Lec-4, CT303, 24-25, Sec A

Both oftmality & scalability have enabled internet.

Ac:- link perfor depends on morage prop.

Succossive links incur noise (soperate accumulation & this limits no optimization of links that can be carcaded. for channel cannot be done)

'bit pipes' malies the internet pessible.

Then why AC still persists? - Analog circuit design

because the physical link over which these bits are sent (after being conveited to waveforms)

us analog. Analog dazyn of antennas, muxers and A-D convertors is proquired in order to translate the physical oxd wave form to digital.

Continuous-wave modulation (CWM):- Sonne parameter of sinusoidal carrier wave us Varied according to message signal. ex-AM, PM & FM.

what happons if going to PB is not required.

baseband signal
parsband signal
800 Hus PB

Pulse modulation: - some	parameter of a perusdic
(PuM) pulse train is varied in accordance with the mensage signal.	
Analog PuM:- inform.  is txd in analog form but at discrete times.  Digital PuM:- Masage signal is discrete in time	PAM, PWM, PPM  PAM-Pulse amp. m.d.  PWM-Pulse position 1.  PPM-Pulse position 1.

and amplitude both, honce can be Txdas a seq. of coded pulses. Digital comm: - the base reg. is use of coded pulses for Tx. of analog information bearing signals. Sampling process: Analog signal - soq. of samples that Q. rete or procedure uniformly in time s.t. soq. of samples "uniquely" defines the original

- a mechanism for distortion less

  Let ustate an

  aubitrary eignal get) of "finite energy" &

  "Afecified at all time".
- -, sample the signal git) instantaneously & at a uniform rate, once every Ts seconds  $\{g(mT_s)\}$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$  (integers)
  - Ts:- sampling period you get inf. seq. of samples spaced Ts seconds apart.

    fs:- 1/Ts: sampling rate no. of samples every second.