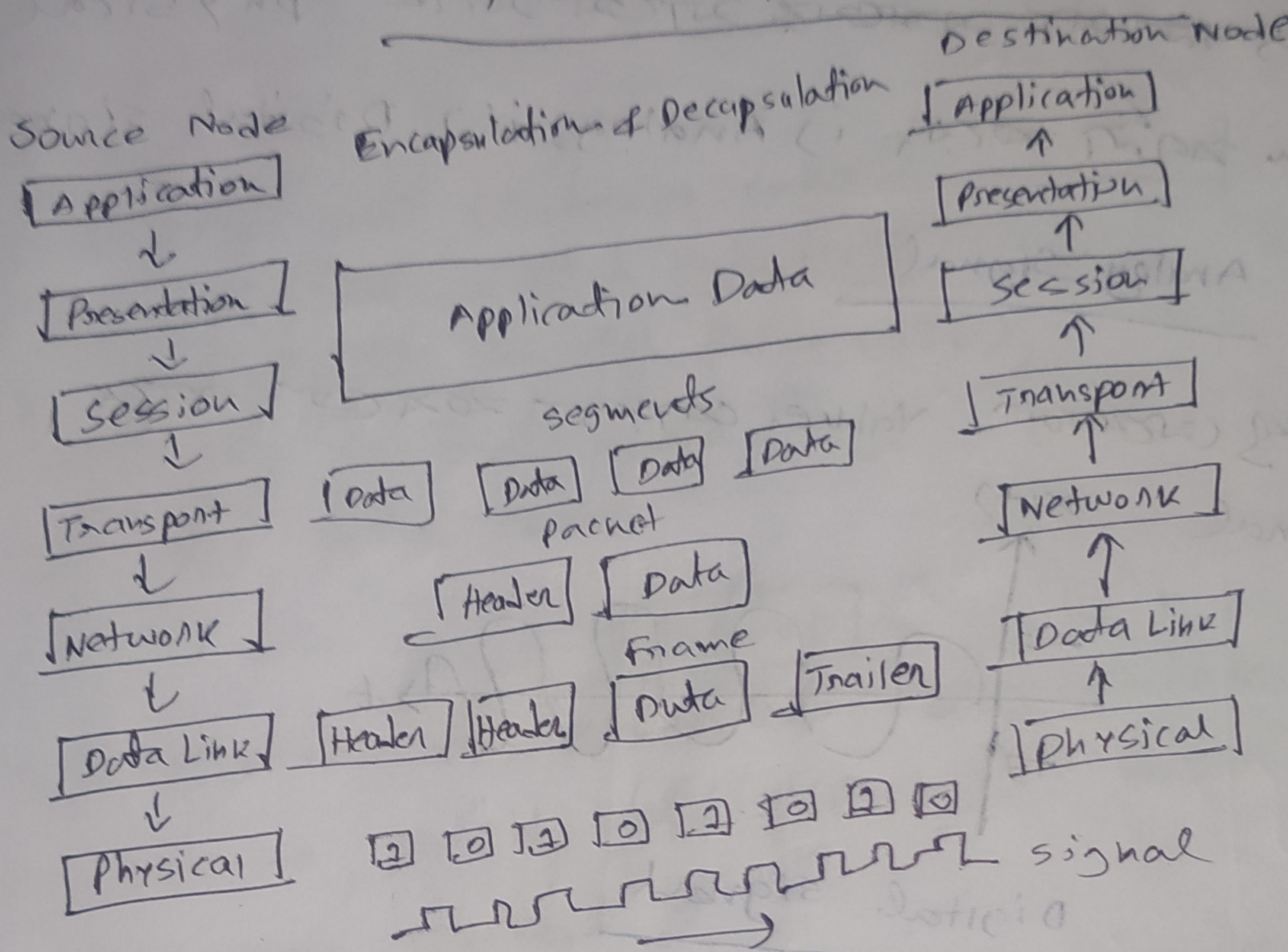


Physical Layer & Media



Ex: What's app call

Data & Signals:

Source / Destination \rightarrow Data \rightarrow signals

Principles of physical layer:

