

Summary of Learning Objectives

This lecture describes the tasks you should be able to do after completing the course. The final exam may require you to demonstrate that you can complete any of these tasks.

Lecture 1 - Introduction to Data Communication

You should be able to: define the terms introduced in Lecture 1; be able to convert numbers between different number bases and bit/byte orders and convert between ASCII or Unicode characters and their UTF-8 encodings.

Lecture 2 - Common Transmission Media

You should be able to: identify twisted pair, co-ax, optical fibre and wireless transmission media, their component parts and their advantages and disadvantages; compute common-mode and differential voltages; solve problems involving Z_0 , velocity factor, ϵ_r , twisted pair and co-ax physical dimensions, and distributed L and C ; solve problems involving signal levels and loss in logarithmic and linear units; convert between AWG and diameter; and solve problems involving free space propagation path loss.

Lecture 3 - Channel Characteristics and Impairments

You should be able to: classify channels as high-, low-, or band-pass; use -dB and percentage power definitions of bandwidth; convert between delay and phase shift; compute group delay from phase response; identify some causes of multipath propagation and their effects on the channel frequency response; distinguish between linear- and non-linear distortion; compute the frequencies of IMD products for two-tone inputs; solve problems using equations for SNR, noise and signal powers, noise figure, noise temperature and bandwidth; compute the probability that a Gaussian source will exceed a certain value; identify sources of near-end, far-end and alien crosstalk; distinguish between noise and interference.

Lecture 4 - Serial Interfaces

For the “RS-232” serial interface you should be able to: identify the purpose and signal voltages present on the data and handshaking signals; convert to/from the signal waveform and the data values transmitted; predict and explain the results of data rate and character format mismatches; explain advantages of differential “RS-422” serial interfaces.

Lecture 5 - Data Transmission over Bandlimited Channels

You should be able to: determine if a channel meets the Nyquist no-ISI criteria and, if so, the maximum signalling rate without ISI; determine the maximum error-free information rate over an AWGN channel; determine the specific conditions under which these two limits apply; explain the principles of operation for partial-response signalling, decision-feedback equalization and sequence estimation; perform computations involving the OFDM symbol rate, sampling rate, block size and guard interval.

Lecture 6 - Baseband Transmitters and Receivers

You should be able to: explain two advantages of current loop signalling; define, calculate and explain the purpose for slew-rate limiting; compute the source and load impedances that avoid reflections; distinguish between passive and active terminations; compute noise margins; select and design the most appropriate bus driver technology for a bus with multiple drivers; list some functions of line drivers and receivers; explain how transformers can be used to: interface between balanced and unbalanced transmission lines, separate common-mode and differential signals, provide protection from DC or low-frequency AC; calculate transformer turns ratios

for a given impedance or voltage ratio; explain the purpose for, and design an optoisolator circuit.

Lecture 7 - Line Codes

You should be able to: distinguish between baseband and passband channels; explain reasons for use of bit stuffing; apply and remove bit stuffing; identify characteristics of a line code including number of transitions per bit, number of levels, unipolar vs bipolar, use of differential encoding, block vs bit-by-bit encoding, bandwidth, DC balance, maximum time between transitions; encode/decode data to/from the line codes described in the lecture notes.

Lecture 8 - Framing

You should be able to: determine if a data communication system requires framing or not, and choose between bit- and byte-oriented framing. You should be able to insert and remove escape sequences and bit stuffing from byte- and bit sequences respectively. For each of the framing techniques described in Lecture 8 (line coding violations, byte escape sequences, and HDLC flags) you should be able to: write out a properly-framed bit- or byte-sequence, and extract the data sequence from a bit- or byte-sequence that contains framing information. You should be able to add and remove padding bits. You should be able to draw state transition diagrams for each of the framing techniques described below.

Lecture 9 - Error Detection and Correction

You should be able to: list some advantages and disadvantages of checksums, compute even and odd parity bits, compute the Hamming distance between two code words, compute the code rate for block, punctured and non-punctured convolutional codes, correct errors in a received block code word by exhaustive search, compute coding gain, and compute the punctured output of a convolutional encoder.

Lecture 11 - PN Sequences and Scramblers

You should be able to: distinguish between random and pseudo-random signals, classify signals as PN,

PRBS, and/or ML PRBS signals according to their quantization, periodicity, mean value and maximum run lengths, draw the schematic of a LFSR ML PRBS generator, explain two reasons why scrambling may be desirable, select between scrambling and encryption based on the need for secrecy, select between additive and multiplicative scramblers based on the availability of framing information, explain the error patterns resulting from erroneous input to a self-synchronizing scrambler, and implement (draw schematic of) additive scramblers and self-synchronizing multiplicative scramblers.

Lecture 12 - Multiplexing and Multiple-Access Techniques

You should be able to: classify a communication system as full-duplex, half-duplex or simplex; show how time and frequency are divided up between directions and users for TDD, FDD, TDMA, and FDMA; classify multiple-access techniques according to their suitability for constant-rate and bursty data; explain the shape of the graph of the Aloha throughput versus offered load.

Lecture 13 - Modulation

You should be able to: explain the purpose of modulation; list some advantages of digital modulation; write expressions for the time-domain signal, draw diagrams of the modulator, and draw constellation diagrams for: OOK/ASK, 4- and 8-PSK, m-ary QAM modulation; determine the spectrum of a modulated signal from the spectrum of the modulating signal, compute the frequencies of FSK, MSK and GMSK signals, and determine if constellations are Gray-coded.

Lecture 15 - Ethernet LANs

You should be able to: decide if a network is a LAN or PAN; compute the values of the fields of an 802.3 Ethernet frame; decide whether a bus or star LAN topology best meets specific requirements; identify the type of 802.3 LAN PHY according to the bit rate, number of pairs used, grade of cable and line code; specify the PHY parameters that would be chosen by autonegotiation between two Ethernet PHYs; specify

the port(s) on which a frame will leave a learning bridge with and without VLANs configured; and choose disabled ports on interconnected bridges that will result in a spanning tree.

Lecture 16 - Internet Protocol

You should be able to: differentiate between the Internet and IP; look up IP standards; interpret the values of the most common IP header fields; compute an IP checksum; determine the netmask for an IP network; determine if an IP address is in a particular network; determine if an IP address is public, private or link-local; decide which port a frame would be forwarded on based on the contents of a routing table; determine the effect on an ARP cache of receiving an 802.3-encapsulated IP frame; determine the IP source/destination addresses used on the public/private sides of a NAT router; list the recursive DNS queries used to resolve a domain name.

Lecture 17 - Protocol Layering, Encapsulation and Standards Organizations

You should be able to: explain the advantage of protocol layering; give one or more examples of protocols used at each of the OSI layers; distinguish between and explain the function of standardization and regulatory organizations; name two or more of the most common of these organizations.