



# Computer Fundamentals

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Lecture 15



# Outline

## ➤ Data Communications



# Objectives

- How computer data travels over telephone lines
- Explain a modem's function
- Explain how a modem's transmission speed is measured
- How digital data connections work
- How wireless networks function



# Modem Communications

- Plain Old Telephone System (POTS)
  - ❑ Standard phone line
  - ❑ Two-way voice communication
  - ❑ Uses analog transmission techniques
  - ❑ Data communication is slow
- Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)
  - ❑ World's collection of interconnected voice-oriented public telephone networks
  - ❑ Aggregation of circuit-switching telephone networks
  - ❑ Referred to as POTS if analog type phone service used
  - ❑ Today, almost entirely digital technology



# Modem Communications (cont.)

## ➤ Modems

- ❑ For attaching computer to analogue lines
- ❑ Modulator/Demodulator
  - Modulator converts digital to analog
- ❑ Speed measured in bits per second (bps)
  - Fastest speed of 56 Kbps
  - Quality of phone lines dictates speed
  - V.92 modem standard presented in 1999
- ❑ Several modem types
  - Internal
  - External
  - Voice
  - Fax

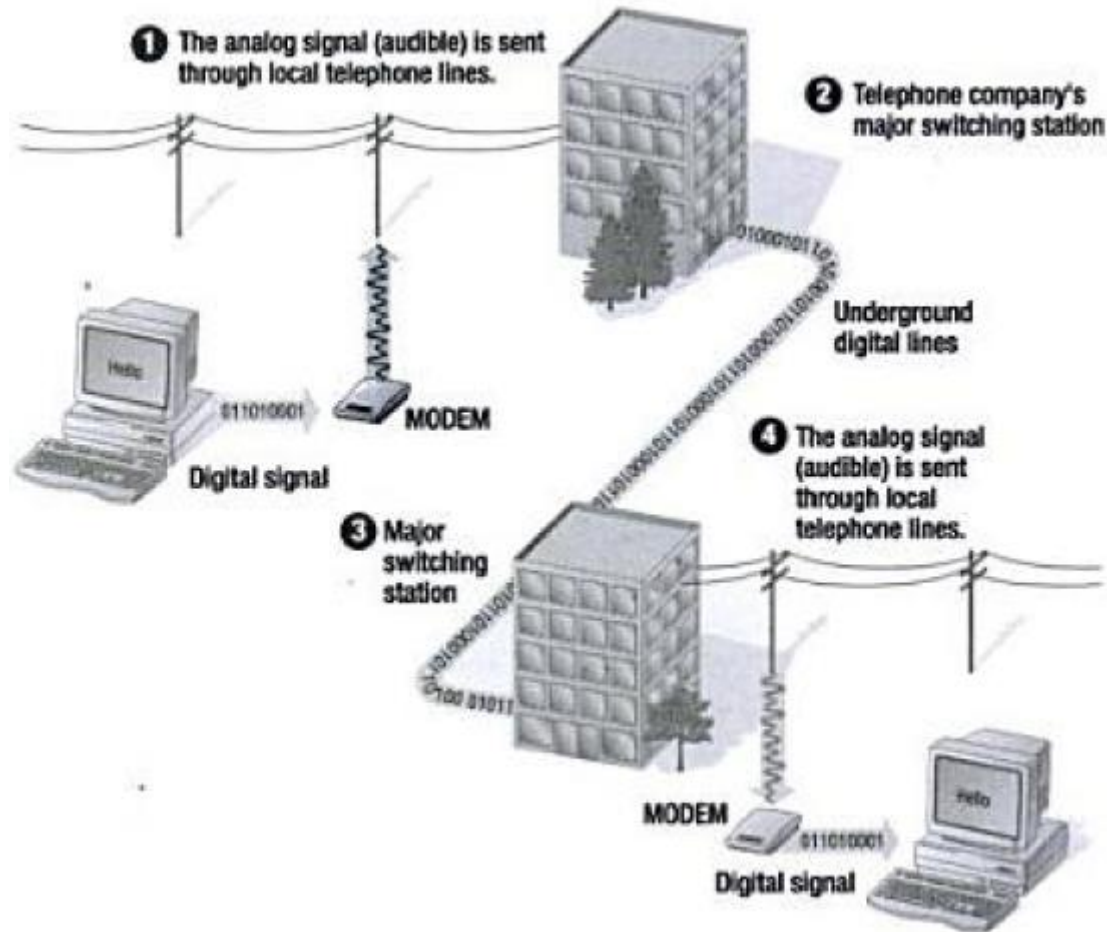
## ➤ Modem uses

- ❑ Connection to the Internet
- ❑ File transfer
  - Uploading
  - Downloading





# Modem Communications (cont.)





# Digital Data Connections

## ➤ Digital phone lines

- ☐ Local telephone companies upgraded
- ☐ Service faster and more reliable
- ☐ New digital phones needed
  - Should translate voice to bits rather than analogue signal
- ☐ Modems not required any more
- ☐ Adapters required for data reformatting

