# Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları BLM3051



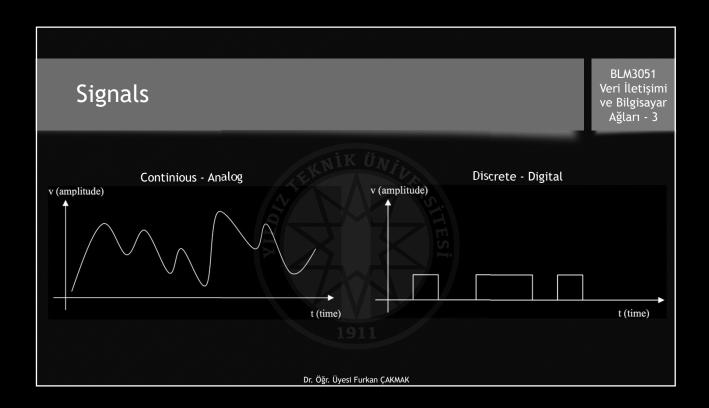
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Furkan ÇAKMAK

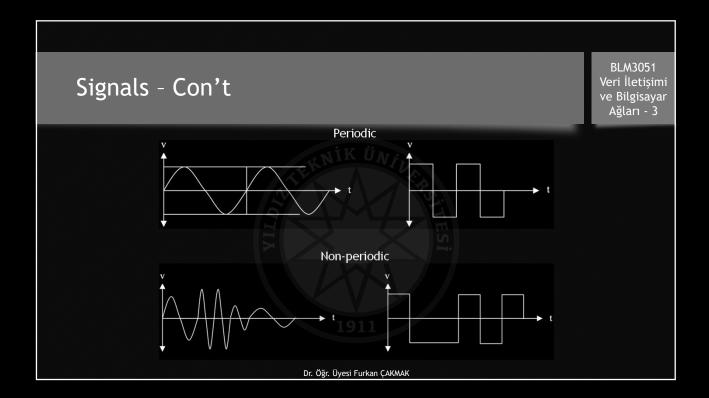
# Ders Bilgilendirme Formu - Haftalık Konular

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

Week #	Date	Subjects
1	20.02.2025	Veri İletişimine Giriş, Mimari Modeller
2	27.02,2025	OSI Referans Modeli, Katmanları, Fonksiyonları
	06.03,2025	Fiziksel Katman, Sinyalleşme
4	13.03.2025	Paralel ve Seri İletişim, Haberleşme Ortamları ve Teknik Özellikleri, Multiplexing (TDM, FDM)
5	20.03.2025	Hata Tespiti ve Düzeltme Yöntemleri
6	27.03.2025	Veri Bağı Kontrol Teknikleri ve Akış Kontrolü
7	03.04.2025	Senkron ve Asenkron Veri Bağı Protokolleri (BSC, HDLC)
	10.04,2025	Ara Sınav
9	17.04.2025	LAN Teknolojileri, IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.4, 802.5, 802.11
10	24.04.2025	Geniş Alan Ağlarında Kullanılan Teknolojiler (X.25, ISDN, FR, ATM, xDSL.)
11	01.05.2025	Emek ve Dayanışma Günü
12	08.05.2025	Ağ Katmanı, Anahtarlama, Bağlantılı ve Bağlantısız Servisler, Statik ve Dinamik Routing
13	15.05.2025	Ağ Katmanında Sıkışıklık, Sebepleri ve Çözümleri, IP (Internetworking Protocol)
14	22.05.2025	ICMP, BOOTP, DHCP, Taşıma Katmanı - UDP (User Datagram Protocol), TCP (Transmisson Control Protocol)
15	29.05.2025	Öğrenci Proje Sunumları
		Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Furkan ÇAKMAK

OSI Reference Model - Reminding					
	7	Application Layer			
	6	Presentation Layer			
	5	Session Layer			
	4	Transport Layer			
	3	Network Layer			
	2	Data Link Layer			
	1	Physical Layer			
		Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Furkan ÇAKMAK			





