

Simplex → one way to send data

(Only sender can send the data to the receiver)

Half duplex → at a time केवल उम्मीदी data send

करता है, अधीन sender data send करता है तो receiver
receives only receive करता है, आगे receiver
प्रयत्न data send करता है तब sender only
data to receive करता पारता है

Full duplex → sender, receiver द्वारा उम्मीदी data
send & receive करते पारते हैं

Networks: interconnected network द्वारा जुड़े हुए & जो कि data
transmitted हुए हैं।

primary concern is data communication
of network

Throughput: channel के लिए किये data sender को
receiver को भेजे गए, Gb/s तक है

delay:

Network device का failure rate ज्ञान करना, frequently
इसमें समाझा, this is more important than delay

Robustness:

first injured हुए प्रोटोकॉल का नाम बताना, Then QoS program
अपको बिन्दु पर लाना चाहिए कि better feel करना and
ज्ञान करना चाहिए कि QoS का लाभ क्या है

Physical Structure:

for one point data can be send or transmitted to the other point. That is point to point.

Multipoint:

for one point to multiple point that data can be transmitted. Eg: Street network class 10 Chapter Computer Network

Physical Topology:

in networks physical structure explain

bus Topology.

~~office~~ Mesh topology is a fully connected network.

every device is fully connected to each other.

Mesh structure/cable cost is high, and costing is high. devices are connected directly to each other.

terminal device is hub or switch.

Proto error effect is low, that's robust.

C2 Router station has alternative path.

C10 port is more C2 devices cable add to cost.

Switch/hub is main center. C10 port

Switch/hub is main center. C10 port

Device are not connected directly to each other.

Bus topology: (एव्हारनेटिव व्हे ल्हा डॉ.) (multipoint connection)

One center backbone cable थाकूर तो; एक cable
from device दूसरा लोगोंसे बहुत, एक cable destroys/
मध्ये इसे entire network वाले तो भाग

Backbone cable एक most efficient path.

Easy to install, but Trunk errors propagate
throughout bridge ring तो नहीं किया. अपेक्षित

Ring topology:

Device stations जो चाले connected रहते हैं,
and generally one device जो चाले हैं,
as they are connected in a ring already.

Hybrid topology: (Mostly used)

बहुत से इन्हें एकत्रित वारे connected रहते हैं तो
create करते हैं, (एक वारे में) NAM तो इसी
प्रकार जो वारे से एक वारे तक जो जाती है
. NAM तो करते हैं

(जो करते हैं) NAM

जो वारे वारे जोड़ते हैं तो वारे NAM
एवं एक वारे से एक वारे तक जो जाती है : P2.NAM
NAM तो करते हैं

08-02-24

Trade off:

ଏଣେ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଓ କାର୍ତ୍ତିକା ପାତ୍ରଙ୍ଗତିରେ - subsequent କାର୍ତ୍ତିକା
ଶିଥିରାକେ ହୋଇଥାଏ, consider କରନାହାଏ।

Hilbert Topology

Categories of Network

- 1) Extension LAN MAN WAN (Wide / World / area networks)
2) Data transmission.

LAND

LAN: The net - which is designed for a specific scenario
a building. The coverage of LAN will be either a room - or a building.

LAN 7203 divide گھری ٹھیکی like: PAIN (Personal Area Network)

Office 5205 OAN (Office Area Net.)

Campus n n CAN Campus n n

Body go for^g machine use 470 pc

met. 261 BAN.

MAN: (PANTH, থেকে যড়ি)

~~URBAN area to fit network designed for 2G 3G 4G~~

MAR. Eg: Dhaka Geo^{to} network provide test

20-ENTR AT&T MAN.

WAN: (MAN এবং WAN)

Eg: Internet! এক continental এবং আরেক continental
র মধ্যে network এবং স্থানীয়, like: Dhaka to America

Protocols

A set of rules or goals that denotes how data
communicates through network.

Syntax: Structure of data

Semantics: meaningful data

Timing: কখন data প্রেসেড করা হবে, কোণাব মাধ্যম
যথুপস্থির protocols. decide করে দিয়ে,

represents করতে পারে \leftarrow repeat করতে পারে

\rightarrow Tel message নিয়ে পুরী তিনি কোণা

যথুপস্থির করে দিয়ে, এর পুরী করে দিয়ে প্রয়োজন

অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে

যথুপস্থির

বিল পুরী করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে, কোণা

অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে
করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে
করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে
করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে
করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে
করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে
করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে করে দিয়ে

13-02-24

Reference model 2 ସଂକଳନୀୟ ।

Transmission control protocol / Internet protocol . Model:
— 5 layer. (Presentation & Session layer বাছে যাবে ৫ layer
protocol দুটি & হচ্ছে সেইজ same)

OSI Model. (Open System Interconnection) → ISO 7 layer model
- 7 layers

~~Topsoil Layer~~

Application layer → ~~for msg from application~~, but doesn't care about lit. audio, video, msg
Presentation layer ~~to receive from application~~ concern.

Session Layer: state info, process information

Transport Layer

network Layer

Data Link Layer

Physical layer → संवाधित माला layer.

GP now left for main concern. but for
radioactive transmission ১০, ১০মি ^{layer} ~~root~~ left receive
বাস্তু, ২০ লেট send ২০মি ^{layer} ~~root~~ ~~main~~ main
concern.

Bit synchronization, bit transmission, bit layer, error detection are main concern.

ଏହା functionality ହେଲା to create frame by collecting
the raw bytes. ~~ପ୍ରୋଟୋକୋଲ୍ବର~~ frame number ୩୮୨, flow control
ଥାର୍ଡିଙ୍ଗ କିମ୍ବା, flow control of frame, is also another
functionality. Normal frame transmission ଏହା flow
control କ୍ଷେତ୍ରେ ବାବି ହେଲା ପରିମାଣ. ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ sec ର କରିବାର ଲିଖିତରେ frame
receive କରନ୍ତିଲାଗେ, ଏଥିର କିମ୍ବା ଏହା କରନ୍ତିଲାଗେ
receive କରନ୍ତିଲାଗେ ୨୦୫୩୦.

Error control କରୁଥିଲାକୁ;

Two sublayer of Data link layer.

—MAC II (Medium Access control) (Medium/link access control)

LLC II (Logic Link Control)

MAC त्रय काण्डः

⑨ Shared channel among multiple participants

share data transmit করে (IP) মডেল চানেল দ্রুত প্রেরণ করে। But new participants
divide শেয়ার করে among the participants. But new participants

add ২ম তারা এবং ৩য় ডিভিড চেলেনেল। তা করে
collision start ২৮০, So, প্রক্রিয়া, time slot ৫০ হবে

ଫୋଟୋ ପରେ ୨୫ min 2 ଏଣ୍ଟକେ, ପାଇଁ ୨୫ min 2nd ଏଣ୍ଟକେ

etc. from complex Goursat problem to boundary value problems.

channel to see what happened to the people who used to live there
but now they have moved away.

so it's not a proper
channel or matrix so, it's not a proper
sol' also it's not a proper

channel to see if its free. If free roots.

ତୁମ୍ଭରେ data communication କୌଣସି channel ଗେଲାଏ

ଫିଲ୍, କି ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳେ ଯାଏ ଯେଣ ପ୍ରଦୟନ୍ତରେ ଏହା ମୁହଁ ଥିଲା

না, So, On ~~the~~ ^(stallion) stallion থেকে free না ২০

After review of the manuscript, the editor has decided to accept it.

LLC:

entity (entity) controls resources
device to make connection create LLC.

Network Layer:

data to routing (flooding and switching), Network layer

source & destination & data to send to network layer,
data to layer passes to packet creation,

from packet to source & destination addresses over IP address. Error code control করে রাখতে হবে।

Transport Layer:

data communicated via protocol connection oriented

dedicated path → transmission over TCP

without connection → UDP

request for file, or TFTP to download / User datagram protocol connection less

Segmentation Data pass over

Total data to place divide into kind of segment, flow control, error code control, source port & destination port.

Session layer: dialogue controller

sender & receiver over connection session establish scope.

Presentation Layer:

data or structure, format of user data is not
changed and presents it in user friendly form

Application Layer:

User or application interface or interface between
user and remote application software

Protocols like http, DNS (Domain Name System)

telnet, pop (post office protocol)

remote access

Ex: like postal office service we can do it online.

IP address is not unique among 100's

so it gives unique identifier to each host called IP
address. It is unique among 100's of hosts so it is
called unique identifier. IP address is unique among 100's of hosts

IP address is divided into two parts Network Address

and host address in IP address

along with
port number

source port

length of user data

length of user data is to sniff the intelligent



Data & Signals

Data

Analog → comes from the analog signal
Digital → " " " " digital "

Analog : ~~cont~~ signal continuous / ~~नियन्त्रित~~, ~~बाह्य~~

Digital : " " discrete / ~~नियन्त्रित~~, ~~कथं वल्य~~ value
~~it has continuous values with respect to time.~~

Digital signal → another name pulse signal.

Periodic Analog Signal

It has period maintain ~~रहते~~, ~~वही किन्तु कैसे करते~~
~~योग्य थके जाए विष एवं आजान से पूर्ण complete cycle~~
~~एक cycle घटान pattern रहता है, बहरे cycle अपनाते हुए~~
pattern ~~रहता है~~

Non-periodic : जो जोले particular pattern follow

चौथे लाइ

Simple ~~मात्र~~ elementary ~~जैसे~~ एवं divide करा शक्ति

Composite signal is a combination of two or more signals.

Simple
↓
or
elementary.

Sine wave

sinusoidal way to signal pass ωt .

Amplitude ~~विद्युत~~ time t \propto relationship \propto $\sin \omega t$ signal.

~~3 sec तक 3 full cycle complete हो वर्तमान
signal का frequency.~~

slide - 5: ~~3 sec में 3 full cycle complete हो, तो~~
~~freq = 3 Hz or cycle/sec~~
~~2 full cycle का एक अवधि पूरी प्रेसिया.~~

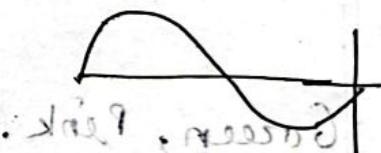
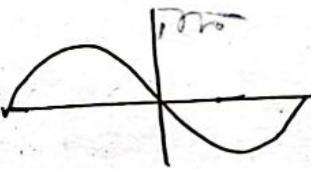
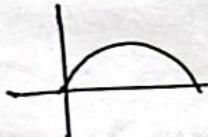
$$\text{So } T = \frac{1}{3} \text{ sec} \rightarrow [f = \frac{1}{T}]$$

~~2 full cycle = 5th period~~

~~इसका 5th pattern~~

~~परन्तु 5th only period होता है अतः aperiodic signal.~~

Phase:



phase = 0°

90°

180°

360°

Wavelength:

~~2B (t) on 2 half cycle के अंतराल से फैला~~
~~phase diff 90° 180°~~

~~2 full peak 2 full cycle का दूरी है ?~~

Time & Frequency Domain

Time domain, signal is independent variable
time (X axis), the independent variable C² other value
freq. domain is the dependent "freq."
Boresq freq. term give in the slope list

Time domain signal \leftrightarrow freq. domain signal

अन्यथा क्या है

Slide \rightarrow 10 वाले time domain में से constant
(Blue line) So, 66% non-periodic analog signal
यहाँ तक signal पूरा अवधि तक
इसे तारफ़ pattern follow करता है

Green, Pink.

