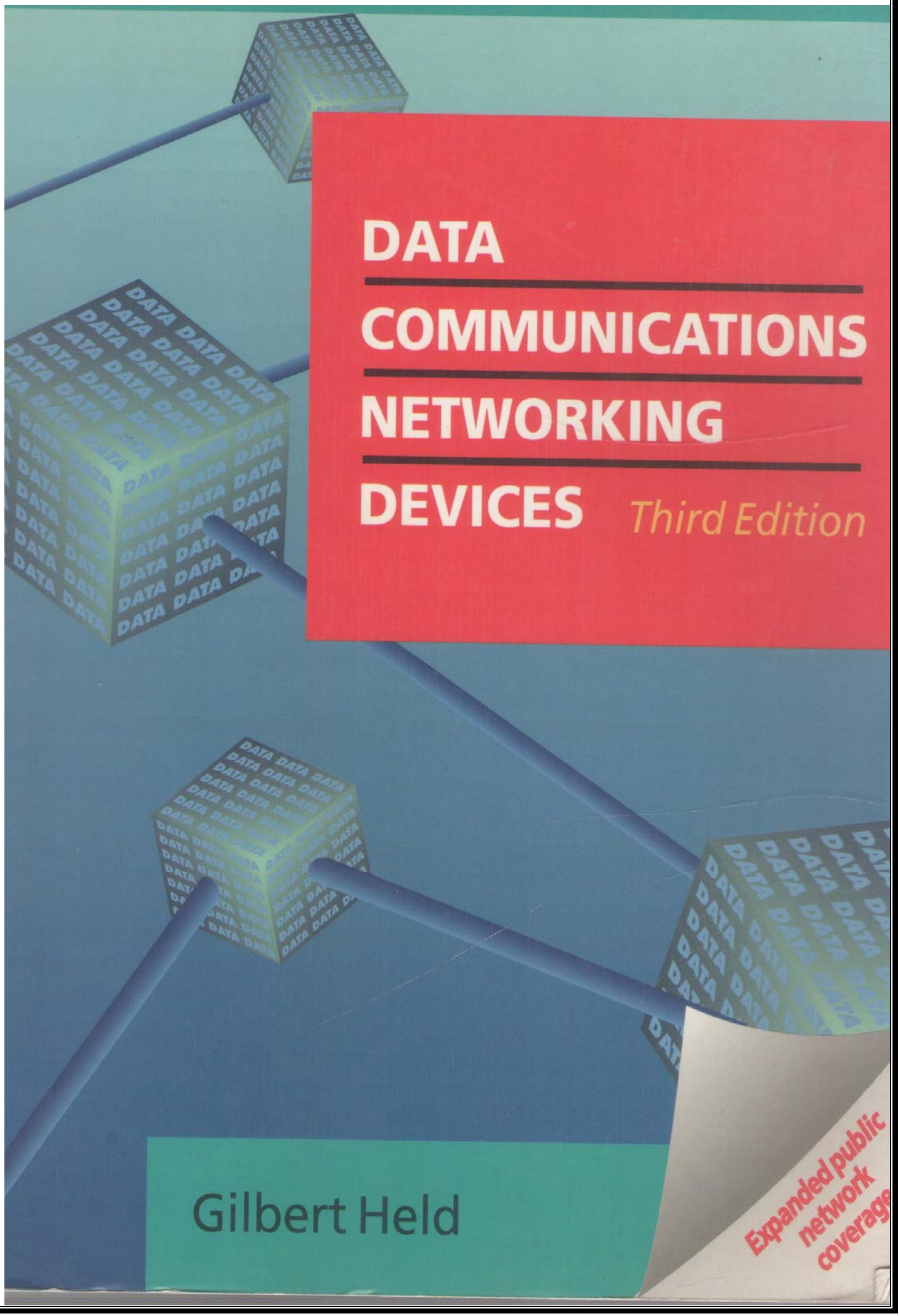
DATA
COMMUNICATIONS
NETWORKING
DEVICES
Third Edition
Gilbert Held
Expanded public network coverage

CONTENTS

Preface xix

Acknowledgements xxi

1. Fundamental Concepts

1.1 Communications System Components 1
1.2 Line Connections 2
Dedicated line 2
Leased line 2
Switched line 2
Factors to consider 3
1.3 Types of Service and Transmission Devices 4
Digital repeaters 5
Unipolar and bipolar signaling 5
Modems 6
Signal conversion 7
Acoustic couplers 7
Signal conversion 8
Analog facilities 8
DDD 8
WATS 9
FX 9
Leased lines 11
Digital facilities 13
AT&T offerings 13
European offerings 14
DSUs 15
1.4 Transmission Mode 16
Simplex transmission 16
Half-duplex transmission 17
Full-duplex transmission 17
Terminal and mainframe computer operations 18
Different character displays 20
1.5 Transmission Techniques 21
Asynchronous transmission 22
Synchronous transmission 22
1.6 Types of Transmission 23
1.7 Line Structure 25
Types of line structure 26
Point-to-point 26
Multipoint 26

