

- 3) Starting & ending flags with bit stuffing  
Sender scans the msg bit by bit, and if 5 consecutive 1's are found, he appends a 0 there.

01111110

111110

The receiver removes that extra 0.

Lecture 12  
SDC

14/02/18

### Multi-stage switches

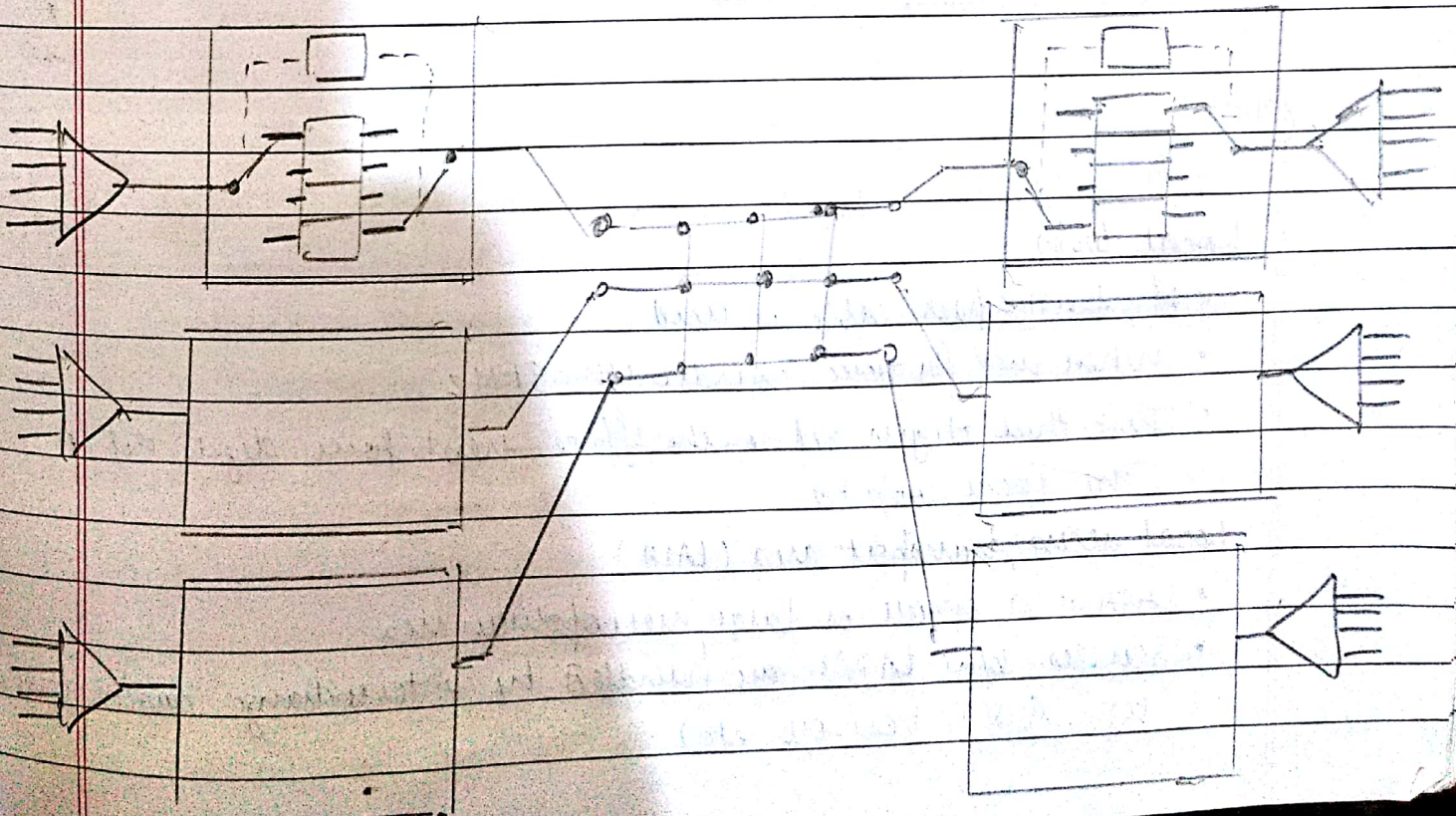
- First stage -  $N/n$   $n \times k$  switches
- Intermediate -  $k$   $n/n \times n/n$  "
- Third stage -  $N/n$   $k \times n$  switches