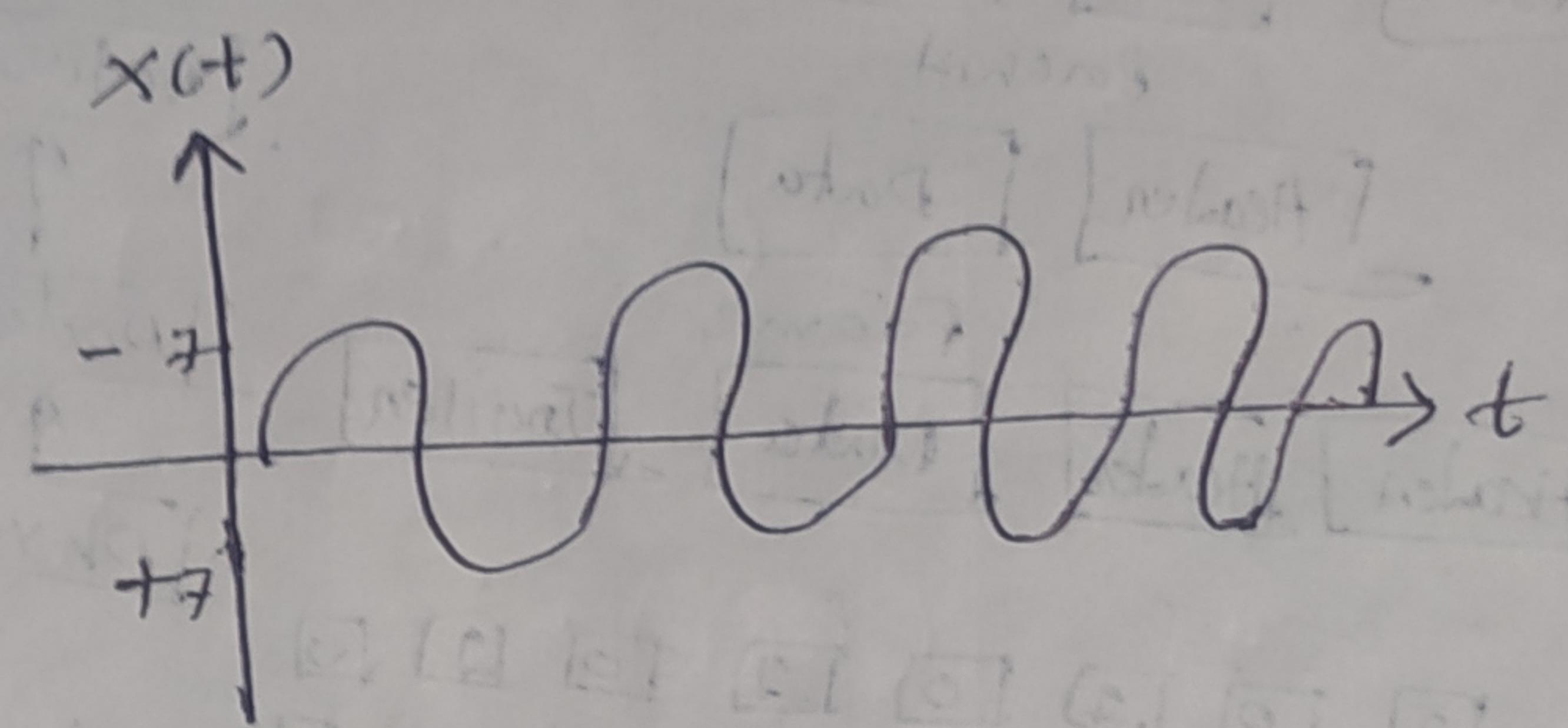
- i) physical layer \rightarrow ~~is responsible for~~ transmission performance
- ii) $(\text{data} \rightarrow \text{signals}) \rightarrow \text{transmit}$ \rightarrow $\text{data} \rightarrow \text{signals}$
- iii) $\text{data} \rightarrow \text{electromagnetic signals} \rightarrow \text{transmission media}$ accept \rightarrow $\text{data} \rightarrow \text{signals}$

signal

Quantity - variation over time over physical quantity - i) Analog, ii) Digital signal