## ➤ Broadband connection

- ☐ Any data connection faster than 56 Kbps
- ☐ Common in business
- ☐ Becoming popular in home installations



# Digital Data Connections (cont.)

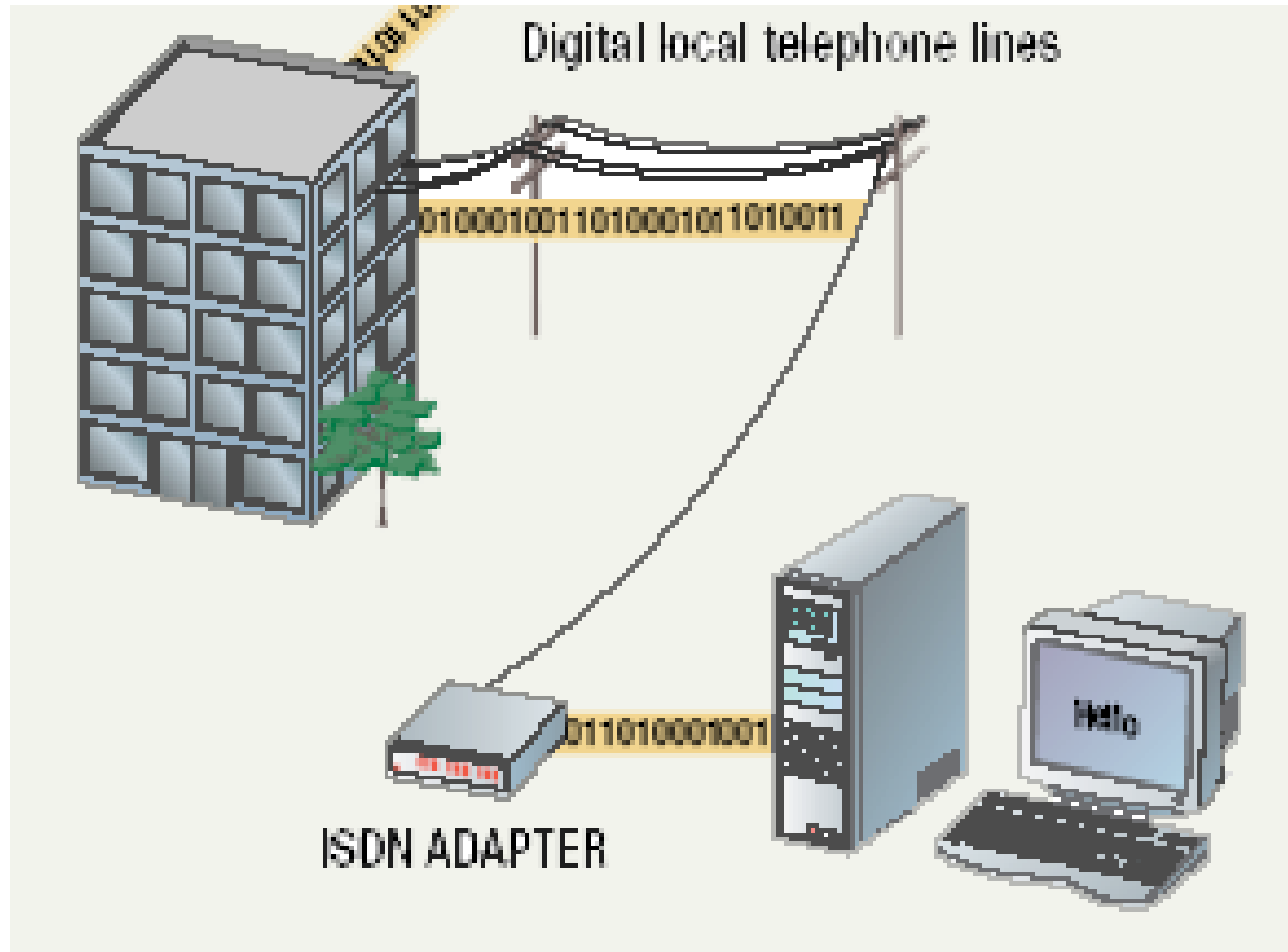
## ➤ ISDN lines

- ❑ Integrated Services Digital Network
- ❑ Basic rate uses three channels
  - Two data channels each support 64 Kbps
    - $64 \times 2 = 128\text{Kbps}$
  - Error correction channel 19Kbps
- ❑ Primary rate uses 24 or 30 channels
  - 24 data channels (PCM-24)
    - $64 \times 24 = 1.544\text{Mbps}$ , T1 service
  - 30 data channels (PCM-30)
    - $64 \times 30 = 2.048\text{Mbps}$ , E1 service



