

Core switch aggregates internal network ports

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.

With the use of a core layer, each aggregation switch only needs 2x100-GbE links, and the core layer is the only place where you need large numbers of 100-GbE ports.

Distribution Switch -> Needed in medium-to-large networks where multiple access switches must be aggregated and routed. Core Switch -> Needed in large enterprises, campuses, or ...

Port aggregation allows you to group multiple physical ports into one unit. Port aggregation is useful for implementing load balancing and provides a redundant link backup. To allow port aggregation, the ...

In a large enterprise, the core switch aggregates data from multiple distribution switches and routes it rapidly across the local area network (LAN) or toward the data center.

The core switch aggregates traffic from multiple mid-level network devices, requiring immense processing power to prevent bottlenecks. It performs high-speed routing, deciding the ...

Unlike access switches, which connect directly to end-user devices, the core switch focuses on aggregating and routing traffic between other switches, minimizing latency and ...

An aggregation switch is a network device that consolidates traffic from multiple access switches, wireless access points, or other edge devices and forwards it to core switches or routers.

The most appropriate FortiSwitch unit to form the aggregation layer comprises many 10/25/40 gigabit Ethernet ports to address the access layer and a few 100-GbE ports towards the core layer.

Discover the crucial differences between core, aggregation, and access switches. Find out which type can best transform your network's performance in 2025.



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