Introduction to the Course

The Need for Communication

Trends and Advancements

What is taught in this course?

What is NOT taught in this course?

Tips and Tricks to do well

Text and References

Introduction to Data Communications

Communication: Sharing of Information (Local or remote)

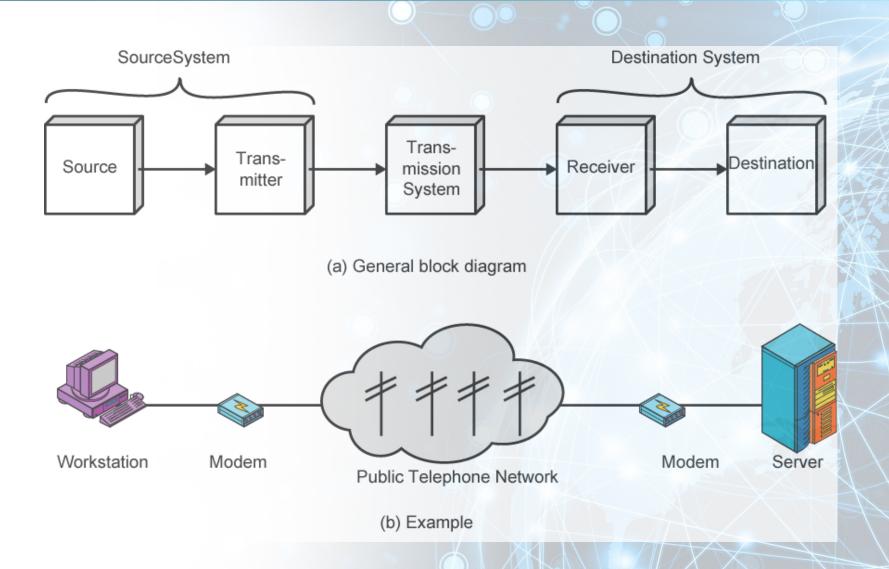
Telecommunications:

Communication at a Distance (includes telephony, telegraph, and television etc.)

Data communications:

Exchange of data between two devices via some form of transmission media

A Simple Communication Model

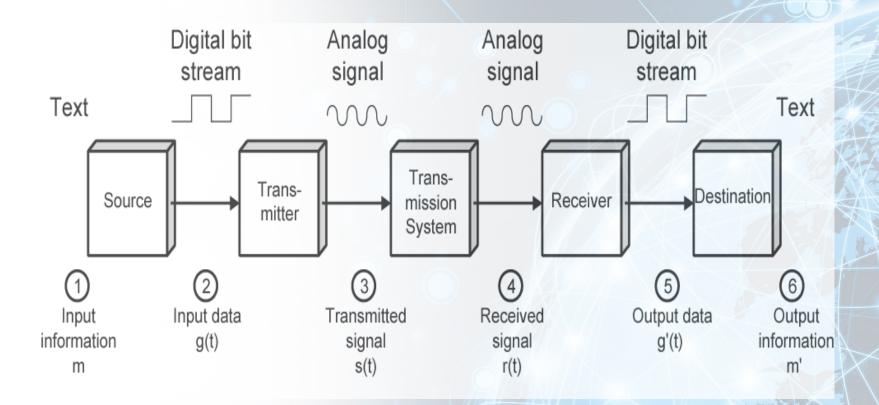


Characteristics of a Data Communication System

Effectiveness of a Data Communication System:

- Delivery
- Accuracy
- Timeliness
- Jitter

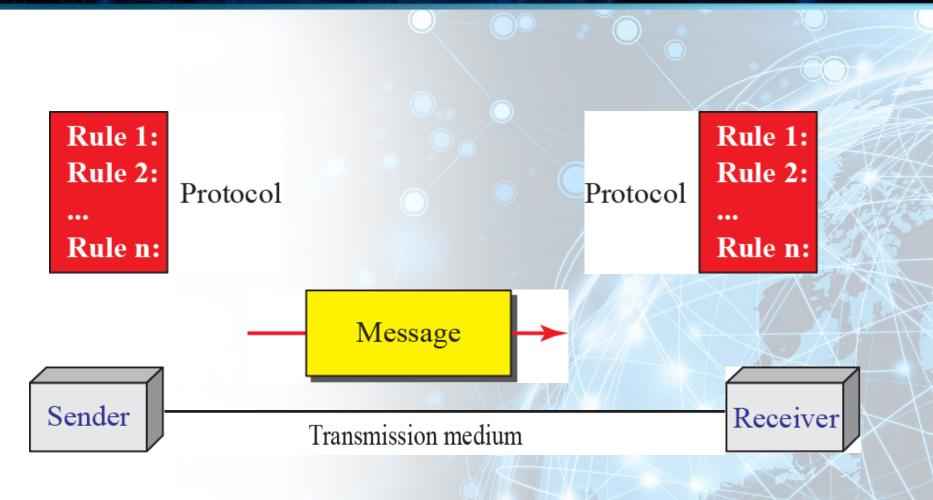
Characteristics of a Data Communication System



