



دانشگاه شهید مدنی آذربایجان

Computer Networks

شبکه های کامپیوتری

دانشگاه شهید مدنی آذربایجان

دانشکده فناوری اطلاعات و مهندسی کامپیوتر

دکتر محسن حیدریان

1

اسلايدهای درس شبکه های کامپیوتری

گرایش علوم کامپیوتر

ترم اول ۱۴۰۳

مرور کلی: مطالب تدریس

2

انواع رسانه کابلی

پهنهای باند

سطح سیگنال

زوج سیمی

کابل کواکسیال

طیف الکترومغناطیس

فیبر نوری

فرکانس پهنهای باند

تعدادی از واژه ها:

Guided - wire

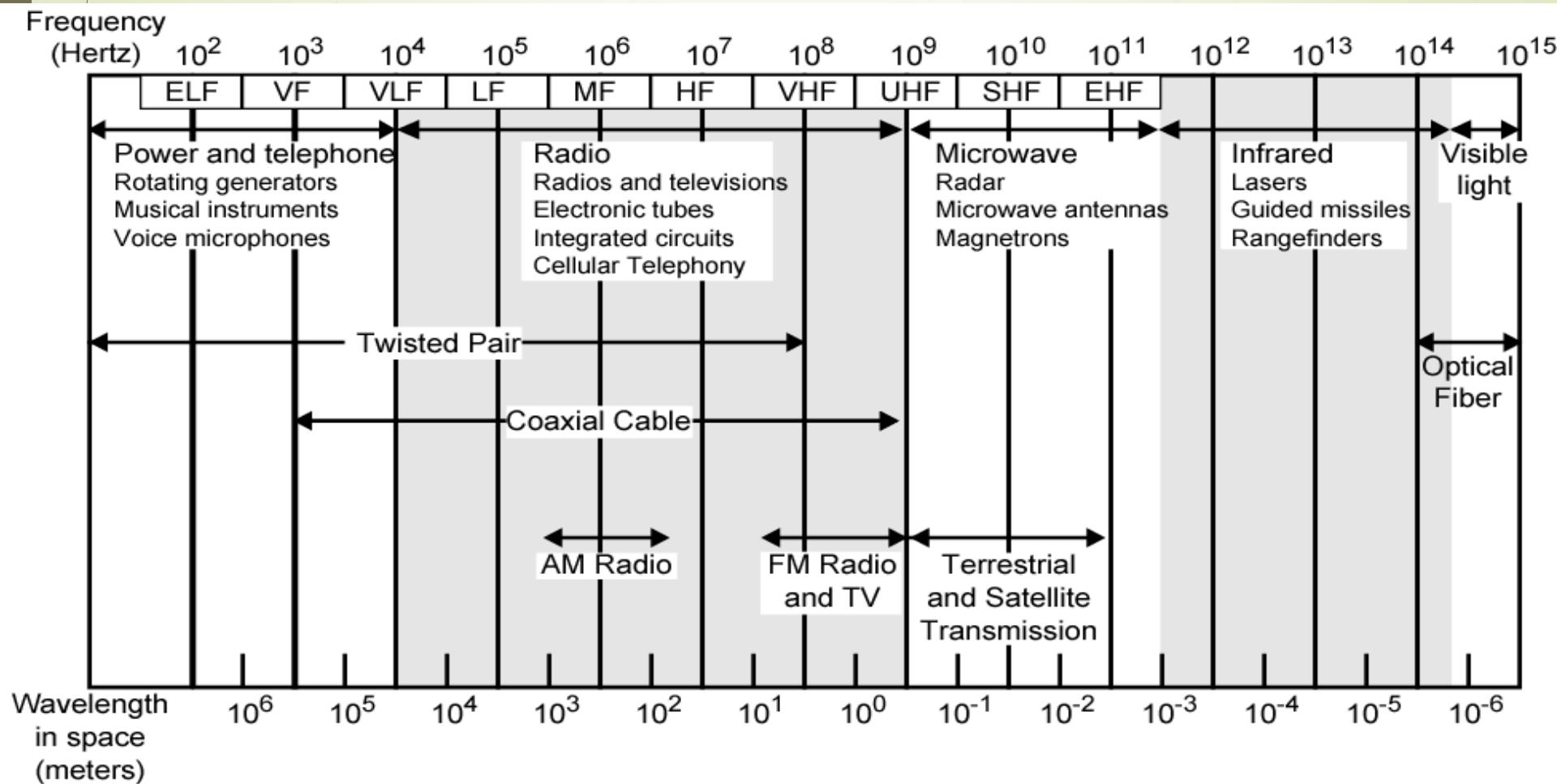
Unguided – wireless

...

