



Computer Fundamentals

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Lecture 15



Outline

➤ Data Communications



Objectives

- How computer data travels over telephone lines
- Explain a modem's function
- Explain how a modem's transmission speed is measured
- How digital data connections work
- How wireless networks function



Modem Communications

- Plain Old Telephone System (POTS)
 - ❑ Standard phone line
 - ❑ Two-way voice communication
 - ❑ Uses analog transmission techniques
 - ❑ Data communication is slow
- Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)
 - ❑ World's collection of interconnected voice-oriented public telephone networks
 - ❑ Aggregation of circuit-switching telephone networks
 - ❑ Referred to as POTS if analog type phone service used
 - ❑ Today, almost entirely digital technology




Modem Communications (cont.)

➤ Modems

- ❑ For attaching computer to analogue lines
- ❑ Modulator/Demodulator
 - Modulator converts digital to analog
- ❑ Speed measured in bits per second (bps)
 - Fastest speed of 56 Kbps
 - Quality of phone lines dictates speed
 - V.92 modem standard presented in 1999
- ❑ Several modem types
 - Internal
 - External
 - Voice
 - Fax

➤ Modem uses

- ❑ Connection to the Internet
- ❑ File transfer 
 - Uploading
 - Downloading







Digital Data Connections

➤ Digital phone lines

- ☐ Local telephone companies upgraded
- ☐ Service faster and more reliable
- ☐ New digital phones needed
 - Should translate voice to bits rather than analogue signal
- ☐ Modems not required any more
- ☐ Adapters required for data reformatting

➤ Broadband connection

- ☐ Any data connection faster than 56 Kbps
- ☐ Common in business
- ☐ Becoming popular in home installations



Digital Data Connections (cont.)

➤ ISDN lines

- ❑ Integrated Services Digital Network

- ❑ Basic rate uses three channels

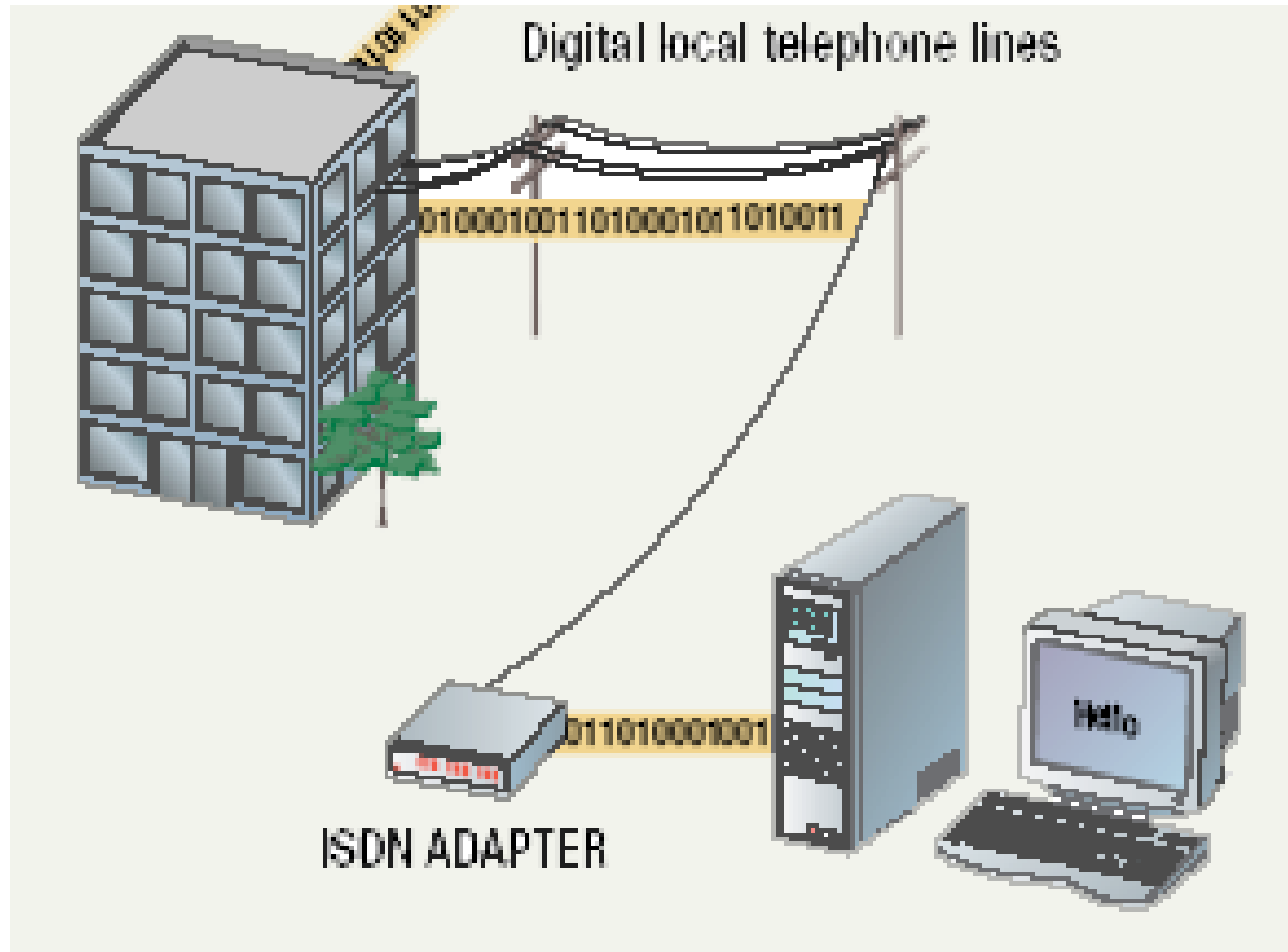
- Two data channels each support 64 Kbps
 - $64 \times 2 = 128 \text{ Kbps}$
- Error correction channel 19 Kbps