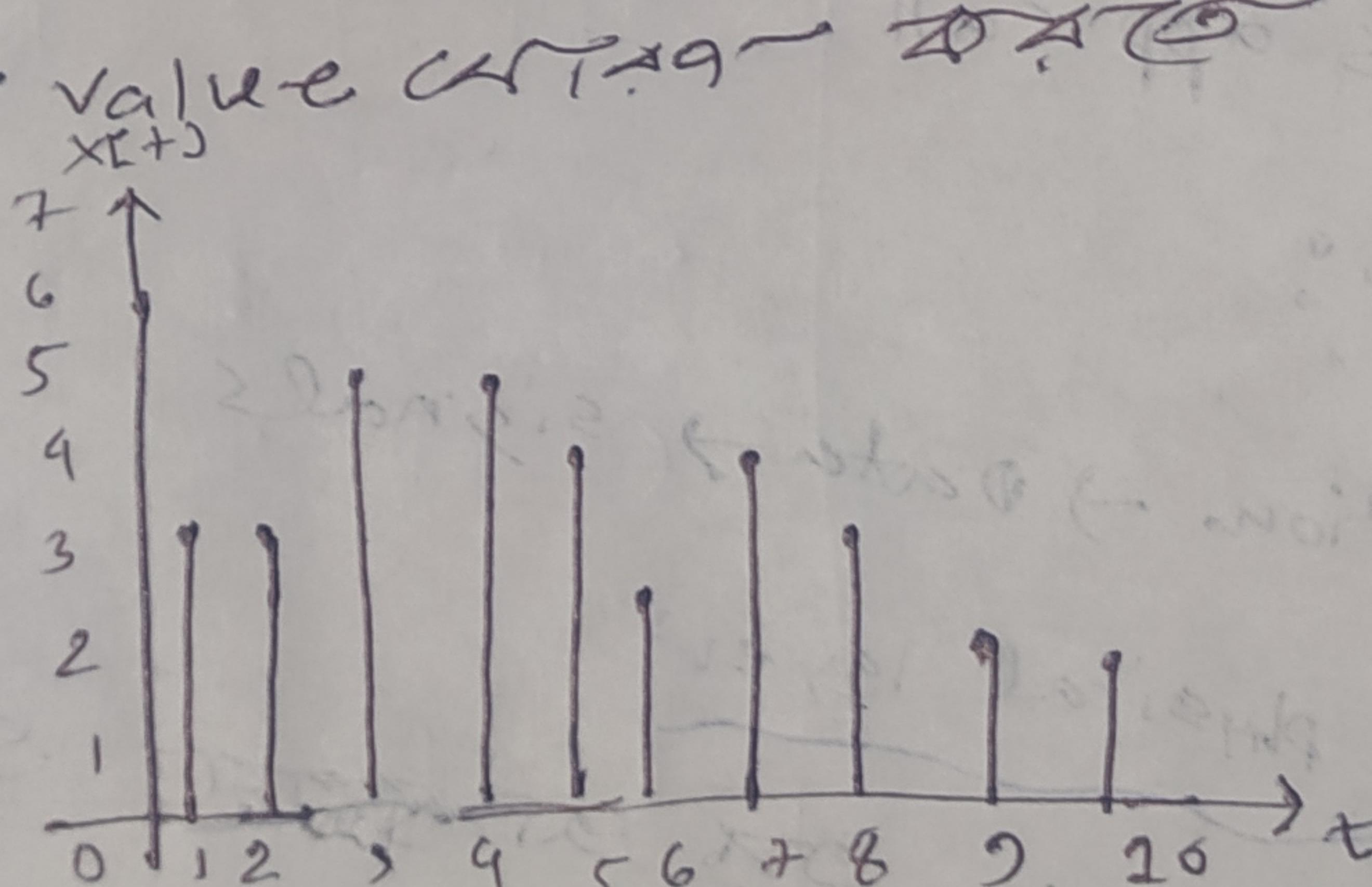
Analog Signal

Ex - real life signal



Digital signal

Further discussion



Media

Copper cable
(Wired)

Fibre optic cable
(Wired)

Physical components

- UTP/STP
- coaxial
- connections
- NICs
- Ports / Interfaces

Signal

Electromagnetic
Signal

- single mode fibre
- multimode fibre
- connections
- NIC's and Interfaces
- Lasers and LEDs

- A light pulse equals 1
- No light pulse is 0

Wireless media

- Access points
- NICs
- Radio
- Antenna

Wired Media

- Copper cable (Ethernet cable)
 - Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP)
 - Shielded Twisted Pair (STP)
- Copper coaxial cable,
- Fiber optic cable

Ethernet

UTP, STP both are ethernet cables, colors are same but UTP has no shield but STP has metallic shielding.

Shielding का गोरी?

Electromagnetic & radio frequency interference

UTP का विकास (CAT5, CAT6, CAT7), Data transmission

इसमें शield का उपयोग किया जाता है।

STP - इनका निम्न कारण, shield का उपयोग करते हैं।

Local area network (LAN) के noise के कारण

UTP use CAT5

CrossTalk

interference का बहुत सारा स्रोत है।

CrossTalk

UTP का shielding का कारण होता है कि STP का।

GTZ - CrossTalk का कारण है।

Solution → STP use CAT5

जो GTZ का STP कैसा है? उसके लिए GTZ का STP कैसा

जो GTZ का है वह STP है। जो GTZ का crosstalk है।

Fiber Optic Media

- ★ Light Waves
- ★ High Speed Transmission

তুলনামূলক পর্যবেক্ষণ	Copper	Fiber optic Media
Bandwidth	10Mbps - 10Gbps	10 Mbps - 100 Gbps
Range	Short (upto 100 meter)	High (100,000 meter)
Interference	Low	High (high)
Immunity (প্রতিরোধ ক্ষমতা)	Low (low)	High (high)
Electrical hazard	Low (low)	High (high)
যোগ্যতা (cost)	Low (low)	High (high)
Installation এবং স্থায়ী	Low (low)	High (high)
Safety (Safety)	Low (low)	High (high)