طیف الکترومغناطیس و محدوده کاربردهای آن در شبکه های کامپیوتری

Electromagnetic Spectrum

3



ELF = Extremely low frequency

VF = Voice frequency

VLF = Very low frequency

LF = Low frequency

MF = Medium frequency

HF = High frequency

VHF = Very high frequency

UHF = Ultrahigh frequency

SHF = Superhigh frequency

EHF = Extremely high frequency

کنگره مهندسی ایران

Heydarian@azaruniv.ac.ir

انواع رسانه های انتقال هدایت کننده (سیم و کابل)

Guided Transmission Media

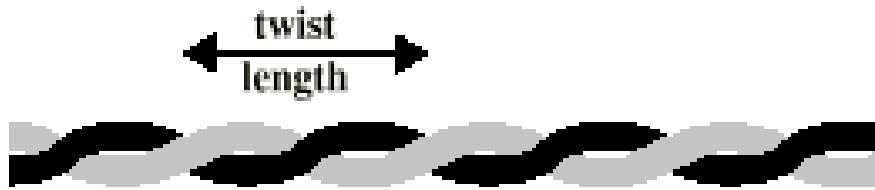
- ▶ Twisted Pair زوج سیم به هم تابیده
- ▶ Coaxial cable کابل هم محور (کواکسیال)
- ▶ Optical fiber فیبر نوری

زوج سیم به هم تابیده

5

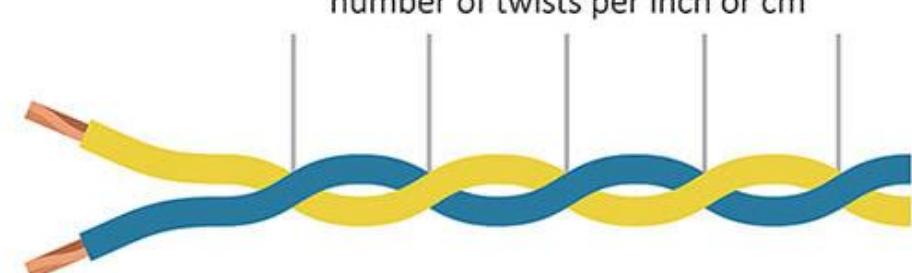
یک جفت سیم مسی روکش دار است که به همدیگر تابیده شده اند. طول پیچش هم طبق استانداردهای موجود انجام می شود. به هم پیچیدگی این دو سیم آنها را در مقابل نویز محافظت می کند. زوج سیم به هم تابیده در مدارهای تلفنی استفاده دارد. بسته بندی این زوجها باعث تشکیل کابلهای زوج سیمی می شود.

- Separately insulated
- Twisted together
- Often "bundled" into cables
- Usually installed in building during construction



