

Introduction

W1-M1

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Learning Objectives

- Students understand the definition of a telecommunication system.
- Students know the components in a telecommunication system.
- Students understand the forms of communication.
- Students understand the various types of telecommunication network connections.
- Students are able to explain the role of data communication systems in the business world.

Definition



Telecommunication

- Exchange of information
- Transformation of the form of information
- Conversion of information into electrical signals
- Information Source
- Transducer
- Amplifier
- Transmission Medium
- Information Receiver

- Distance that can be covered
- Transmission speed
- Ease of being generated & converted into another form

Terminal Equipment (TE)

- Functions as an interface.
- Converts the form of information.
- Example: Telephone & Computer.

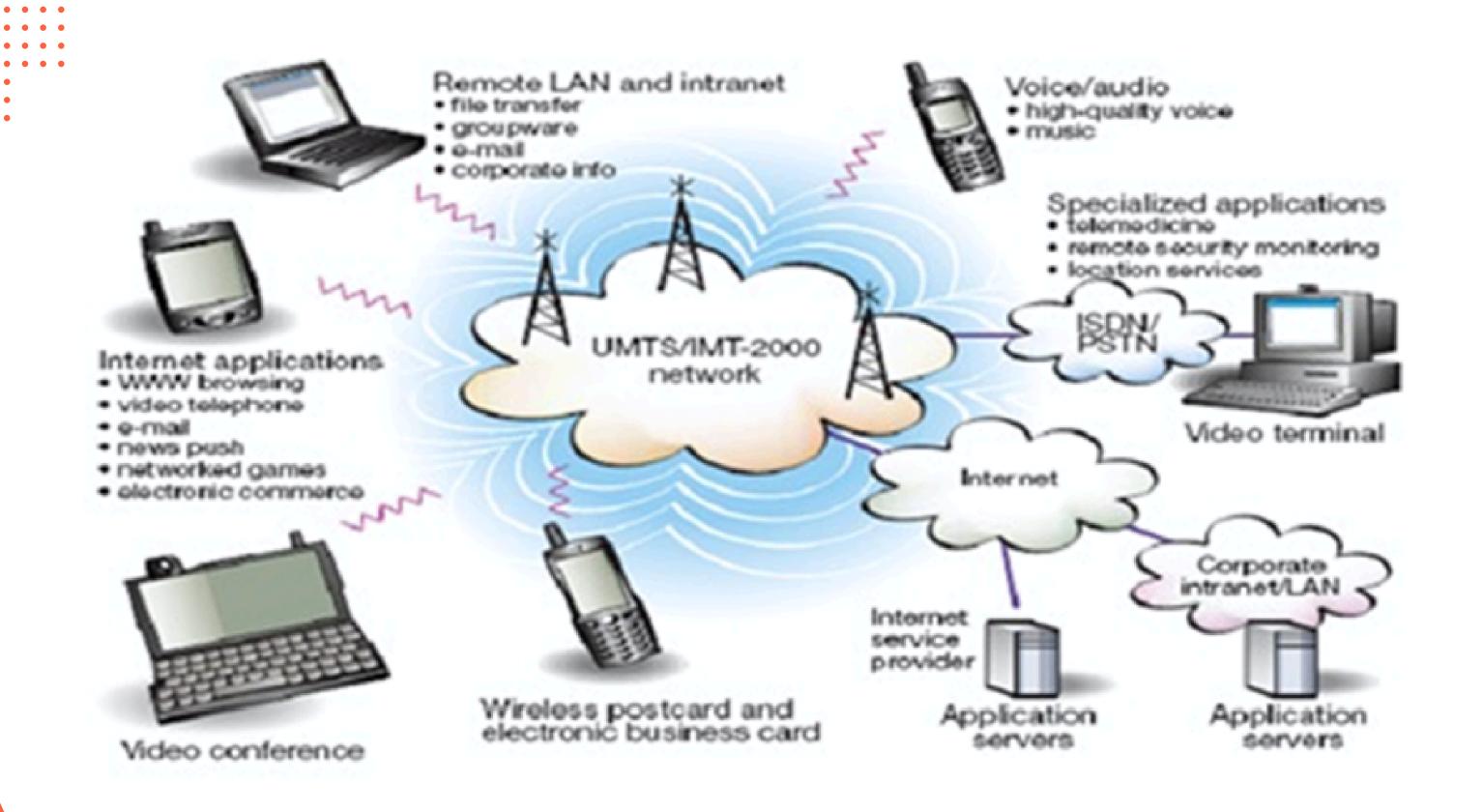
Switching Equipment (Central)

- Connector between channels in the telecommunication network.
- Determines the connection line between TEs.