## **Analog Signals**

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

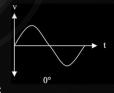
Simple Analog Signals

$$f(t) = A\sin(2\pi f t + \phi)$$

Complex Analogue Signals

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1,3,5...}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin(2\pi n f t)$$

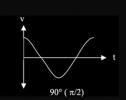
- v Amplitude
  - Volt V
  - Amper A
  - Watt-W
- f Frequency
  - Cycle
  - Hertz Hz
- - Degree °
  - Radian π



Frequency

Hz

GHz

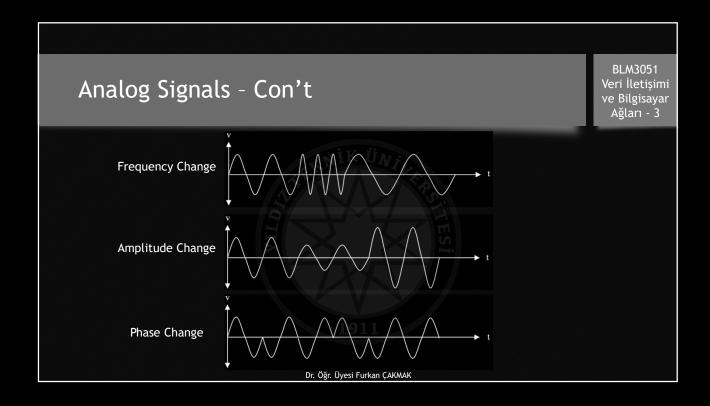


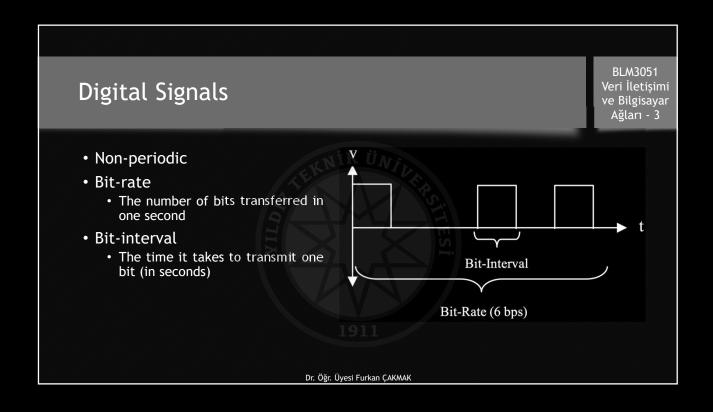
Time

sec (second)

msec (milli second) µsec (micro second)

nsec (nano second) psec (pico second)





### Elements that Negatively Affect Communication

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

- Distortion
  - Attenuation
    - dB
    - Solution: Amplifying
      - Analog?
  - Noise
    - Even Idle mode
    - Thermal noise
      - Motion of atomic fragments
    - · Impulse noise
      - Random electromagnetic signal
  - Cross talk
  - Delay
  - Propagation: Velocity of a sinusoidal signal in a transmission line

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Furkan ÇAKMAK

#### **Data Carrying Capacity**

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

- Nyquist Theorem
  - The amount of data that can be sent per unit time
  - H: Band width
  - V: Number of discrete voltages
  - Not consider the noise
- Noise (dB)
  - Signal strength (sent): S
  - Strength of the current noise: N

$$SNR = 10log_{10} \frac{S}{N} dB$$

 $data_{vel} = 2Hlog_2V \ bit/sec$ 

#### Data Carrying Capacity - Con't

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

- Shannon-Hartley
  - · Data velocity with noise

$$data_{vel} = Hlog_2(1 + \frac{S}{N}) bit/sec$$

- First, the highest data rate to be achieved is found according to the Shannon-Hartley formula.
- Then, according to the Nyquist formula, how many discrete voltage levels can be used in this bandwidth is determined.

