

Topic: IEEE Standards

Presentation by

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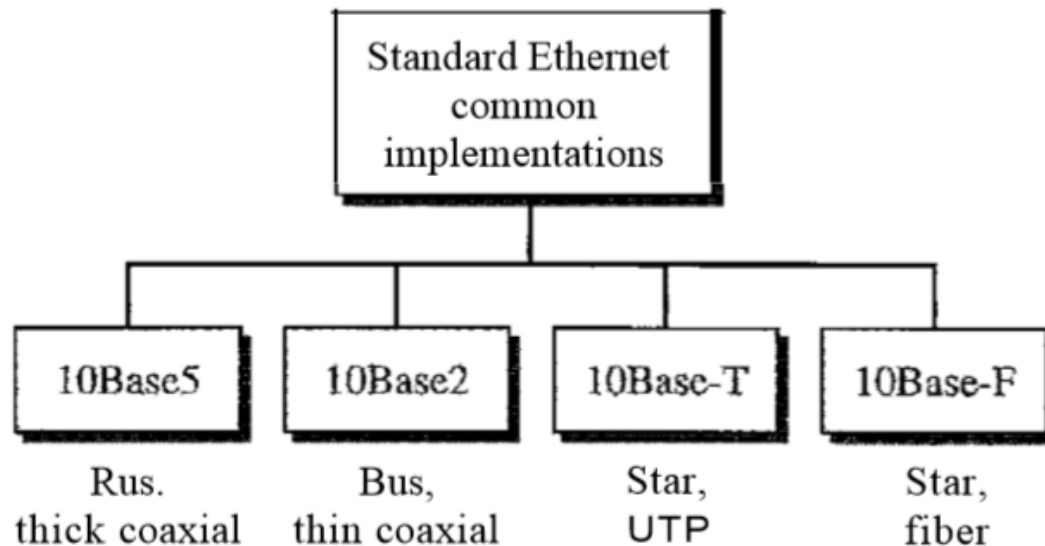
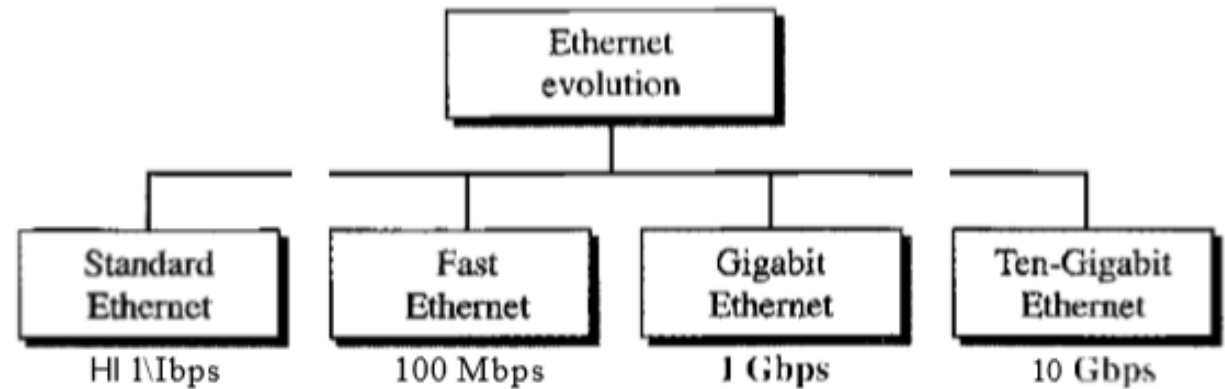
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STANDARD ETHERNET

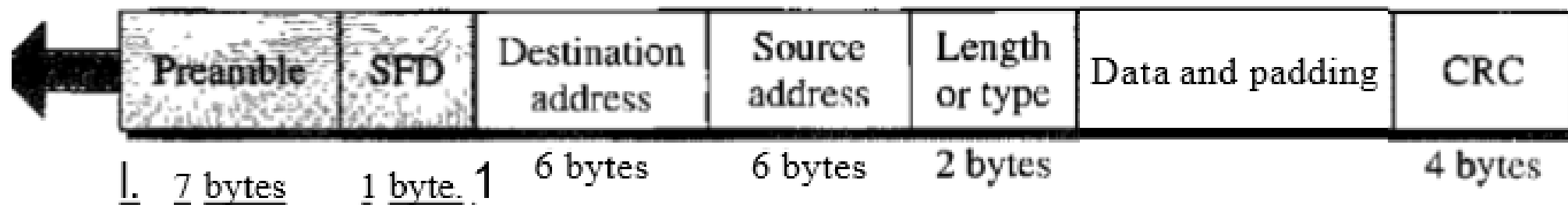
Standard Ethernet (few Mbps)
Fast Ethernet (100 Mbps)
Gigabit Ethernet (1 Gbps)
Ten-Gigabit Ethernet (10 Gbps)