Components of a Data Communication system

A data communications system has five components

Components of Data Communication system



Data Representation and Data Flow

Forms of Information

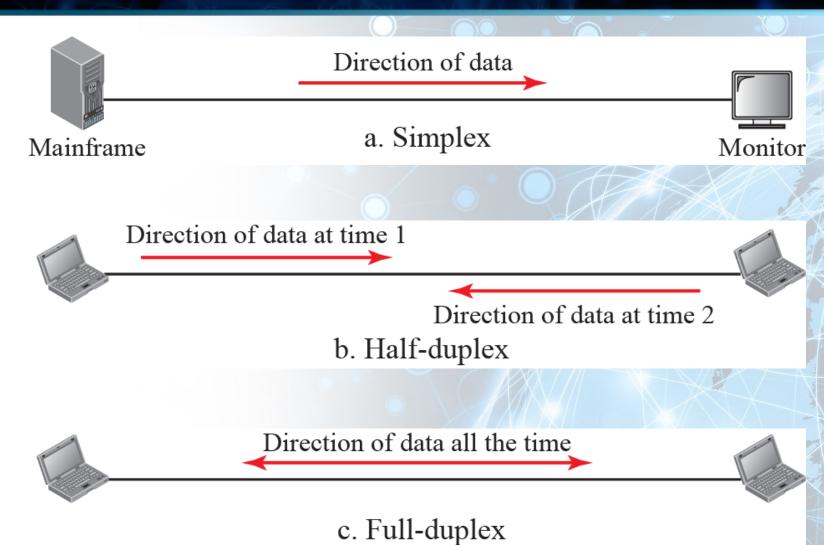
- Text
- Numbers
- Images
- Audio
- Video

Data Representation and Data Flow

Data Flow between two devices:

- Simplex
- Half-Duplex
- Full-Duplex

Data Flow



Networks

- Network:
 - Interconnection of a set of devices capable of communication
- Host

Connecting Device

Network Criteria

A network must be able to meet a certain number of criteria:

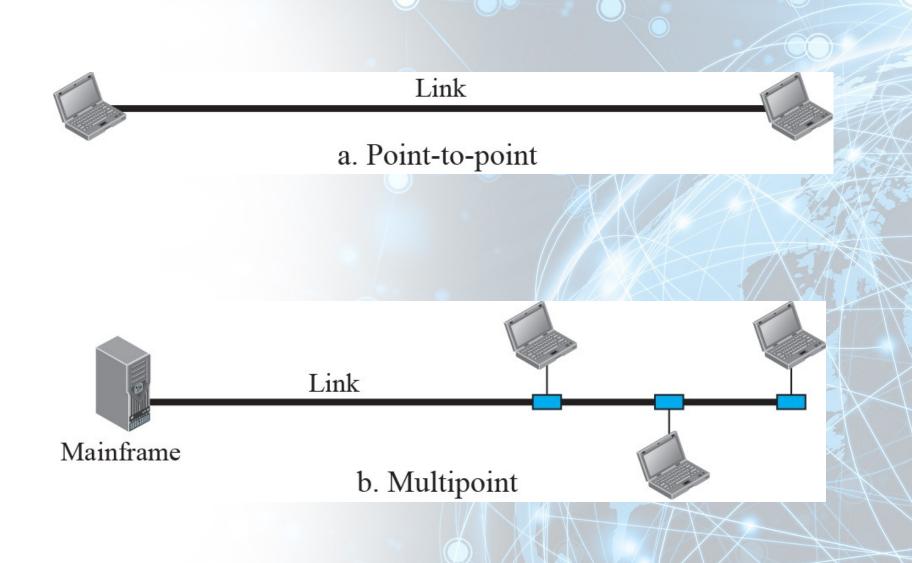
- Performance
 - ✓ Throughput
 - Delay
- Reliability
- Security

