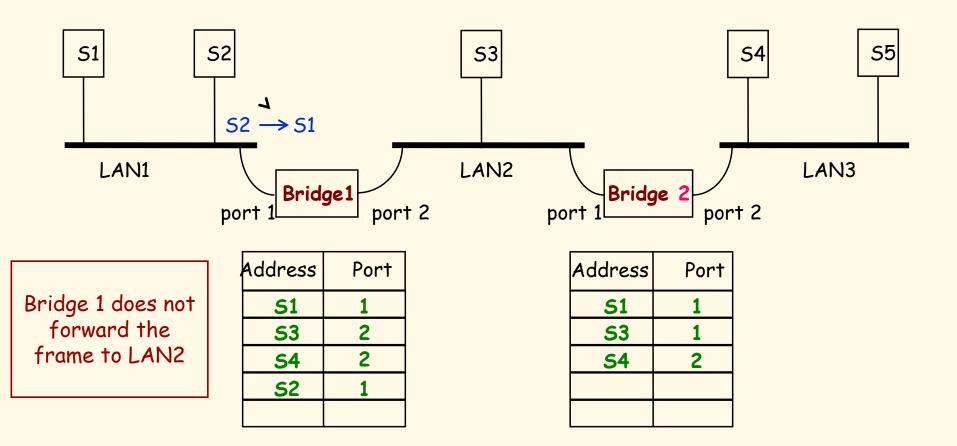






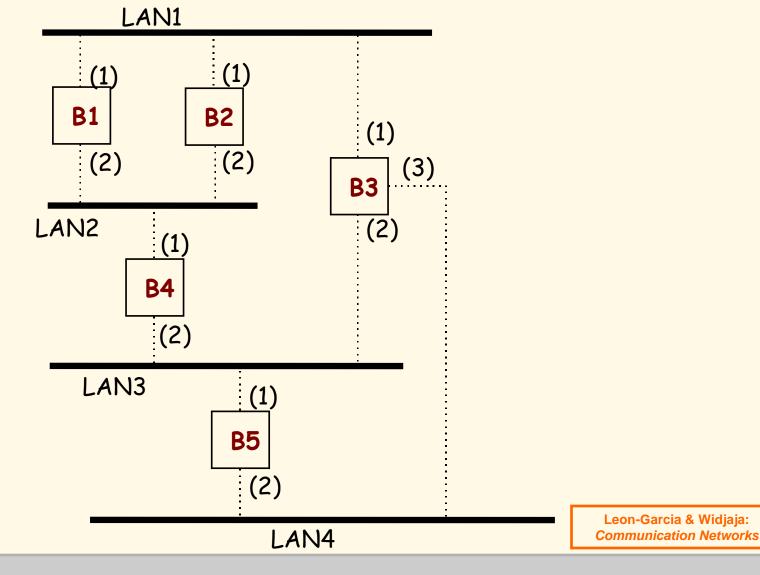








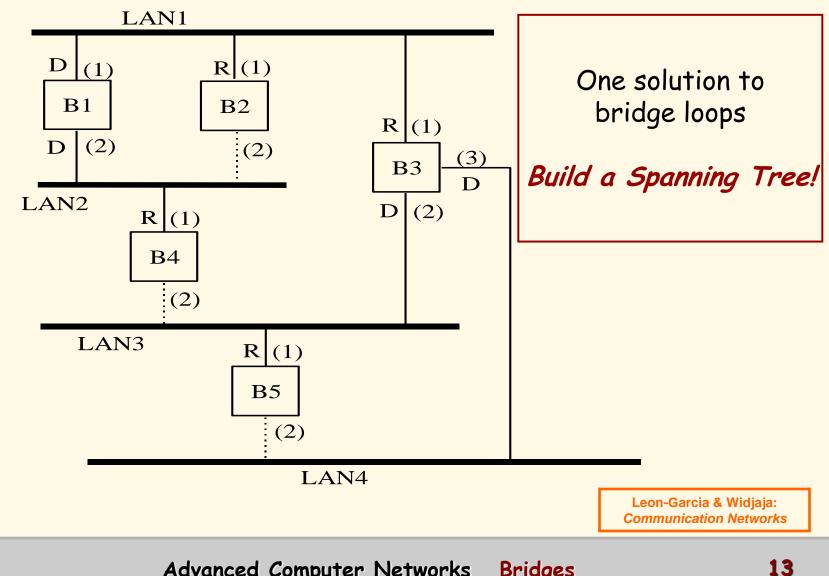
MAN with Bridge Loops





Advanced Computer Networks Bridges

MAN with Bridge Loops



Bridges

Advanced Computer Networks



Bridges Summary

- Repeaters
- Bridges
 - Backward learning
- Bridge Loops
 - Spanning trees (transparent bridges)
 - Source-routing bridges (e.g., token rings)

