

Topic: IEEE Standards

Presentation by

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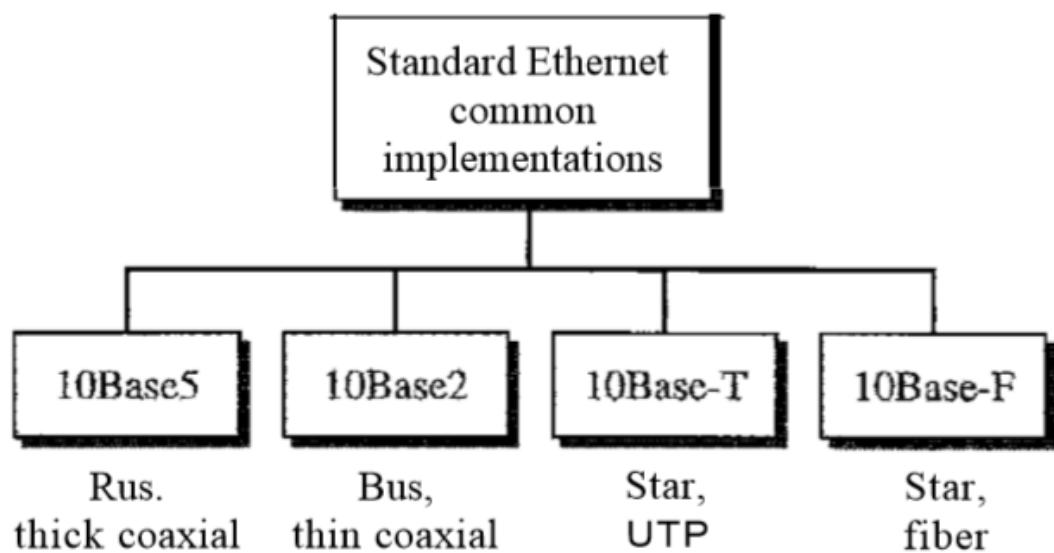
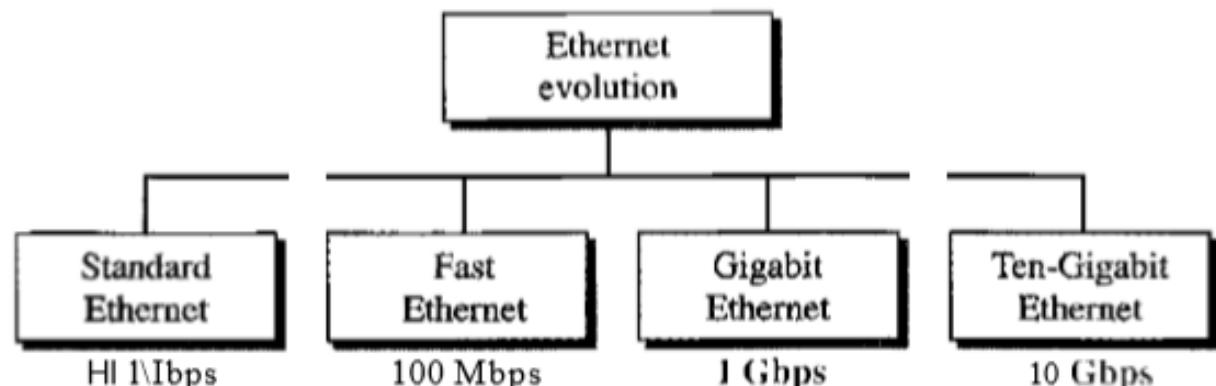
STANDARD ETHERNET

Standard Ethernet (few Mbps)

Fast Ethernet (100 Mbps)

Gigabit Ethernet (1 Gbps)