(a) Twisted pair

Twist Rate or Pitch
number of twists per inch or cm



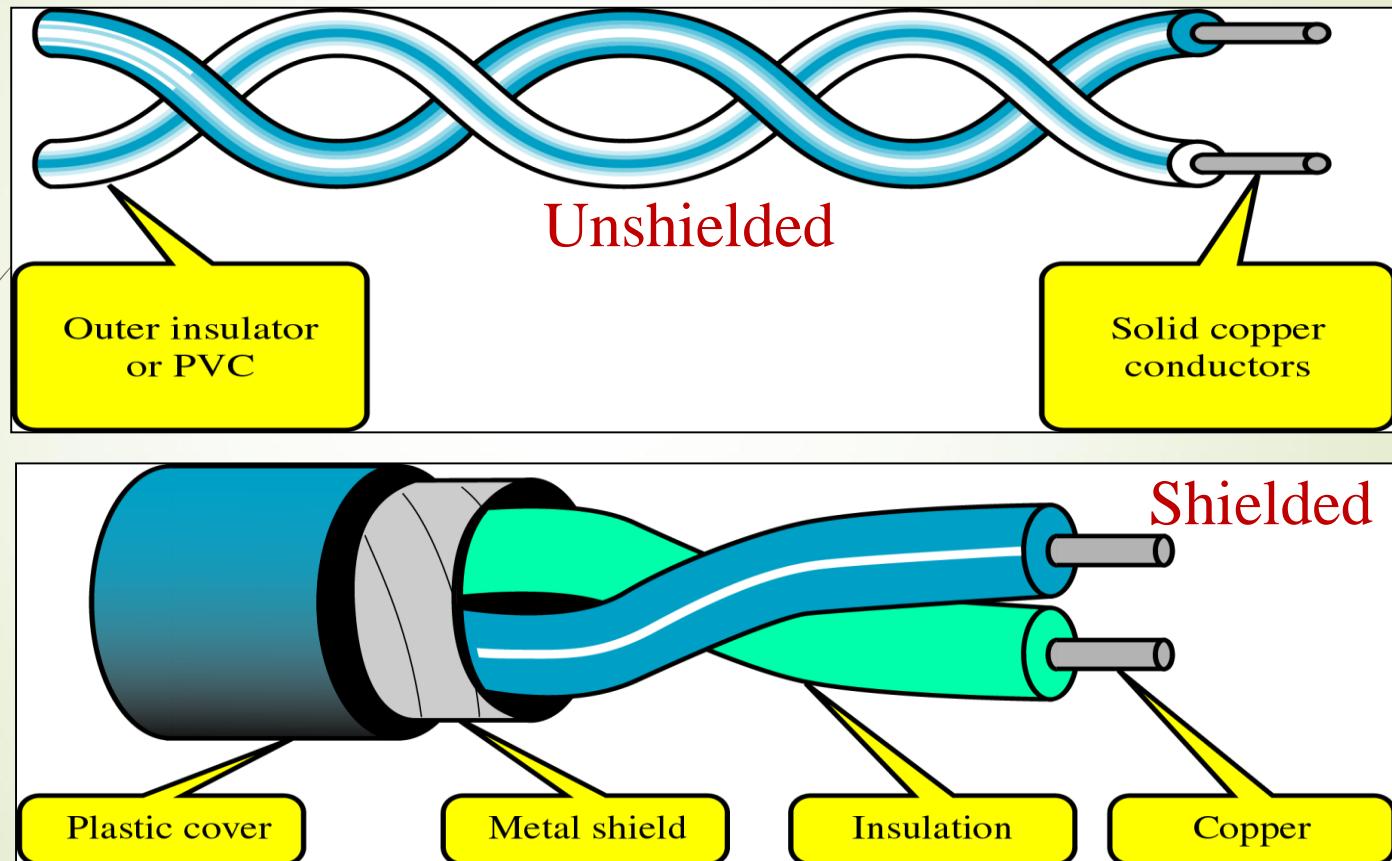
ویژگی های استفاده از زوج سیم به هم تابیده

- ▶ Cheap ارزان
- ▶ Easy to work with استفاده راحت
- ▶ Low data rate سرعت انتقال داده کم
- ▶ Short range برد کم

Unshielded (UTP) and Shielded (STP)

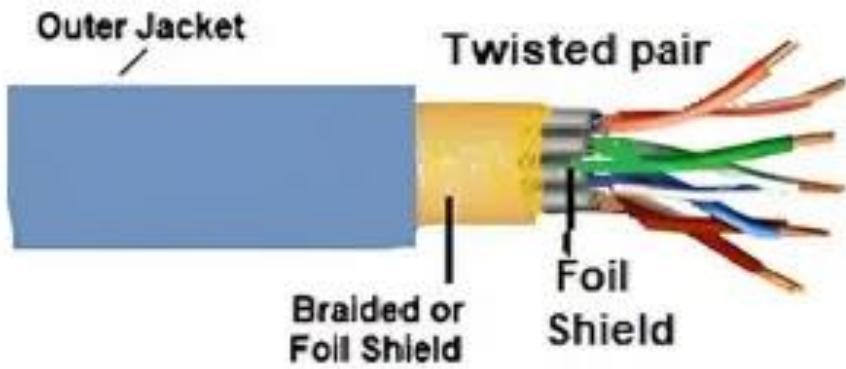
7

زوج سیمی به هم تابیده می تواند روکش و محافظه های خاصی هم داشته باشد. در زیر زوج سیمی به هم تابیده محافظه دار و بدون محافظه نمایش داده شده است.

