

Networking Essentials

ITC 2243

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Signal Types

DEFINITION:

ANALOG SIGNALS

- ❑ CONTINUOUS
- ❑ INFINITE RANGE OF VALUES
- ❑ MORE EXACT VALUES, BUT
MORE DIFFICULT TO WORK
WITH

DIGITAL SIGNALS

- ❑ DISCRETE
- ❑ FINITE RANGE OF VALUES (2)
- ❑ NOT AS EXACT AS ANALOG,
BUT EASIER TO WORK WITH

Analog vs Digital

DIFFERENCE IN WORKING:

- ❖ THE WORKING OF THE DIGITAL SIGNALS ARE MORE RELIABLE AND ACCURATE.
- ❖ DIGITAL SIGNALS ARE USED TO PLAY THE INFORMATION.
- ❖ DIGITAL SIGNALS HAVE PRIORITY OVER ANALOG SIGNALS.

Examples For Analog

EXAMPLES OF ANALOG DEVICES:



Pros & Cons Of Analog

PROS AND CONS OF ANALOG SIGNALS:

ADVANTAGES

- ❑ MAJOR ADVANTAGES OF THE ANALOG SIGNAL IS INFINITE AMOUNT OF DATA.
- ❑ DENSITY IS MUCH HIGHER.
- ❑ EASY PROCESSING.

DISADVANTAGES

- ❑ UNWANTED NOISE IN RECORDING.
- ❑ IF WE TRANSMIT DATA AT LONG DISTANCE THE UNWANTED DISTURBANCE IS THERE.
- ❑ GENERATION LOSS IS ALSO A BIG CON OF ANALOG SIGNALS.

Examples For Digital

EXAMPLE OF DIGITAL DEVICES:



Pros & Cons Of Digital

PROS AND CONS OF DIGITAL SIGNALS:

ADVANTAGES

- ❑ BECAUSE OF THEIR DIGITAL NATURE THEY CAN TRAVEL FASTER IN OVER DIGITAL LINES.
- ❑ ABILITY TO TRANSFER MORE DATA AS COMPARED TO ANALOG.

DISADVANTAGES

- ❑ GREATER BANDWIDTH IS ESSENTIAL.
- ❑ SYSTEMS AND PROCESSING IS MORE COMPLEX.

Application

APPLICATIONS:

ANALOG:

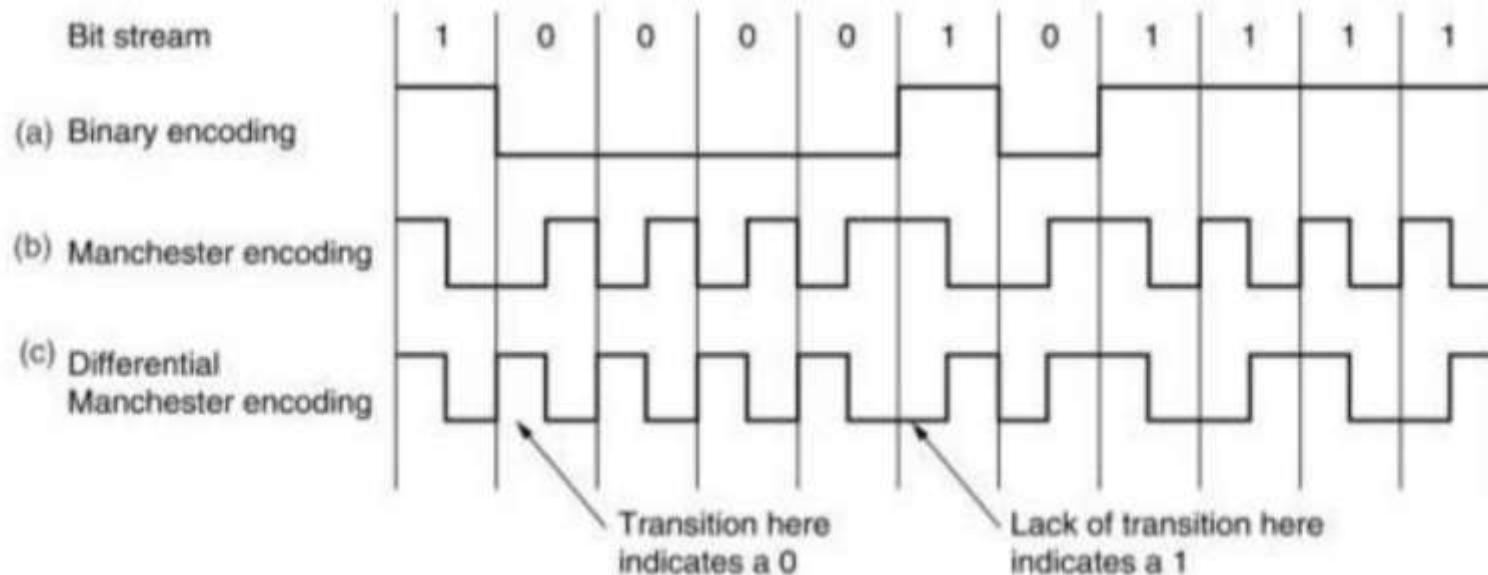
- ☐ THERMOMETER
- ☐ PHOTOCOPIERS
- ☐ OLD LAND LINE TELEPHONES
- ☐ AUDIO TAPES
- ☐ VCRS (SAME AS TV)