IEEE 802.3 MAC frame

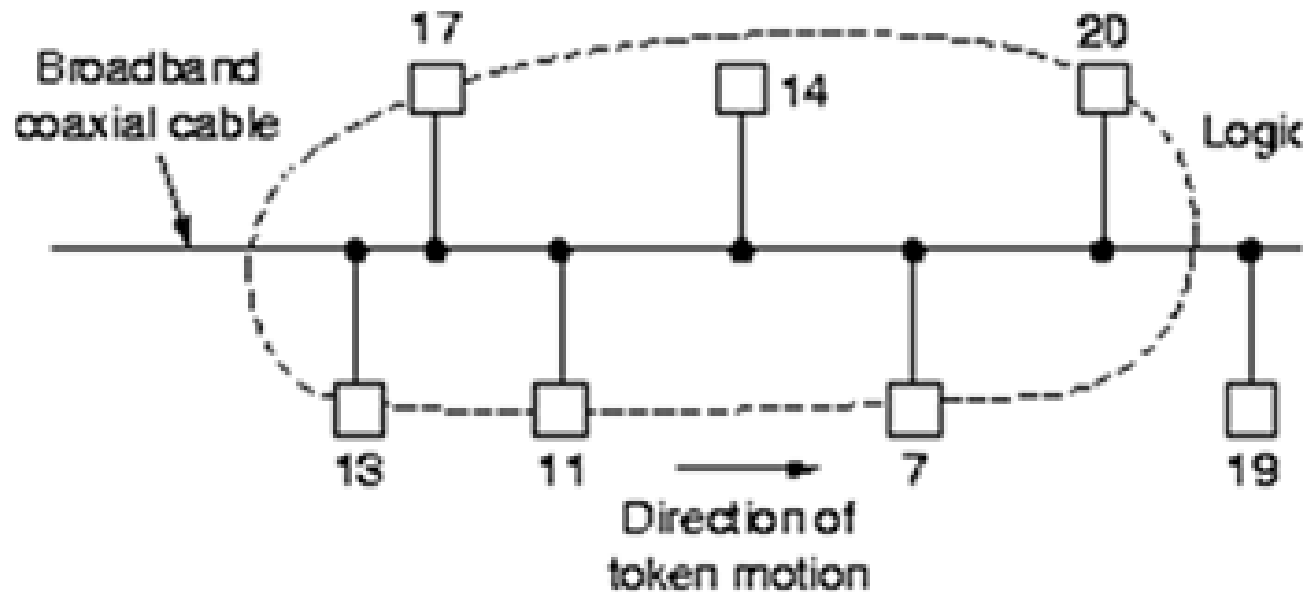
Preamble: 56 bits Of alternating 1s and 0s.

SFD: Start frame delimiter, flag (10101011)