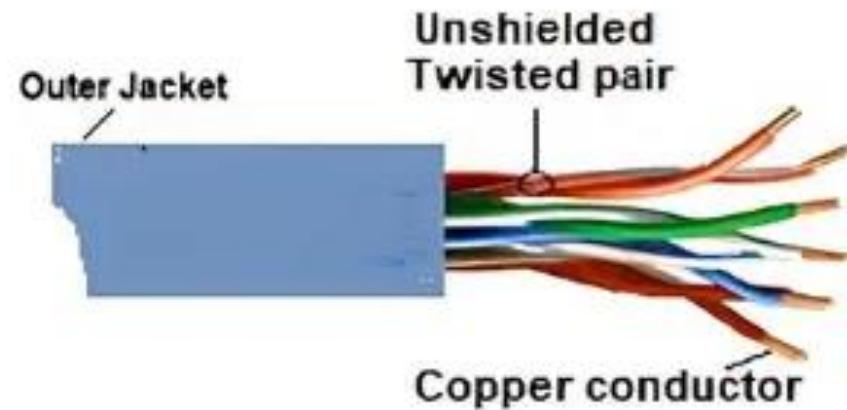


Unshielded (UTP) and Shielded (STP)

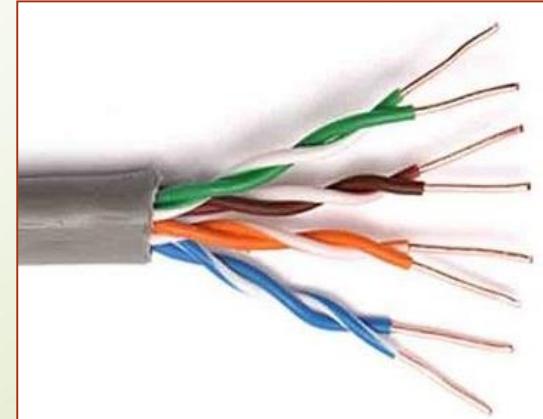
8



Shielded Twisted pair cable



Unshielded Twisted pair cable

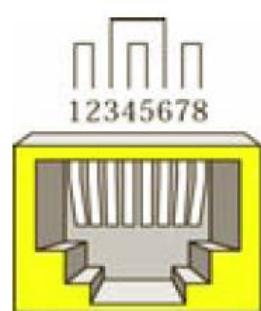


Comparison of Shielded and Unshielded Twisted Pair

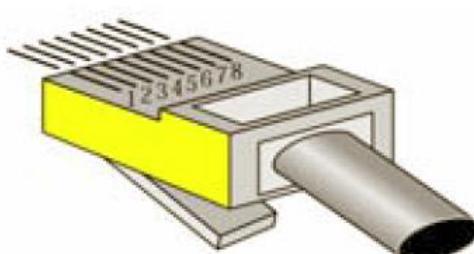
Category	Maximum supported speed	Description
Cat 1	Up to 1Mbps	This cable contains only two pairs (4 wires). This cable was used in the telephone network for voice transmission.
Cat 2	Up to 4Mbps	This cable and all further cables have a minimum of 8 wires (4 pairs). This cable was used in the token-ring network.
Cat 3	Up to 10Mbps	This is the first Ethernet cable that was used in LAN networks.
Cat 4	Up to 20Mbps	This cable was used in advanced Token-ring networks.
Cat 5	Up to 100Mbps	This cable was used in advanced (fast) LAN networks.
Cat 5e	Up to 1000Mbps	This cable is the minimum requirement for all modern LAN networks.
Cat 6	Up to 10Gbps	This cable uses a plastic core to prevent cross-talk between twisted-pair. It also uses a fire-resistant plastic sheath.
Cat 6a	Up to 10Gbps	This cable reduces attenuation and cross-talk. This cable also potentially removes the length limit. This is the recommended cable for all modern Ethernet LAN networks.

