

Transmission medium :- In entire process of data communication, there must be something which could act as a bridge b/w sender and receiver.

Transmission medium could be guided (with wires) or unguided (without wires),
for eg :- radio waves, fiber optic cable etc.

Protocol :- The protocol is a set of rules that govern data communication.

Characteristics of data communication

There are four characteristics of data communication

- 1) Delivery :- The system must deliver data to the correct destination
- 2) Accuracy :- The system must deliver the data without errors and accurately.
- 3) Timeliness :- The system must deliver data in a timely manner
- 4) Jitter :- Jitter refers to the variation in the packet arrival time

* Application of data communication

computers systems and peripherals are connected to form a n/w.

they provide numerous advantages

- i) Resource sharing such as printers and storage devices
- ii) Exchange of information by means of e-mails and FTP
- iii) Information sharing by using web or internet
- iv) IP phones
- v) Video conferences
- vi) Parallel computing
- vii) Instant messaging
- viii) Interaction with other users using dynamic web pages.

Advantages of computer n/w

- i) Data and S/W of computers can be shared with other computers on the n/w.
- ii) Only the authorized users of a n/w can use the facilities of the n/w.
- iii) Computers on the n/w can communicate with each other.

Disadvantages of computer n/w are

- i) Data and information may be stolen by computer hackers if the security of n/w is not reliable.
- ii) If any computer in a n/w gets affected by computer virus, there is high chance of spreading computer viruses on the other computers.
- iii) Computers on the n/w have to depend on the server computers for resources.

JUNE - THURSDAY

157-208 • WK-23

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leak the privacy of other clients