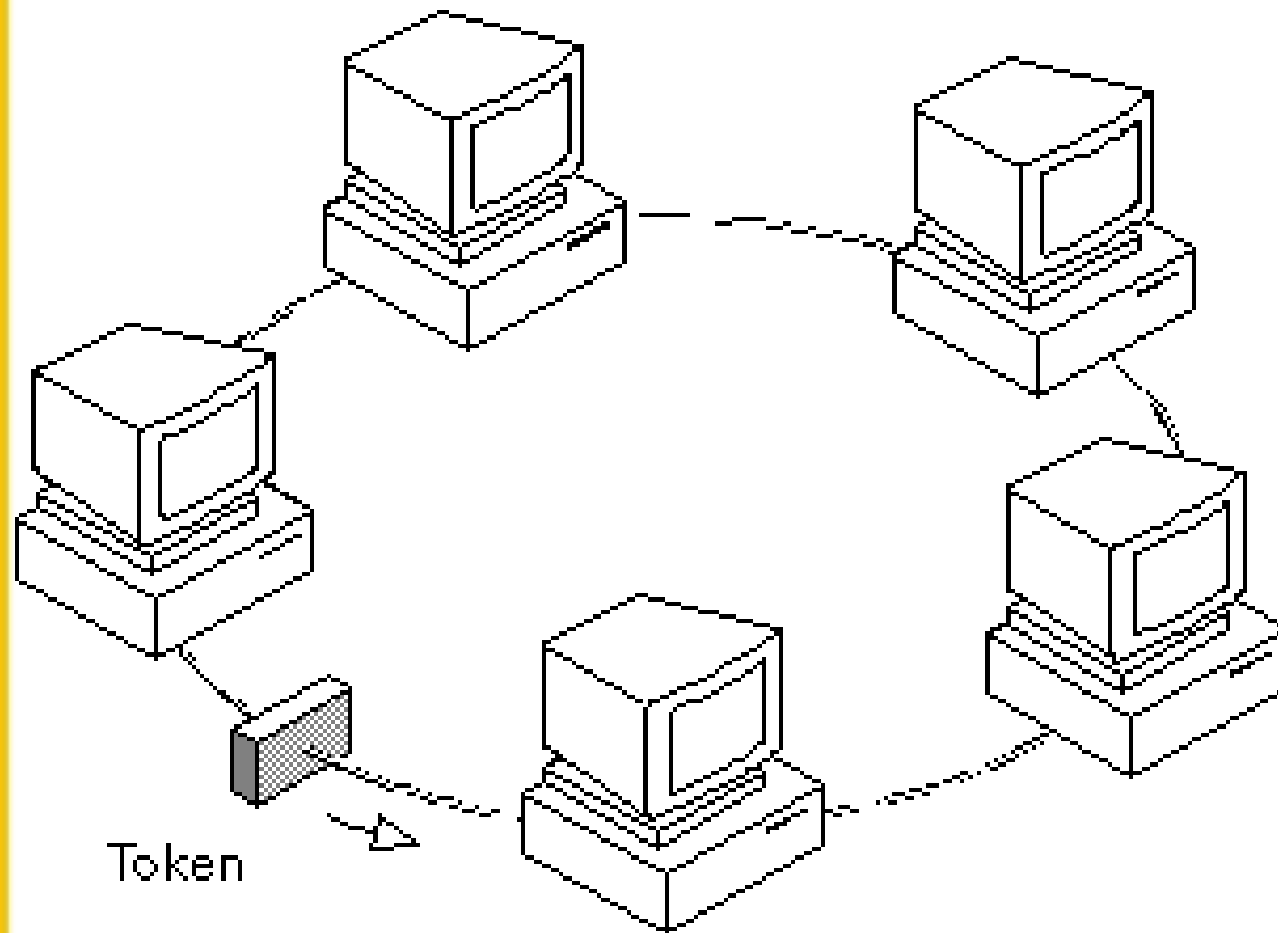
Physical layer
header

IEEE 802.4 (Token Bus)



The flow is unidirectional
Stations are logically arranged in a ring.
Used in factory automation.

IEEE 802.5 (Token RING)



The flow is unidirectional
There is a point to point link
between stations that form a ring.
Data rate 4-16 Mbps