0.28

0.81

0.01

$0 = 0.00$

लाली बिजुलीय दो लाइप हैंडलिंग (L) दिए गए हैं जो दो लाइप हैं

• ये दोनों दो लाइप हैं एक लाइप हैं

reduziert und die Länge verlängert = Affenz. 429

22-02-24

A composite periodic signal:

11) slide πf , $3f$, $9f$ आजार ले दिया है,
अत व्हाइल इन freq domain में time एवं frequency
frequency रहे।

non-periodic composite signal

Offs of analog signal but non-periodic, hence period
n/a. But one full cycle n/a.

Bandwidth: (0-200 Hz)

1 byte = 8 bits. Mbps = Mega bit per sec

$\text{MBps} = \frac{\text{Mega Byte}}{\text{sec}}$

max & min freq वर्ते तरीके distance के परिमाण तक महत्वपूर्ण है।
 signal = pass इसमें, min तरीके परिमाणों का कम और max तरीके

अलान ए० एक्स रूल signal pass १८० ना sailing speed

Barduiddh 5000 रुपये का:

୩୨) freq କୁର୍ବାଟେ ଦେଖିଲୁଗାମାରୁକୁ କେବେ ଏହିପରିଚୟ

अमी channel ओर माटे दिए पास, २८०,

Digital Signal | Pulse | Square Shape

Since \rightarrow error bit transfer \Rightarrow error less. bps = Bit rate

transmitted bit 1 ~~QPSK~~; there is pulse.

" " Open - n = no-pulse .

56 same pulse रास तेज़िये मूल क्रिएटर सेपरेटर्स इस प्रकार होंगे

Bit length = propagation speed * bit duration

a) this is a two-level digital signal.

level - 1
origin रूपावर
level - 2 अवश्य रूपावर होयला,

b) origin line के बारे में this case, 4th level
consider करो, 4th level bit के pair आवाहन होयला
like, 11, 10, 00 etc.

1 माने ०१००

0 माने निचे

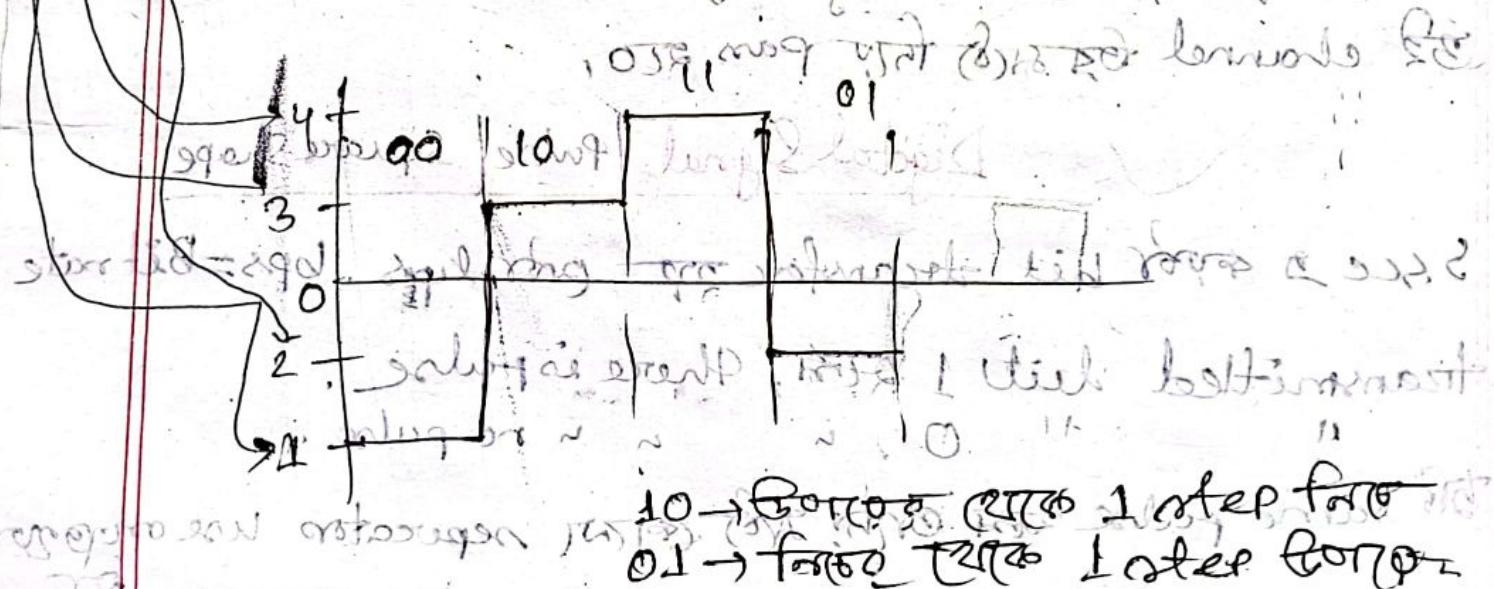
(H : ०१००)

4 ← 11 → तो ०१०० वलता उक्केल रेक्क बुकाएँट ।
3 ← 10 → तो ०१०० निचे दे ०१०० उबल बिंदु द वीस निचे नामात,
1 ← 00 → निचे वलता बरगल बिंदु द वीस लेवल बुकाएँट,
2 ← 01 → जो न नामार तार नम, ०१०१ लंगड़ी

अब यह pulse जो ०१०१ लंगड़ी तार लेगे तो किसी

how many areas, will be covered by this pulse

bit interval, areas वलता लाइ बुकाएँट ॥



26-02-2024

Digital data 2 major way to send ~~so far~~ Broadband

Baseband: Baseband transmission

We have to send the binary bits

by converting it to digital pulses and send it through the channel, that is baseband. very large system

so transmission ~~so far~~ pulse overlap

Broadband: long distance

We have to send the binary bits by converting it to digital pulses

by converting analog signal

and send it (as an analog form). that's Broadband

range modulation

long distance communication so Broadband we

use ~~antennas~~ antennas and ~~long range~~ range

~~amplitude~~ channel; however, it depends on range

~~low-pass~~ only low freq. signal can be transmitted

~~through it~~ or 0.1 dB

~~high-pass~~ only high freq. in

~~band-pass~~ particular band

~~range~~ Range

~~so far~~ deand pass

~~the longer~~ more ~~Electro~~ Electro 30 kHz $\rightarrow 50 \text{ kHz}$ increasing

~~size~~ size \rightarrow ~~size~~ size \rightarrow ~~size~~ size \rightarrow ~~size~~ size

~~so size~~ is tried to

Digital to Analog Converter:

Input is digital signal input for output

analog signal to generate broad

channel characteristics output

signal shape

special case, bandwidth transmission impairment

Attenuation:

original input signal from channel to weak

Amplifier we have signal noise

center, same from point 2

Attenuation by unit lens. Amp unit lens

decibel it represent

$$dB = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

Point 1 $\rightarrow P_1$ Point 2 $\rightarrow P_2$

→ Distortion: per input pulse

channel has problem from original

shape change in receiver distortion.

Noise: broad part

channel has unwanted noise signal to change the signal to noise.

slide \rightarrow Point 2 for Noise

Signal-to Noise Ratio SNR $\rightarrow \frac{\text{Signal}}{\text{Noise}}$

or $\text{SNR} \rightarrow 20$, Signal $\uparrow 20$; Noise $\downarrow 20$,

অর্থাৎ, $\text{SNR} \rightarrow 10 \text{dB}$ হলে 20%, 20% ওভেরেজ,

অর্থাৎ SNR এতে \uparrow , signal \uparrow , noise \downarrow .

মাত্র SNR এতে \uparrow , noise \downarrow করে নেওয়া হলে $\text{SNR} \rightarrow 10 \log_{10} \text{SNR}$.

১৮ channel এর মধ্যে noise এবং over noisefloor.

১৮ Nyquist bit rate maintain করে, বেস

১৮ bandwidth এর মধ্যে bit rate এর bit transfer হলো,

১৮ $L = \text{number of level}$.

Bit rate formula maintain করে এখন channel এর noisefloor অন্তর্ভুক্ত।

upper limit.

১৮ channel 'মাঝে' এর limit send করতে পারে
এখন এর capacity.

Performance:

Performance evaluation parameter = bandwidth

Bandwidth $\propto \uparrow$, performance $\propto \uparrow$.

For bit error sender can't receive acknowledgement
so it first sends send \propto time over
throughput. and \propto fast \propto error, \propto
throughput \uparrow $\frac{1}{2}$ ms.

For bit error sender can't send \propto time over
time \downarrow \uparrow delay
 $\propto \uparrow$ data send \propto delay \downarrow $\frac{1}{2}$ ms.

Network \rightarrow maximum sum of the bits
travel times \rightarrow propagation delay

some error travel as droplet because the
frames are long

05-03-24

Analog Transmission

→ যাবেক নাম

Broadcast and Transmission

Demodulator, modulator or ট্রান্সিভার করুন;

analog pulse থেকে এবং digital bit থেকে convert
করে receiver থেকে send করুন।

Binary bit মানে digital data.

Digital to analog conversion / modulation.

3 possible approach for the conversion:

ASK & PSK এবং combination অথবা QAM create করা হবে।

If data আছে তাহলে equivalent signal করা হবে
যাবেক করি, Signal reflects the bit.

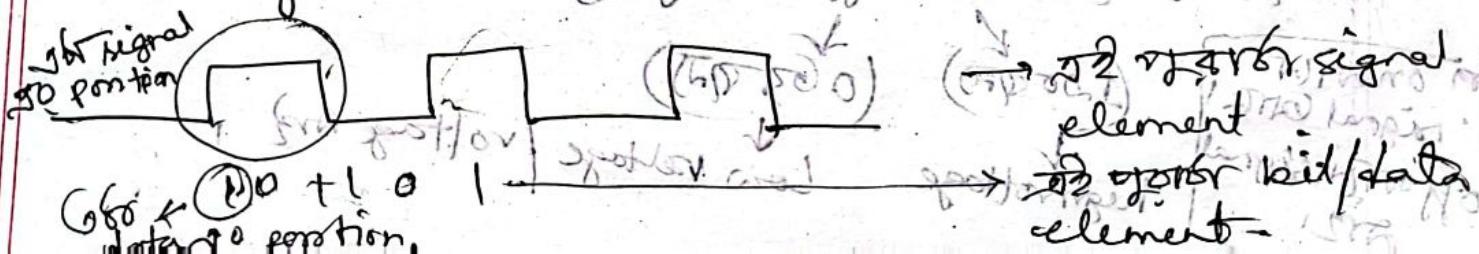
Data rate মানে bit rate → unit → bps

(1sec এ কতগুলি bit কান্তির মধ্যে পার হতে পারে) কতগুলি bit কান্তির মধ্যে পার হতে পারে।
how many bits can be transmitted through
the channel)

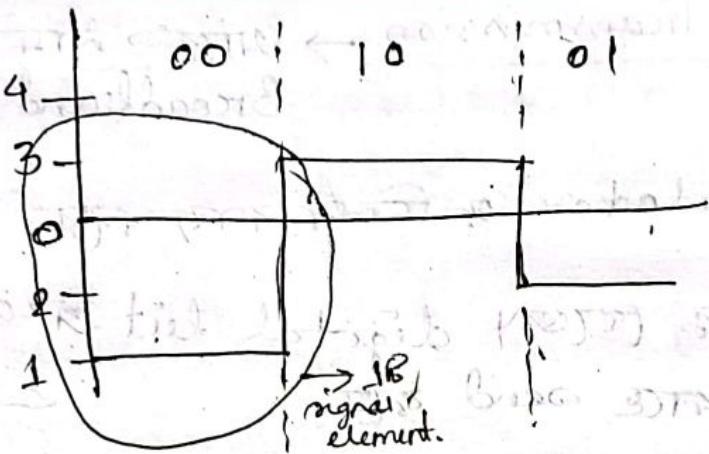
Signal rate অথবা unit → baud \neq কতগুলি bit কান্তির মধ্যে পার হতে পারে।
(signal rate কতগুলি বাইট মধ্যে পার হতে পারে)

1sec এ কতগুলি signal মধ্যে (bit rate)

information signal element → information data carrying capacity



→ কতগুলি signal
element
কতগুলি bit / data
element



1 sec \Rightarrow 6 bits
can be transmitted
through the channel.

$$\pi = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow 1B \text{ signal element } \Rightarrow 2B(00) \text{ dict}$$

~~Carrier~~ \Rightarrow data signal or frame \Rightarrow
~~RF~~ resulted signal \Rightarrow pure modulated signal.