Physical Structures

Physical Network Attributes

- Link
- Type of Connection
 - **✓** Point-to-Point
 - Multipoint

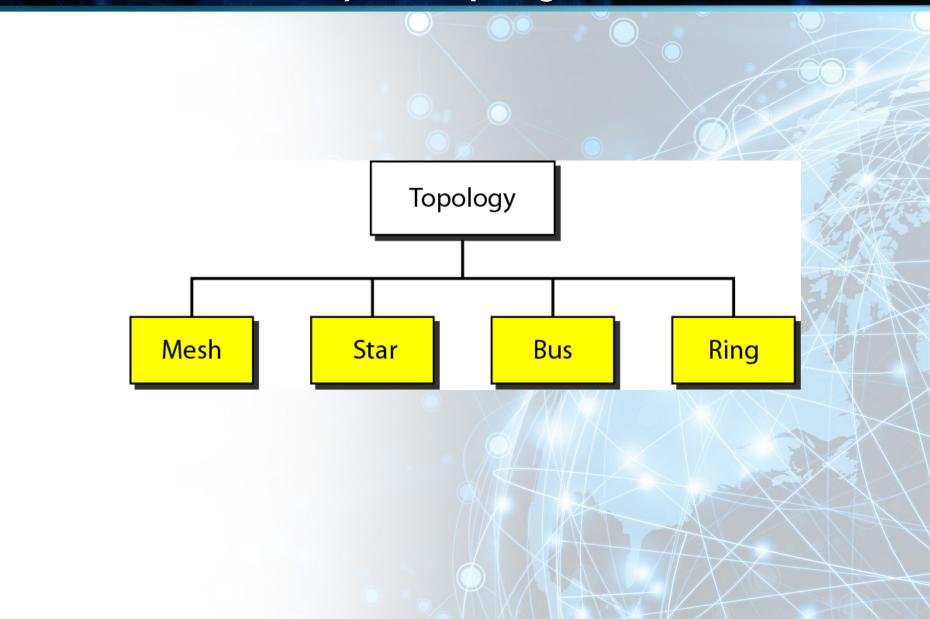
Physical Structures



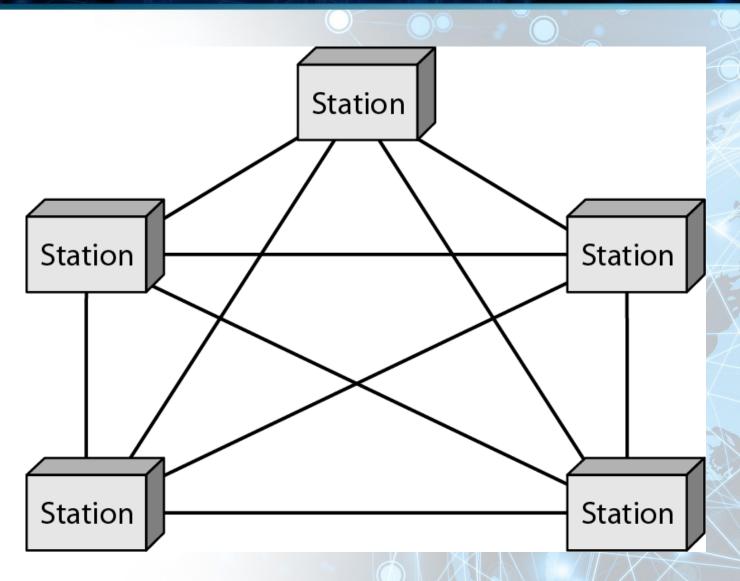
Physical Topologies

- Physical Layout of Network
- Links + Nodes = Topology
- Physical Topologies:
 - ✓ Mesh
 - √ Star
 - √ Bus
 - √ Ring