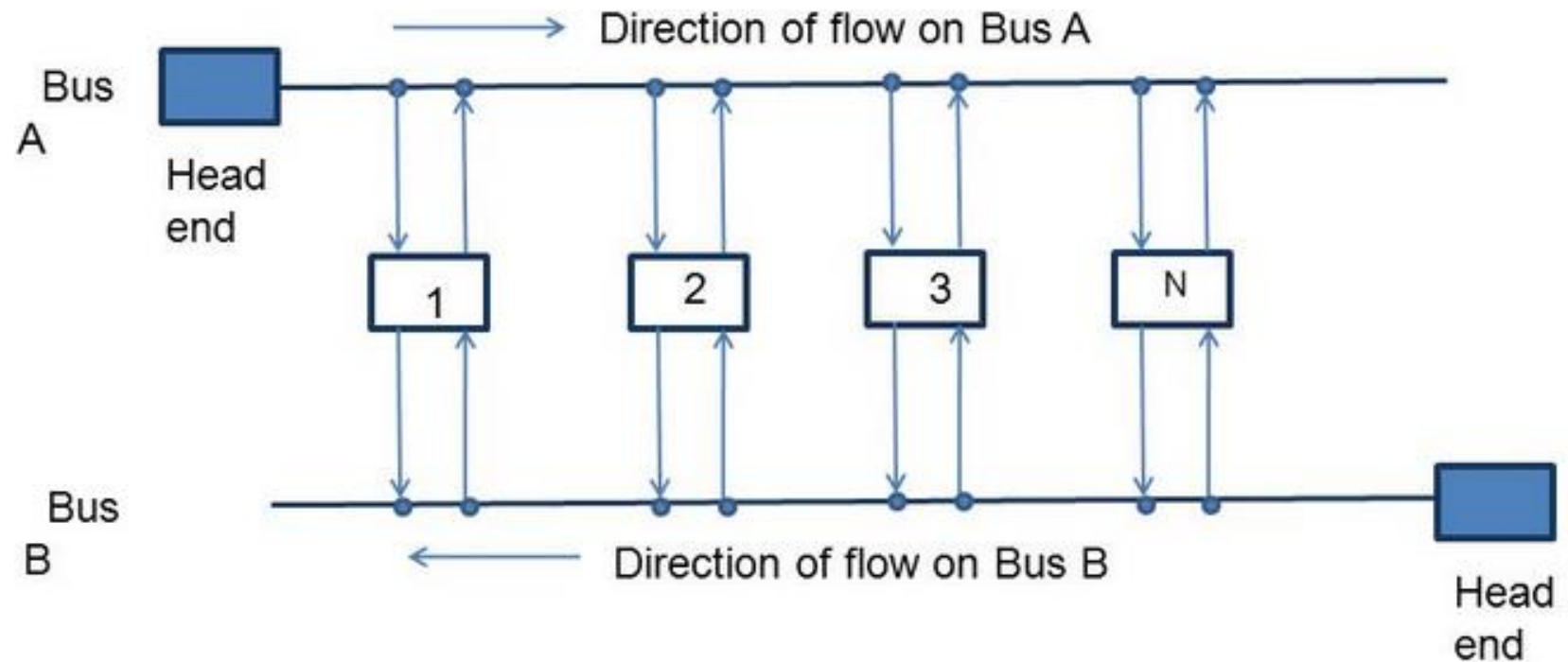
IEEE 802.6 (MAN based on DQDB)

❑ IEEE 802.6 is a standard for MAN, which is an improvement of an older standard that used **Fiber distributed data interface**. Problems: a) expensive implementation and b) lack of compatibility with multiple LAN.

❑ The IEEE 802.6 standard uses the **Distributed Queue Dual Bus**, which has an ability to carry 150 Mbps.

❑ Two unconnected unidirectional buses

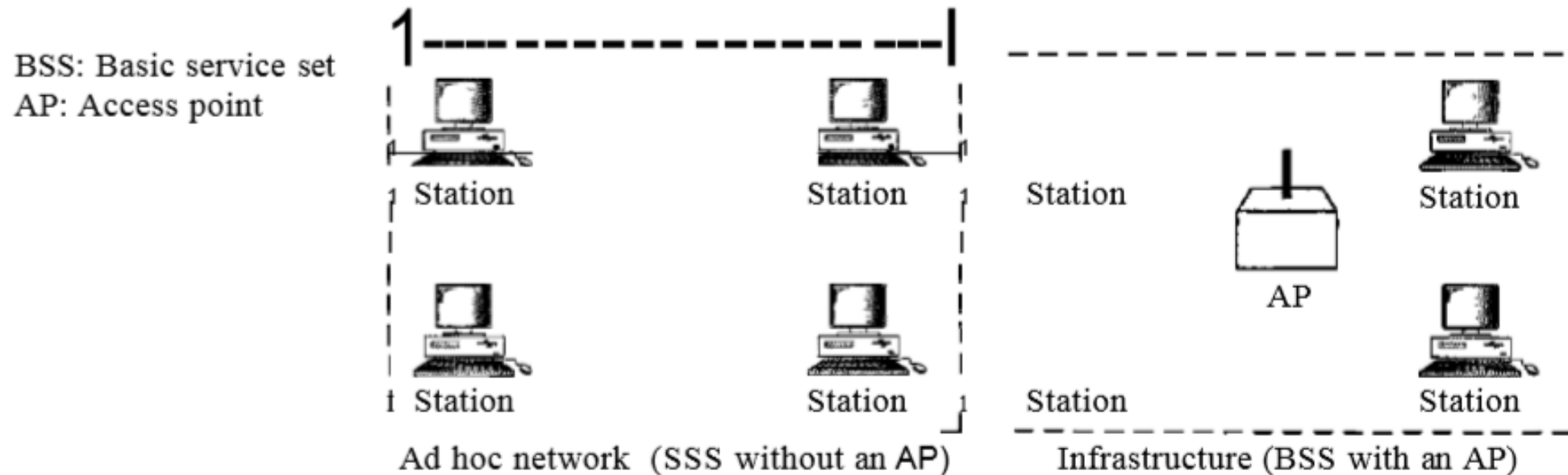
❑ The signal strength covers approx. **160 km** before significant signal degradation over fiber optic cable with an optical wavelength of 1310 nm.