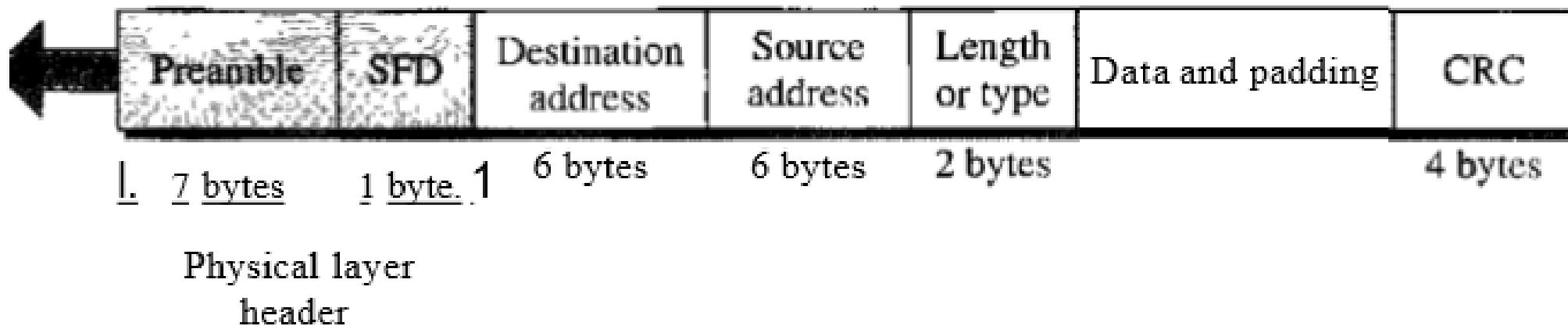
Ten-Gigabit Ethernet (10 Gbps)



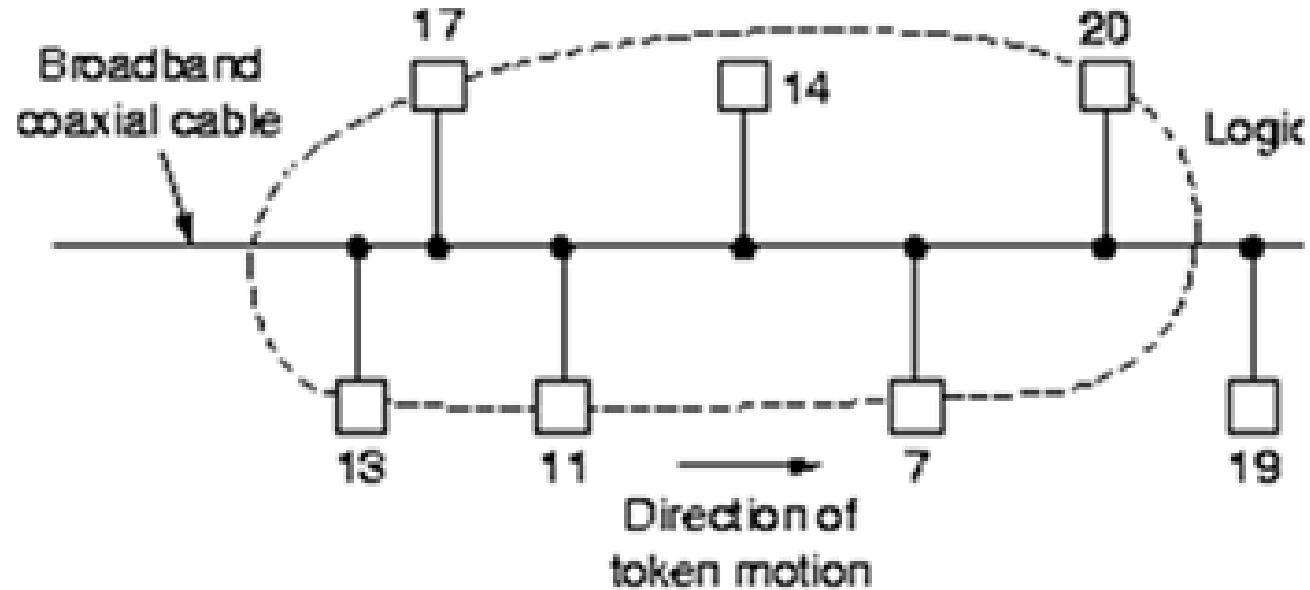
IEEE 802.3 MAC frame

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

SFD: Start frame delimiter, flag (10101011)

