# U201813405 吴叶赛 topic5

Bit rate – the number of bits that can be transmitted per second.

Bit error rate (BER) – the fraction of bits that are wrongly decoded by the receiver

“Communication Protocol” is a set of guidelines for day-to-day communication and informal problem solving developed in a mediation context involving a group of co-workers. These “Protocols” are most effective when developed with the full participation of both staff and management. Although difficult to achieve, in academic units the chair needs to participate. The more inclusive the group, the more the “Protocol” will reflect the culture and norms of the organization.

Communication system design is typically a highly complex process. The telecommunications industry is technologically dynamic, with new technologies and enhancement of existing technologies constantly evolving. This chapter sets forth some basic information on communication systems in general. Emphasis is placed on communication conduit infrastructure and wireless spread spectrum design issues. Most applications involving the design of wire line or wireless communication systems will require additional information that is not currently found in this manual. However, for the design of basic communication infrastructure, such as conduit systems or spread spectrum infrastructure, this chapter provides the designer with fundamental guidelines to use in the design of these systems.

Ever since the release of Windows 8, all PC manufactures have started embedding product license key into the BIOS/EFI. That is, computers pre-installed with Windows 8, Windows 8.1, and Windows 10 don’t display product key information or Certificate of Authenticity (COA) sticker on the backup of the computer or in the battery bay.

A successful training needs analysis will identify those who need training and what kind of training is needed. It is counter-productive to offer training to individuals who do not need it or to offer the wrong kind of training. A Training Needs Analysis helps to put the training resources to good use.

In order to choose a threshold, the receiver needs to know c and k. • Unfortunately, these may change over time. • To help the receiver estimate c and k, the transmitter sends a “training sequence”

Shorter pulse widths mean more time available to transmit data. − Longer pulse widths enable better estimates of channel parameters (c, k)

Every bit is sent using many (SPB) samples. • To recover one bit, we sub-sample b(n) once every SPB samples. − SUB-SAMPLE = take only a SUBset of the SAMPLES • We must also determine when to start sub-sampling

• In order for the receiver to know the start of a transmitted bit sequence, we add a start bit before the bit sequence.

• The start bit is chosen to be either 0 or 1, depending upon the normal received output of the idle channel (when there is no transmission).

• In our channel, the output is normally low (0), so we choose the start bit to be 1.

In some cases, we add one or more stop bits to the end of each frame to allow time for the receiver to process the frame.

Something I do not understand that I wish Mr xiao jun could answer for us.It is so great.