اتصال دهنده ها و سوکتها

10



RJ-45 Female



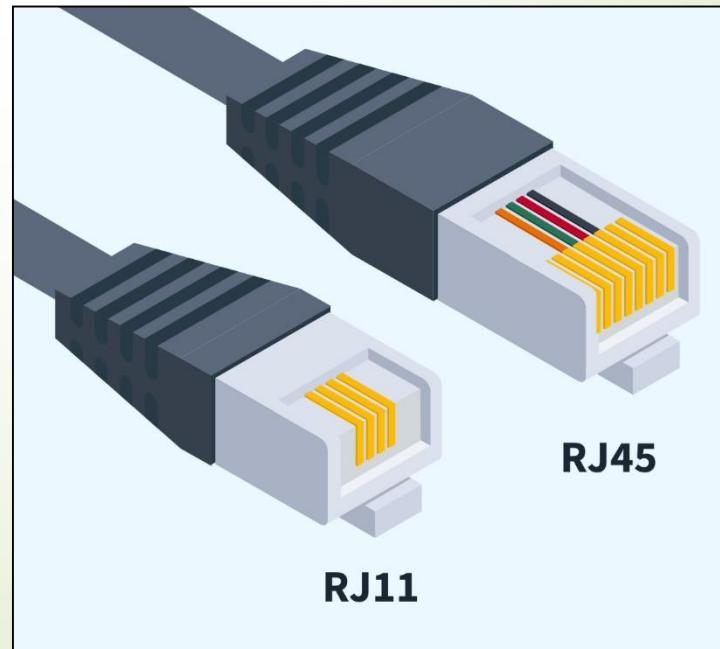
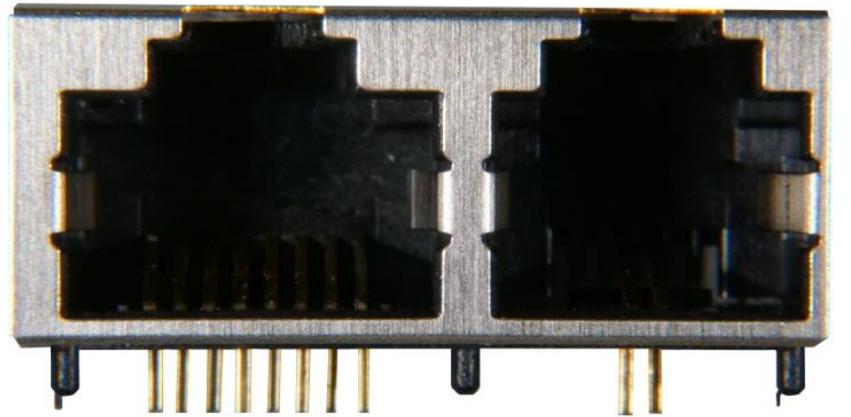
RJ-45 Male