Wireless Medium

* air → transmission medium, data transforms in form of waves

drawbacks →

* coverage Area (Bluetooth < WiFi < cellular tech < satellite.com)

* Interference (radio wave interference SIGTRAN)

* Security (wired TCP/2535 but wireless unicast at receiver port 520 or 2020)

Data sender → IP port → MAC address → wireless interface → receiver port 520 or 2020

Wireless Technology Reference

WiFi → • IEEE 802.11 standard

• Referenced as Wi-Fi

• Uses CSMA/CA

• Variation:

i) 802.11a: 54 Mbps, 5 GHz

ii) 802.11b: 11 Mbps, 2.4 GHz

iii) 802.11g: 54 Mbps, 2.4 GHz

iv) 802.11n: 600 Mbps, 2.4 & 5 GHz

v) 802.11ac: 1 Gbps, 5 GHz

vi) 802.11ad: 7 Gbps, 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 60 GHz

Bluetooth →

• IEEE 802.15 standard

• Supports speeds up to 3 Mb/s

• Provides device pairing over distances from 1 to 100 meters

Wi-Max →

• IEEE 802.16 standard

• Provides speeds up to 2 Gbps

• Uses a point to multi-point topology to provide wireless broadband access

Line Configuration

Physical layer \rightarrow bit transmission $\xrightarrow{\text{medium}}$ medium \rightarrow physical characteristics of the media

* Deals with physical characteristics of the media

- * Encoding
- * Data rate/transmission rate
- * Synchronization of bits

* Line configurations

(Bus, ring, star, tree) \rightarrow node

* Physical topology (simplex, half-duplex, full-duplex)

* Transmission mode (simplex, half-duplex, full-duplex)

node \rightarrow network \rightarrow LAN, MAN, WAN, wireless

Communication link \rightarrow communication \rightarrow node \rightarrow configuration

link \rightarrow connection \rightarrow line configuration

connection \rightarrow type \rightarrow i) Point-to-Point ii) Multipoint

Point to Point

Exclusive link between two nodes. link capacity \rightarrow 100 million

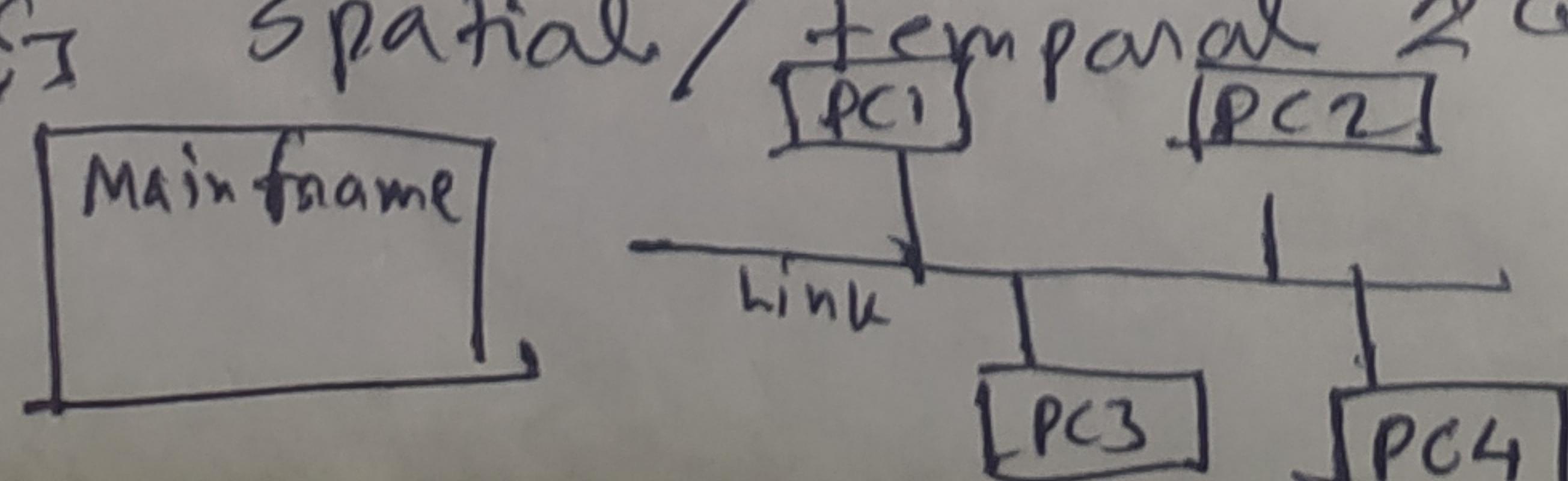
node use \rightarrow for 100 mbps link \rightarrow 100 million

bit for one node transmit \rightarrow \rightarrow node claim

DATA

Multipoint Connection

Two or more devices share a single link. Also known as multidrop connection. Capacity \rightarrow share \rightarrow spatial, temporal



link \rightarrow use \rightarrow collision \rightarrow unusable \rightarrow temporal \rightarrow device \rightarrow data send \rightarrow collision

