Hybrid Network Architecture

Elementrix Classes

Hybrid Network Architecture

❏ Hybrid networks are the networks that are based on both peer-to-peer & client-server relationship.

❏ Hybrid networks incorporate the best features of workgroups in peer-to-peer networks with the performance, security and reliability of server-based networks.

❏ Hybrid networks still provide all of the centralized services of servers, but they also allow users to share and manage their own resources within the workgroup.

Example: Video conferencing applications like Zoom or Skype leverage a hybrid network, using a client-server model for core functionalities like user authentication and call management, while potentially utilizing P2P connections for direct media exchange between participants under certain conditions to improve efficiency and reduce server load.

Advantages of Hybrid Network

- **Scalable:** Handles many users by combining server power with peer-to-peer sharing.

- **Efficient:** Uses the right approach for each task, server power for important things and peer-to-peer sharing for others.

- **Flexible:** Adapts to different needs, like video calls or file sharing.

Disadvantages of Hybrid Network

- **Complex:** Requires managing both server and peer-to-peer elements, making it trickier.

- **Cost:** Setting up and maintaining can be slightly more expensive than single networks.

- **Security:** Needs more attention because of the complexity and potential vulnerabilities.

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