### Time division switches

- Uses time division multiplexing (TDM) inside a switch.
- 2 popular technologies - slot interchange (TSI) & TDM bus.
- Needs no crosspoint.
- For TSI, processing each connection create delay.

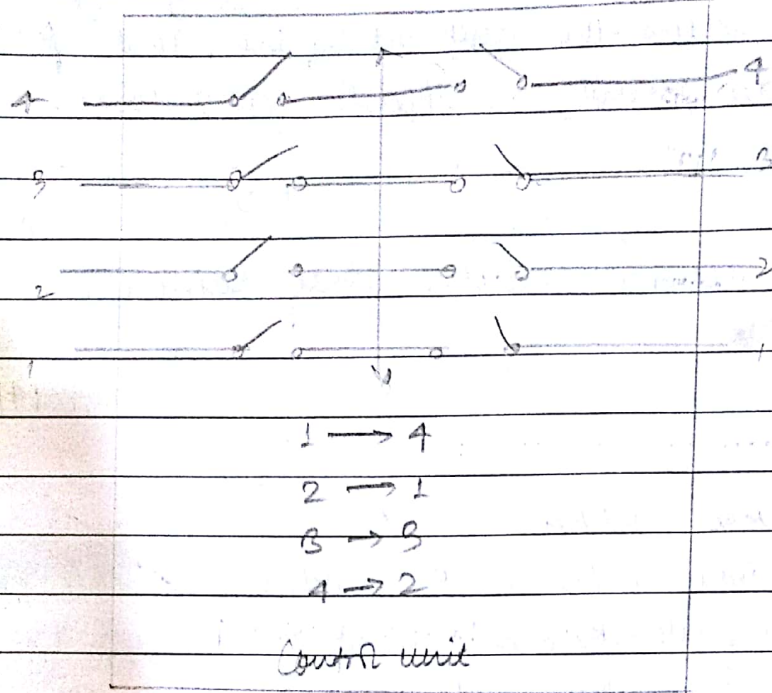
### TS/T switch (Time space time)

- Combine space-division and time division technologies.
- Resultant switch optimized physically.