Carrier \Rightarrow high frequency \Rightarrow carrier stability
with sufficient bandwidth, noise level etc.

ASK / BASK /OOK

binary leads optimum carrier signal \Rightarrow ASK
for modulation करा है। So, ASK is that one type of modulation. (Bit तक ASK तक shape बनाना)

(For 1, (धरता) तक full cycle तक,

0 धरता no signal है।

→ एक कोड on-off keeping रखा है।

on signal (धरता)
off signal (मुक्त)

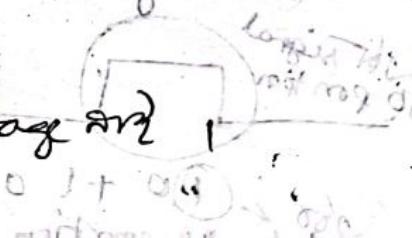
(100 दल)

(0 दल)

high voltage

Low voltage

voltage वाली



Signal for origin रेल्फ स्टेट २०, जिसके बारे में पढ़ाया गया।
(6 वां slide)

074 most length 424. Head short tail 62, scale
14, dorsal process

திருவாண்மை நகர் போன்ற நகரங்களில் சில நகரங்களில் தெருக்கள் எடுத்து விடப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இது ஒரு வகை நகர்த்துமிகு நிலையம் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

$f_c \rightarrow$ carrier freq.

TBNT Skew op. like 30L

1910s started being reused and repurposed

oje stres swiss habesuris

କାନ୍ତିରୁଷ ବୃଗ୍ରହ ଦେ, ସମ୍ମାନି ବୃଗ୍ରହ ଦେ
କାନ୍ତିରୁଷ ପାଶ ଅନ୍ତରୀଳ ରୀତି ବୃଗ୍ରହ ଦେ
କାନ୍ତିରୁଷ ପାଶ ଅନ୍ତରୀଳ ରୀତି ବୃଗ୍ରହ ଦେ

returned 1/10 ✓

FSK/BFSK

Binary bit ~~তাত্কালিক~~ direct fsk signal কোড রেট ২৮০

কোড বেয়ে কয়লা পাই,

১ মুক্ত এল \rightarrow ১ টি full cycle draw কোড,

০ n n n n n n n n n n

১০ সে, slide হও মাথ থাব,

oscillator f_{rc} carrier signal generate $45^{\circ} 28^{\circ}$,

\downarrow
sinusoidal wave create 45° ,

PSK.

~~১ & ০~~ এল \rightarrow full cycle 280°

just difference কে ইন্ডো phase difference.

১ ~~সে~~ origin কে দেখ, এক ক্ষেত্র শত, ~~অ্যান্ড~~,

০ n n n n n n n n n n

\rightarrow pulse & block diagram)

QPSK: (most ~~সে~~ sophisticated technique)

Input নামে bit. bit sequence \rightarrow 2/1 converter \rightarrow 2 f_{rc} ফর্মেট,

1 f_{c} input ~~হৈ~~ হচ্ছে, but output $2f_{\text{rc}}$ f_{rc} ,

carrier input \rightarrow 1P line f_{rc} \rightarrow output থেকে

2 f_{c} line generate হচ্ছে, \rightarrow bit sequence

n

\rightarrow 2/1 converter.

জেনে, modulation টি PSK বৰি হ'ব ৱো,
oscillators as carrier-free or generate ৱো, তাৰ
carrier freq কোৱা, আমি কোৱা মানুষ ফোক,
then carrier signal + bit এৰ পুল এৰ মুলতা
QPSK পৰা কোৱা PSK পৰা, Then QPSK কুৰিবলৈ
Combination কোৱা QPSK পৰা,

00 10 01 11 bit sequence কোৱা 2/1 G
bit sequence equal divide এৰ মোট: 0101.
amplitude : 0011.

Black-red modulation কোৱা কৈলোঁ, phase diff অন্তৰ ৯০°
১৮০°

Blue color এৰ কৈলোঁ phase difference কোৱা কৈলোঁ ৯০° p.d

Orange Green color কৈলোঁ example কোৱা কৈলোঁ, কৈলোঁ
প্ৰতি কৈলোঁ কৈলোঁ কৈলোঁ কৈলোঁ কৈলোঁ

Constellation Diagram

Pink point ~~for zero~~ constellation point.

ASK 0 as $0 \rightarrow$ no signal.

1 \rightarrow signal

one 1 ~~is the best way to get the original~~

Ex: 1

Ex: 2

4QAM तीव्रता द्वारा प्रतिक्रिया करा याएँ।

4QAM, 16 QAM \rightarrow नियन्त्रित किया।

010 : ग्राम पंचायत समिक्षा की तिथि

1100 : उपराजनीकरण

\rightarrow 2025 : 00

2020 तिथि

6.9 : 00

2020 तिथि

2020 तिथि

14-03-24

~~physical path~~ ~~unguided~~ guided. (Twisted pair cable)
wireless / ~~out open~~ ~~in~~ unguided. (Antenna,

13 वां slide: Baseband vs broadband transmission
~~transmission~~

Speed, datatime, STP, optical fiber \rightarrow advantage

Sender to receiver \rightarrow may \rightarrow led transmit
इति? \rightarrow basement & broad band may \rightarrow possible

$$SHOD = H ; SHOS = \text{Subscriber} \quad (H.E)$$

$$SHOP = J \leftarrow J - OD = OS \leftarrow J - H = S \boxed{J - H = S}$$



$J - H = SHOS = \text{Subscriber} \quad (S.E)$

$$\frac{J + H}{2} = SHX OHL = \text{parent line}$$

$VOS = \text{shortest step}$

$$OPI = J \frac{1}{2} + H \frac{1}{2}$$

$$ODI = J \frac{1}{2} - H \frac{1}{2}$$

$$SHX OHS = -H$$

$$OPI = (J + H) \frac{1}{2}$$

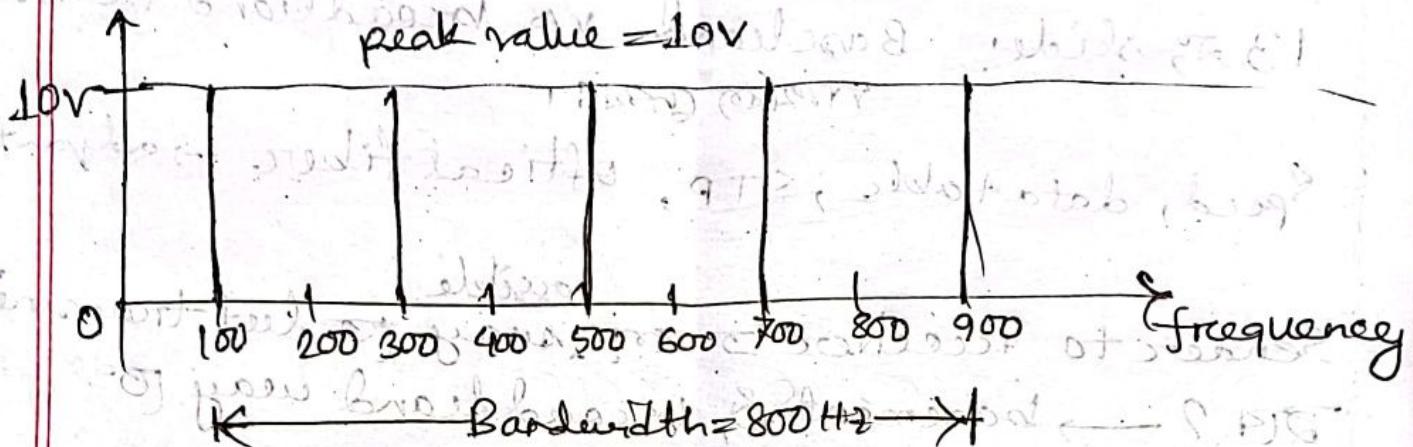
$$ODI = J - H$$

$$OHC = HS$$

Math:

* (3.10) Bandwidth = highest freq - lowest freq
 $= 900 - 100 = 800 \text{ Hz}$

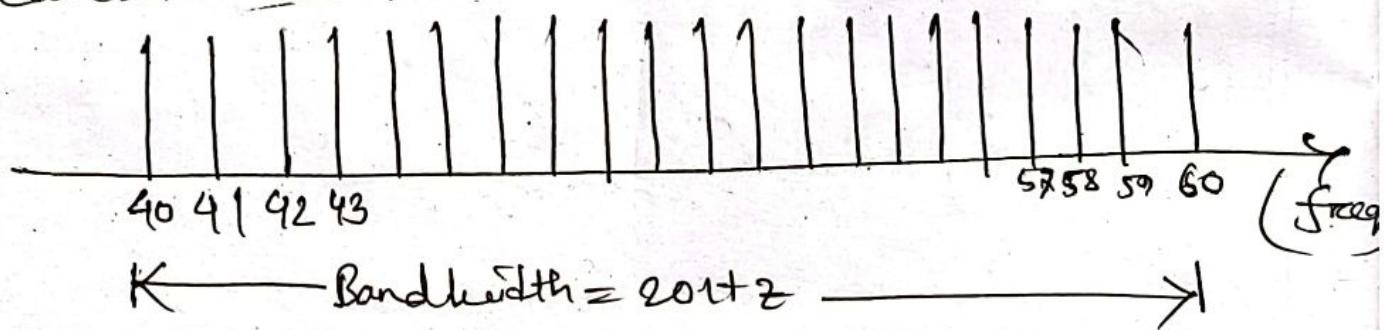
amplitude



* (3.11) Bandwidth = 20 Hz ; H = 60 Hz

$$B = H - L \Rightarrow 20 = 60 - L \Rightarrow L = 40 \text{ Hz}$$

all are in same amplitude.