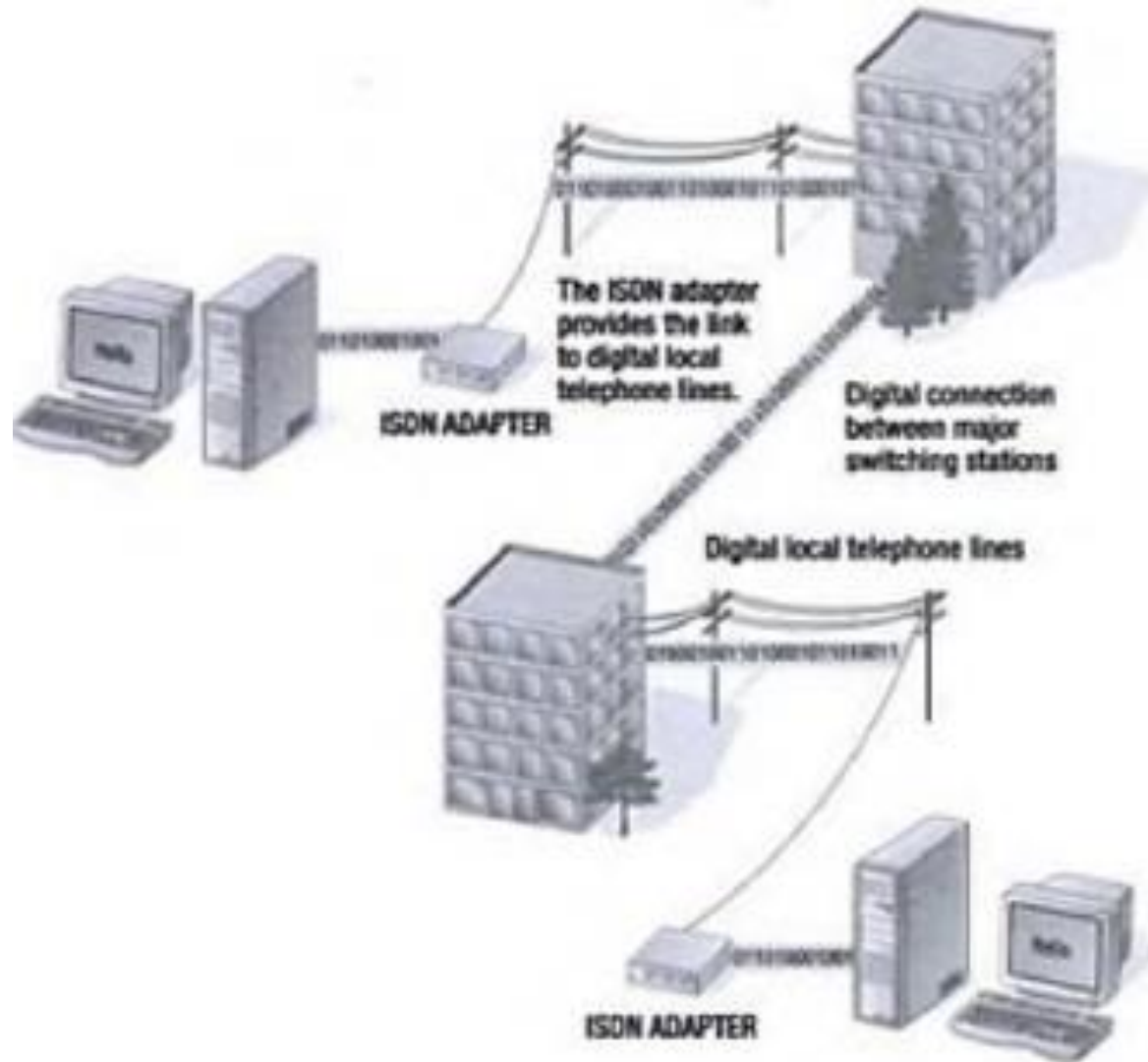


# Digital Data Connections (cont.)





# Digital Data Connections (cont.)





# Digital Data Connections (cont.)

## ➤ T lines

- ❑ High-capacity voice/data ISDN lines
- ❑ Used to control phone and data
- ❑ Several variants
  - T1 transmits at 1.544 Mbps (24 channels)
  - T3 transmits at 44.736 Mbps (672 channels)