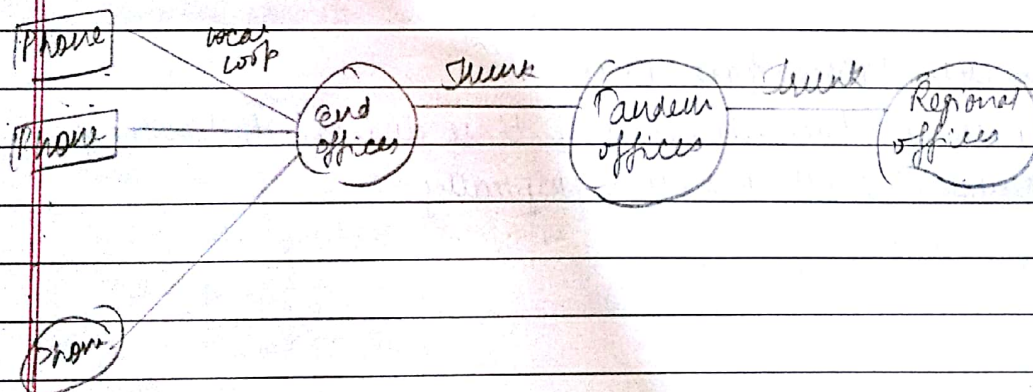
## TDM switch



## TDM bus switch

## Telephone network

- Uses circuit switching



## Local loops

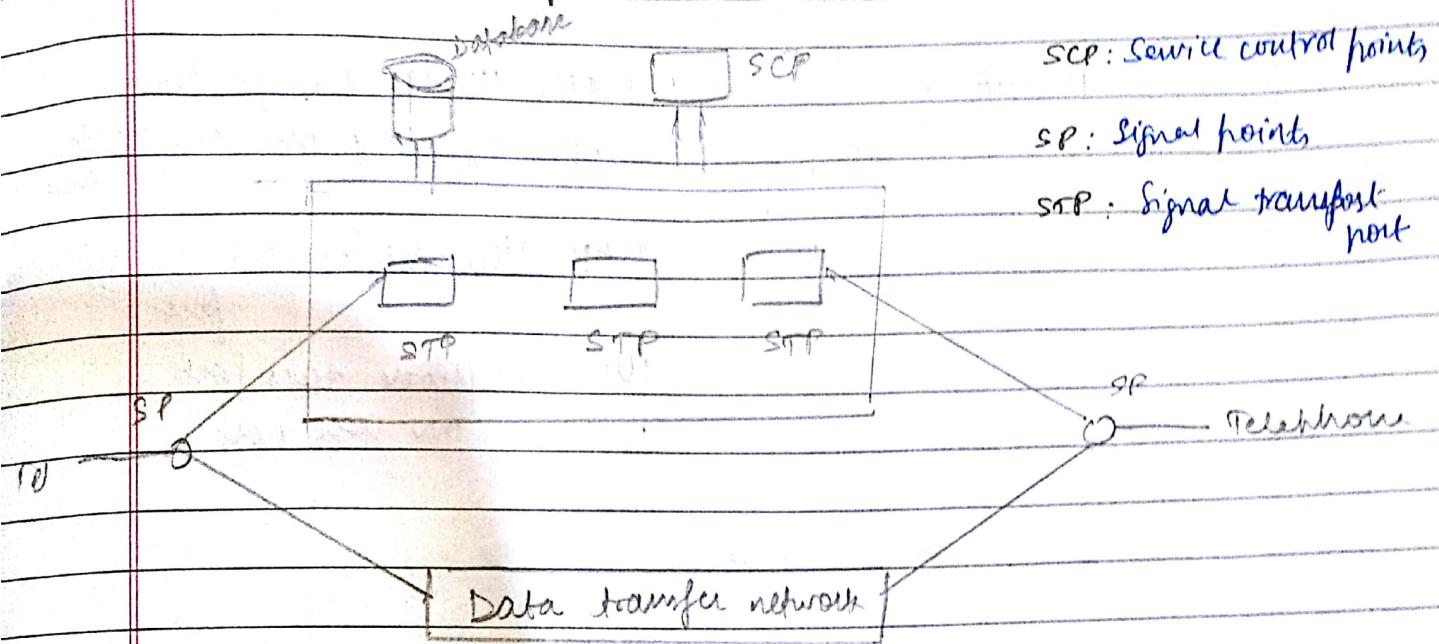
- It twisted pair cable is used.
- when used for voice, bandwidth = 4 kHz
- First three digits define the office, next four digits define the local loop no.

## Local access transport area (LATA)

- LATA is a small or large metropolitan area
- Services b/w LATAs are handled by interexchange carriers (IXCs)  
(ex - AT&T, Verizon etc)



## Signal & data transfer in telephone system



### Signalling network

- Packet-switched network (layers like OSI)
- User phones are connected to SP.
- STP forwards signal msg.
- SCP controls whole operation

### Data transfer network

- Circuit-switched, or packet switched network.
- Follows same types of protocols & model as other network.
- Can also carry multimedia information.

### Signalling network (contd...)

- ~~Pro~~ Functions -
- Providing dial tone, ring tone & busy tone.
- Transferring telephone nos b/w offices.
- Maintaining & monitoring call.
- Keeping billing info.
- Providing other functions caller ID, voice mailing.