- ❑ Primary rate uses 24 or 30 channels

- 24 data channels (PCM-24)
 - $64 \times 24 = 1.544 \text{ Mbps}$, T1 service
- 30 data channels (PCM-30)
 - $64 \times 30 = 2.048 \text{ Mbps}$, E1 service

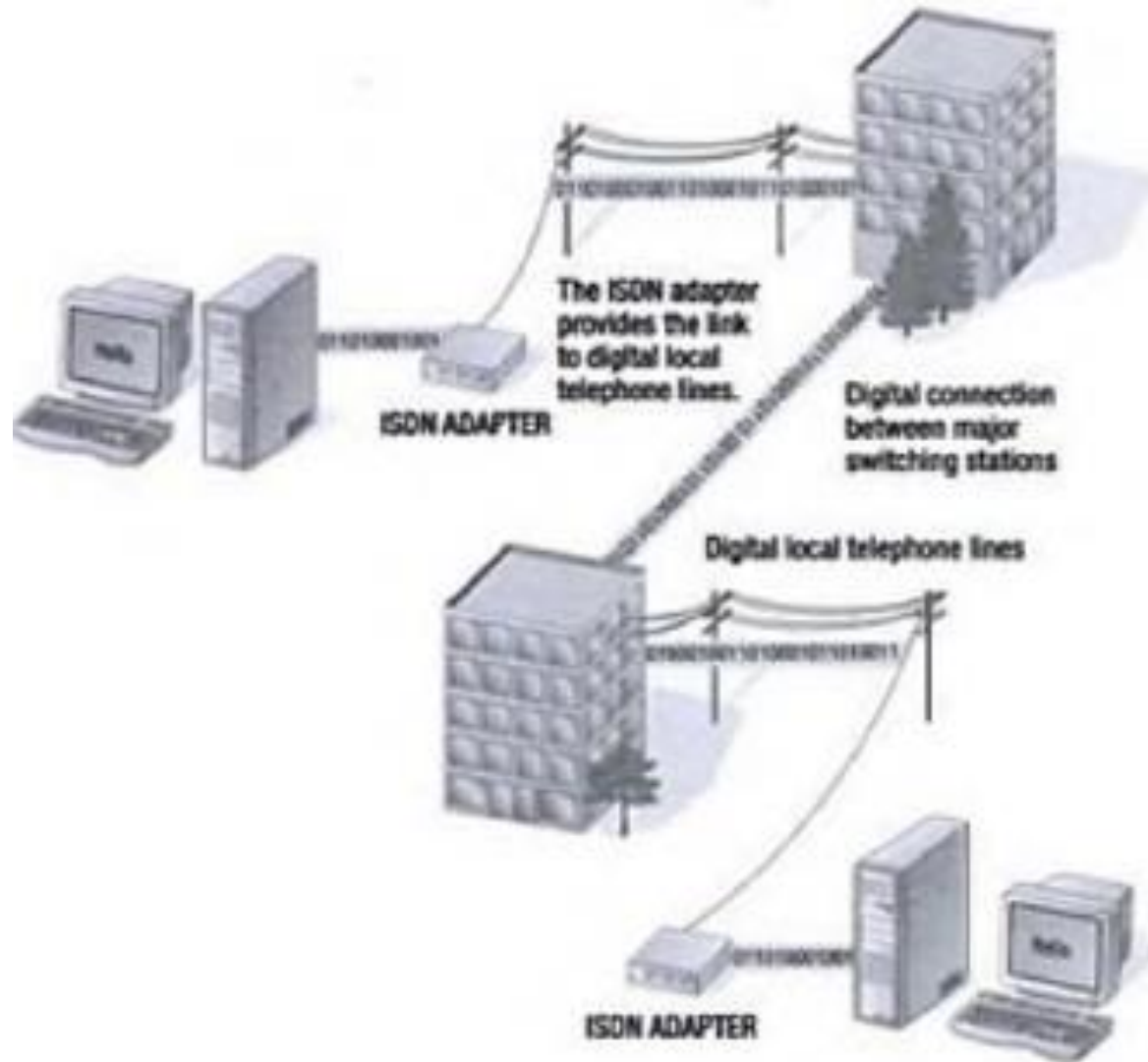


Digital Data Connections (cont.)