Link Layer Services

Data Link layer → Link Layer → Layer 2

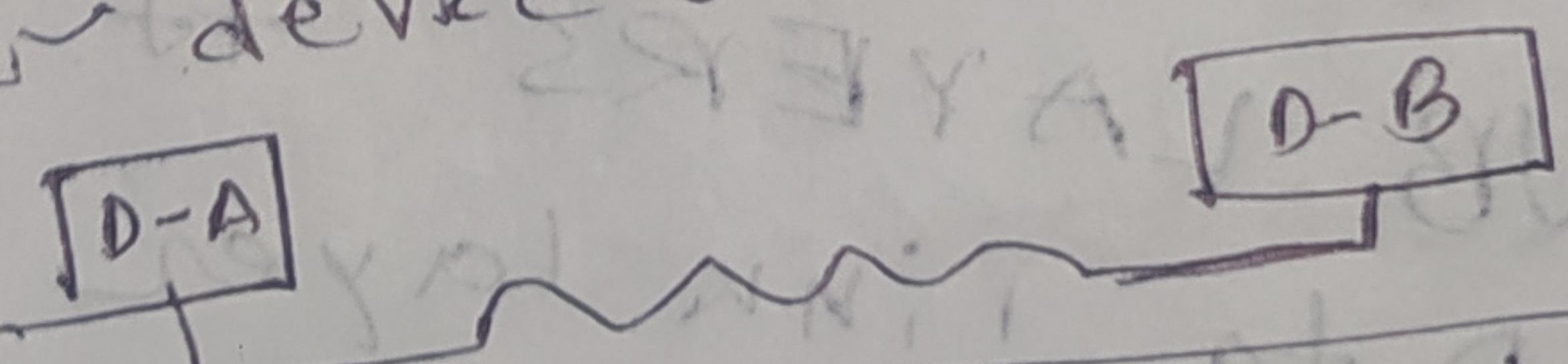
Network layer creates data consists of header + trailer + data + trailer
frame starts at node → frame ends at node
source + destination → physical address
encapsulates data into frame
communication enables nodes to communicate

Services provided by data link layer

- * Framing
- * Physical Addressing
- * Flow Control
- * Error Control
- * Access Control

Framing

Device A sends frame to device B over physical layer
Signal starts at device A and ends at device B exactly 5 bits



Physical Addressing

Network layer → IP Address information add MAC Address
Link layer → Source + destination MAC Address add own MAC address
expect own MAC address

Flow control

Flow control is one of the duties of data link control
Sublayer. Speed matching mechanism. By end-to-end flow control, Device A 10bit packet send to Device B 10bit

Packet receive করে acknowledgement দেয়।
জ্যোতি করে করে 100BT packet পার্টিশন ফর
B at 9 time 10BY receive করে 07265
IT প্রেস ডেটা, Access Control
Media access control, common media (Timing)
10BY device data send করে 07265
Control ox 242229 ফর 230105
send করে 2025। Error control

Send frame | Error Control | device A |

frame goes to device A OSA module, then device A. Error control

protects frame from errors, so transmission

is not lost due to errors, so frame reaches B

error detection | datalink layer | frame reaches B

frame gets error, so error detection

approach → i) error detection (easy)

ii) error correction (hard)

SUB LAYERS in ft.

Data link layer

The Data Link layer consists of two sublayers: LLC (Logical Link Control) and MAC Sublayer.

LLC

- * Deals with communication between upper & lower layers.
 - * Network protocol data + facilitates ~~trans~~ control information to go ~~to~~ help ~~trans~~ packet destination \rightarrow delivery. (flow control)

MAC

the lower sublayer of the dada link
consistutes (about 20%) the
layer

- * Layer 2
- * Implemented by hardware (NIC card)
- * Responsibility → i) Data encapsulation, ii) Media Access Control