RJ : Registered Jack

RJ-11 : Telephone Jack



4 - Pins RJ-11
for DSL modem



RJ45

RJ11

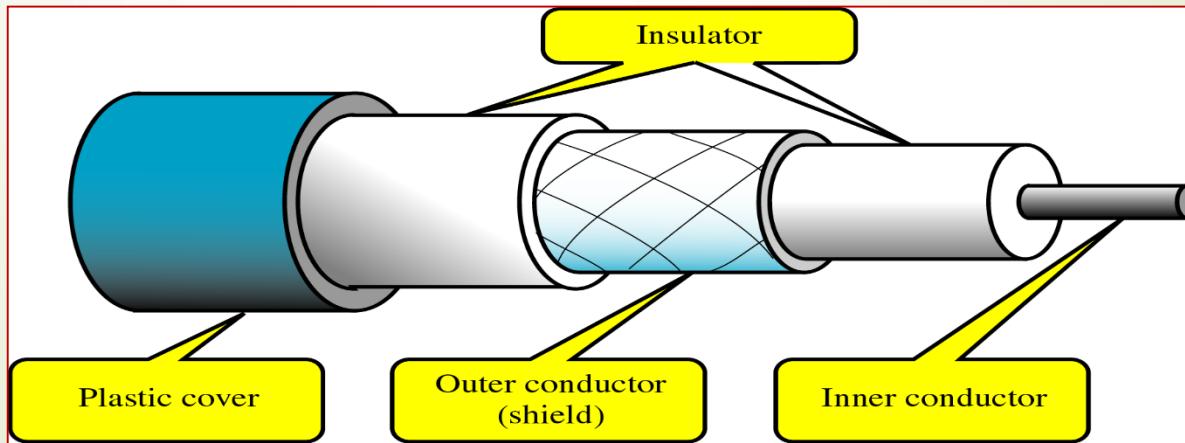
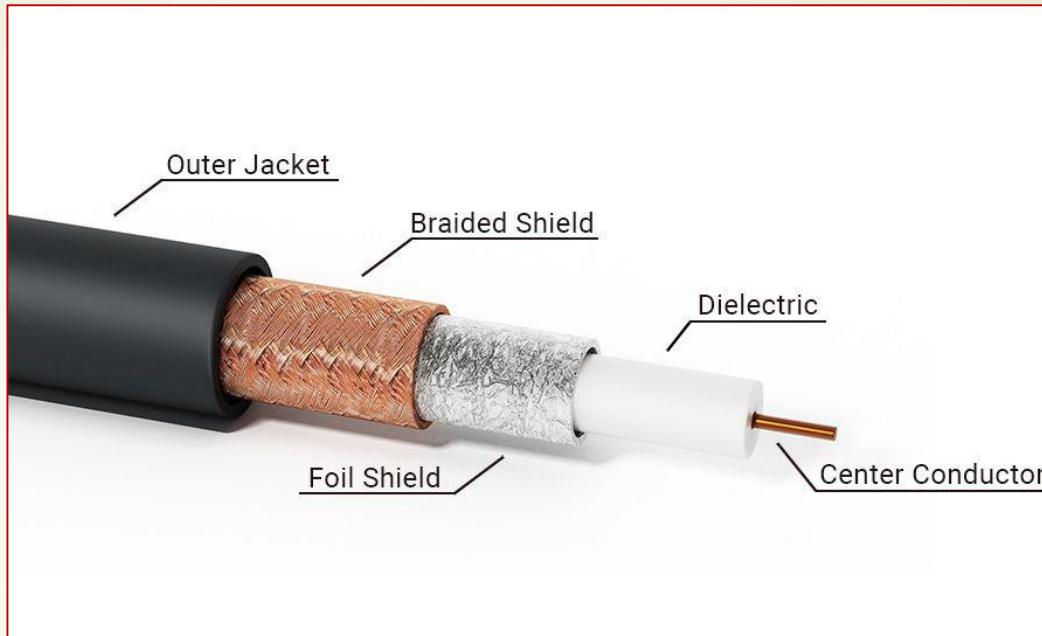
اتصال دهنده ها و سوکتها: یک نمونه RJ45