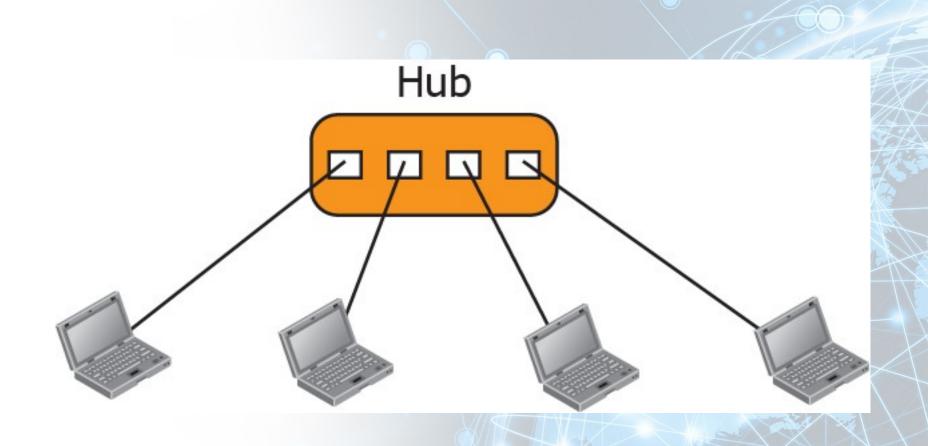
Physical Topologies



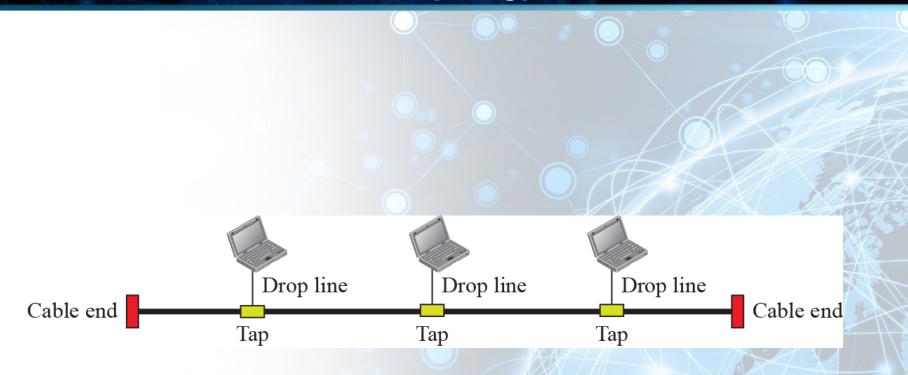
Mesh Topology



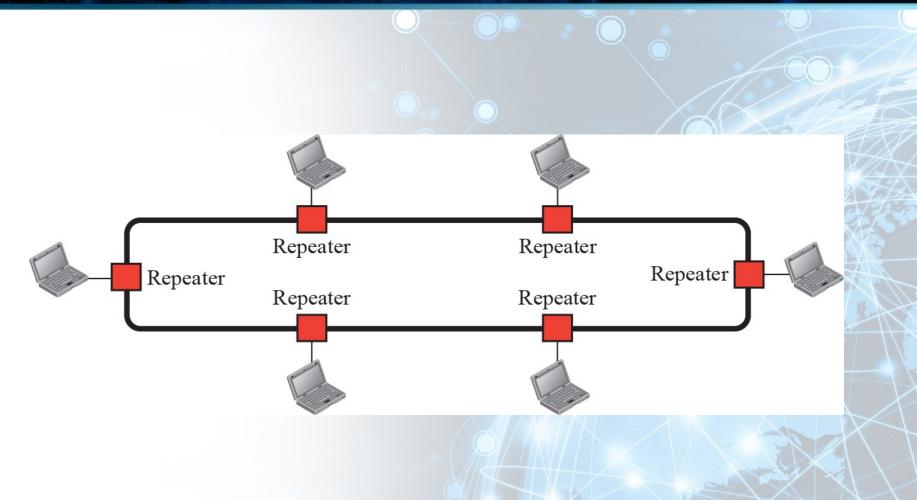
Star Topology



Bus Topology



Ring Topology



Networks Types

- Network classification:
 - ✓ Size
 - ✓ Geographical Coverage
 - ✓ Ownership
- Local Area Networks (LANs)
- Wide Area Networks (WANs)