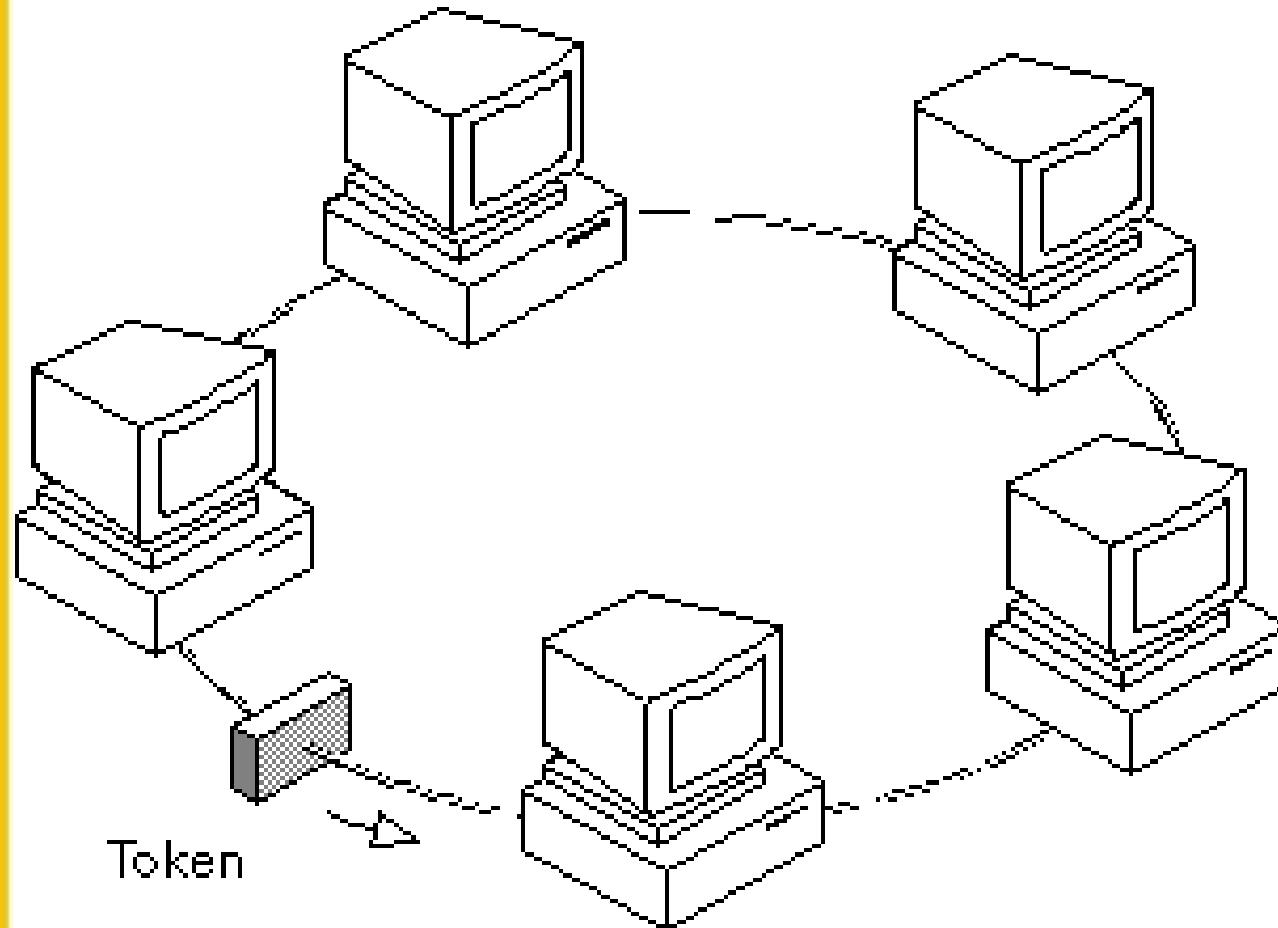


IEEE 802.4 (Token Bus)



