

UNIT-1 :- Topics:-

- Network hardware & Software
- OSI Reference model
- TCP/IP Reference model
- ARPANET, Internet
- Guided Transmission media:-

twisted pairs

Coaxial cable

fibre optics

Wireless transmission.

PART -1

PART-2

Network Hardware

• The basic Hardware components in a Network are:-

→ Network cables:- Network cables are the transmission media to transfer data from one device to another

→ Routers:- Router is a connecting device which transfers Data packets between different Computer Networks.

→ Repeaters:- A repeater receives signal and regenerates it before re-transmitting so that it can travel longer

→ Hubs:- A Hub is a multi-port repeater

→ Bridge:- A Bridge connects two separate Ethernet network

→ Gateways:- A gateway connects entirely different networks that work upon completely different protocols.

Network Software

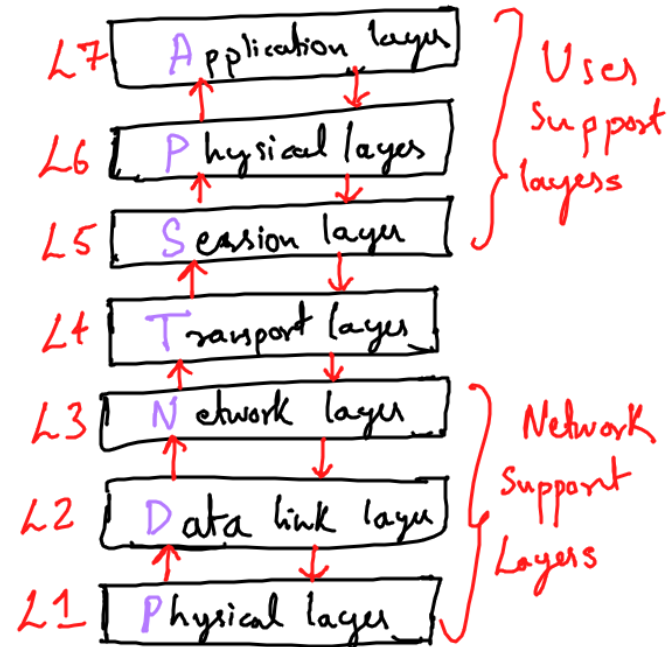
- Network Software comprises a broad range of software used for design, implementation, operation and monitoring of Computer Networks.

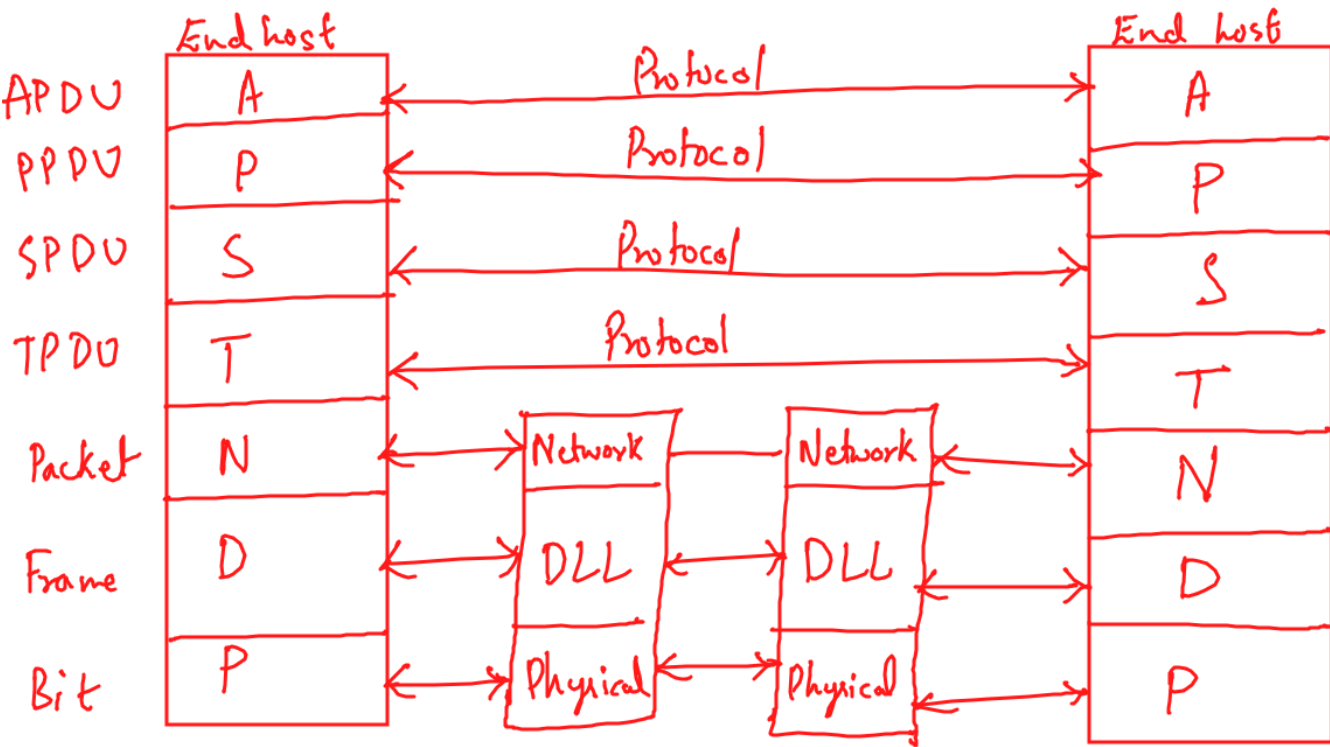
OSI:- • OSI stands for Open Standard Interconnection