IEEE 802.11

1. Basic Service Set (BSS)

2. Extended Service Set (ESS)

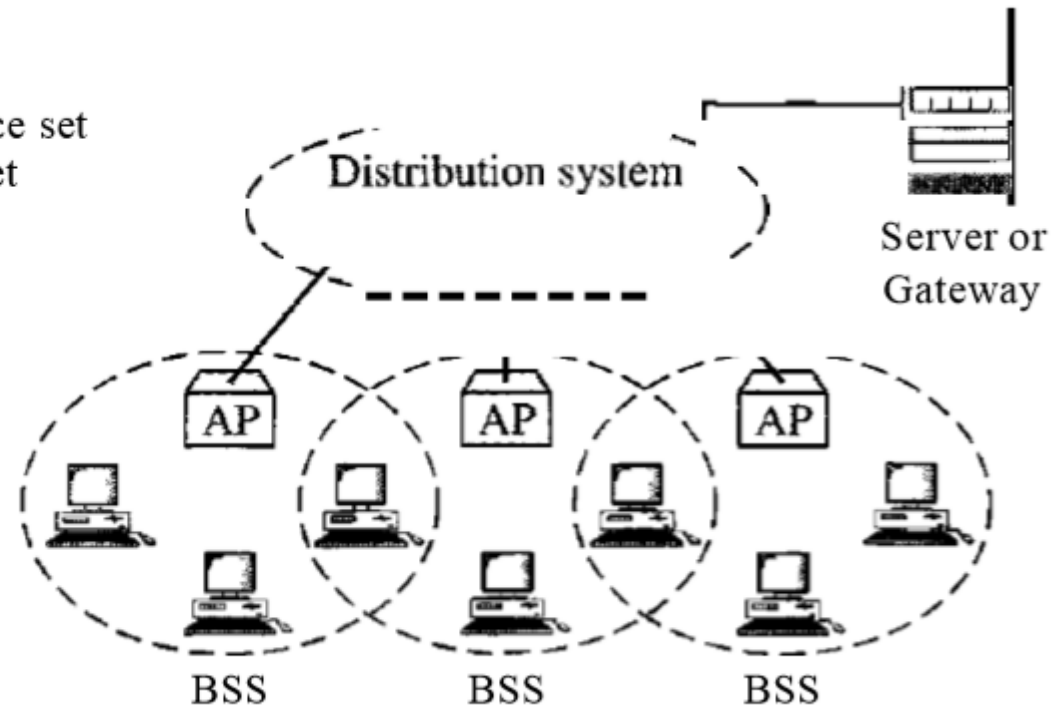


IEEE 802.11

1. Basic Service Set (BSS)

2. Extended Service Set (ESS)

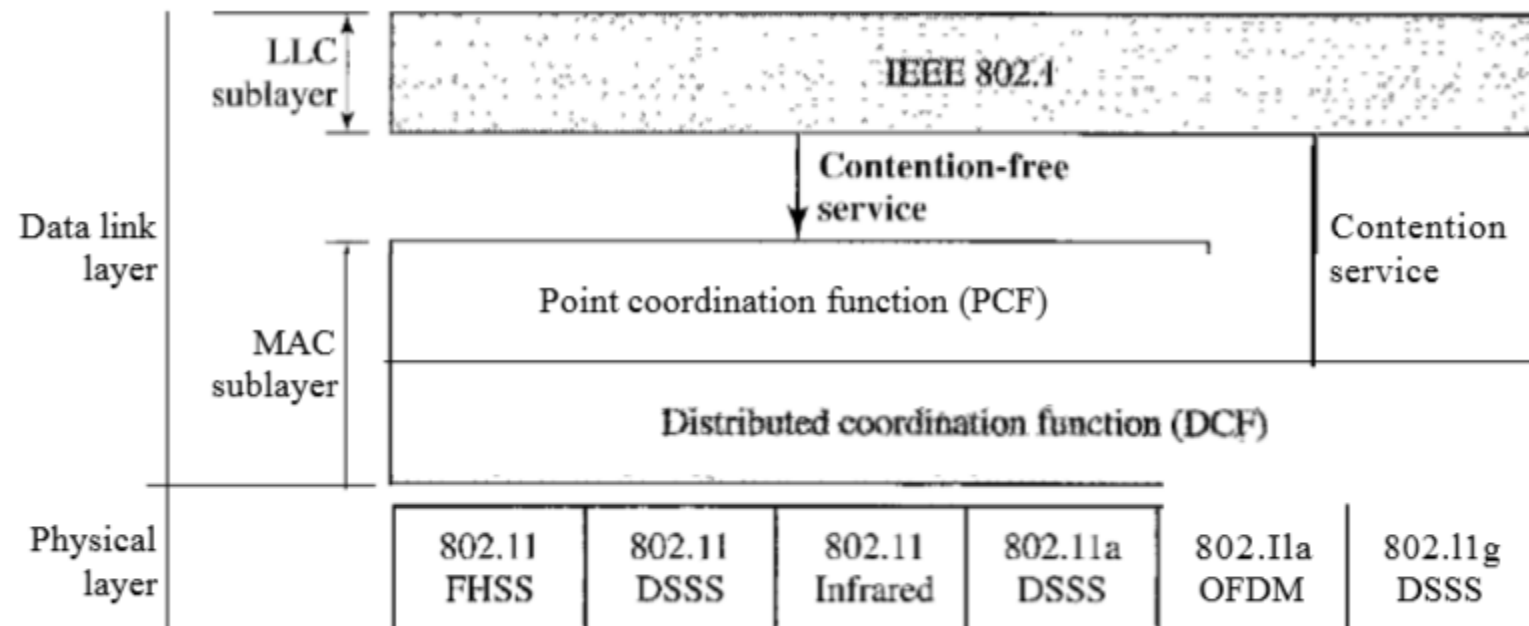
ESS: Extended service set
BSS: Basic service set
AP: Access point



IEEE 802.11