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

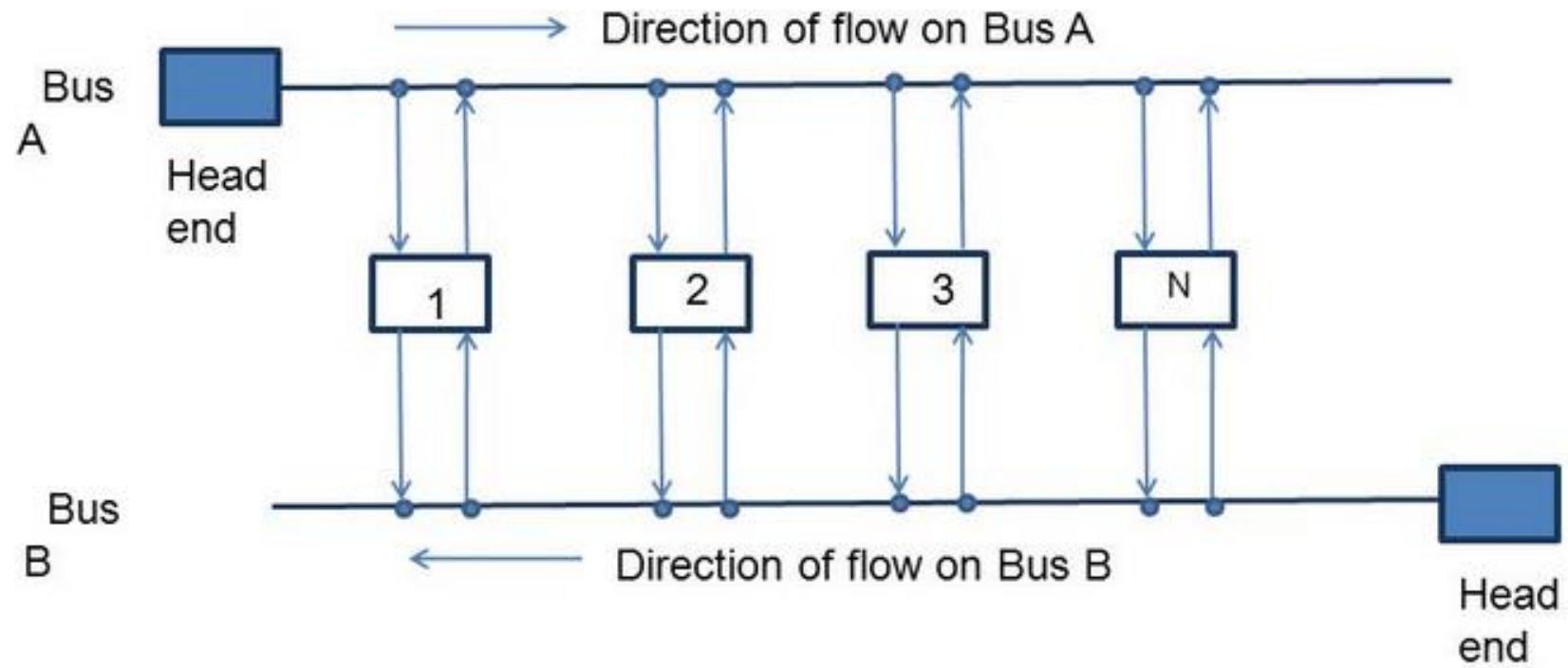
IEEE 802.5 (Token RING)