Digital Data Connections (cont.)





Digital Data Connections (cont.)

➤ T lines

- ❑ High-capacity voice/data ISDN lines
- ❑ Used to control phone and data
- ❑ Several variants
 - T1 transmits at 1.544 Mbps (24 channels)
 - T3 transmits at 44.736 Mbps (672 channels)



Digital Data Connections (cont.)

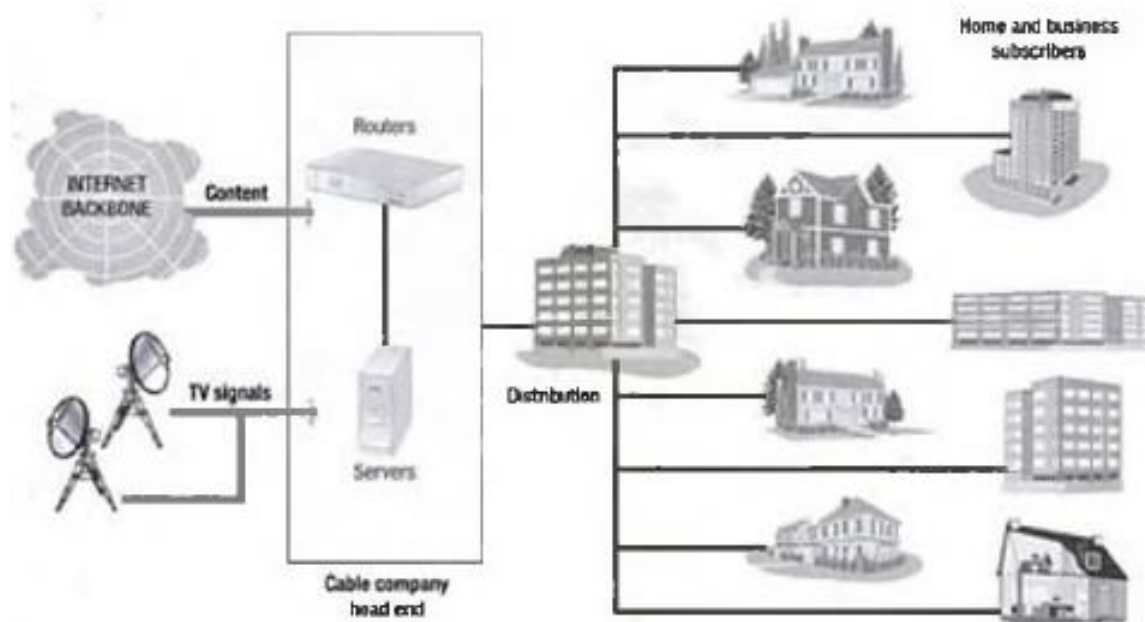
➤ DSL technologies

- ❑ Digital Subscriber Line
- ❑ Popular with home users
- ❑ Speeds range from 100 Kbps to 30 Mbps
- ❑ Asymmetrical DSL (ADSL)
 - Upload speed slower than download speed
- ❑ Symmetrical DSL (SDSL)
- ❑ Requires a DSL modem
 - Between analogue phone lines and computer



Digital Data Connections (cont.)

- Cable modem connections
 - ❑ Popular with home and office users
 - ❑ Connection through cable TV
 - ❑ Speeds between 1 and 3 Mbps
 - ❑ Requires a cable modem





Digital Data Connections (cont.)

➤ ATM

- ☐ Asynchronous Transfer Mode
- ☐ Concept for transfer of broadband data
- ☐ Efficient transfer of video and sound
- ☐ Requires a special NIC and hardware



Wireless Networks

➤ Benefits

- ☐ No cable to pull
- ☐ Mobile devices access network resources
- ☐ Mobility and flexibility for office workers



Wireless Networks (cont.)

- Wireless IEEE 802.11
 - ❑ Also called Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity)
 - ❑ IEEE standard
 - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
 - ❑ Several versions
 - 802.11b connects up to 11Mbps
 - 802.11g connects up to 56Mbps
 - 802.11a
 - 802.11n
 - ❑ Use the same type of devices




Wireless Networks (cont.)

- Wireless Access Point (WAP)
 - ❑ Center of a wireless network
 - ❑ WAPs combined cover a larger area
 - ❑ Distance to WAP determines bandwidth
 - ❑ Range is 50 to 150 meters
 - ❑ Extension points can extend range
 - E.g. TP-link





Wireless Networks (cont.)

- Wireless Adapters 
 - ☐ Wireless NIC
 - ☐ Used by devices to connect
 - ☐ Includes signal strength software