11



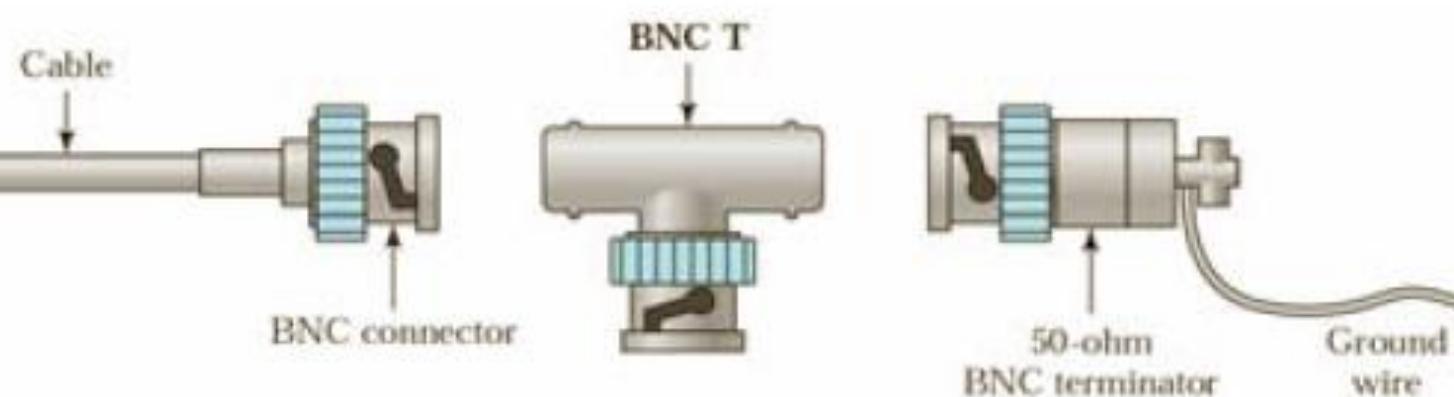
Coaxial Cable

12



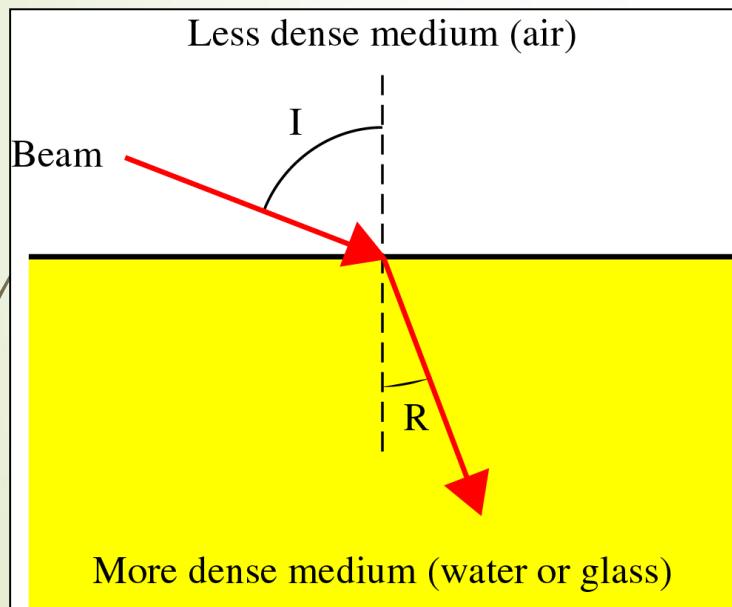
Coaxial cable connector

- Barrel Connectors
 - Bayonet network connector (BNC)
 - T-connector
 - Terminator

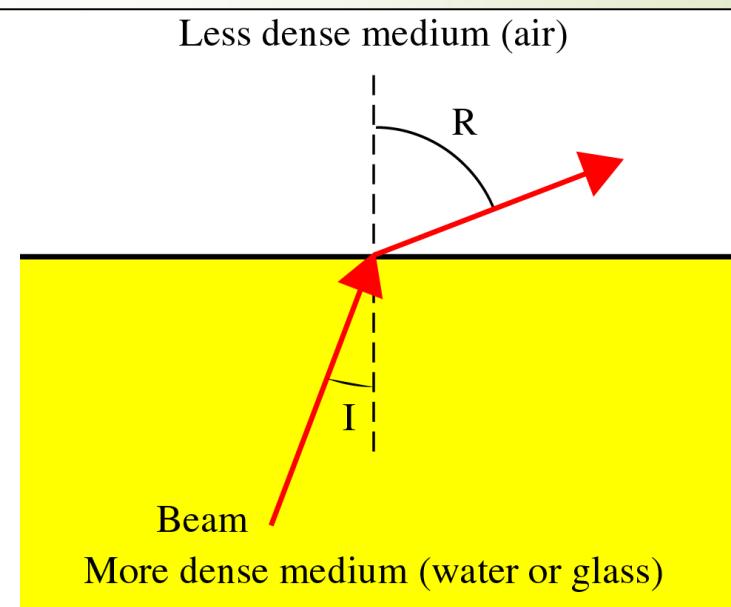


Refraction

- ▶ Change of direction of a light ray
 - ▶ When a ray of light enters another substance, its speed changes abruptly, causing the ray change direction