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

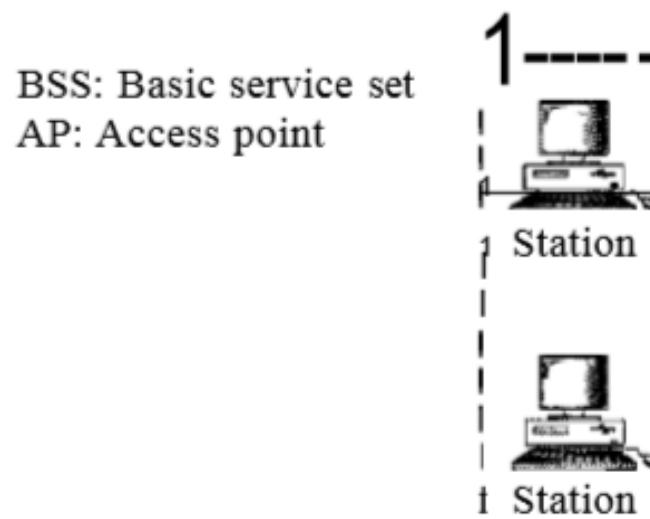
IEEE 802.6 (MAN based on DQDB)

- 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 appox. **160 km** before significant signal degradation over fiber optic cable with an optical wavelength of 1310 nm.

