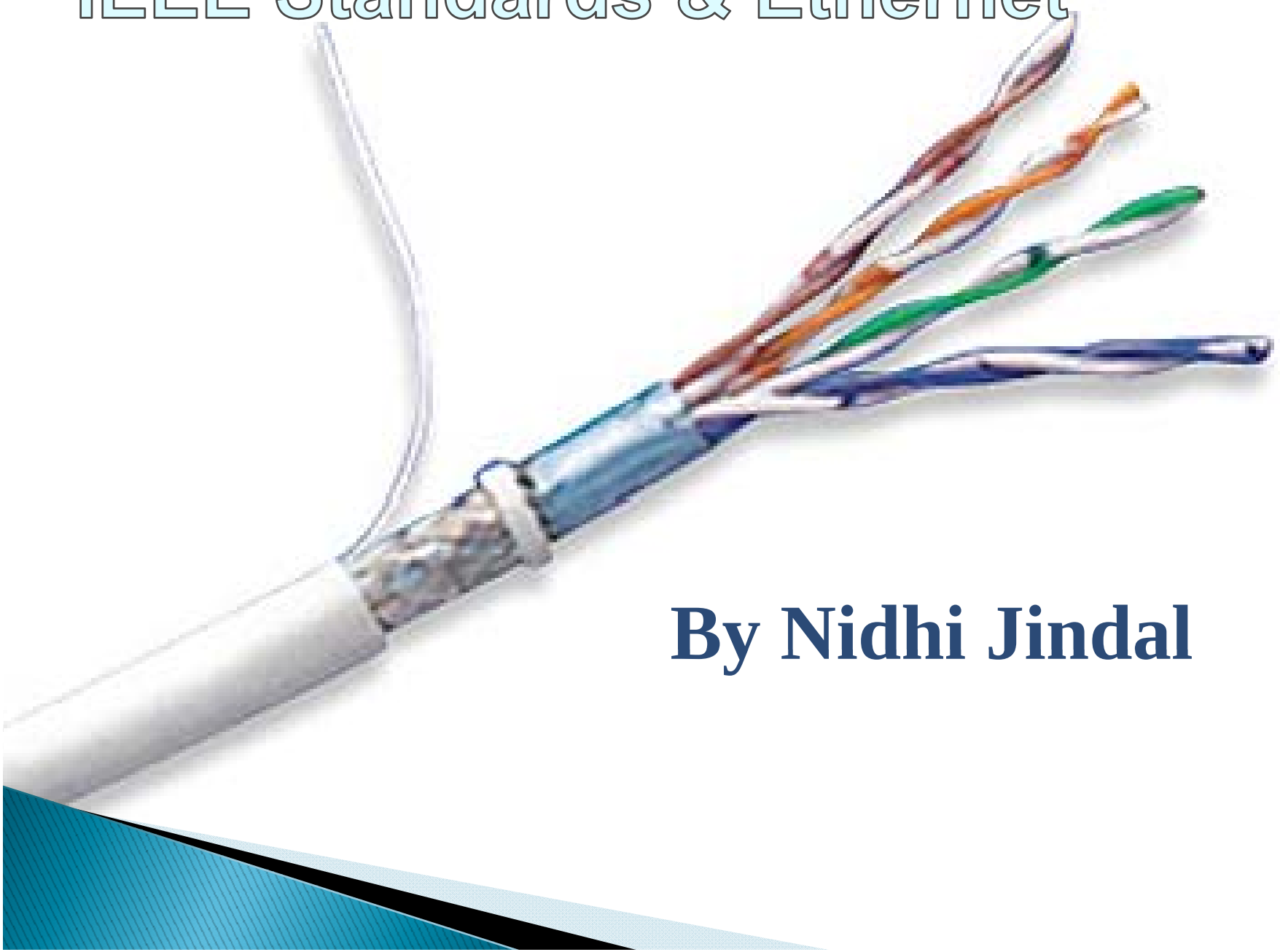
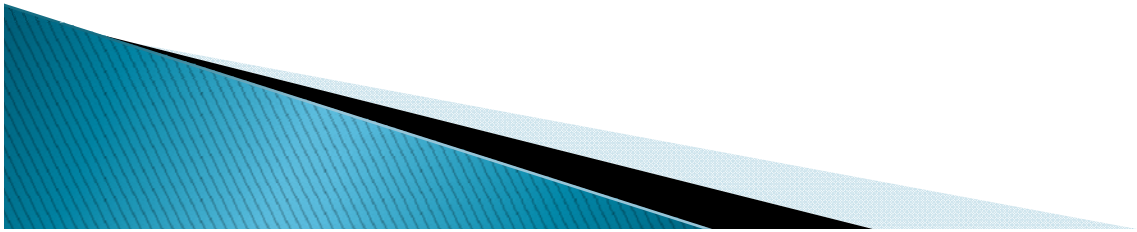
IEEE Standards & Ethernet



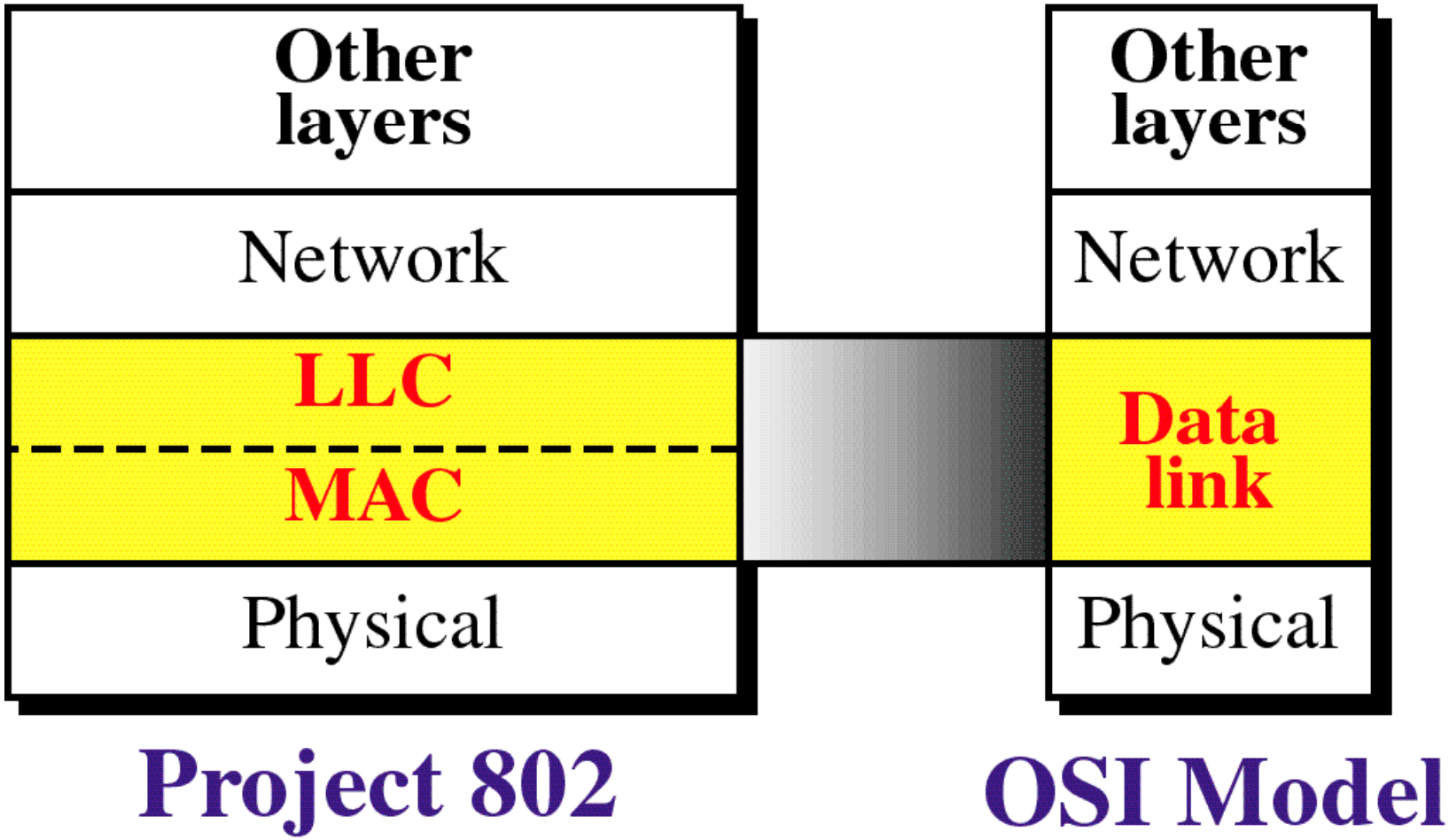
By Nidhi Jindal

IEEE STANDARDS