a. From less dense to more dense medium



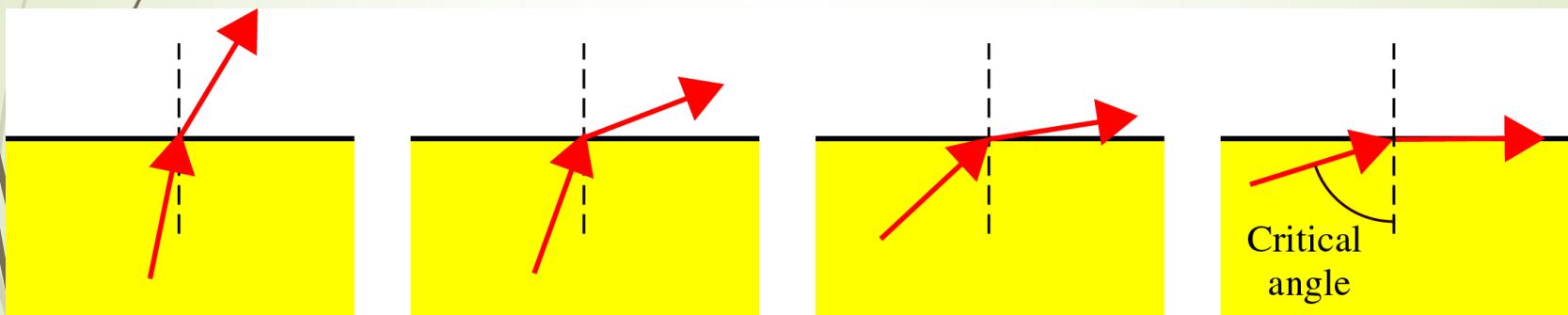
b. From more dense to less dense medium

Snell's Law

- ▶ Define
 - ▶ I: Incident angle
 - ▶ R: Refracted angle
 - ▶ N1(N2): density of the first (second) medium
- ▶ Snell's law
$$\sin I / \sin R = N2 / N1$$
 - ▶ If $N1 > N2$, then $I < R$
 - ▶ If $N1 < N2$, then $I > R$
- ▶ Fiber-optic technology takes advantage of this property of light

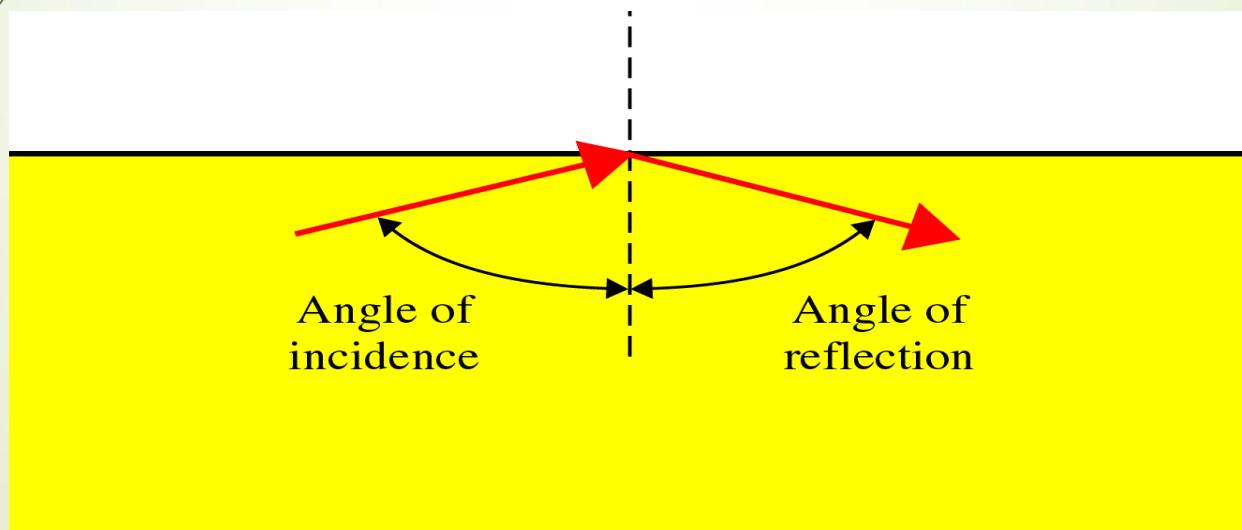
Critical Angle

- Consider a beam moving from a more dense into a less dense medium
- As the incident angle increases, so does the refraction angle
- Critical angle*: The incident angle at which the refracted angle is 90 degrees

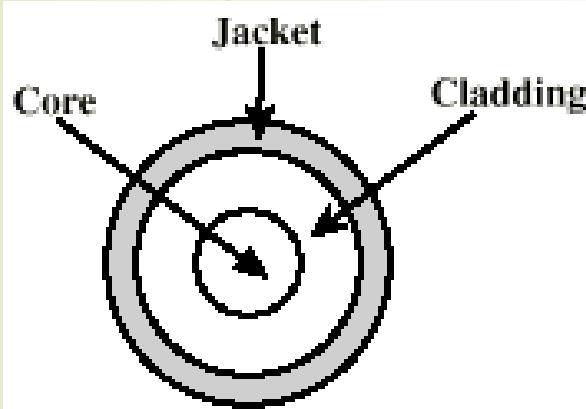


Reflection

- ▶ A phenomenon which occurs when the incident angle is greater than the critical angle
- ▶ Light no longer passes into the less dense medium
- ▶ Incident angle = reflected angle



Optical Fiber



- Glass or plastic core
- Laser or light emitting diode
- Specially designed jacket
- Small size and weight