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Furkan ÇAKMAK

#### Example

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

 Since it is known that the SNR value on a transmission channel between 3KHz-4KHz is 24dB, what is the maximum rate that can be obtained and the number of discrete levels that can be used for transmission?

### Coding of Signals

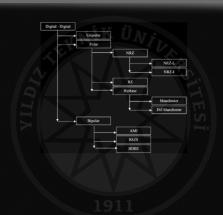
BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

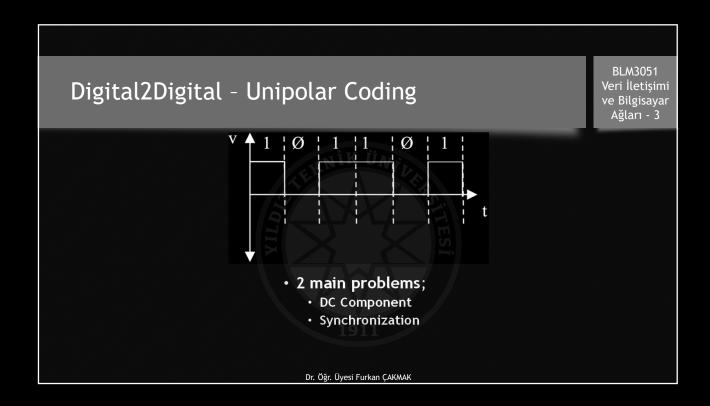
- Digital Digital
  - Computer Printer
- Analog Digital
  - Microphone Computer
- Digital Analog
  - Computer Communication Lines
- Analog Analog
  - Radio Radio Signal Lines

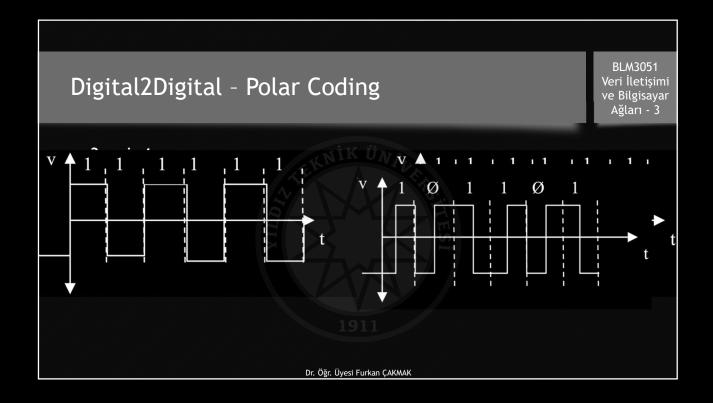
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Furkan ÇAKMAK

