

Midterm Review

- I. Seven Layer ISO OSI Reference Model
- II. Network Layer and Distance Vector Routing
 - A. Routing
 1. Non-Adaptive
 - a. flooding
 - b. static
 - i. Dijkstra's Shortest Path routing algorithm (N)
 2. Adaptive
 - a. centralized RCC (Y)
 - b. distributed
 - i. intradomain routing (Y)
 - ii. interdomain routing (N)
 - c. isolated
 3. Distance Vector Routing (Y) **
 - a. RIP (N)
 4. Link State Routing (N)
 - a. OSPF (N)
- III. Introduction
 - A. Definitions
 1. network vs distributed system
 2. classify networks
 - a. transmission technology - broadcast, multicast, point-to-point
 - b. size - LAN, MAN, WAN
 - c. topology - star, ring, tree
 3. performance measures
 - a. throughput
 - b. utilization
 - c. response time
 - d. end-to-end delay
 - i. processing delay
 - ii. queueing delay
 - iii. transmission delay
 - iv. propagation delay
 - e. latency
 - f. goodput
 - g. fairness
- II. Miscellaneous topics before physical layer
 - A. Multiplexing
 1. TDM
 2. FDM

*{Note – multiplexing was covered just before
PCM in the Physical Layer section}*

3. statistical multiplexing {concentrator}
 4. WDM
 - B. Switching
 1. circuit switching
 2. message switching
 3. packet switching
 - C. Store-and-Forward Networks
 1. cut-through routing
 2. virtual circuit networks
 3. datagram networks
 4. connectionless versus connection-oriented networks
- III. Physical Layer
- A. Definitions
 1. baud {modulation rate}
 2. data rate {capacity}
 3. bandwidth
 4. voice-grade line
 - B. Nyquist Theorem
 1. signal constellations
 - C. Shannon's Result
 1. signal-to-noise ratio
 2. decibel definition
 - D. Analog vs Digital
 1. data
 2. signals
 3. transmissions
 4. attenuation
 5. amplifiers vs repeaters
 6. modem
 7. codec
 8. advantages vs disadvantages
 - E. Data Encoding Techniques
 1. digital data, analog signals
 - a. Amplitude modulation
 - b. Frequency modulation
 - c. Phase modulation
 2. digital data, digital signals
 - a. NRZL
 - b. NRZI
 - i. differential codes
 - c. Bi-phase codes
 - i. Manchester
 - ii. differential Manchester
 3. analog data, digital signals
 - a. PCM

- b. T1 carrier
- c. delta modulation
- F. Transmission Media
 - 1. twisted pair
 - a. UTP Cat 3,4, 5,5e,6
 - b. Dial up
 - c. ADSL
 - d. Hub topology
 - 2. Coaxial cable
 - a. baseband
 - i. 10BASE2
 - ii. 10BASE5
 - b. broadband {CATV}
 - i. HFC
 - 3. Optical Fiber
 - a. three types of fiber
 - b. three different wavelengths
- IV. Data Link Layer
 - A. Tanenbaum's DL protocols
 - 1. Utopia
 - 2. Stop-and-Wait {introduce ACKs}
 - 3. PAR {noisy channel}
 - a. old version
 - 1. ACK, timer, duplicate frames
 - b. "new version" {ACKs, timers, premature timeouts}
 - B. Synchronous vs asynchronous transmissions
 - 1. bit, character, block level
 - C. Framing
 - 1. bit stuffing
 - 2. byte stuffing
 - D. Transmission Errors
 - 1. error detection and error correction (Y)
- V. Local Area Networks
 - A. "The Channel Allocation Problem" (N)
 - 1. assumptions (N)
 - B. LAN Performance Notation
 - 1. relative propagation time - **a** (Y)
 - C. CSMA/CD (Y)
 - D. Ethernet (Y)
 - 1. binary exponential backoff (Y)
 - 2. Ethernet evolution (10Base5, 10Base2, 1Base5, 10BaseT)
 - E. Switched Ethernet (N)
 - 1. backward learning
 - F. Token Ring
 - 1. token insertion choices (N)

- 2. 802.5 token ring (N)
- 3. performance compared to Ethernet (Y)
 - a. token maintenance problems (N)
- VI. High Speed LANs
 - A. FDDI (Y)
 - 1. differences from 802.5 token ring (N)
 - 2. 4B/5B encoding (Y)
 - 3. dual ring (Y)
- VII. Wireless
 - A. Classification
 - 1. Infrastructure
 - 2. Ad Hoc
 - 3. MANET

-----only up to here for Mid Term!! -----