- The OSI model does not specify the communication standard or protocols to be used to perform networking tasks
- It defines point of interconnection for the exchange of information between system.
- It has 7 interconnected layers
- The 7 layer are:- Application layer
Presentation layer
Session layer
Transport layer

→ Network layer
Data link layer
Physical layer.

OSI Reference Model





1. Physical layer :- It is the Lowest layer in OSI Reference Model

- Its function is to transmit individual bits from one node to another over a physical medium.

2. Data link layer :- It transforms the physical layer to a reliable link making it an error free link to upper layer.

3. Network layer :- It is responsible for the delivery of packets from the source to the destination

4. Transport layer :- It is responsible for delivery of the entire message from the source node to destination node

5. Session layer :- It establishes sessions between users and offers services like dialog control & synchronization.

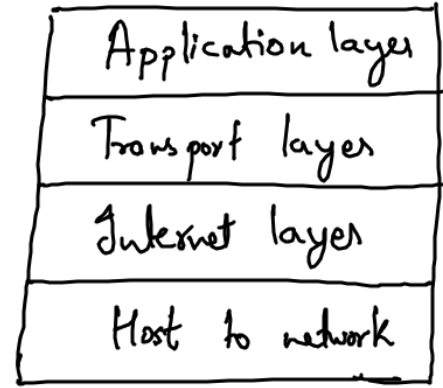
6. Presentation layer: It deals with Syntax & Semantics of the information being exchanged

7. Application layer: It is responsible for accessing the network by user. It provides User Interfaces and other supporting services like email, file transfer & sharing database.

TCP/IP: It stands for Transmission Control protocol / Internet protocol.

• TCP/IP reference model is a set of protocols that allow communication across Multiple diverse networks.

• There are four layers in TCP/IP Reference model



1. Application layer: It is a Combination of Session, presentation, application layer of the OSI reference model

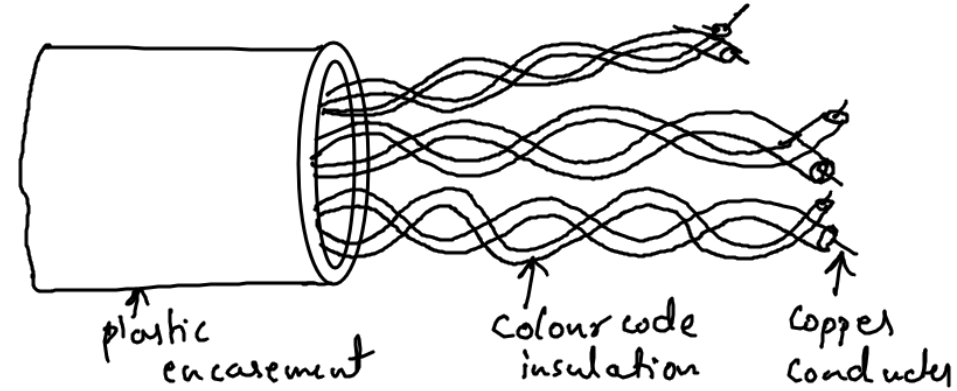
2. Transport layer: TCP/IP defines two protocols at Transport layer :- TCP & UDP
• User Datagram protocol is connection less protocol

3. Internet layer:- It is also called Network layer
- Internet layer handles communication from one machine to the other.
 - Routing of packets takes place in this layer
4. Host to network:- This layer is responsible for accepting and transmitting IP datagrams