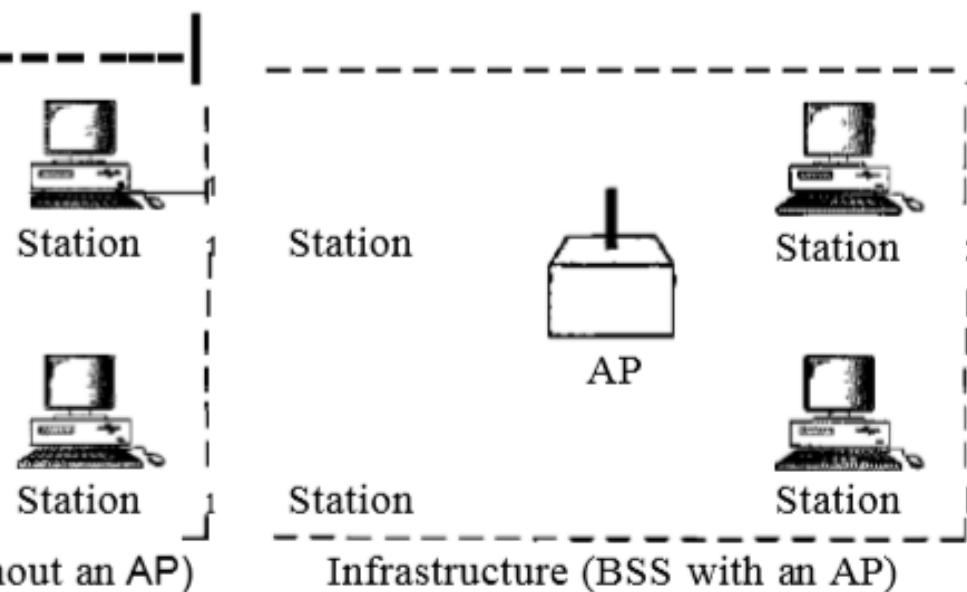


IEEE 802.11

1. Basic Service Set (BSS)



2. Extended Service Set (ESS)

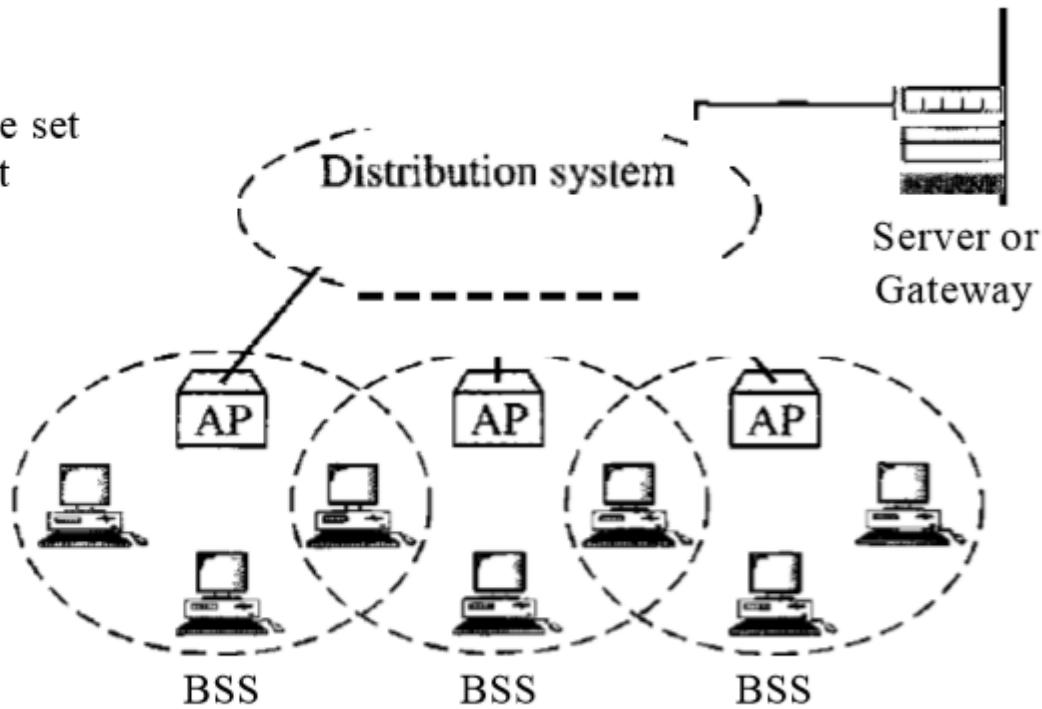


IEEE 802.11

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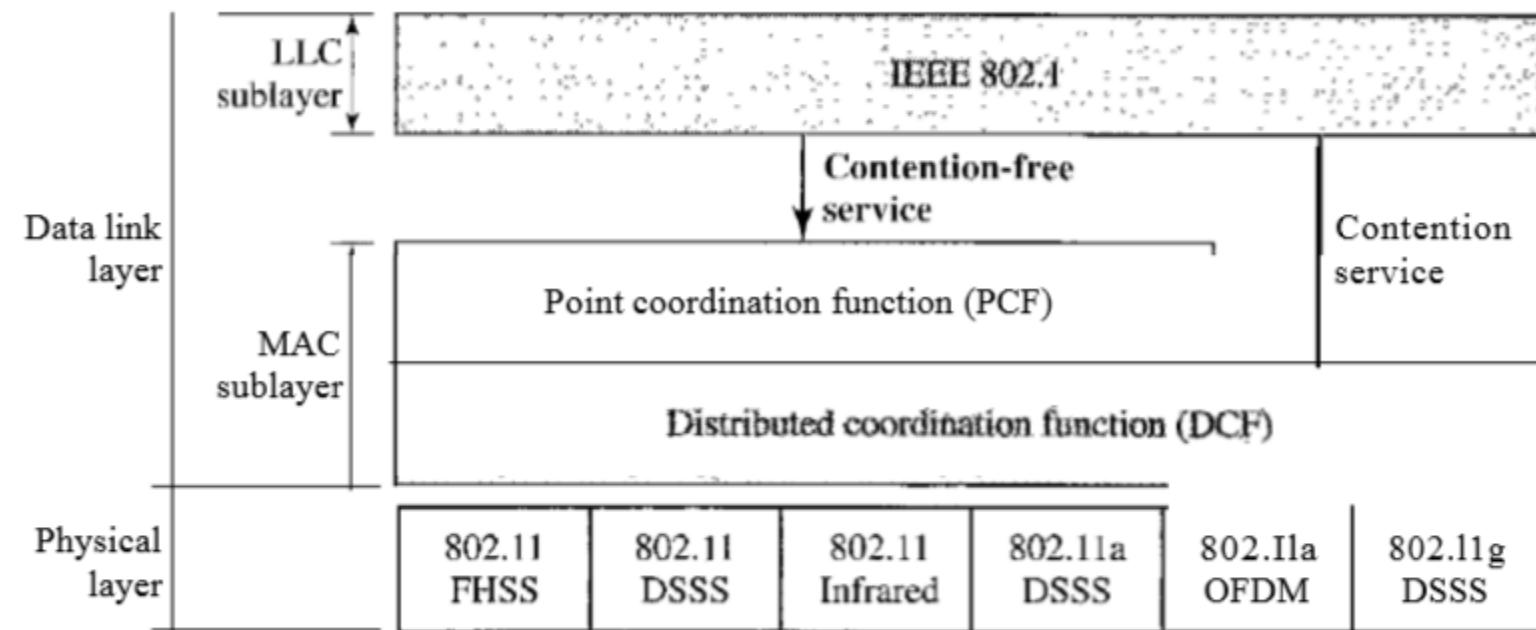
ESS: Extended service set
BSS: Basic service set
AP: Access point