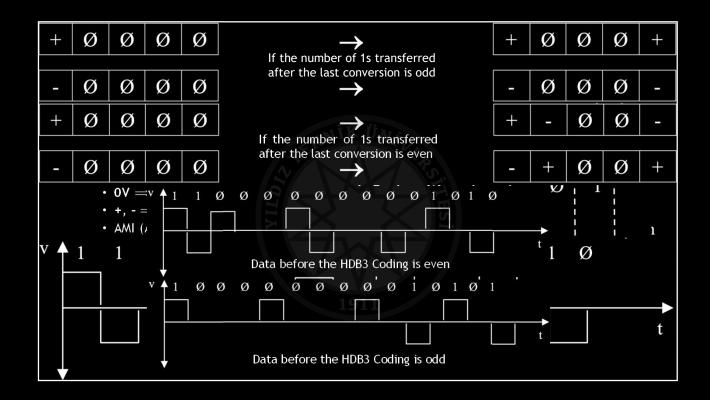
# Digital - Digital Coding

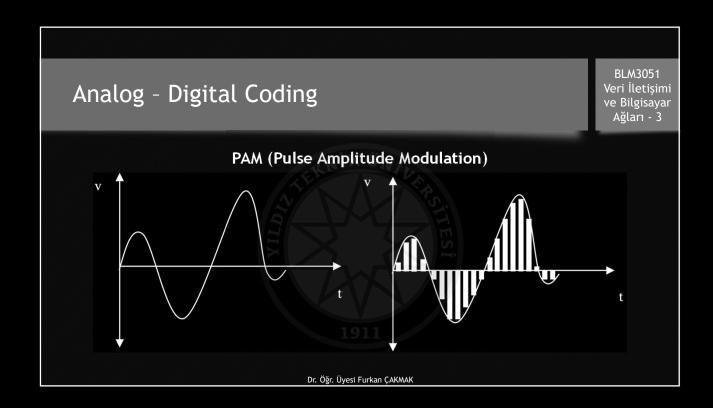
BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - <u>3</u>

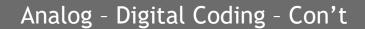




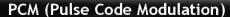








BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

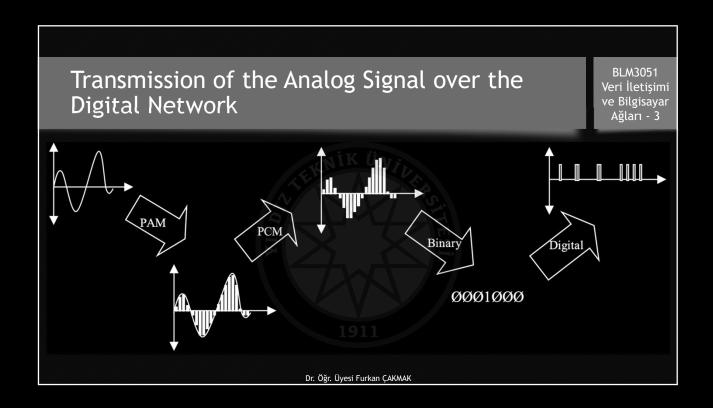


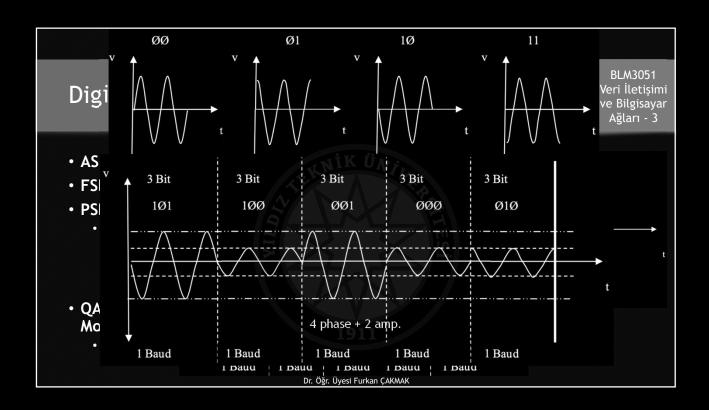


# Analog - Digital Coding - Nyquist Theorem

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

- Sampling at least twice the highest frequency component is required
- Example:
  - If bandwith is 1000-4000Hz, sampling fre. must be 8000





# Analog - Digital Coding - Concepts

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

- Carrier Signal
- Bit and Baud Speed
  - Bit Speed ≥ Baud Speed

Coding Technique	Unit	Baud Speed	Bit Speed	Bits / Baud
ASK, FSK, 2PSK	Bit	N	N	1
4PSK, 4QAM	Dibit	N	2N	2
8PSK, 8QAM	Tribit	N N	3N	3
16QAM	Quadbit	N	4N	4
32QAM	Pentabit	N	5N	5
64QAM	Hexabit	⊢ N	6N	6
128QAM	Septabit	N	7N	7
256QAM	Octabit	N	8N	8

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Furkan ÇAKMAK

### Analog - Analog Coding

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları <u>- 3</u>

- AM (Amplitude Modulation)
- FM (Frequency Modulation)
- PM (Phase Modulation)

# Thank you for listening...

BLM3051 Veri İletişimi ve Bilgisayar Ağları - 3

