

Chapter 1

Data Communications and Networks Overview

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Historical Review

- telegraph by Morse, 1837 (operational in 1844).
- telephone by Bell, 1876 (Bell Telephone Company in 1877).
- radio (wireless) by A. Popov in 1895 & G. Marconi in 1896.
- first transcontinental wireless transmission in 1901 by Marconi
- vacuum diode by Fleming (1904) & vacuum triode by De Foster (1906)
- Superheterodyne receiver by Armstrong (during WWI)
- transcontinental telephone transmission in 1915 (operational)
- AM broadcast, 1920
- first TV system by Zworykin, 1929 (broadcasting in London, 1936)
- first FM communication system by Armstrong, 1933



Fundamental Problem of Electrical Communication

• Reproduce at one point - either exactly or approximately - a message produced at another point by using electrical systems.

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Historical Review

- 1st digital computer ENIAC at the University of Penn., 1945
- invention of transistor by Brattain, Bardeen & Shockley, 1947
- fundamental work of Shannon & birth of information theory, 1948
- transatlantic cable & telephone service between Europe and USA, 1953
- 1st Earth satellite is launched by USSR, 1957
- invention of IC by Kilby, 1958
- 1st commercial communication satellite, 1965
- single-chip microprocessor by Intel, 1971
- 1st cellular phone by Motorola, 1972
- personal computers, 1976
- birth of Internet, 1989

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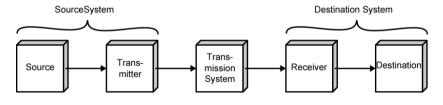
Types of Communication Systems

- Types of communication systems:
 - wireline & wireless,
 - RF & optical,
 - · digital & analog,
 - point-to-point & broadcasting,
 - low frequency/high frequency etc.
- Examples: telephone, cell phone, TV, Internet, hard disk in a PC

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Simplified Communications Model



(a) General block diagram



(b) Example 01-7



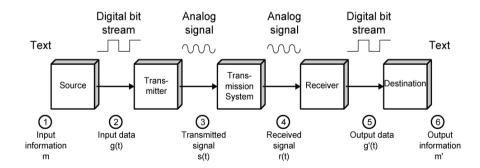
A Communications Model

- Source
 - Generates data to be transmitted
- Transmitter
 - Converts data into transmittable signals
- Transmission System
 - Carries data
- Receiver
 - Converts received signal into data
- Destination
 - Takes incoming data

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Simplified Data Communications Model



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Characteristics of Communication Channels

Wireline channels:

- · twisted-wire pair
- · coaxial cable
- · waveguides
- · optic fiber

Signals are distorted in amplitude and phase. Some measures are required to reduce the effect of distortions.

Bandwidth of

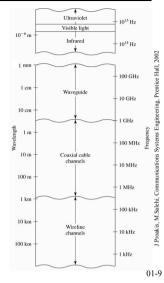
• twisted pair: several hundred kHz

• coax cable: several hundred MHz

wave guide: few GHzoptic fiber: very wide

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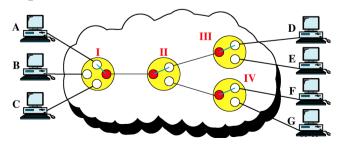
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Circuit Switching

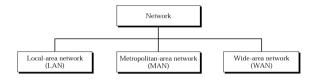
- Dedicated communications path established for the duration of the conversation
- e.g. telephone network





Networking

- Point to point communication not usually practical
 - Devices are too far apart
 - Large set of devices would need impractical number of connections
- Solution is a communications network



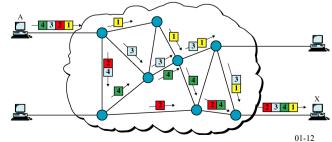
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Packet Switching

- Data sent out of sequence
- Small chunks (packets) of data at a time
- Packets passed from node to node between source and destination
- Used for terminal to computer and computer to computer communications

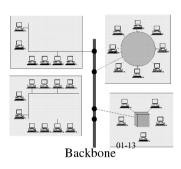




Local Area Networks

- Smaller scope
 - Building or small campus
- Usually owned by same organization as attached devices
- Data rates much higher
- Usually broadcast systems
- Now some switched systems and ATM are being introduced
- Wireless LAN

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Wide Area Networks

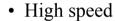
- Large geographical area
- Crossing public rights of way
- Rely in part on common carrier circuits
- Enabling technologies
 - Circuit switching
 - Packet switching
 - Frame relay
 - Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)



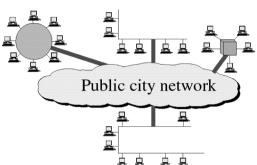
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Metropolitan Area Networks

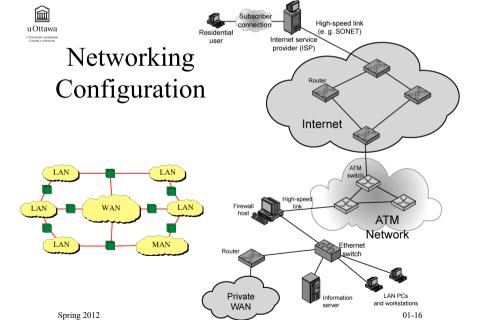
- MAN
- Middle ground between LAN and WAN
- Private or public network



• Large area



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