IEEE 802.11

IEEE 802.11 defines two MAC sub layers:

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

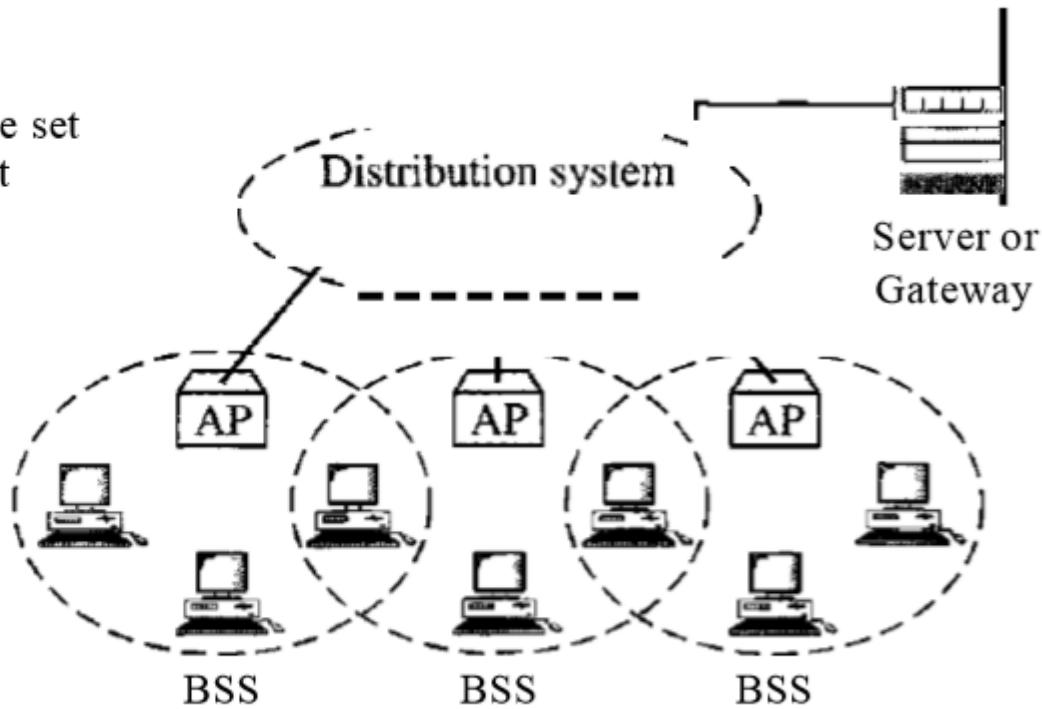


IEEE 802.11

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



Thank You