IEEE 802.11 defines two MAC sub layers:

1. Distributed Coordination Function (DCF)
2. Point Coordination Function (PCF)

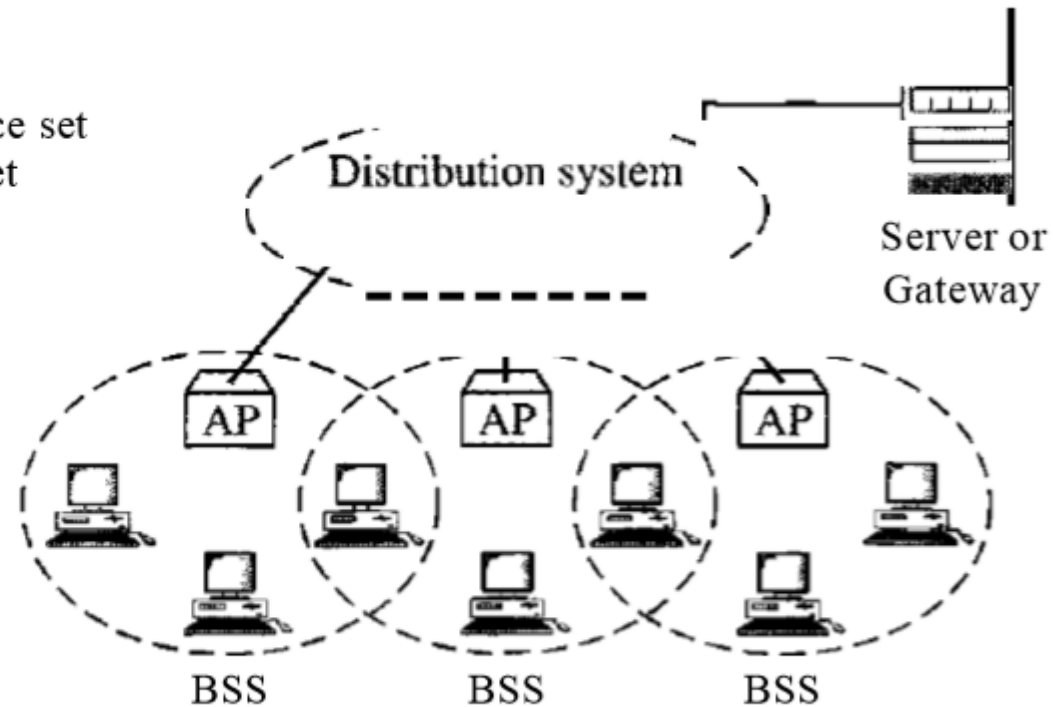


IEEE 802.11

1. Basic Service Set (BSS)

2. Extended Service Set (ESS)

ESS: Extended service set
BSS: Basic service set
AP: Access point



Thank You