* (3.12) Bandwidth = 200 kHz. = H - L

$$\text{mid frequency} = 140 \text{ kHz} = \frac{H+L}{2}$$

$$\text{peak amplitude} = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(H+L) = 140$$

$$H - L = 200$$

~~$$2H = 340$$~~

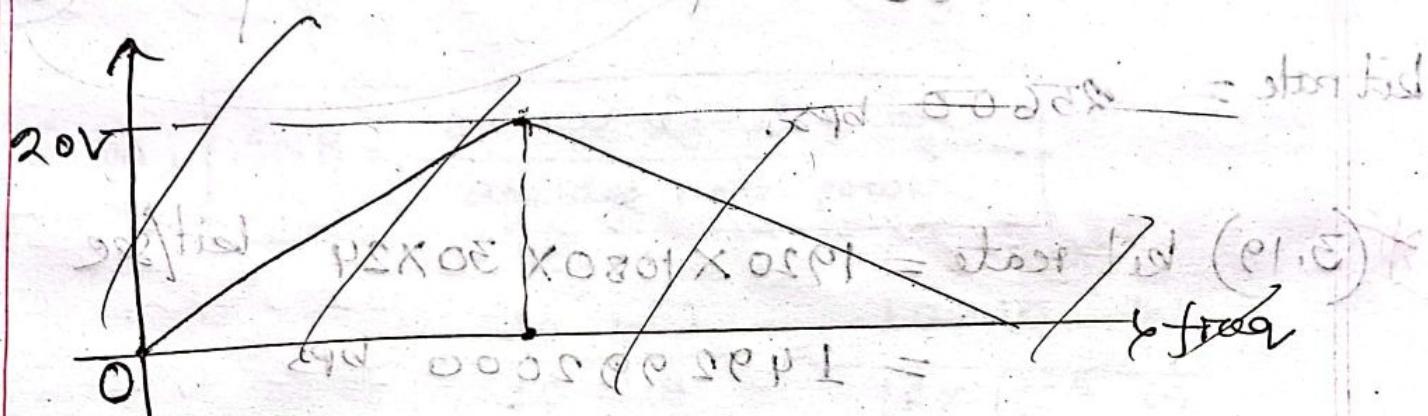
$$\frac{1}{2}H + \frac{1}{2}L = 140$$

$$\frac{1}{2}H - \frac{1}{2}L = 100$$

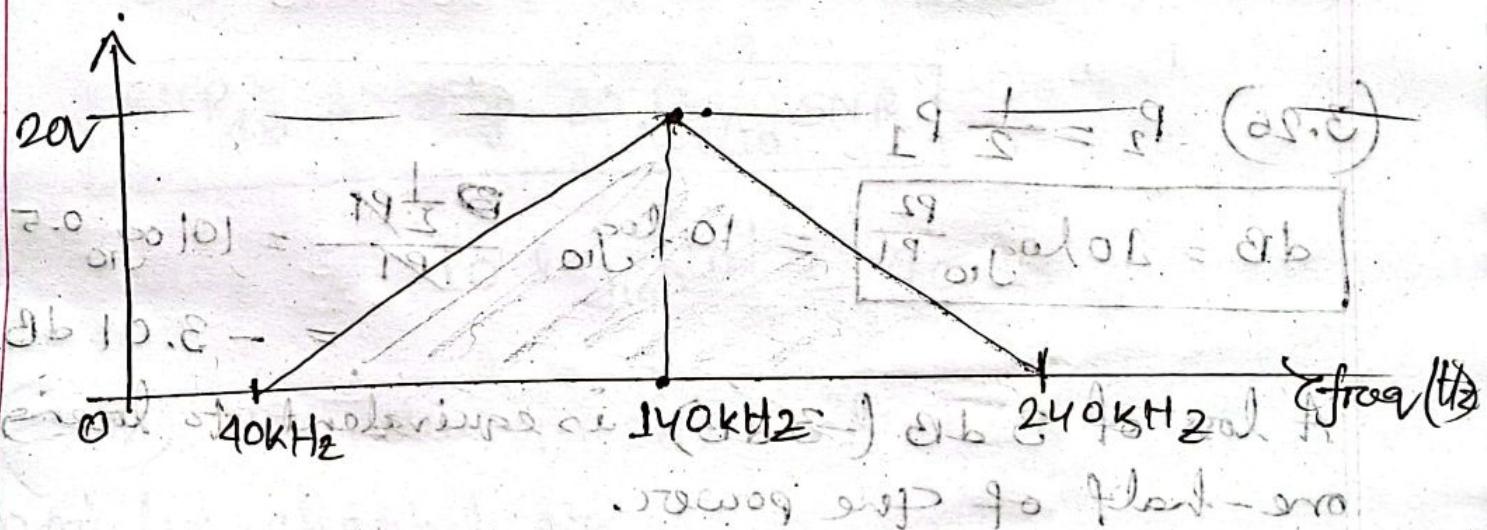
$$H = 240 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\therefore L = 40\text{ mH} \quad (Q1.E)$$

So, these highest and lowest frequencies are the extreme frequencies at amplitude 0.



$$\text{center f.p. } L = 270 \text{ for } \text{ex. } L =$$



$$190L = 59 \quad (Q2.E)$$

$$86 \text{ dB} = \frac{190L}{19.01} \text{ dB} = \frac{59}{19.01} \text{ dB} = 86 \text{ dB}$$

Now we have to determine the new Q factor

$$(3.16) \quad n = \log_2 L = \log_2 8 = \log_2 2^3 = 3 \log_2 2 = 3 \text{ bits}$$

* (3.18) $24 \times 80 \times 8 \times 100 \text{ bit frames}$

$$= \frac{24 \times 80 \times 8 \times 100}{60} \text{ bits/sec}$$

bit rate = 25600 bps.

* (3.19) bit rate = $1920 \times 1080 \times 30 \times 24 \text{ bits/sec}$

$$= 1492992000 \text{ bps}$$

$$= 1.49 \times 10^9 \text{ bps} = 1.49 \text{ Gbps}$$

$$(3.26) \quad P_2 = \frac{1}{2} P_1$$

$$\text{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_2}{P_1} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{\frac{1}{2} P_1}{P_1} = 10 \log_{10} 0.5 = -3.01 \text{ dB.}$$

A loss of 3 dB (-3 dB) is equivalent to losing one-half of the power.

$$(3.27) \quad P_2 = 10 P_1$$

$$\text{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_2}{P_1} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{10 P_1}{P_1} = 10 \text{ dB}$$

→ power loss / increase → (increase / decrease in power).

* (3.29) $dB_m = 10 \log_{10} P_m$ (P.M.)
 $P_m = \text{Power in milliwatts}$

$\therefore -30 = 10 \log_{10} P_m$

$\Rightarrow P_m = 10^{-3} \text{ milliwatts (mW)}$

(3.31) $SNR = \frac{\text{average signal power}}{\text{average noise power}}$ (Q.E.D.)

$$\frac{10 \text{ mW}}{10 \mu\text{W}} = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W}}{10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ W}}$$

$$= 10^4 \text{ W} \quad (\text{Q.E.D.})$$

$SNR_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} SNR$

$$= 10 \log_{10} 10^4 = 40 \text{ dB}$$

* (3.32) The value of SNR and SNR_{dB} for a noiseless channel are:

$$SNR = \frac{\text{average signal power}}{0}$$

$$SNR_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} 0 = \infty$$

So, it's not possible to find a noiseless channel in real life. It is an ideal.

(3.34) Bandwidth = 3000 Hz
number of signal levels, $L = 2$

$$\text{Bit rate} = 2 * \text{Bandwidth} * \log_2 L$$

$$= 2 * 3000 * \log_2 2 = 6000 \text{ bps}$$

(3.35) $L = 4$

$$\text{Bit rate} = 2 * 3000 * \log_2 4 = 6000 * 2 \log_2 2$$

$$= 12000 \text{ bps}$$

$$= 12 * 10^3 \text{ bps} = 12 \text{ kbps}$$

* (3.36) Bit rate $= 265 \text{ kbps} = 265 * 10^3 \text{ bps}$

$$\text{Bandwidth} = 20 \text{ kHz} = 20 * 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$L = 2$$

Bit rate $\cancel{= 2 * \text{Bandwidth} * \log_2 L} \rightarrow \text{Nyquist (noisefree)}$

$$\Rightarrow 265 * 10^3 = 2 * 20 * 10^3 * \log_2 L$$

$$\Rightarrow 6.625 = \log_2 L \therefore L = 2^{6.625} = 98.70$$

$$2^{\lceil \log_2 98.70 \rceil} = 98.70$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^d > 2^7 \therefore d = 7$$

final signal level = 128 + offset for 2 bits
+ losses in 2 bits still being

noisy channel of capacity \rightarrow data sent over and received capacity 0 bps

* (3.37) $\text{SNR} = 0$

Capacity = Bandwidth * $\log_2(1 + \text{SNR})$

$= B * \log_2(1 + 0)$

That means,

the capacity of this channel is 0 regardless of the bandwidth. So, we can't receive any data through this channel.

(3.38) Bandwidth = 293000 Hz

Capacity = Bandwidth * $\log_2(1 + \text{SNR})$

$\Rightarrow 3000 * \log_2(1 + 3162)$

$\Rightarrow 34881.23 \text{ bps}$

(3.39) $\text{SNR}_{\text{dB}} = 36 \text{ dB}$ | $\text{SNR}_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10} \text{SNR}$: $\text{SNR} = 10^{3.6}$

bandwidth = 2 MHz = $2 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

Capacity = Bandwidth * $\log_2(1 + \text{SNR})$

$= 2 \times 10^6 * \log_2(1 + 36) (1 + 10^{3.6})$

$= 23.9 \times 10^6 \approx 24 \times 10^6 \text{ bps}$

$\approx 24 \text{ Mbps}$ [$10^9 = 1 \text{ Gbps}$]

$$(3.42) \text{ Bandwidth} = 4 \text{ kHz} = 4 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$L=2$$

$$\text{bit rate} = \frac{\text{Bandwidth}}{2} * \log_2 L$$

$$= 2 * 4 \times 10^3 \times \log_2 2 = 8 \times 10^3 = 8 \text{ kbps}$$

$$(3.44) \text{ Bandwidth} = 10 \text{ Mbps} = 10 \times 10^6 \text{ bps}$$

$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{12000}{60} \text{ bits} * 10,000 \text{ bits}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^6 \text{ bps} = 2 \text{ Mbps}$$

The throughput is almost 1/5 of the bandwidth in this case.

$$(3.47) \text{ Message size} = 5 \text{ Mbyte} (= 5 \times 8 \times 10^6 \text{ bit})$$

$$\text{bandwidth} = 1 \text{ Mbps} = 10^6 \text{ bps}$$

$$\text{Distance} = 12000 \text{ km} = 12000 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{propagation speed} = 2.4 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{propagation time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Propagation Speed}}$$

$$= \frac{12000 \times 10^3}{2.4 \times 10^8} = 0.05 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{Transmission time} = \frac{\text{message size}}{\text{Bandwidth}} = \frac{5 \times 10^6 \times 8}{10^6} = 40 \text{ sec.}$$

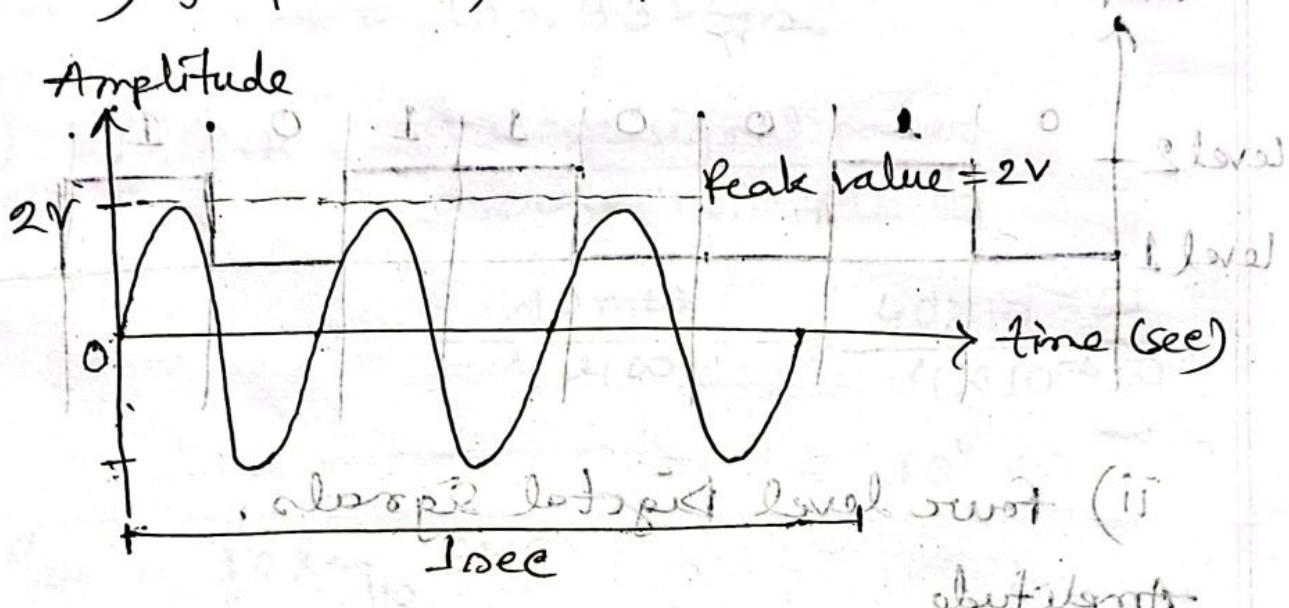
Mid-11

10.11.0013 (2)