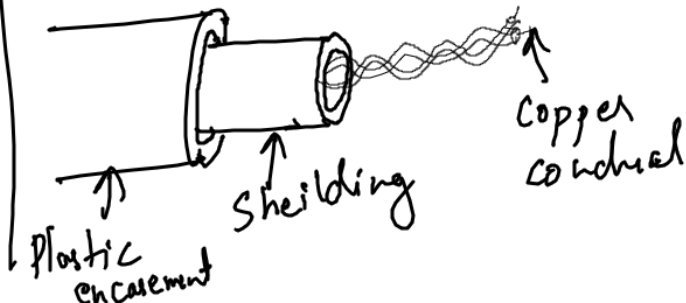
Guided Transmission media

1. Twisted pair Cable:- Twisted pair cable is least expensive & most widely used.
- It consists of two insulated copper wires arranged in a regular spiral pattern
 - TP
 - ↳ UTP: Unshielded twisted pair
 - ↳ STP: Shielded twisted pair

UTP: It is a set of twisted pairs within a plastic sheet

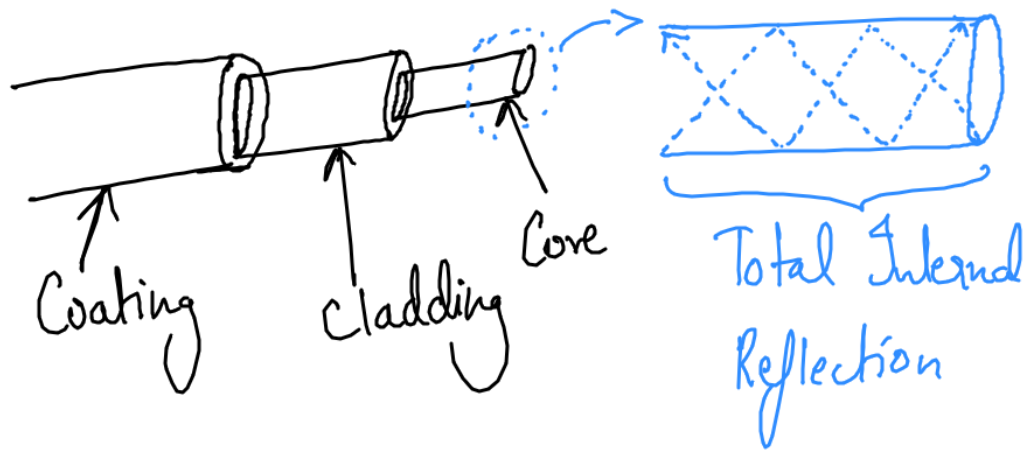


STP: It provides a protective sheathing around the copper wire

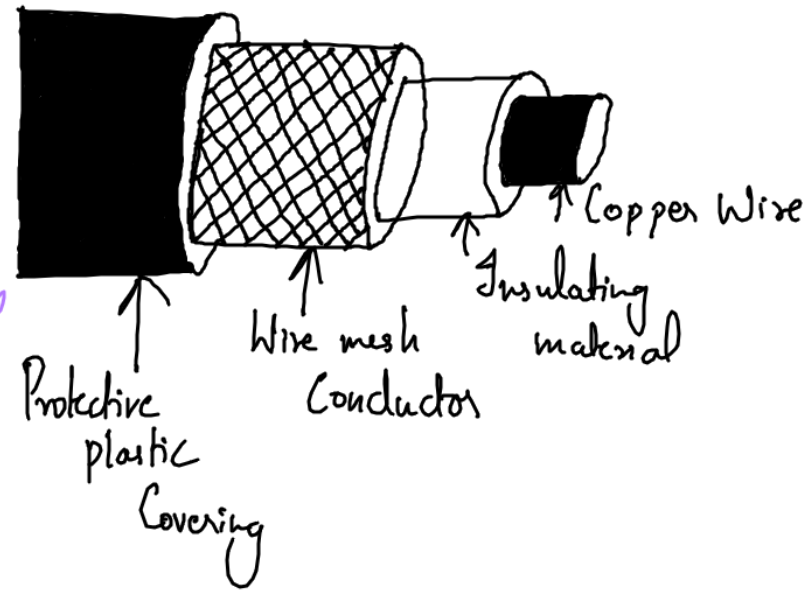


Fibre Optic Cable:-

- A fibre optic cable is a light pipe which is used to carry a light beam from one place to another.
- Fibre optic cable works on the principle of Total internal Reflection.