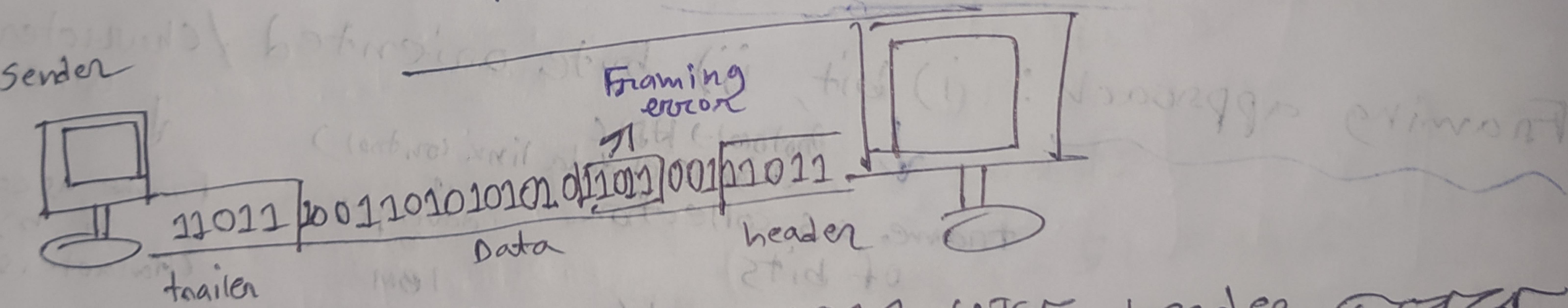
- * Frame assembly & disassembly
- * MAC layer adds header + trailer
- * MAC layer adds i) addressing
ii) routing
iii) multiplexing
iv) access control

- i) Framing, bit stuffing, physical addressing
 - ii) MAC addressing / Physical addressing
 - iii) Error control & removal of frames on the media

iii) Error control & removal of frames on the media & removal of media

Responsible for receiving and transmitting frames from the media. Communicates directly with the physical layer.

Flamingos eniven Receiven



tailer header STACAT
receiver data STACAT 11011. 11011. 11011. 11011. 11011.
STACAT receiver data STACAT 11011. 11011. 11011. 11011. 11011.

DSR receiver data (from 4) 11011 (97%)
Protocol bits set (at smile) from UTARMOR 21011
Data (at smile) > 11011

(Protocol 21.1.30
Glycogen end starch 2720 (25% w/v)
water > 100 ml

shear fracturing erosion AGT

Separate 20% of H_2O
(25%) H_2O + (25%) H_2
+ (25%) CO_2 + (25%) N_2

Frame = (header + network layer PDU + trailer)

Packet switching - A block of data (frame) exchanged between nodes (PC) across bits streams organized as,

Node A starts Node B on (first byte) Node A G.L adapter
create node's memory (MAC frame transmit to go)
Link layer sequences of bits send 2001 231 B 2001
received by nodes B 2001 231 2001 COT
set of bit (10bit example) fixed 2001 2001 COT
versus 2001 2001 2001 receive 2001 2001 2001
fixed sets of bits 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001

Framing type: i) Fixed size framing: fixed additional boundary bit marker dan (ii)
ii) Variable size framing: different additional mechanism is must to mark the start & end of the frame

to prevent framing error avoid 2001 2001 2001

Framing approach: i) bit, ii) byte oriented / character oriented
Protocol → HDLC (High level data link control)
frame as collection of bits developed by IBM
can be as text/multimedia (photo, video)

Frame as collection of bytes
Characters (8 bits)

Protocol → BISYNC (Binary Synchronous communication protocol)

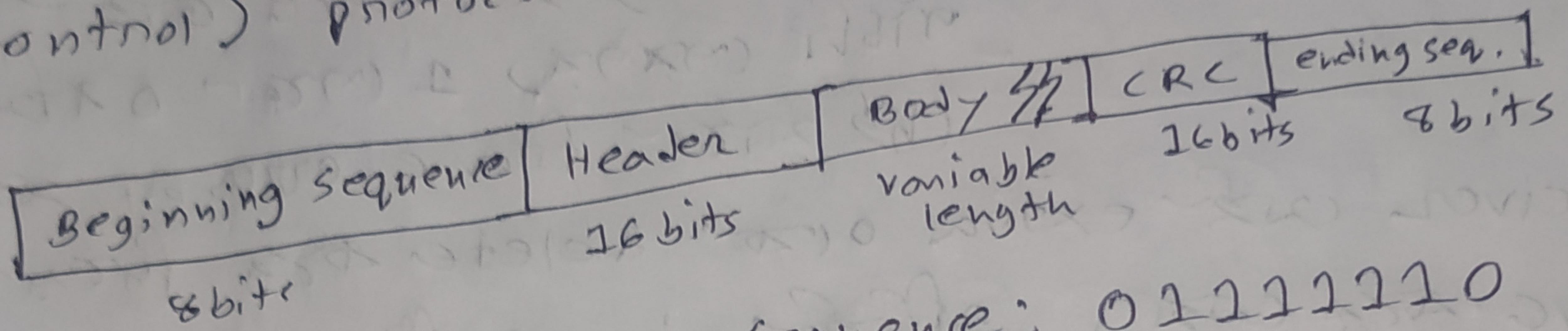
DDCMP (Digital Data communication message Protocol)

PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol)

iii) Clock based framing: For optical network,
Ex - SONET (Synchronous Optical Network)

High-level Data Link Control (HDLC)

- * Bit oriented Protocol features
- * Developed by IBM
- * Standardized ISO 7208 (Synchronous Data Link Control) protocol (as HDLC or standardized X.27)



HDLC Beginning & Ending sequence: 01111110

Also → transmitted during any times that the link is idle so that the sender & receiver can keep their clocks synchronized. (Each node after interest data exchange will begin & end just for the sake of clock synchronization.)