1) a) Time domain plot

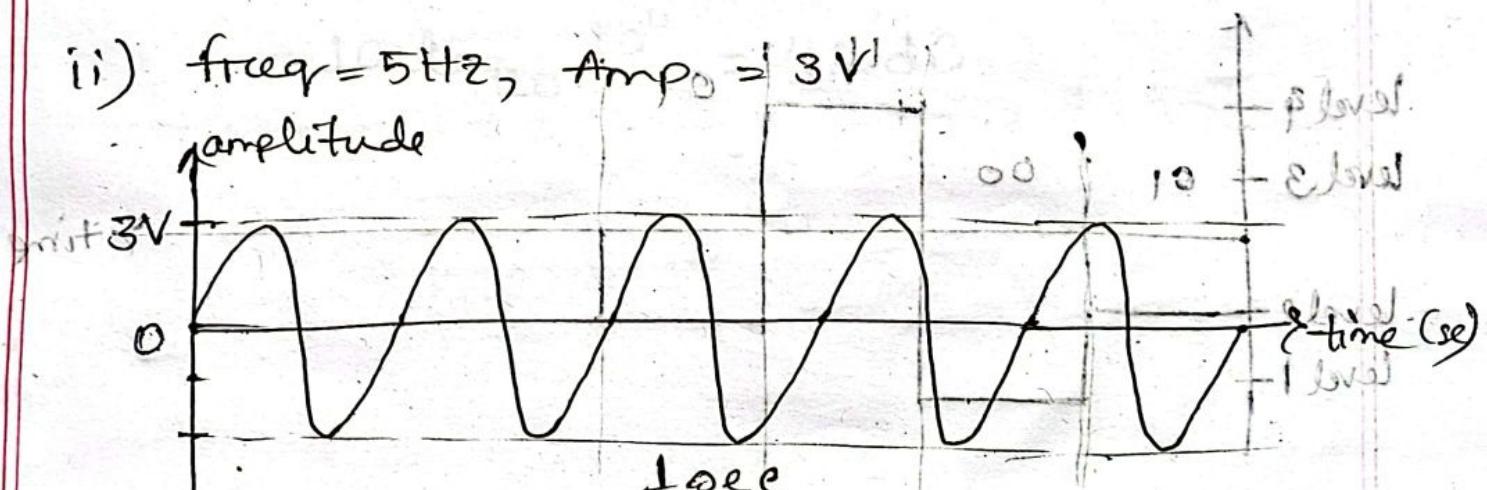
i) freq = 3 Hz, Amplitude = 2V

Amplitude

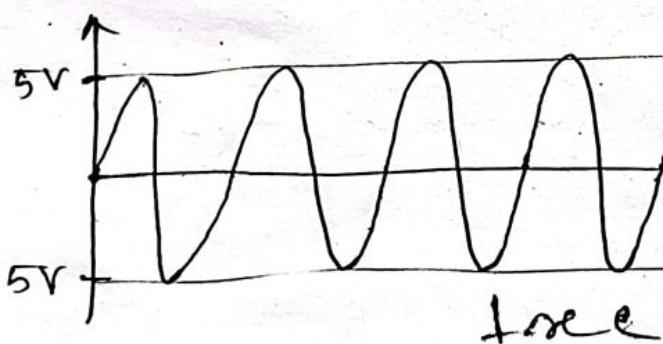


ii) freq = 5 Hz, Amp = 3V

Amplitude



iii) freq = 7 Hz, Amp = 5V

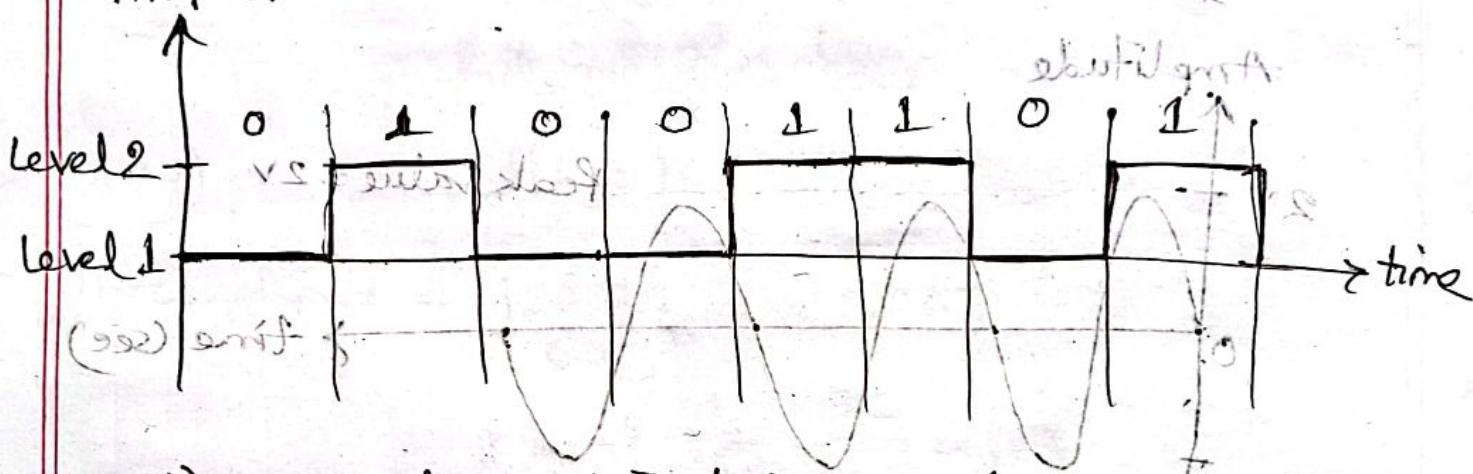


(2) 010011.01

11-BM

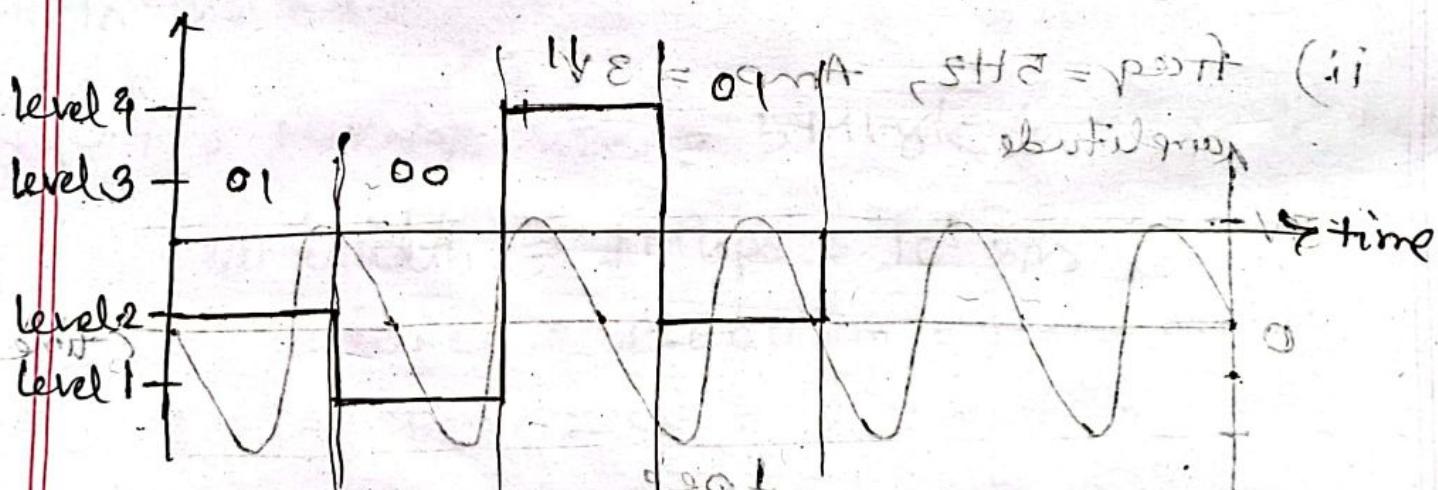
i) Two level digital signals of width (a) (1)

Amplitude $V_0 = \text{bit low} \approx -1V \quad V_1 = \text{bit high} \approx +1V$ = port (i)

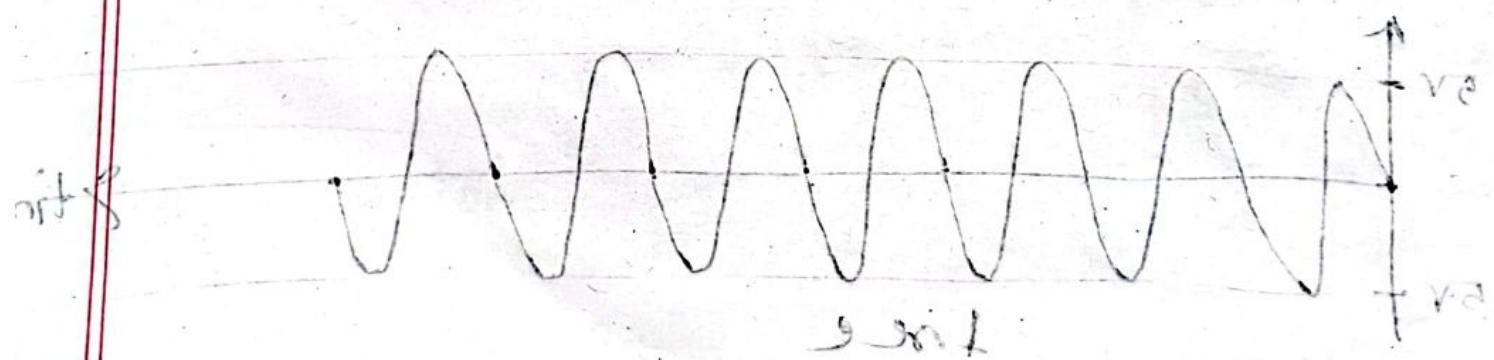


ii) four level digital signals,

Amplitude



$V_2 = \text{bit } 1 \quad V_3 = \text{bit } 0 \quad V_4 = \text{bit } 0.5$ = port (ii)



$$(3) \text{ Bit rate} = 50 * 100 * 8 * 200 \text{ per min}$$

$$= 50 * 100 * 8 * \frac{200}{60} \text{ per sec}$$

$$= 133.33 \text{ kbps.}$$

$$(4) \text{ b) SNR} = \frac{\text{average signal power}}{\text{average noise power}}$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ mW}}{4 \text{ nW}} = \frac{40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W}}{4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ W}}$$

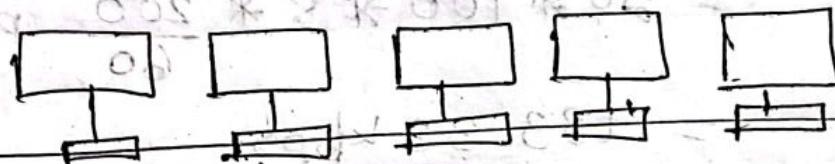
$$= 10^4 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10} \text{SNR}$$

$$= 10 \log_{10} 10^4 = 40 \text{ dB}$$

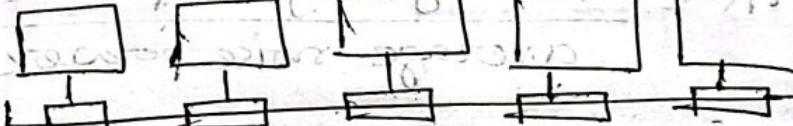
Mid = 101 * 03 = start test (8)

