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Determine the BCC Co(x) = x8+x5+x2+x0 P(x) = x 5 + x 4 x + x 0 (1(x) = 100/00/01 P(x) = 110011 11119111 11001) 1001001010000000 0111000 10011 10011 0010010

BCC = 1001001010010010

TOR 01.10011

$$3) \text{ B=8 KHz}$$

$$f_{m} = 104 \text{ KHz}$$

$$f_{s} = 106 \text{ KHz}$$

$$0f = |f_{m} - f_{5}|$$

$$= |f_{04} - 106|$$

$$= |-2|$$

$$= 2$$

2) Boud rate = to FOY PSK N= 1 Bandrate = 3.33 M b PS Band width = 3.33 KHZ Bardwidth bitrate efficiency = Bardwidth 3.33 Bandwidth edficiency = 3.003 bps. 4) Bonlode frame Structure: The barcode frame Structure typically consists of Servered elements that enlode information in a Standardized format. Here's an example of a bar Gode frame Structure using the Popular

UPC-A barcodo format

Right Guard 1 est Guard Start Data buard i) Start Guard: This 73 a specific Pattern of bour and spaces that indicates the beginning of the barlock "It helps barlocke Scanner identify and synchronize with the barloode data ji) Left Guard: This is another pattern of bars and spaces that serves as a reference Point for the scanner. It separates the Start guard from the data section iii) Data: The data bection of the borlode. Contains the encoded Information itself in the case of upc-A, A consists of 12 - digits that greprivant the manufactures identification number, the product code a chede digit of over detection. iv) Right Guard: Similar to the left guard, the right Guard 35 a pattern of bars and Spaces that marks the end of the data section. V) End Guard: This is the final Pattern of bars and spaces that Signifies the end of the barcode It helps Scanners Know When they have completed reading the barlode.