# Digital Data Connections (cont.)

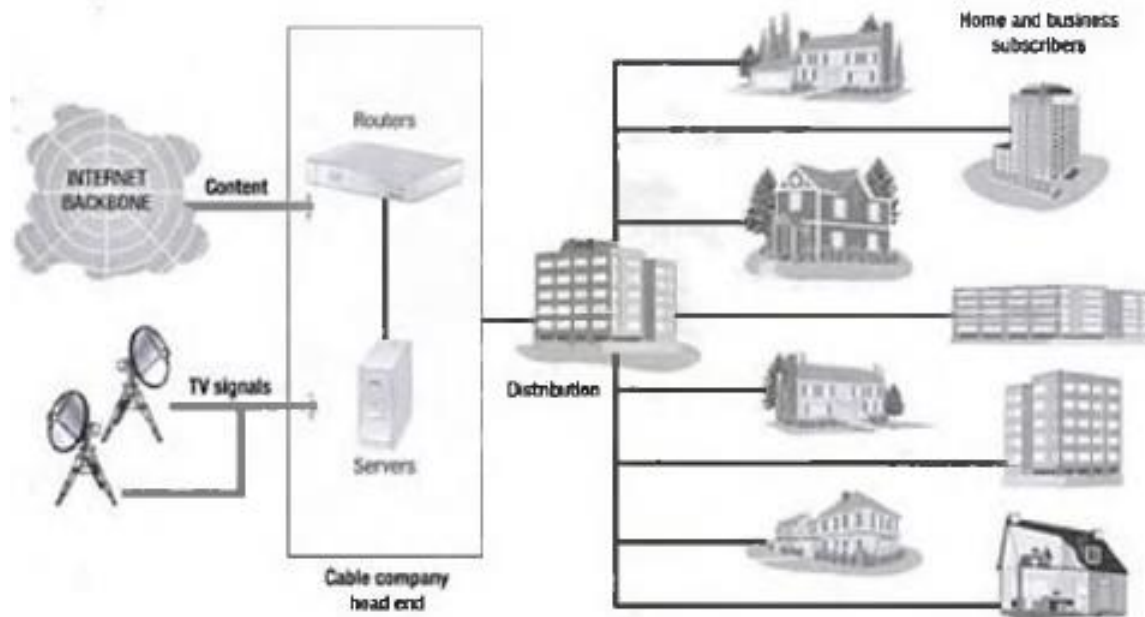
## ➤ DSL technologies

- ❑ Digital Subscriber Line
- ❑ Popular with home users
- ❑ Speeds range from 100 Kbps to 30 Mbps
- ❑ Asymmetrical DSL (ADSL)
  - Upload speed slower than download speed
- ❑ Symmetrical DSL (SDSL)
- ❑ Requires a DSL modem
  - Between analogue phone lines and computer



# Digital Data Connections (cont.)

- Cable modem connections
  - ❑ Popular with home and office users
  - ❑ Connection through cable TV
  - ❑ Speeds between 1 and 3 Mbps
  - ❑ Requires a cable modem





# Digital Data Connections (cont.)

## ➤ ATM

- ☐ Asynchronous Transfer Mode
- ☐ Concept for transfer of broadband data
- ☐ Efficient transfer of video and sound
- ☐ Requires a special NIC and hardware



# Wireless Networks

## ➤ Benefits

- ☐ No cable to pull
- ☐ Mobile devices access network resources
- ☐ Mobility and flexibility for office workers



# Wireless Networks (cont.)

- Wireless IEEE 802.11
  - ❑ Also called Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity)
  - ❑ IEEE standard
    - Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers
  - ❑ Several versions
    - 802.11b connects up to 11Mbps
    - 802.11g connects up to 56Mbps
    - 802.11a
    - 802.11n
  - ❑ Use the same type of devices





# Wireless Networks (cont.)

- Wireless Access Point (WAP)
  - ❑ Center of a wireless network
  - ❑ WAPs combined cover a larger area
  - ❑ Distance to WAP determines bandwidth
  - ❑ Range is 50 to 150 meters
  - ❑ Extension points can extend range
    - E.g. TP-link





# Wireless Networks (cont.)

- Wireless Adapters
  - ❑ Wireless NIC
  - ❑ Used by devices to connect
  - ❑ Includes signal strength software