(1)



Cable end

start test (8) (5)



(5)

WONXOR

CU PO

Hub

start test (8) (5)

start test (8) (5)

start test (8) (5)

~~(4)~~ (5) Q 0 0 1 0 1 0 1

ASK:

Amplitude

bit rate = 8 bps

4 signal
element

band rate = 8 baud

baud sec = 1 sec

FSK:

bit rate = 8 bps (i)

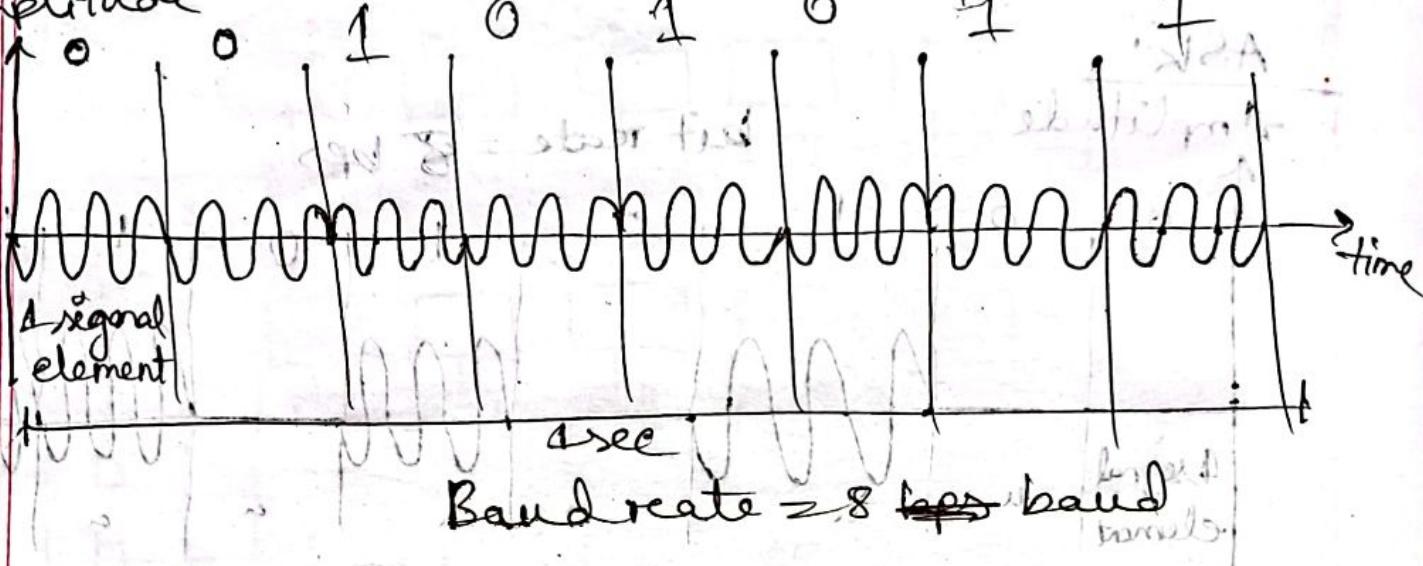
4 signal
element

band rate = 8 baud (ii)

1 sec

PSK:

Amplitude



b) Bit rate ~~is~~ ^{band} 8000 bps.

Band rate = 800 baud.

i) $S = N \times \frac{1}{T}$ baud

$$\Rightarrow 8000 = 800 \times \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 10 \text{ microsecond}$$

ii) $r = \log_2 L$

$$\Rightarrow 10 = \log_2 L$$

$$\therefore L = 2^{10}$$

FINAL

02-04-24

Baseband/Digital Transmission

Binary bit \rightarrow digital data \rightarrow digital pulses (to convert binary data to digital to digital conversion. This process is known as line coding technique.

Line coding \rightarrow most essential / mostly used.

Digital data \rightarrow digital pulse \rightarrow convert by encoder.

Encoder \rightarrow line coding \rightarrow perform कर्म शक्ति.

तरीं विरोध कर्म करें द्वारा डिकोडर.

channel/link द्वारा data के लिए digital pulse जेबारा.

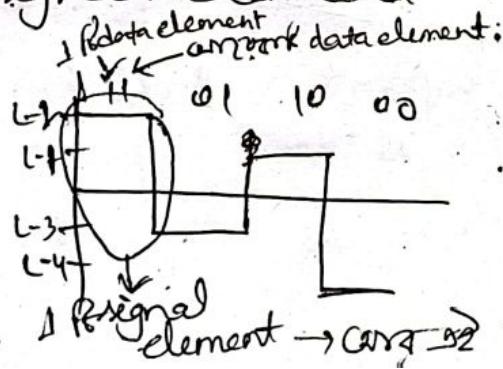
(जैसे अमरा लक्ष्य समझि)
bits/data नहीं, rather signal(pulse) द्वारा send कर्तुम्ही

50 bits send करें, that means, data = 50 bit.

11 n 10 signal n n 11 n pulse send कर्तुम्ही

\rightarrow per bit के काम data element.

Total pulse के काम signal . per pulse के बारे में
signal element :



$n = \frac{\text{num. of data element}}{\text{num. of signal element}}$
how many data element is carried by each signal element.

1 Signal element \rightarrow carry 2 data elements
carry १०-

(AMBER)

How many bits can be transmitted through the channel per sec \rightarrow bps / (bit rate) / (data rate)

Signal rate = baud rate.

c = scalar factor for frequency balancing soft,
means constant.

lack of Sync at sender side send error,
receiver receives error. After being received
it is converted into pulses and it is band
referred to the receiver side receiver side
frequency sampling. Frequency is divided into elements
(frequency range) (frequency range)
eg. baseband (analog signals entering in modulator)
baseband carrier trans. DMT baseband signal
frequency sampling. $N = 11 \approx 11$ bits per symbol

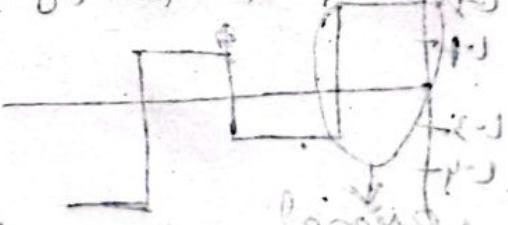
baseband subcarrier for frequency

bits of sampling freq. length info of sampling lot of

transmit length

baseband frequency

00 01 10 11 11



transmitted form

and sampled to new

use intervals of sub sampling

sampled signal three bits

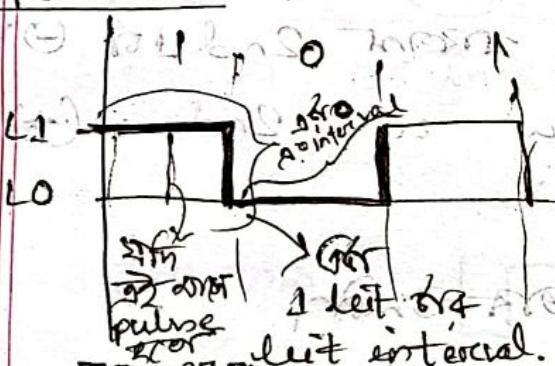
transmitted bits transmit length no so more briefly

Baseband transmission & line coding using 8.91 2B

converts the binary digits into digital pulse and send it through the channel.

~~Signal element, data element & convey~~

Unipolar: [Two-level B_2 star unipolar)



প্রদর্শিত করা pulse দেখ, আরেকটির দ্রুত পার্শ্ব নাম

polar scheme ଯାକେ ଲଭି ନାହିଁ ।

Polar NRZ-L: $\text{P} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\text{R} = \frac{1}{2}$

0 यह एवं उत्तरा फूलों पुरे किये। } → अनेक विभाजित रक्तांगन।

ଆମ୍ବାର ପରିବହନ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ବନ୍ଦୁଧରୀ ହେଲାଯାଇଛନ୍ତି କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହାର ଜୀବନର ପରିବହନ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ବନ୍ଦୁଧରୀ ହେଲାଯାଇଛନ୍ତି

NRZ-I.

ଇନ୍‌ଭୋର୍ଜନ ହାତେ କିମ୍ବା ଦୂରେ ଥିଲୁଣ୍ଡର୍ ନିକଟ ଯାଏ ଆବର ନିକଟ-
ଥିଲୁଣ୍ଡର୍ କିମ୍ବା ହାତେ ଯାଏ,

Border line ରେ କଲେ ଆମରେ circle ଆବଶ୍ୟକ, Then next list
ତୁ ପାଇଁ depend କିମ୍ବା circle fillup ହୋଇ ବାବୁ ଏବଂ &
inversion ହୋଇ ବାବୁ ହୋଇନାହିଁ

Bipolar Scheme:

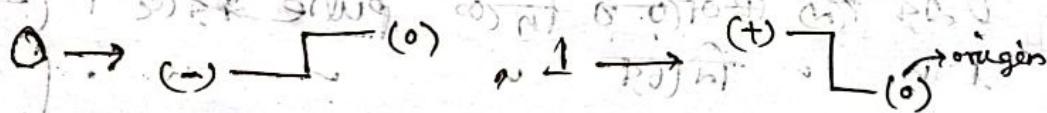
AMI: 1 ପ୍ରକାଶ ପୁଲସ୍ ୨୮୦, ୦ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପୁଲସ୍ ୨୮୦ ମି

ANSWER 1. প্রক্রিয়ার মুলত 2nd & 1st ক্ষেত্র পাঠ
বর্ণনা নিচের ফিল্ডে রাখো। ^{center} 1st Corp depend.
যথেষ্ট, 1st & 1 (+)ve র মুলত, 2nd & 1 (-)ve
ফিল্ড রাখা, 1st & 2nd (-)ve র মুলত, 2nd & 1 (+)ve
u n o f

Pseudus

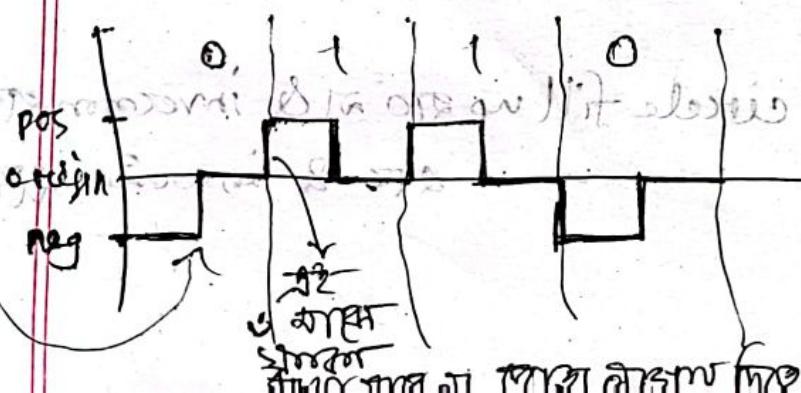
AMIT एवं प्रदेश तो यह अभी
 0 ट्रिवल pulse है एवं pulse एवं गति and
 2nd O वे (+) ve (-) ve याव इसी depend करते हैं ।
 0 यह अभी 1st O (+) ve एवं 2nd O (-) ve याव
 1st n (-) n n n n । जिसका (+) लाभ n n

left interval
starts at 0 to return
to zero



O \rightarrow (m) pulse shape \approx neg. to origin.