1.8 Line Discipline
1.9 Transmission Rate
Analog service
Digital service
1.10 Transmission Codes
Morse code
Baudot code
BCD code
EBCDIC code
ASCII code
Extended ASCII
Code conversion
1.11 Error Detection and Correction
Asynchronous transmission
Parity checking
Block checking
Synchronous transmission
Cyclic codes
1.12 Standards Organizations, Activities and the OSI Reference Model
National standards organizations
ANSI
EIA
FIPS
IEEE
BSI
CSA
International standards organizations
CCITT
ISO
De facto standards
AT&T compatibility
Cross-licensed technology
Bellcore
The ISO reference model
Layered architecture
OSI layers
Data flow
1.13 The Physical Layer: Cables, Connectors, Plugs and Jacks
DTE/DCE interfaces
Connector overview
RS-232
RS-232/V.24 limitations
Differential signaling
RS-449
V.35
RS-366-A
X.21 and X.20
X.21 bis
RS-530
Cables and connectors
Twisted-pair cable
Low-capacitance shielded cable
Ribbon cable
The RS-232 null modem
RS-232 cabling tricks
Plugs and jacks
Connecting arrangements
Permissive arrangements
Fixed loo[illegible]p arrangement
Programma[illegible] arrangement

Telephone options 100
Ordering the business line 101
1.14 The Data Link Layer 101
Terminal and data link protocols 102
Connection establishment and verification 103
Transmission sequence 103
Error control 104
Types of protocols 105
Teletype protocols 105
XMODEM protocol 110
XMODEM/CRC protocol 113
YMODEM and YMODEM batch protocols 113
YMODEM-G and YMODEM-G batch protocols 116
BLAST 118
Kermit 118
Bisynchronous protocols 120
DDCMP 126
Bit-oriented protocols 128
1.15 Integrated Services Digital Network 134
Concept behind ISDN 136
ISDN architecture 136
Basic access 136
Primary access 137
Other channels 138
Network characteristics 138
Terminal equipment and network interfaces 139
TE1 140
TE2 140
Terminal adapters 140
NT1 142
NT2 142
Interfaces 142
Preparing for the future 144

Review Questions 145

2. Networks and Internetworking 149

2.1 Circuit Switched Networks 149
Frequency division multiplexing 151
CCITT FDM recommendations 151
Time division multiplexing 152
T-carrier evolution 153
Channel banks 153
T1 multiplexer 154
Circuit switching characteristics 156
2.2 Packet Switching Networks 156
Multiplexing versus packet switching 156
Packet network construction 157
CCITT packet network recommendations 157
The PDN and value-added networks 157
Packet network architecture 158
Datagram packet networks 159
Virtual circuit packet networks 160
Packet formation 160
X.25 161
Packet format and content 162
Call establishment 162

Flow control
Advantages of PDNs
Technological advances
Packet network delay problems
Fast packet switching
Frame relay
Applications
Cell relay
2.3 Local Area Networks
Origin
Utilization benefits
Technological characteristics
Topology
Transmission medium
Access method
Hardware and software requirements
DOS
Servers
IEEE 802 standards
The IBM Token-Ring network
Data flow
Network access, token and frame formats
Data flow example
2.4 Wide Area Networks
Transmission facilities
Communications equipment
Multiplexer utilization
2.5 Network Architecture and SNA
SNA concepts
SSCP
Network nodes
The physical unit
The logical unit
Multiple session capability
Types of physical units
SNA layers
SNA developments
2.6 Internetworking
Requirements
Equipment
Bridge
Router
Gateway

Review Questions

3. Data Transmission Equipment

3.1 Acoustic Couplers
US and European compatibility
Operation
Problems in usage
3.2 Modems
Basic components
Modem transmitter section
Scramblers
Modulator, amplifier, and filter

