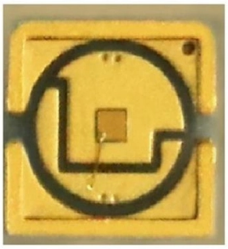
# From Core Switch to Access Layer



## Overview

This tutorial provides an overview of the access, distribution, and core layers and explains two-tier and three-tier campus LAN designs.

## Key Takeaways

Data flows from the core switch through the distribution layer to access switches, which connect end devices to the network.

### Core Layer

The core switch forms the backbone of the network, providing high-speed, low-latency connectivity between distribution switches and other core devices. It handles massive volumes of traffic and ensures reliable, fast transport across the network. Core switches are optimized for scalability, fault tolerance, and high throughput, often supporting advanced features like in-service software upgrades (ISSU) to maintain uptime during updates.

### Distribution Layer

The distribution layer acts as an intermediary between the core and access layers. Distribution switches aggregate traffic from multiple access switches, perform inter-VLAN routing, enforce policies such as Quality of Service (QoS) and Access Control Lists (ACLs), and reduce broadcast traffic. They selectively route and switch data packets to the correct access devices, preventing congestion and ensuring efficient traffic flow.

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### Access Layer

The access layer is where end-user devices connect to the network. Access switches, often Layer 2 or Layer 3 devices, provide connectivity to PCs, IP phones, Wi-Fi access points, and other endpoints. They are designed for high port density and support speeds typically ranging from 10/100/1000 Mbps, with some supporting multi-gigabit uplinks.

Access switches receive routed and switched traffic from distribution switches and forward it to the connected devices, ensuring proper delivery without back-transmission to the core.

### Data Flow Summary

Core switch: Aggregates and forwards large volumes of traffic across the network backbone. Distribution switch: Receives traffic from the core, applies routing and policy enforcement, and directs packets to the appropriate access switches. Access switch: Delivers traffic to end devices and subnets, providing the final connection point for users and devices.

This hierarchical model ensures scalability, manageability, and performance, allowing network architects to isolate failures, apply consistent security policies, and optimize traffic flow from the core to the edge of the network.

## Article Content

Access, Distribution, and Core Layers Explained

This tutorial provides an overview of the access, distribution, and core layers and explains two-tier and three-tier campus LAN designs.

Core Switch vs. Distribution Switch vs. Access Switch

Comprehensive guide to Core, Distribution, and Access Switches. Roles in the network and important parameters explained.

Access vs. Distribution vs. Core Switch Comparison Guide

Compare Access, Distribution, and Core switches: understand their roles, features, and differences in enterprise network hierarchy. Make informed network design decisions.

Core Switch vs Access Switch | Definitions and Key Differences

The core switch is used in the center of your network, while an access switch is placed on its edge. The main difference between these two kinds of hardware is that one performs more

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Core, Distribution, and Access Layer Explained with Examples ...

Think of your network like a city. The core layer is your highway system, the distribution layer represents the main streets connecting neighborhoods, and the access layer is your driveway

Understanding the Hierarchical Switch Layers: Access ...

Modern enterprise networks face two conflicting pressures: the need for agility and the demand for stability. The three-tier switch hierarchy — Access, Distribution, and Core — is not just a...

Core vs Distribution vs Access Switch: Architecture Guide

Failing to properly categorize and deploy switches according to their designated tier leads to broadcast storms, routing loops, and severe physical bottlenecks that can cripple enterprise

Core to Access Layers

Solved: Hi Guys, I had a philosophical discussion with a contractor the other day about his desire to use L3 routed links between the core and access. At present, we''re using L2 VLAN

Core, Aggregation, or Access Switches? Choose the

Discover the crucial differences between core, aggregation, and access switches. Find out which type can best transform your network''s

Understanding Telecom Network Architecture: Core, Transport, and

Learn how telecom networks are structured into core, transport, and access layers to ensure seamless connectivity and data transmission in modern communication systems.

Core, Distribution, and Access Layer Explained with

Core, Distribution, and Access Layer Explained with Examples Ever tried explaining core, distribution, and access network layers to someone who

Network Infrastructure overview | Core, Distribution, & Access Layer ...

Join us as we demystify the complexities of network architecture and shed light on the pivotal roles of Core, Distribution, and Access Layer switches.

Two-tier and three-tier switch architectures

Core-layer switches make up the top layer or core of the network. The aggregation or distribution switches are the intermediary layer between the core and access layers. The lowest tier is the

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Understanding Network Hierarchical Structure with Core and Access Layers

The core and access layers play pivotal roles in ensuring high availability, load balancing, and redundancy. Protocols like GLBP, LACP, and STP are indispensable tools in a network

Hierarchy Design Part 1

The campus hierarchy uses three logical layers; Core, distribution, and access. Each layer has a special purpose to fulfil, so it''s important to use a proper design. Key design point: Design deterministically

Core Switch vs Access Switch | Definitions and Key Differences

The core layer, distribution layer, and access layer are components of the hierarchical internetworking model that Cisco has defined. As a result, the network switches that operate in these

Cisco three-layer hierarchical model

This article describes the Cisco three-layer hierarchical model which includes the Access, Distribution, and Core layers.

Understanding Access Switches: Key Components of Your Network Switch ...

The function of core layer switches is to create the network frame, which is high-speed switching of distribution switches. In most cases, the access layer switch is usually the last

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