Header: Address + control field

Body: Payload (variable size)

CRC: Cyclic Redundancy Check - Error Detection

HDLC is the basis for other frame formats in data link layer. (Very powerful protocol)

Types of HDLC Frame: I-Frame (Information Frame)

First bit 0

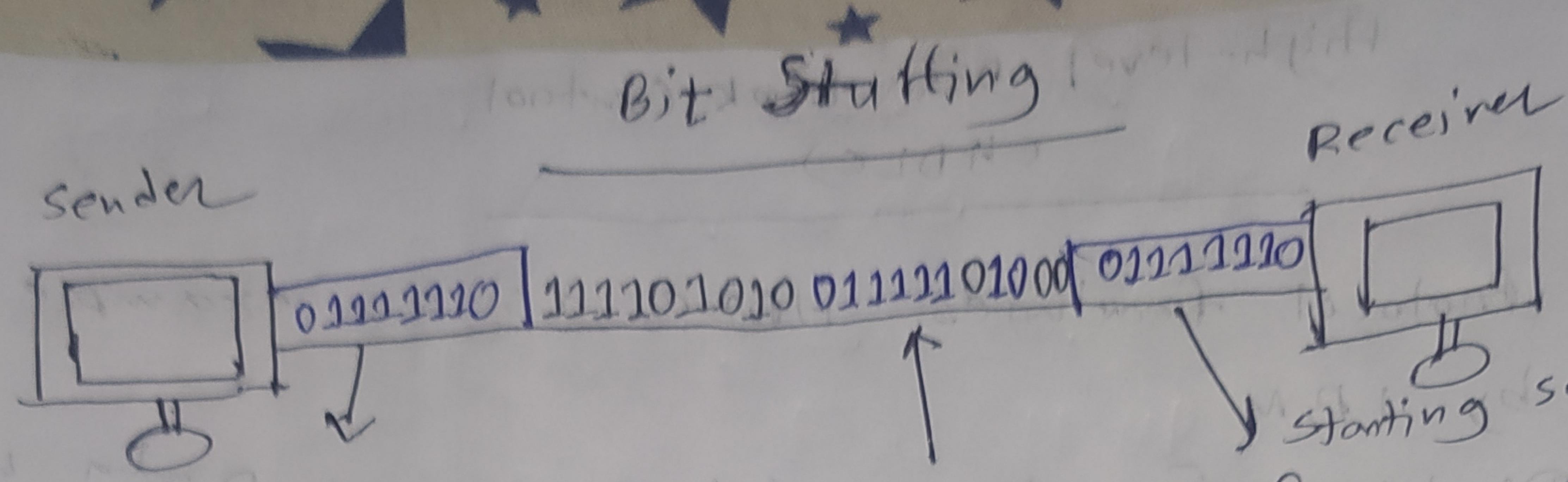
Second bit 1

Third bit 1

S-Frame (Supervisory frame)

U-Frame (Un-numbered frame)

U-frame link management related



Send receiver with extra 0 to delete 0's from start

data received after bit stuffing

Binary Synchronous Communications Protocol (BISYNC)

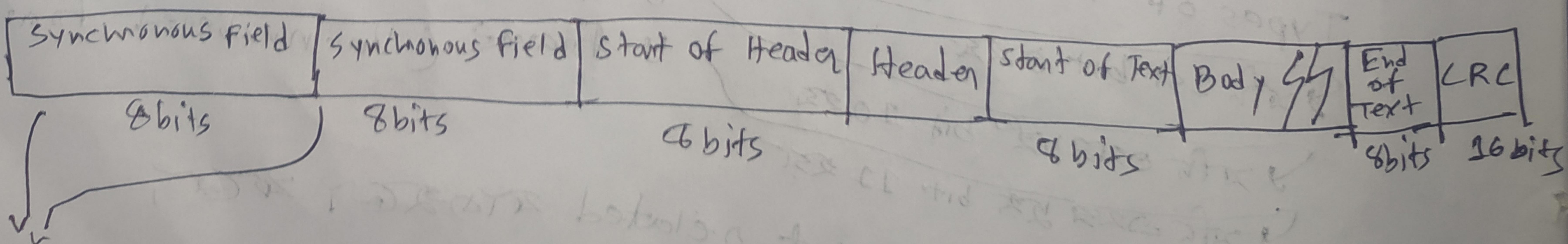
* Byte oriented approach features BISYNC as an example.