Equalizer 219
Bandwidth 219
Delay distortion 222
The modulation process 223
Amplitude modulation 224
Frequency modulation 224
Phase modulation 225
Bps vs. baud 226
Voice circuit parameters 226
Combined modulation techniques 227
Other modulation techniques 229
Trellis coded modulation 230
Convolutional encoder operation 231
Echo cancellation 233
Types of modems and features 234
Mode of transmission 234
Transmission technique 234
Line use classification 235
Intelligence 236
Method of fabrication 237
Reverse and secondary channels 237
Equalization 238
Synchronization 240
Multiport capability 240
Security capability 241
Multiple speed selection capability 241
Voice/data capability 241
Modem operations and compatibility 242
300 bps 242
Echo suppression 243
Disabling echo suppressors 244
300 to 1800 bps 245
2400 bps 249
4800 bps 253
9600 bps 255
14 400 bps 261
Non-standard modems 263
Packetized ensemble protocol 265
Asymmetrical modems 267
Ping-pong modems 268
Modem handshaking 269
Modem testing and problem resolution 270
Using modem indicators 270
Modem testing 274

3.3 Intelligent Modems 278
Command sets 279
The Hayes Command Set 280
Command use 280
Result codes 282
Extended AT commands 283
Modem registers 284
Compatibility 285
Error detection and correction 286
Flow control 287
Methods of error detection and correction 290
MNP 291
LAP-M 293
Compatibility issues 296
Data compression 296
Rationale 296
MNP Class 5 compression 297

MNP Class 7 enhanced data compression
V.42 bis
Synchronous dialing language
3.4 Multiport Modems
Operation
Selection criteria
Application example
Standard and optional features
3.5 Multipoint Modems
Factors affecting multipoint circuits
Response time
Transaction rate
Delay factors
Throughput problems
Multipoint modem development
Remote multipoint testing
3.6 Security Modems
Operation
Memory capacity and device access
Device limitations
3.7 Line Drivers
Direct connection
Using line drivers
Applications
3.8 Limited-Distance Modems
Contrasting devices
Transmission mediums
Operational features
Diagnostics
3.9 Digital Service Units
Comparison of facilities
Digital signaling
Unipolar non-return to zero
Unipolar return to zero
Polar non-return to zero
Polar return to zero
Bipolar non-return to zero
Bipolar return to zero
50% bipolar waveshape
Bipolar violations
DDS structure
Framing formats
Signaling structures
Timing
Service units
DSU/CSU tests and indicators
DDS II
Analog extensions to DDS
Applications
KiloStream service
The KiloStream network
3.10 Channel Service Units
Comparison to DSU/CSU
North American framing
D4 framing
Extended superframe format
CEPT PCM-30 format
Frame composition

T-carrier signal characteristics 354
North America 354
Europe 356
3.11 Parallel Interface Extenders 357
Extender operation 358
Extender components 359
Application example 360
3.12 Bridges, Routers, and Gateways 360
Bridges 360
Transparent bridging 361
Source routing 362
Types of bridges 362
Applications 363
Routers 363
Types of routers 364
Bridging versus routing 368
Gateways 368

Review Questions 371

4. Data Concentration Equipment 377

Equipment Sizing 377
4.1 Multiplexers 378
Evolution 378
Comparison with other devices 378
Device support 379
Multiplexing techniques 380
Frequency division multiplexing 380
Time division multiplexing 385
Multiplexing economics 393
Mixing multiplexers 395
Statistical and intelligent multiplexers 397
Statistical frame construction 398
Flow control 400
Service ratio 401
Data source support 402
Switching and port contention 403
ITDMs 404
STDM/ITDM statistics 404
Features to consider 404
Utilization considerations 406
4.2 Group-band Multiplexers 407
Multiplexer differences 407
Group-band multiplex operation 407
Applications 408
Options 410
Group-band modems 411
4.3 T1 Multiplexers 411
The T-carrier 411
PCM 411
DS1 framing 412
Digital signal levels 413
Framing changes 413
T1 signal characteristics 414
European E1 facilities 415

The T1 multiplexer
Voice digitization modules
T1 multiplexer employment
Features to consider
Bandwidth utilization
Bandwidth allocation
Voice interface support
Voice digitization support
Internodal trunk support
Subrate channel utilization
Digital access cross connect capability
Gateway operation support
Alternate routing and route generation
Redundancy
Maximum number of hops and nodes supported
Diagnostics
Configuration rules
4.4 Inverse Multiplexers
Operation
Typical applications
Contingency operations
Economics of use
Extended subchannel support
4.5 Packet Assembler/Disassembler
Applications
Types of PADs
X.3 parameters
4.6 Concentrators and Front-end Processors
Concentrators
Concentrator components
Pure contention concentrator applications
Store and forward message concentration
Message switching
Remote network processing
Down-line loading
Alternate routing
Satisfying average data transfer requirements
Front-end processors
Communications controllers
4.7 Modem- and Line-sharing Units
A similar device
Operation
Device differences
Sharing unit constraints
Economics of utilization
Other sharing devices
4.8 Port-sharing Units
When to consider
Operation and usage
Port-sharing as a supplement
Comparing cost with alternate components
More leased lines
4.9 Control Units
Control unit concept
Attachment methods
Unit operation
Protocol support
Breaking the closed system
Protocol converters