Coaxial Cable:- • A Coaxial Cable is made up of two conductors that share the common axis.

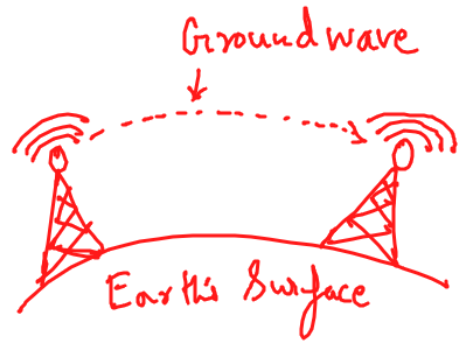


Co-axial Cable	Twisted Pair Cable	Fibre Optic Cable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It uses electrical signal for transmission • Less affected by EMI • Bandwidth is moderately High (350 MHz) • Support moderately high rates (500 Mbps) • Moderately costly • Repeater spacing is 1-10 KM • It supports all radio frequencies • Low attenuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It uses electrical signal for transmission • Affected by EMI • Bandwidth is Low (3 MHz) • Support Low data rates (4 Mbps) • Cheap • Repeater Spacing is 2-10 KM • Supports all radio frequencies • High attenuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses Optical form of signal over a glass fibre • Not affected by EMI • Bandwidth is very High (2 GHz) • Data rates are very High (2 Gbps) • Costly • Repeater Spacing is 10-100 KM • Frequency range is 902 MHz to 928 MHz • Very low attenuation.

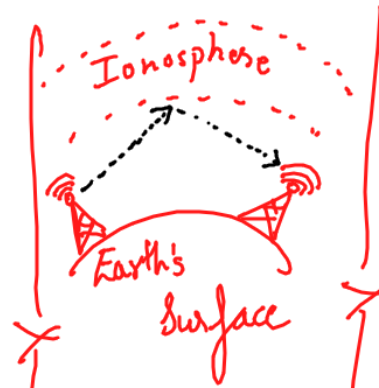
Wireless Transmission :-

• Unguided signals are transmitted in several ways:-

- Ground propagation
- Sky propagation
- line-of-sight propagation



Ground



SKY



Line-of-sight

Wireless transmission

Radio Waves Microwaves Infrared Waves

1. Radio Waves :- These waves are electromagnetic waves that are transmitted in free space

- Range is 3Khz to 1Khz
- Alignment of antenna is not required
- Example :- FM radio.

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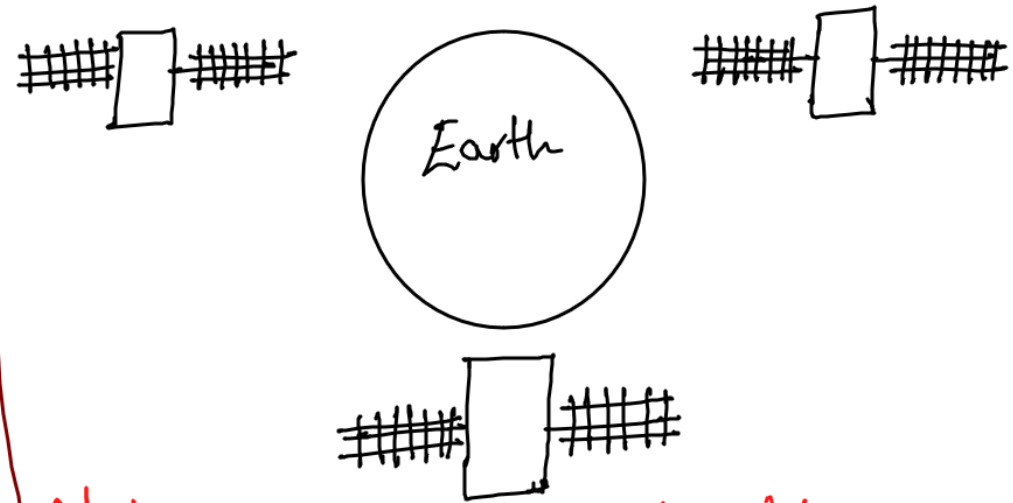
2. Micro Waves } Micro Waves are of two types:-

1. Terrestrial micro wave
 2. Satellite Microwave Communication
- In terrestrial Microwave transmission we transmit focused beam of a radio signal from one-ground based microwave transmission antenna to another.



Satellite Microwave Communication :-

- Satellite is a physical object that revolves around the Earth
- This Communication is more reliable & Flexible than Cables & Fibre optics



Note :- Frequency of Micro Waves is 4-6 GHz to 21-23 GHz