A number is positive if it is greater than zero.



18-04-23

Paralleled transmission:

একই time σ কম্পিউটের bit send করা হয় through channel per link (৩) per channel লাগানো। So, speed অনেক বড়।
8bit একই link send করা ৫ min লাগে, যাতে ১৮ bit send
করতে sometime লাগে ৫ min.

Disadvantage: Per bit σ জন্য per channel লাগানো
যদি সবচেয়ে channel কে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে রাখা হয়, so cost
↑ হয়, তবে Parallel short distances কে প্রযোগ
bit করে, Path length, long distance কে একই parallel
use করা হয়।

Social transmission: (one by one)

কোনো channel এটি, ৫৮ কল্পে bit send হয়।

৫৮ bit এতে ৫ min time লাগানো

$$8 \times n = 5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ min} \approx n$$

So, speed কম but cost অনেক saving হয়, cost-effective. time consuming অনেক।

Sender social σ bit send করা এবং parallel/serial
converter লাগে, যাতে receiver serial σ bit receive
করাক্ষেত্রে serial/parallel converter.

Asynchronous:

frame → collection of bits → frame একটি লিস্ট
 But consider অন্তর, ক্লোচ আও শাড়ি মেডিয়ামের প্রতি
 stop and start bit we করা হয়, and gap we দেওয়া হয়
 within of frame প্রতিনিধি ফর্ম সেক পরে আবেদনে frame
 প্রচলিত হয়। So, synchronized আও হ্যাব।

Good for low speed communication

fast collision detection, small কোণ পাও, collapse
 হয়, collision হও পাও,
 supercede নথি পাও।

Synchronous:

Gap, start, stop bit ফর্ম নাই।

Isochronous:

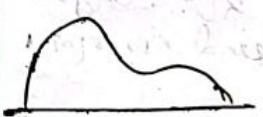
frame Go এবং সময় delay নাই না, delay বলত
 audio, video এবং sound ক্লোচ মুলুস video আর
 চোখে

(20 marks)

Thursday → Quiz: Fill in the blanks, True/False, কোর্সমত উত্তৰ,
 MCQ, pulse draw করা বলত পাও,

multiple choice questions, প্রতি বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন, এবং
 প্রতি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়া হবে।

FDM Process modulator মডেলেটর হাই ফ্রিকুন্সি কার্য সিগনেল.



+ carrier f_1 অপারেট মডেলেটেশন করা

মডেলেটেশন \rightarrow Then একটি ফ্রিকুন্সি তৈরি করা করা

মডেলেটেশন ফ্রিকুন্সি তৈরি করা \oplus মূল FDM

করা

Demodulation FDM Demultiplexing \rightarrow FDM থেকে বিভিন্ন
বিভিন্ন ফ্রিকুন্সি মডেলেটেড সিগনেল
কর্মসূচী অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা

Example-2

মুক্ত কম্পিউটার চানেলে কোন ক্ষয়াতি হলে আছে কারণ এখন একটি কম্পিউটার চানেলে দুটি কম্পিউটার একসময়ে কানেক্ট করা হচ্ছে। এই ক্ষয়াতি হল ডেটা কলেপ্স হওয়া। এই ক্ষয়াতি হল ডেটা কলেপ্স হওয়া। এই ক্ষয়াতি হল ডেটা কলেপ্স হওয়া।

মুক্ত কম্পিউটার চানেলে দুটি কম্পিউটার একসময়ে কানেক্ট করা হচ্ছে। এই ক্ষয়াতি হল ডেটা কলেপ্স হওয়া। এই ক্ষয়াতি হল ডেটা কলেপ্স হওয়া।

n

মুক্ত কম্পিউটার চানেলে দুটি কম্পিউটার একসময়ে কানেক্ট করা হচ্ছে। এই ক্ষয়াতি হল ডেটা কলেপ্স হওয়া।

Ex-03

$$250 + 250 + 250 + 250 = 1 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow \text{Guard band}$$

↑ 20% guard band

WDM: Example: Fiber.

$\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3 \rightarrow$ output \rightarrow first channel \rightarrow pass filter
then $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3$

Demux \rightarrow input line filter
and output line $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ from
more over with a opto fiber.

Bandwidth

Capacity

classical amplitude modulated signals. Now we have
Holographic fibers for utilizing large area
of neighbors, or, 95% capacity state, which has
high speed and more data. And, now using the
beam splitter with a lens, we can increase the speed
by 1000 times. And, using 1510 nm laser
we can increase the speed more.

how to add more port. → switch off → then port add → then switch on.

PC0 → sender ताकि OS command prompt तो यह तो
PC1 → receiver PC1 (PC1) तो ip address हो जो,
→ PC1 ping 192.168.30.11

तो, PC1 → sender तो OS command prompt तो
then PC1 ping receiver PC (PC0) तो ip address हो,
→ PC1 ping 192.168.10.11

left side तो router नियोजन ए और
right side तो router नियोजन ए और
left side तो router तो network तो 192.168.10.0 & 192.168.20.0.
right side तो router तो network तो 192.168.20.0 & 192.168.30.0.

That's why left side तो 192.168.10.11 & 192.168.20.11
right side तो 192.168.30.11 & 192.168.30.0.

Then, PC0 & PC1 तो 192.168.10.11 & 192.168.30.11 IP address for

PC0 → ip address 192.168.10.11
PC1 → ip address 192.168.30.11

09-05-24

TDM

We will multiplex the time slot.

Each pe may have different time slot. We will multiplex the diff time slot into one line.

TDM is a digital multiplexing techniques.

A time slot is divided into three equivalent time slot. A_1, A_2, A_3 .
1st time slot of A, B, C will be together. same for 2nd time slot and 3rd time slot. 2nd time slot of $A(A_2), B(B_2), C(C_2)$

multiple time slot is known as frame.

C	B	A
---	---	---

frame 1

Interleaving (TDM & Multiplexing)

TDM is application of Interleaving. A 3 slots divide into A_1, A_2, A_3 . B 3 slots $\rightarrow B_1, B_2, B_3$. C 3 slots $\rightarrow C_1, C_2, C_3$.



Then we do multiplexing. To convert multiple line to single convert. Then \rightarrow 3×3 matrix.

18-0-0

TDM example: 02: (xm अनुरूप)

एफिक्ट ब्लॉक 100 bytes हो, तो, एफिक्ट ब्लॉक 800 bit होगा।

Empty slot:

ए-यादी channel त्रुति निये, इ-यादी channel त्रुति निये। यहाँ त्रुति access प्रोटोकॉल का अनुलिखित रूप है। उद्देश्य TDM त्रुति time slot त्रुति divide हो जाएगा।

अपरिवर्तनीय particular time slot त्रुति pc द्वारा send data होता है। ऐसे सभी time slot त्रुति empty slot होते हैं। यहाँ TDM त्रुति drawbacks:

TDM → synchronous TDM (Eg: Interleaving)

 → Asynchronous TDM (Eg: Empty slot) ↓
↓

statistical TDM ←

(empty slot improve efficiency)

→ time slot त्रुति replace efficiency improvement

FDM, WDM त्रुति TDM → त्रुति नियम

→ त्रुति नियम

→ त्रुति नियम

Error Detection & CorrectionError detection:

I have some bits to send to the receiver but during the transmission some bits will be altered that means 0 can be replaced with 1 or vice versa so, this alteration is known as Error.

Huge data at 10¹² bits, 5% or 10% errors are there.

0.7% bit errors are new phrasing

2 bit error \rightarrow single bit errors

(more than one) multiple bit errors \rightarrow multiple errors

one huge bit error \rightarrow burst error

Two error bit is a multiple bit errors

Error detection:

data bits + extra redundant bit add up to

Receiver bit analysis to decide if

bits received are even or odd

extra bit generator

receiver indicates error or not

MRQ: what parity bit type?

~~if there~~ Even parity with extra parity bit add

number of 1 is even \rightarrow 0, sum odd

parity with extra parity bit add no. of 1

is odd \rightarrow 1

Even	Odd
1011	10.

Even parity use. যদ্বারা 1B extra redundant bit add করে, ১টি bits হাতো: (10110) → receiver receive করো।

1111 → It Even parity use কর্তৃত নহো, একটি already even. এই extra bit দিয়ে ০

use করব, 11110 → receiver করে কাটে শেষ, (extra bit যোগাকো add কর্তৃত করে) if sum পরিষেবা → সম্ভব odd parity use কর্তৃত নহো। already odd even, একটি odd কর্তৃত হাতো।

এই process receiver করে যাবে,

parity bit can only detect single bit errors.

multiple bit কলা detect করতে পারব না।

যে কোন objects একটি single parity bit, receiver

ধরি even parity generator হবে যান receiver check করবে
per sending data [no. of 1 even কিনা, ধরি even হবে তখন accept করব অন্যেরreject] odd parity generator
না some just no. of 1 odd কিনা এটি check করাতো,

একটি fix parity miss: 0111

two situations arise. first missing and need fix

the first, যেকোন কোন 1 করেছে একটি

second, fix parity with which previous

1 করেছে কোন কোন

316 switch, 316 router, 6 ft pc thru config,
 topology test, land networks, Router config protocol
 ↓
 PC & ip 3 routers same
 ex: 192.168.1.2, 192.168.1.3

default gateway → switch ৰ মধ্যে router
 router ip 14-05-24

VRC:
 router to pc msg এবং pc to router msg →rip, eigrp, ospf
 frame আকারে list মাত্র, প্রতিটি frame এর মধ্যে 1R

কলার parity bit add করতে হ'ল, multiple bit errors

কলার parity bit receive করবে না,

LRC:

MSB ← LSB

S-1 — 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1

S-2 — 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

S-3 — 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0

pc to pc msg মধ্যে
 এবং router র মধ্যে
 rip, eigrp, ospf এর code
 কলার হ'ল, এবং router
 to pc র মধ্যে
 এবং router র মধ্যে
 just normal code কলা
 ৰ হ'ল,

even parity is used.

column wise parity bit মাত্র,

sending bits data

S-1	S-2	S-3
1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0

data bits.

Redundant bit
 LRC bit.

receiver যখন receive করবে তখন LRC bit বিশেষ
 check করে দেখবে ১ 1 0 টি even parity করবে

LRC = 0 সম্ভব হ'ল, প্রথমে কলার parity bit
 check করবে যদি সব টিকে খুব উচ্চ হয়ে থাকে ৩২ data bits পুরো
 receive করবে receiver. সেইসব প্রক্রিয়া হ'ল,

$\text{if } u \text{ value same} \rightarrow \text{outputs } \{ x \text{-or} \}$
 $u \text{ value diff} \rightarrow u \text{ 1}$

• CRC:

desirable → crop

divisor → divisor (Έργο)

Data bits: 11 ~~1~~ 101 ← dérisible

Ques 2. List and discuss वल्लभ! रामण!

Each data file is only divisible.

Rinson: 1101 ~~1101~~

→ always a divisor (also)
CRC bit = ? (GCR algorithm)

CRC kit

~~for 1 bit so divisible by 4 bits~~

7901

卷之三

~~Crown bent left~~

~~most gratifying~~

641

not was 31 dwivik

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \right) = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$

1919-20

$u \leftarrow$

— 1 —

\leftarrow

卷之三

u ↑

\$20 ~~amt~~ ^{1/2} CRC bill

— 20 कर्मचारी एक बत्ते 200 000 ,

111101 011
Rata bit CRC bit

26r Send bit, receiver get receive ~~size~~ (Data bit + CR
EOL bit)

From Receiver view: (extra term is added)

1101	1101	1101	1101
	1101		
		0100	
		0000	
	1101		
		1001	
			1101
			1000
			1101
		1011	
			1101
			1101
			0000

division is same for both sender and receiver.