Terminal interface unit 484
4.10 Port Selectors 484
Types of devices 485
Operation 485
Computer site operations 486
Remote operations 486
Usage decisions 489
Port costs 492
Load balancing 494
Selector features 494
Line-switching network 495

Review Questions 497

5. Redundancy and Reliability Aids 503
5.1 Data Communications Switches 503
Fallback switches 504
Bypass switches 505
Crossover switch 506
Matrix switch 507
Additional derivations 508
Chaining switches 510
Switch control 511
Switching applications 512
Hot-start configuration 513
Cold-start configuration 514
Sharing a backup concentrator 515
Backup with EIA switches 515
Concentrator to central computer 517
Adding a third EIA fallback switch 517
Adding more switchable lines 519
Chaining adds options 519
Access to other lines 520
Integrating switches 520
5.2 Line Restoral Units 522
Operation 523
Problems of utilization 524
Digital line usage 525

Review Questions 526

6. Automatic Assistance Devices 527
6.1 Automatic Answering Units 527
Operation 528
Alleviating problems 528
6.2 Automatic Calling Units 529
Types of calling units 530
Utilization of calling units 530
Interfacing automatic calling units 532
Interface lead description 532
RS-232 calling unit operation 536
RS-366 interface 537
Additional calling unit applications 538

Review Questions

7. Specialized Devices

7.1 Security Devices
- Password shortcomings
- Password combinations
- Illicit access
- Transmission security
  - Manual techniques
  - Automated techniques
  - Access control devices

7.2 Protocol Converters
- Operation
  - Physical/electrical conversion
  - Data code/speed conversion
- Conversion categories
- Device operation conversion
- Device functionality conversion
- Character versus block mode operation
- Applications

7.3 Speech Plus Data Units
- Types of unit

7.4 Voice Digitizers
- Pulse code modulation
- Linear predictive coding
  - LPC operations
- Voice digitizer economics
- Networking options to consider
  - Multiple voice logical channels
- Utilization problems

7.5 Data Compression Performing Devices
- Compression techniques
  - Character oriented
  - Null compression
  - Run length compression
  - Pattern substitution
  - Statistical encoding
- Benefits of compression
- Using compression performing devices
  - Asynchronous data compressors
  - Multifunctional compression devices

7.6 Fiber Optic Transmission Systems
- System components
  - The light source
  - Optical cables
  - Types of fibers
  - Common cable types
  - The light detector
- Other optical devices
  - Optical modem
  - Optical multiplexer
- Transmission advantages
  - Bandwidth
  - Electromagnetic non-susceptibility
  - Signal attenuation
  - Electrical hazard
  - Security

Weight and size 595
Durability 595
Limitations of use 595
Cable splicing 596
System cost 596
Utilization economics 596
Dedicated cable system 597
Multichannel cable 597
Optical multiplexers 598

Review Questions 599

8. Integrating Networking Devices 601

8.1 Inverse Multiplexing with Multiport Modems 601
Equipment operation 601
Post-installation economy 603
Cost considerations 604
Remote terminal service 607
Flexibility equals savings 608

8.2 Network Integration Problems 609
Network Integration I 609
Network Integration II 609
Network Integration III 610

Appendix A. Sizing Data Communications Network Components 613

A.1 Device Sizing 613
Sizing problem similarities 614
Telephone terminology relationships 615
The decision model 618
Traffic measurements 618
Erlangs and call-seconds 619
Grade of service 619
Route dimensioning parameters 621
Traffic dimensioning formulae 621

A.2 The Erlang Traffic Formula 622
Multiplexer sizing 623

A.3 The Poisson Formula 626
Multiplexer sizing 627
Formula comparison 629
Economic constraints 630

A.4 Applying the Equipment Sizing Process 630

Appendix B. Erlang Distribution Program 635

Appendix C. Poisson Distribution Program 637

Appendix D. Multidrop Line Routing Analysis 639
The minimum-spanning-tree technique 639
The minimum-spanning-tree algorithm 641

Minimum-spanning-tree problems
Terminal response times
Probability of transmission errors
Front-end processor limitations
Large network design

Index