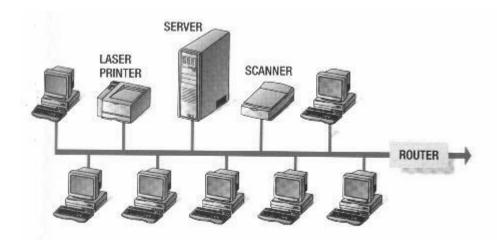
Computer Communications and Networks

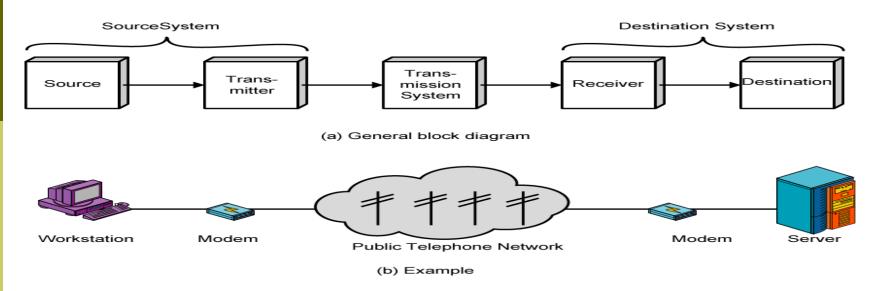
An interconnected group of independent computer systems that communicate with one another for the purpose of sharing hardware and software resources.



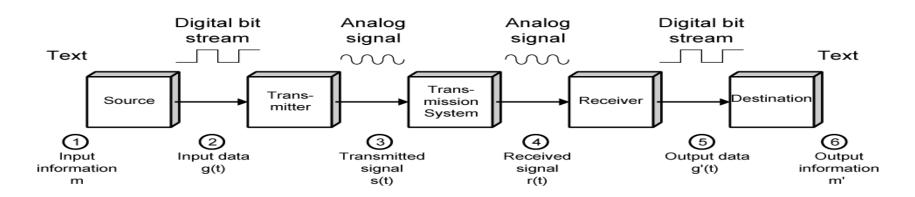
- Data communications deals with the transmission of signals in a reliable and efficient manner.
- Networking deals with the technology and architecture of the communications networks used to interconnect communicating devices.

A Communications Model

The fundamental purpose of a communications system is the exchange of data between two parties.

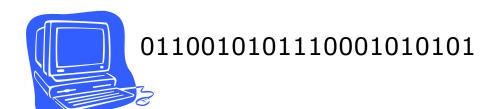


Data Communications Model



Data Communications

- Currently a subset of telecommunications, although the differences are beginning to blur
- Telecommunications includes television, telegraphy, and telephony
- Data communications focuses primarily on the transmission of data between computing devices





Transmission Media

- Data transmission occurs between a transmitter & receiver via some medium.
- Transmission media may be classified as guided or unguided. In both cases, communication is in the form of electromagnetic waves.
- With guided media, the waves are guided along a physical path.
 - eg. twisted pair, coaxial cable, optical fiber
- Unguided media, also called wireless, provide a means for transmitting electromagnetic waves but do not guide them.
- Examples are propagation through air, vacuum, and seawater.

Transmission Terminology

direct link

no intermediate devices (other than repeaters)

point-to-point

- direct link
- only 2 devices share link

multi-point

more than two devices share the link

Simplex

- signals are transmitted in only one direction;
- one station is transmitter and the other is receiver eg. Television

Half duplex

both stations may transmit, but only one at a time eg. police radio

Full duplex

both stations may transmit simultaneously, and the medium is carrying signals in both directions at the same time. eg. telephone