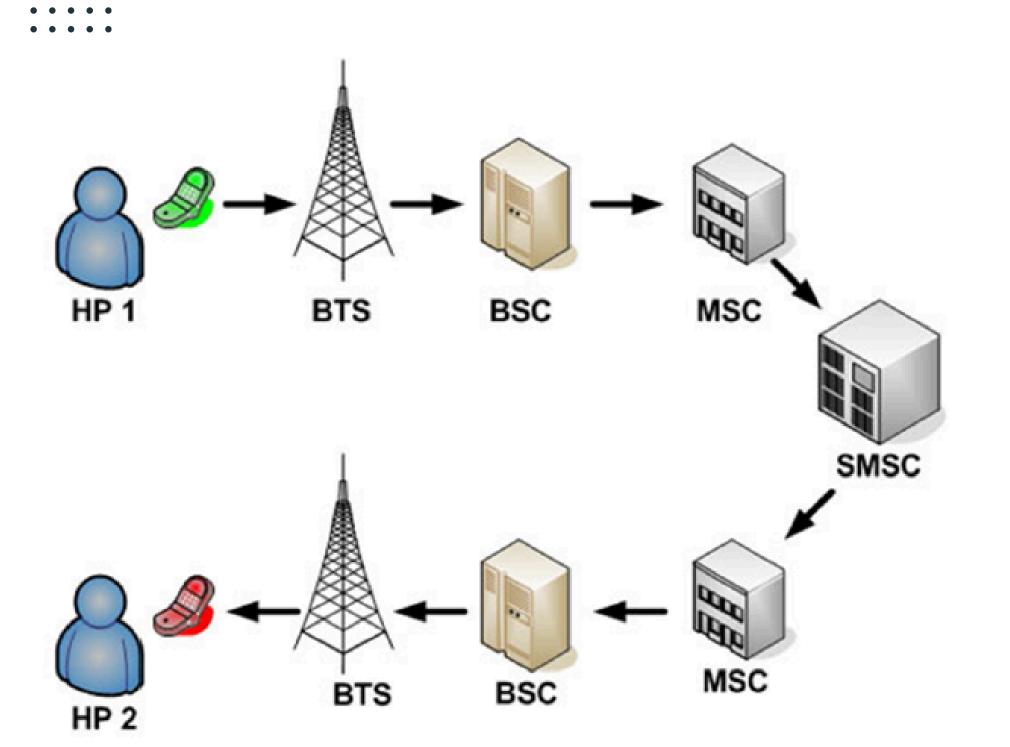
Transmission Line (Transmission Path)

- Connects between TEs, between centrals, and between central & TE.
- Example:
 Electromagnetic waves,
 copper cables, optical
 fiber.

