# Layer 2 Switch and Core Interconnection

## Overview

· Layer Positioning: The data link layer (Layer 2) of the OSI model, realizing local forwarding of data frames based on MAC addresses. · Core Task: Establishing direct interconnections between devices within a local area network to ensure efficient communication within. Those new distribution switches will have L3 redundant connections to the CORE switches running EIGRP so this will provide us high availability and load balacing. Why do we use core switches in the network?

Core switches are not simple Ethernet switches. Instead, they play a significant role in network maintenance. Here are some of the top positions of a core. Physical Layer - Physical layer of TCP/IP model is responsible for physical connectivity of two devices. It contains multiple input/output ports.

## Article Content

Understanding Layers 2 and 3 of the OSI Model

What are the seven layers of the OSI model? Before we dig deep into layers 2 and 3, let''s start with a little bit of background on the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model. The OSI

Core Switch vs. Distribution Switch vs. Access Switch

The layer 2 switches collect the data from core switches, identify the type of data packet and the address of the access device. Further, the data packets are

Layer 2 Network Operations: How Ethernet Frames and Smart

Modern switches are complex devices with specialized silicon, extensive memory buffers, and advanced protocols that ensure reliable, high-speed frame delivery. Understanding

$42 billion... That''s how much capital is locked in liquid staking ...

The interconnection between liquid staking, restaking, and lending markets created cascading exposure that wouldn''t have existed without the composability layer.

Interconnection Networks (Introductory Slides)

Interconnection Network Domains of Scale Communication and computation occur at many levels Which designs make sense for particular technologies, architectures, applications, etc., and at which levels?

Layer 2 Switch

A Layer 2 switch is a network device that interconnects networks at layer 2, specifically at the MAC sublayer. It functions as a bridge, building tables for the transfer of frames between networks, and

Layer 2 Switch

Layer 2 Switch is a form of Ethernet switch that switches packets by looking at their physical addresses (MAC addresses). These switches operate at the data-link layer (or layer 2) of

L3 or L2 Link between Core Switches

The problem comes when we need to decide what kind of LINK do we configure between the CORE switches.....we have two options: 1) L2 link between the 2 CORE switches: ADVANTAGE:

Hierarchical internetworking model

The core layer is the backbone of a network, where the internet (internetwork) gateways are located. The core network provides high-speed, highly redundant forwarding services to move packets

L3 or L2 Link between Core Switches

You can keep a routed interconnection between your core routers to carry the core-to-core traffic, and at the same time, you can have the VLAN and SVIs created for your cluster.

Core Differences Between Layer 2 and Layer 3 Switches

· Layer Positioning: The data link layer (Layer 2) of the OSI model, realizing local forwarding of data frames based on MAC addresses. · Core Task: Establishing direct interconnections between devices

## Contact Us

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