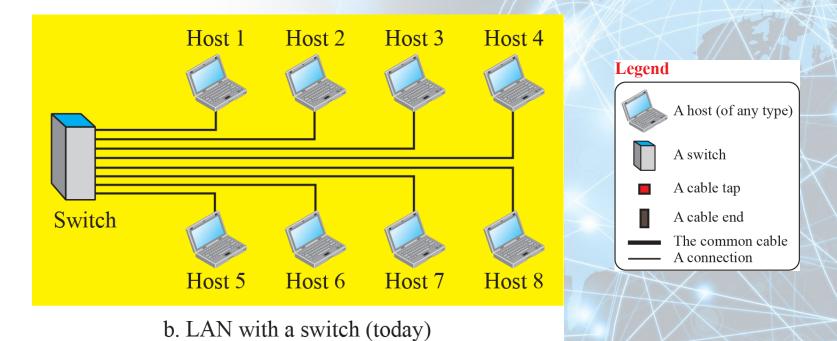
Local Area Networks

- Usually Privately owned
- Connects some hosts in a single office, building, or campus
- Can be as simple as two PCs and a printer in someone's home office
- Can extend throughout a company
- Host Address

Local Area Networks



a. LAN with a common cable (past)



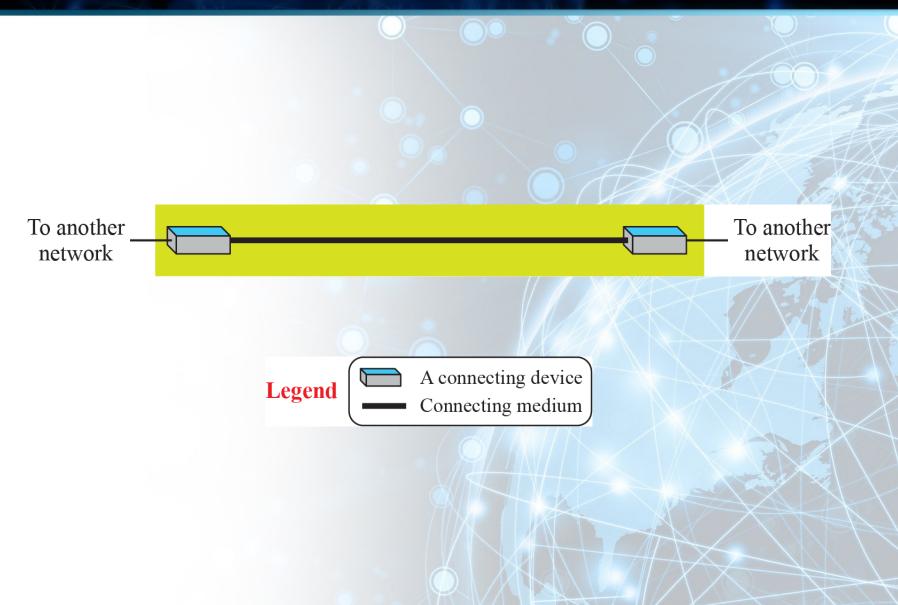
Wide Area Network

- Wider geographical span than a LAN
- Spans a town, a state, a country, or even the world
- Interconnects connecting devices such as switches, routers, or modems
- Normally created and run by communication companies

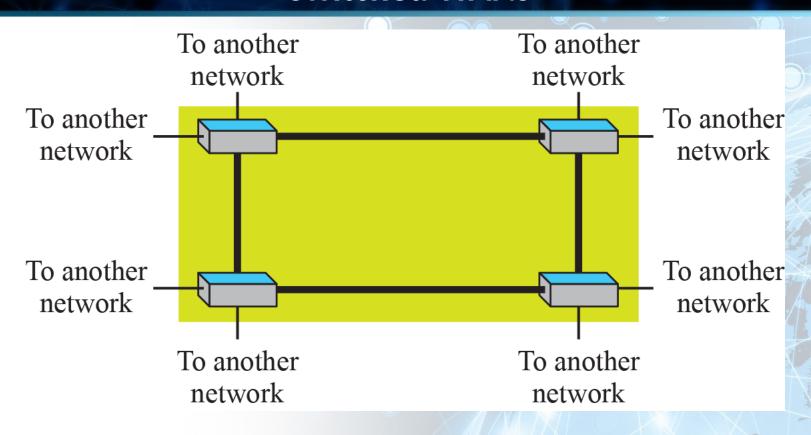
Wide Area Network

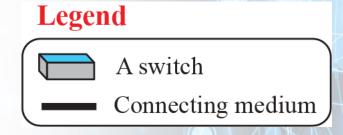
- Point-to-Point WAN
- Switched WAN
- Internetwork