Basic Components of a Telecommunication System

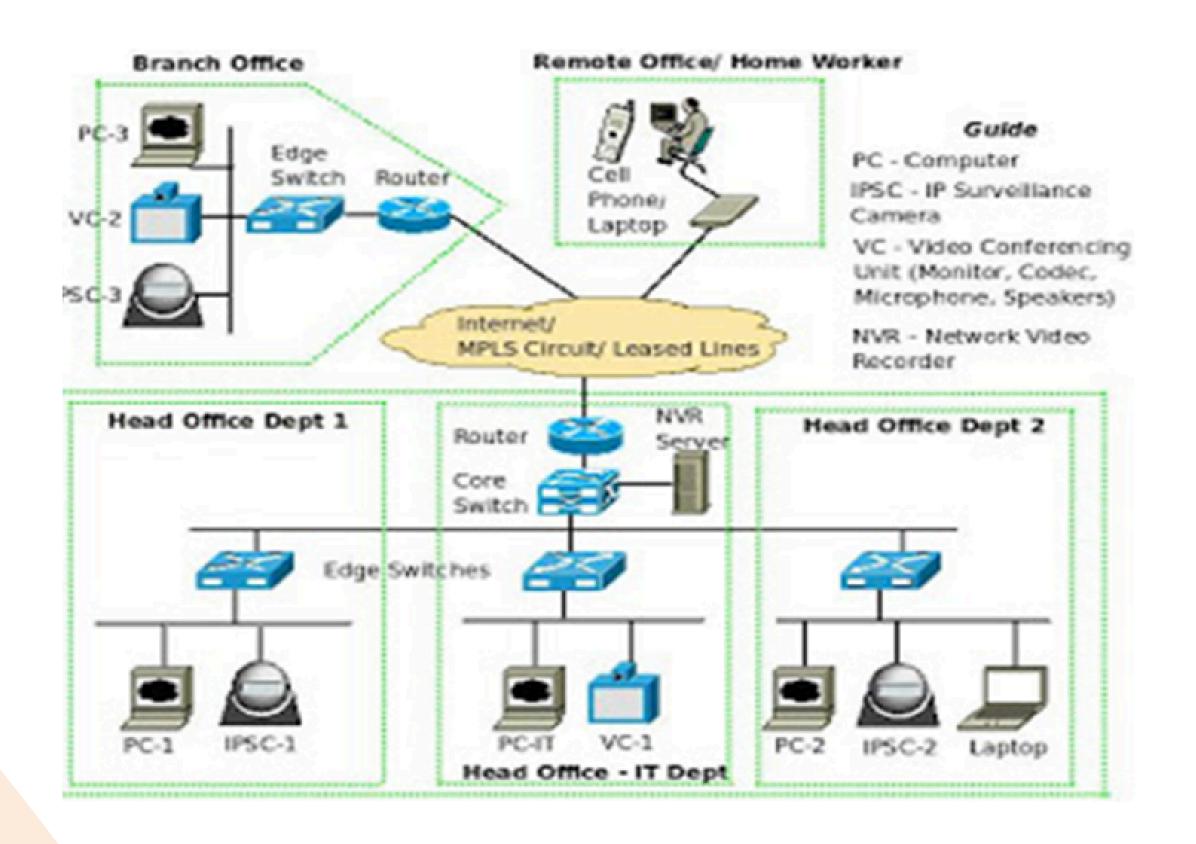


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- BTS (Base Transceiver Station)
- BSC (Base Station Controller)
- MSC (Mobile Switching Center)
- SMSC (SMS Center)





Forms of Telecommunication

Based on the Type of Information

- Data Communication
- Voice Communication
- News & Image Communication

Based on the Method of Information Delivery

- Point-to-Point
- Point-to-Multipoint
- Multipoint-to-Multipoint
- Combination of Mesh & Star







Circuit Usage Methods

Dedicated Circuit

- A permanently established channel between the terminal and central terminal.
- Not dependent on whether data is being transmitted or not.
- Less efficient.
- More expensive cost.

Switched Circuit

- The channel is only established when data is going to be transmitted.
- The channel is disconnected when no data is being transmitted.
- Can serve more terminals.
- Higher channel usage efficiency.