Division polynomial ଅନ୍ତରେ ଦୟା ଖଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଁ।

$$\underline{x^5 + x^3 + x + 1}$$

→ highest coefficient value in the series

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}$$

series will be formed

$$+ 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

highest coefficient value 1

order divisor:

highest power of x in P(x) must be equal to the

highest power of x in Q(x). If the powers are not equal then the remainder will be zero.

If the powers are equal then the remainder will be zero.

If the powers are not equal then the remainder will be non-zero.

If the powers are equal then the remainder will be zero.

If the powers are not equal then the remainder will be non-zero.

If the powers are equal then the remainder will be zero.

If the powers are not equal then the remainder will be non-zero.

If the powers are equal then the remainder will be zero.

long division method

$$(x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) \div 2x - 1$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$0 \cdot 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \rightarrow 2$$

$$1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \cdot 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1$$

remainder

$$0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1$$

list numbers $\leftarrow 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1$: remainder

21-05-24

CheckSum

সিটিক নথ্যক (n kits) ফি বিটস ফির সেকশন কো হো,
 ১০০০০ bit & প্রতি সেকন্ড ১০৮ bit এলাই ১০৬ সেকশন
 কো হো, ৮০ ফি বিট স্বীকৃত, sum কো ও তা লিট ১০২৮.
 See এবং ক্ষেত্র স্বীকৃত কুমুদীয়ে sum কো complement
 ক্ষেত্র প্রি লিট প্রাপ্ত অফিচী চেকসুম বিট. CTR রেdundant
 লিট, এটা প্রিমেই receiver ক্ষেত্রে প্রি data এবং এক
 ক্ষেত্রে error আছে কিনা, receiver যাই ১০৮ চেকসুম
 বিট and sending লিট স্বীকৃত, the CTR চেক সুম লিট
 গুণ ক্ষেত্রে sum এবং ক্ষেত্রে।

seen ~~go~~ -lets ଏ ସବୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ୧ ଆଜେ ତଥାଳ receiver
lets accept କରିବୁ, otherwise ~~reject~~ ସବୁ o କାହା
କାହା ତଥାଳ reject କରିବା।

Carry 1 + 1 1 1 0 0

S-1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

S-2 1 1 1 0 1 0 1

S-3 1 0 1 1 0 0 0

S-4 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

} total sum = 28 (4×7)

Sum: 100011101

Carry bit sum: (+) sum $\xrightarrow{\text{carry add}} + 1 0$

0 0 1 1 1 1

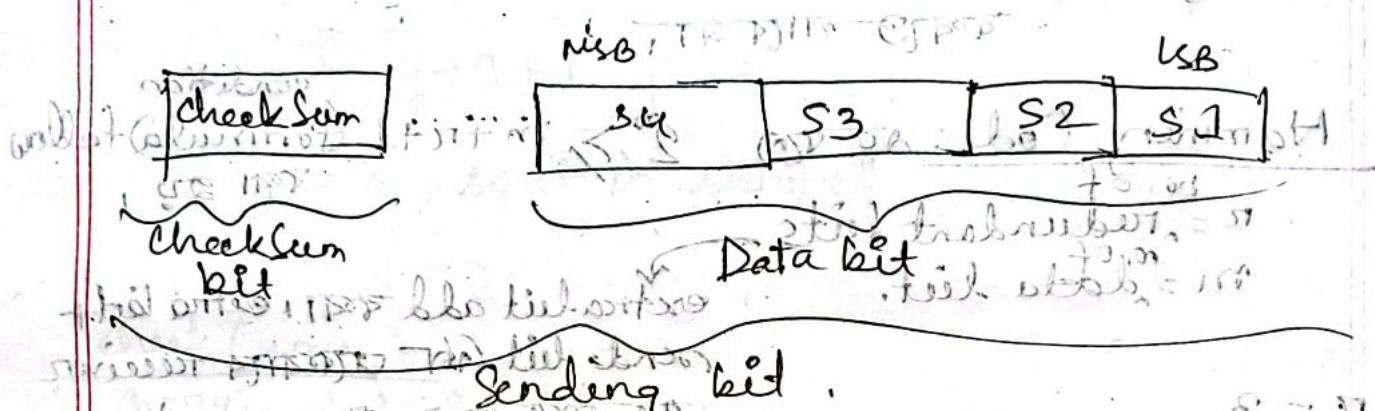
1's complement: 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 \rightarrow general checksum bit.

1's complement: 1100000 → ~~get~~ checksum bit.

১৮ bit LSB to MSB নিখিল
মন্ত্ৰ n MSB to LSB n

Section এতে কমন হাইড
কিং এবং বাড়ানো যাবে তা
গোলো, min 3 section.
30 kips টিলে 3×10 , 5×6 1006×5
 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
0.25, 7.25, 10.25

Sending bits 5-1, 52, 53, 54 & checksum bit.



~~Carey: stock 1975 AFSD~~ 1 1 1 1 1 0 0

S-1 : THE FIRST 9th m P.E. SEL 2000, ph

8-20161110101

S-4: 190° 0.0 140

checksum : 1 1 0 0 0 0

~~bill thinking & it's forming~~

~~but keep it~~ ~~twisted~~ ~~wall of~~ ~~or~~ ~~etc~~ +10

1 1 1 1 1 1

+10

So, for a correct answer our data is correct.

→ drawback
of checksum

23-05-24

Parity bit \rightarrow single error detection যাতে কোনো bit detect
ক্ষতি পাবে না।

Hamming Code: $n \geq m+1$ (formula) follows

no. of

$r =$ redundant bits

$m =$ no. of data bits

$$r = 3.$$

$$\therefore 2^3 > m + 3 + 1$$

$$\text{so, } m = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

condition

রক্ষা করা,

extra bit add করা, extra bit +

send bit দিয়ে প্রয়োগে receiver

জ্ঞান করে থাক, then receiver

redundant-bit check করে analysis

ক্ষতি করে এবং data receive করে

করে রক্ষা করে না।

errors detect করে পরে correction করে এবং 2^m

$2^m > m + n + 1$ condition use করা হবে।

~~if~~ r bit ক্ষতি হলে, applicable, অন্য বিত হত সম্ভব।

position of data & Redundant bit:

Hamming code is data & redundant bit এর মাধ্যমে প্রক্রিয়া হয়েছে,

2^m কে follow করে করে get redundant

	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	R ₃	D ₁	R ₂	R ₁
position:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2

position: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

D₁ = 1st data bit

redundant

D₂ = 2nd redundant bit \Rightarrow 2nd data bit = 3 = 2¹

bit = 3 = 2¹

R₁ = 1st redundant bit, 1st data bit = 4 = 2²

= m

1st pos: 2⁰, 2¹, 2²
redundant bit
করে, পুরো করে
algo. করে,

2⁰ = 1 so, 1 নং pos

২ R₁ করে

2¹ = 2, so, 2¹ pos

২ R₂ করে

2² = 4, so, 4th pos -

Now, $2^n \geq m+3+1$ hence, $n=3, m=4$

$$\Rightarrow 2^3 \geq 4+3+1$$

$\Rightarrow 8 = 8$, so it is satisfied.

Check Sum:

Carry: 1 1 1 1 1 0

S-1: 0 1 0 1 1 0 1

S-2: 1 0 1 0 0 1 0

S-3: 1 0 0 1 1 0 1

S-4: 1 0 1 1 0 1 0

1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0

~~0 0 + 1 0 0 0 0~~

0 1 0 0 0 0 0

1's complement

$\rightarrow : 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 \rightarrow$ check sum

Carry:

1 0

initially carry bit 0.

S-1: 0 1 0 1 1 0 \rightarrow 1,0 diff \rightarrow 0 x - or - 1

S-2: 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 \rightarrow 1,1 same so 0

S-3: 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 \rightarrow 1,1 same so 0

S-4: 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 \rightarrow 0,0 same so 0

Checksum: + 1 0 1 1 1 1 \rightarrow 0,1 differ \rightarrow 0 x - or - 1

0 1 1 1 1 1

an O নাম সংজ্ঞা
অনেকের জন্য
নিম্নোক্ত

মুক্ত ফল 1 0 0 কর

sum

carry so, ami

0 1 0 1 0 1 0

carry

0 1 0 1 0 1 0

so, 0 এর বলের case

অ E-OR কর

Hamming code always LSB to MSB frequency,

30-5-24

Data kit #: 1011 works. f.

	0	0	1
1	0	1	P_4
$D_{\frac{3}{2}}$	D_8	D_5	D_3

Rata bit ଏବେ ଦେଖ ପାଇଲା & Parity bit ଏହି value
ବଳେ ଦେଖା ନା ଥିବାକୁଣ୍ଡ :

$$P_1 = D_3, D_5, D_7$$

$$P_2 = D_3 \cdot D_6 \cdot D_7$$

$$P_6 = D_F \cdot D_C \cdot D_Z$$

$$(1) P_1 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$CO P_2 = 1^{\circ} 1$$

$$(0) P_4 = 10 \text{ N}$$

Even parity বলা হলে: P_1 এর 3rd bit, so, as even parity
 তারে extra 1 bit parity bit ফিল্ট করতে। & ~~কো~~
 এই 1 টির box এর PA position এ রাখা যাব, এটি odd parity
 বলা হল: P_1 এর 3rd bit 1, so odd parity এর extra 1st 0 parity bit ফিল্ট
 করা যাব, P_2 & P_3 2nd & 1st so, odd parity ফিল্ট, P_2 & P_3 1st even: (0) P_1 ,
 (1) P_2 , (1) P_3

				p_4		p_2	p_1
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	

0000010

translatis 21

$$(1) P_1 = 111$$

$$(1) P_2 = \text{null}$$

Longest fish 1010; received 10/20

~~00-10246-91001~~

— କେତେ ମିନିମାଟ୍ରିକୁଲେଶନ

but P_2 box at 0.11 C₀ so cannot estimate
L_{max} < 55% b.c. error, 1.0 + uncertainty

02397795.0000 → 11110
TEN REVISIONS FOR
THE PUBLISHER

~~Redundant list over the parity bit.~~

data bit fn by even or odd parity বের করা হিসেবে
Hamming code.

Data bit for hamming code word is ~~प्रेत वाला~~,
Send bit ~~प्रेत वाला~~. Now send 210 part 2 hamming code.
~~word~~

Hamming Code Correction!

Data bit ফর্মেটে receiver কে receive করে।
and parity wire বর্ণনা করুন। Data এর
কি faulty নথি correct? parity faulty কে করে
correct করুন।

$1110101 \rightarrow$ ~~odd~~ odd parity received by Anna
receive ~~odd~~, even parity wire.

1	1	1	0	1	0	1
7	6	5	4	3	2	1

~~পুরুষ গ্রুপ~~ $P_1 \rightarrow D_3 < D_5 < D_2$ ~~(১)~~ $P_1 = 111$ ১০/৭৯৩

$$P_2 \rightarrow D_3 D_5 D_7$$

$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$

$P_A \rightarrow D_5 D_6 D_7$

$P_1 \rightarrow D_3 D_5 D_7$

box
value
bit
comes

$P_2 \rightarrow D_3 D_6 D_7$

value
bit
comes

$P_4 \rightarrow D_5 D_6 D_7$

value
bit
comes

Now, $(P_4 P_2 P_1)_2 = 0110$ LSB to MSB from left to right.

$= (110)_2$

$\equiv 6$

that means for box no 6 i.e., position 5 there is error bit 1 at position 6 so, 1, 6 i.e., position 5-1 there is 0 error.

Now, this is suitable for single bit errors not for multiple bit errors.

Connection:

1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

↔ Error connection এতে পারিবে,

\rightarrow G6R2 Hamming code word.

VRC for parity bit.