Point-to-Point WANs

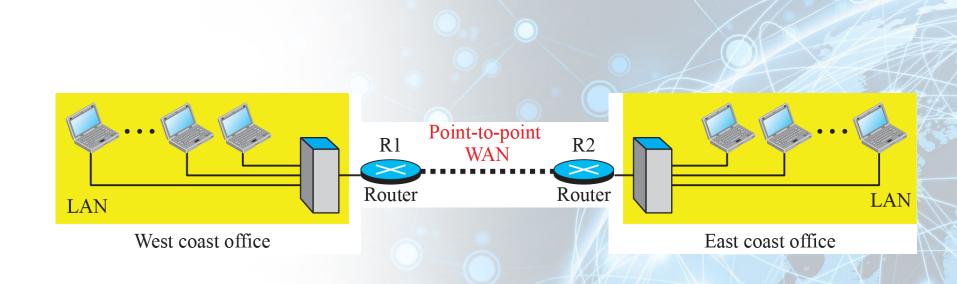


Switched WANs





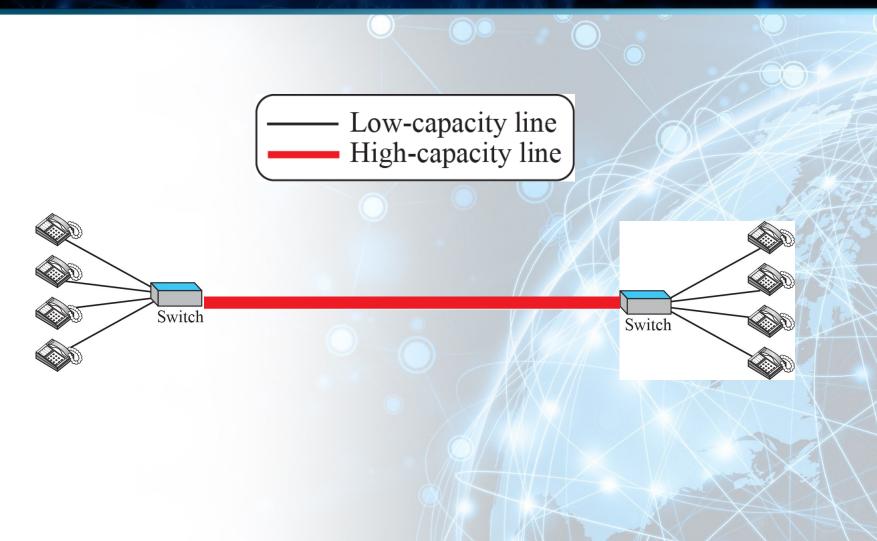
Internetwork



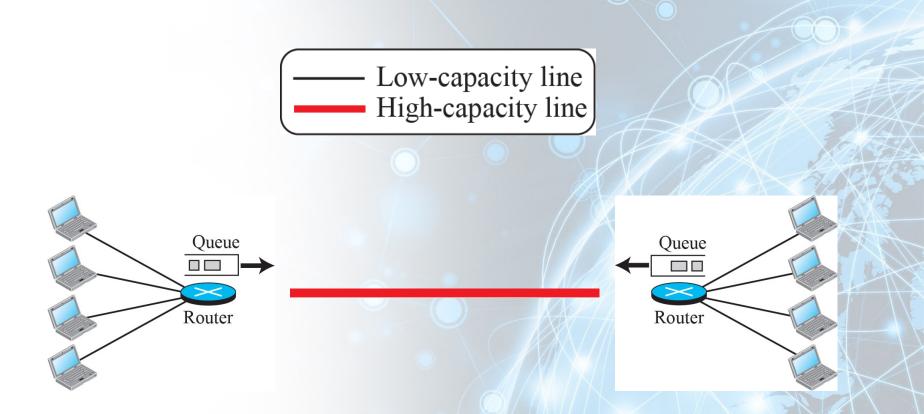
Switching

- Switching
 - ✓ Circuit-Switched
 Network
 - ✓ Packet- Switched Network

Circuit Switched Network



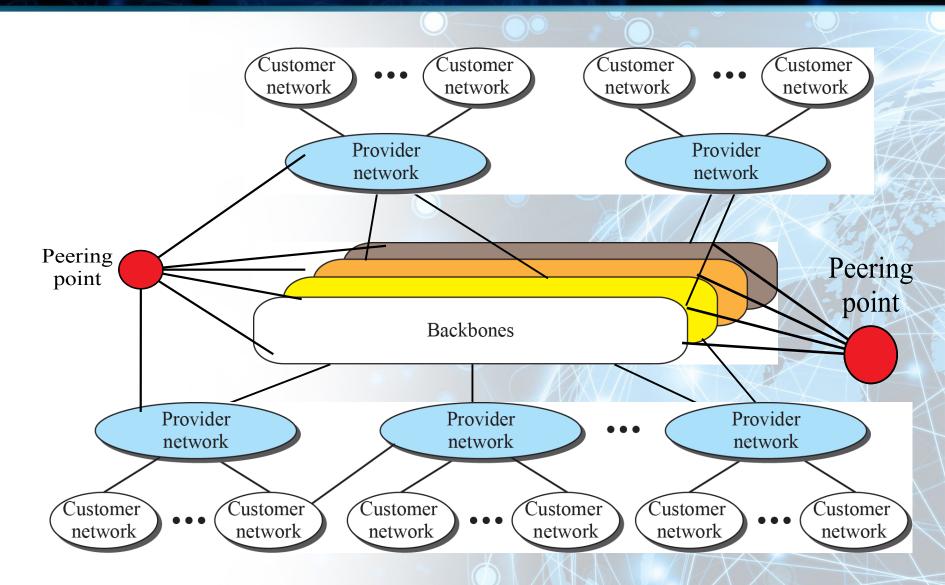
Packet Switched Network



The Internet

- An internet (note the lowercase i) is two or more networks that can communicate with each other
- The Internet (uppercase I), and is composed of thousands of interconnected networks.