DIGITAL:

- ☐ PCS, PDAS
- ☐ MOBILE PHONES

Data Encoding

- The information available in the binary form must be encoded into a signal before it can be transmitted. This is known Data Encoding. The signal generated at this stage is a digital signal.
- None of the versions of Ethernet uses straight binary encoding with 0 volts for a 0 bit and 5 volts for a 1 bit.

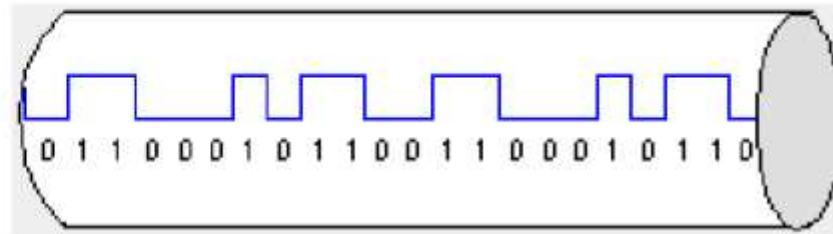


Transmission Techniques

There are two types of transmission techniques: called baseband and broadband.

Baseband transmission

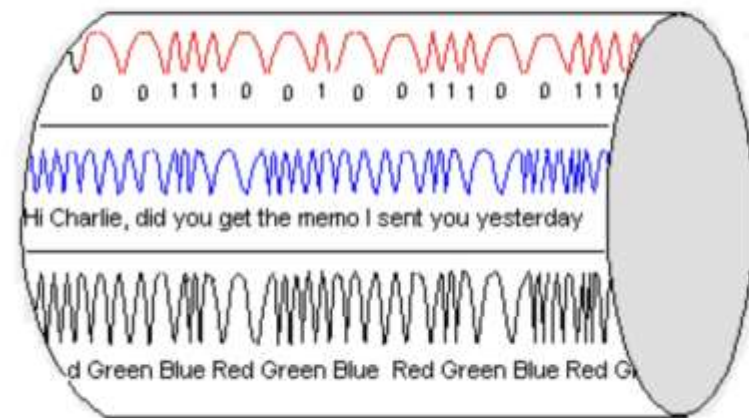
- Digital signaling.
- Entire bandwidth is for single signal transmission.
- Short distance signal travelling.
- Frequency division multiplexing is not possible.
- Example: Ethernet is using Basebands for LAN.



Transmission Techniques

Broadband transmission

- Analog signaling.
- Simultaneous transmission of multiple signals over different frequencies.
- Frequency division multiplexing possible.
- Signal travelling distance is long.
- Example : Cable TV



Thank You!!!