WYZAT B2FTI WYZQ → PPP (Point-to-Point) Protocol

DDCMP (Digital Data Communications

Message protocol)

BISYNC is a data link layer protocol, follows a sentinel approach (guarding behavior), developed by IBM, also known as BSC.



Required for identifying starts of the frame

- * Frame starts with special SYN (Synchronize) character followed by start of frame character (SOH, STX or ETX).
 - * Data portion contains special sentinel character.
 - * Data portion ends with special sentinel character.
 - * STX / ETX can't appear in data link escape sequence.
 - * SOH, DLE & Data link escape sequence can't appear in data link escape sequence.
 - * STX / ETX can't appear in frame control sequence.
 - * STX / ETX can't appear in character stuffing sequence.
 - * Character stuffing sequence can't appear in character stuffing sequence.

Point to Point Protocol

Data link layer Protocol WAN (WAN Protocol)

- * Broadband communications - 9452250
 - * load 3 high speed AT&T
switches multiprotocol data transmit
 - * 152 ft. - 1520' (PPP) PCAT & AT&T
 - * 3 stage test

Diagram illustrating the structure of a message frame:

- Start of Flag**: 4 bits
- Address field**: 8 bits
- Control field**: 8 bits
- Protocol**: 16 bits
- Body**: 16 bits
- Checksum**: 8 bits
- End of Flag**

Flag (start/end): 01111110 (1 byte)

Address 2745 T 49 R 12221112 271745 broadcast 9A 5-5

(control: 22000000 (constant value))

Protocol: 12 byte, 3 payload bytes data, 4 bytes PCAT,

Payload: Network layer (2520[~] data (ATM) | Maximum Payload 1560 byte.

checksum; Error detection
communication of endpoint or negotiation

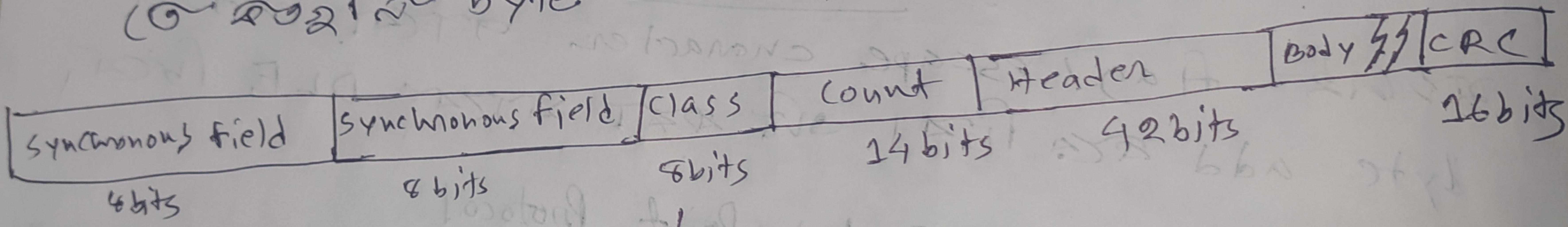
5 bits → 255ST (0111110) 25th Data point → 25TCB?
97 255ST character / byte stuffing ,
in 8 bits Message no it no 1001

Digital Data Communications Message
Protocol (DDCMP) ~~xc~~ XT-3 XT-2

Protocol (DDCMI)

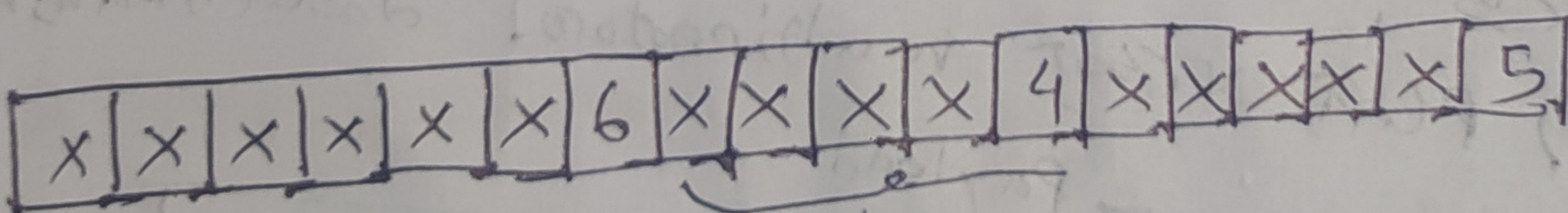
* Byte oriented, devised (formats) by Digital equipment corporation. Byte-counting approach in frame body

↳ count field WTCF, count LCAN frame size.
↳ count for byte ATCF.



PPPAP proto(0)
field 9720
Count transmission error after count
Count field 2539105 > worst: Transmissions
and after (22871).

Field ~~area~~ attack, Ozar chaos. ~~on~~ ~~to~~ ~~in~~ ~~by~~



which affect ΔG°_f ,

Received QPSK frame 2