- Accessing the Internet

The Internet



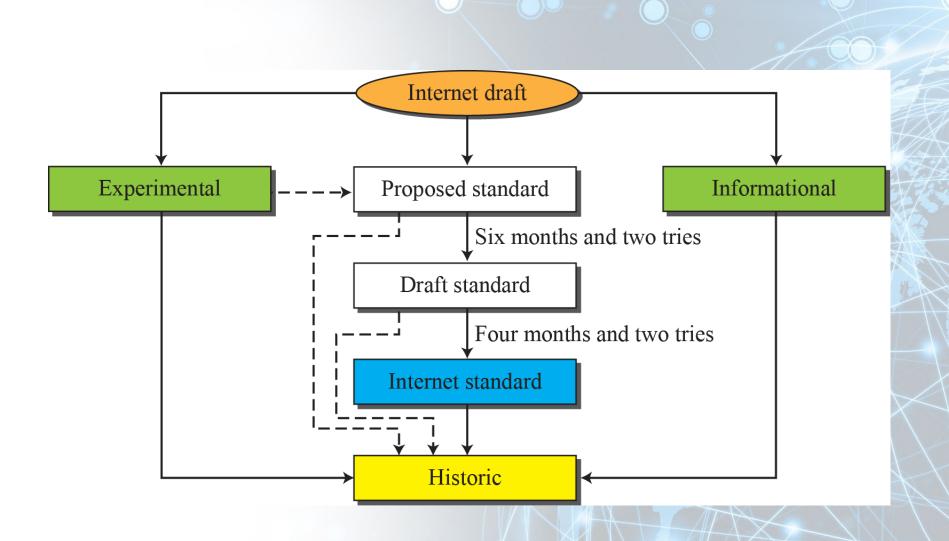
Internet History

- Telegraph and Telephone networks, before 1960:
 - Constant-ratecommunication only
- ARPANET- Packet
 Switched
- Birth of the Internet &TCP/IP
- MILNET
- CSNET
- NSFNET
- Internet Today

Internet Standards and Administration

- Internet draft
- Request for Comments (RFC)
 - ✓ Proposed Standard
 - **✓ Draft Standard**
 - **✓ Internet Standard**
 - **✓** Historic
 - Experimental
 - ✓ Informational

Internet Standards



Internet Administration