Issues in Telecommunication Systems

Efficiency

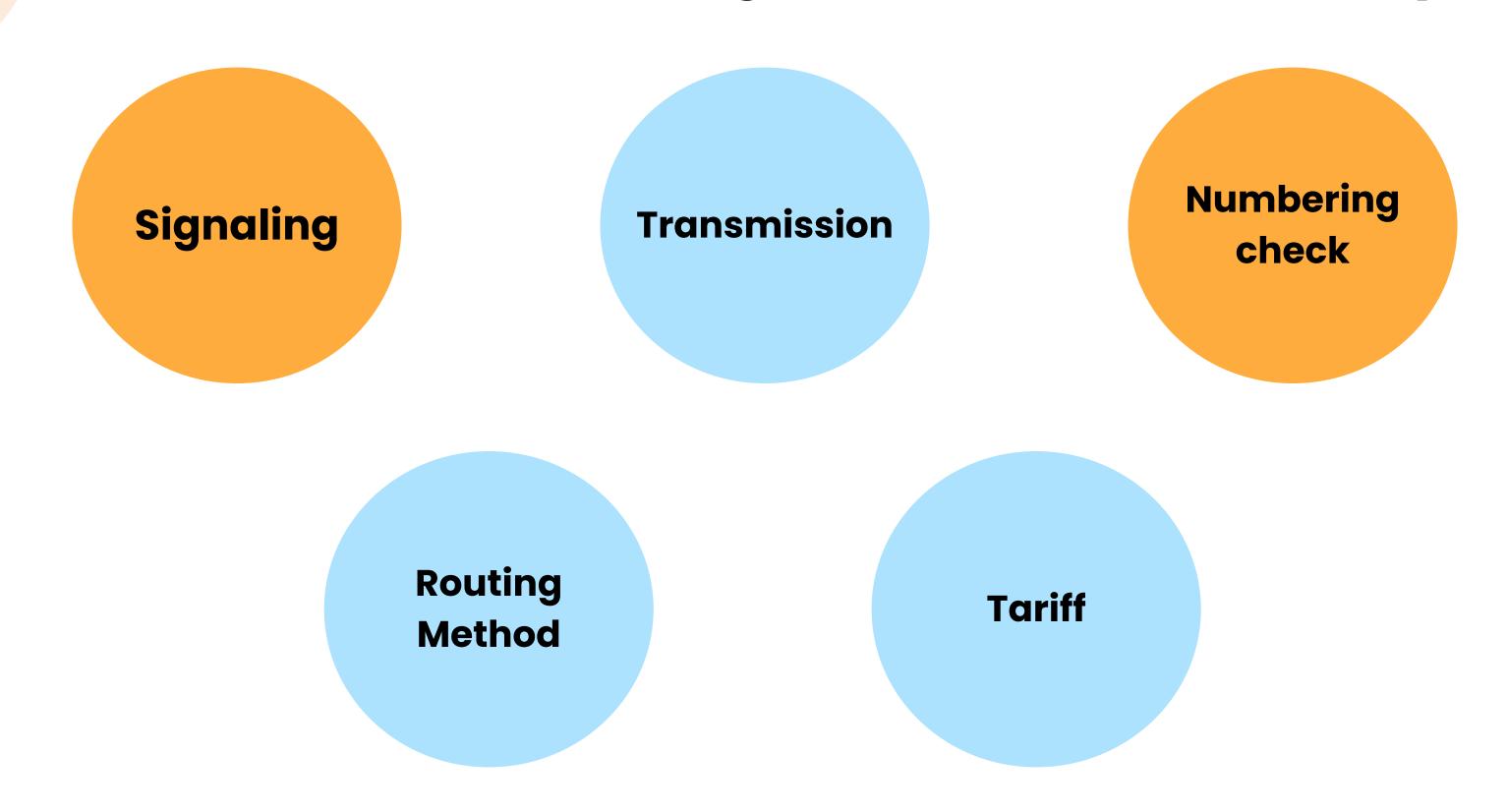
Multiplexing

Response Time

Efficiency

Multiplexing

Factors to Consider in Building a Telecommunication System



Application of Data Communication Systems (KomDat) in Daily Life & Business World

Objectives of a Data Communication System

- 1. Efficient data transmission
- 2. Remote computer use
- 3. Centralization and decentralization
- 4. Simplify data management and organization
- 5. Reduce data processing time
- 6. Increase system reliability
- 7. Accelerate information dissemination





Circuit Usage Methods

Background

- The need for higher profits
- Changes in business models
- High level of competition

Objectives

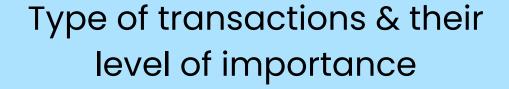
- Improve customer service
- Achieve more competitive and responsive business operations
- Enhance data sharing and relationships between the head office and branch offices



Business Problems Solved by Implementing Data Communication Systems

- 1. Declining customer service quality.
- 2. Inaccurate data due to unrecorded transactions.
- 3. Delays in report generation for management.
- 4. Delays in decision-making and policy development.

Technical and Economic Considerations in Developing Data Communication Systems (KomDat) in the Business World





Location & number of sites to be connected

Communication service tariffs



Expected future growth

Volume of data traffic



Distribution of data traffic

Programming language/system development language



Data reliability & accuracy





References

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Sandberg, B., "The Complete Reference Networking", 3rd Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2015.

Ross, K., "Computer Networking A Top-Down Approach", 7th Edition, Pearson, 2017.









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