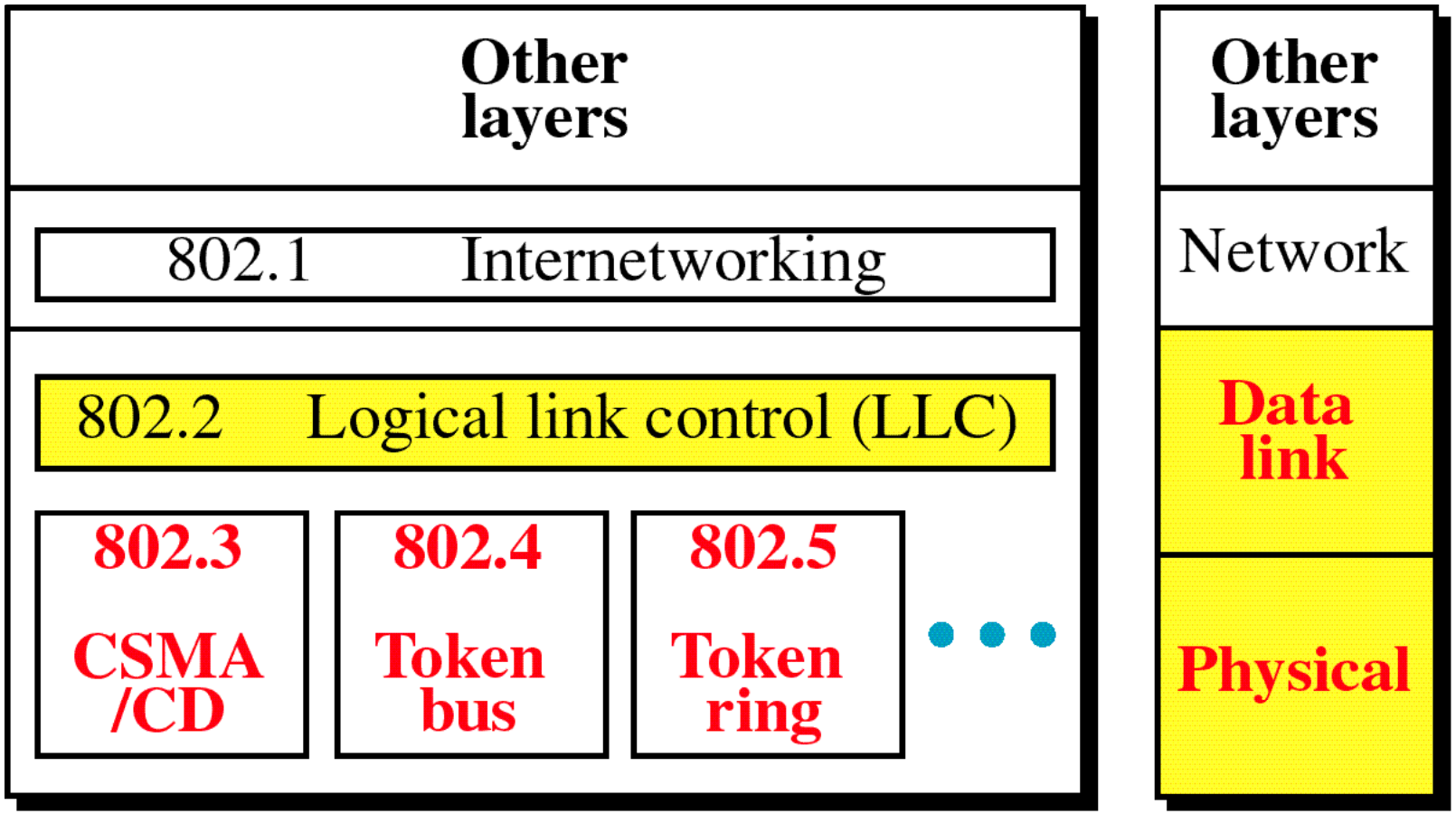
In 1985, the Computer Society of the IEEE started a project, called Project 802, to set standards to enable intercommunication among equipment from a variety of manufacturers. Project 802 is a way of specifying functions of the physical layer and the data link layer of major LAN protocols.



OSI Model and Project 802

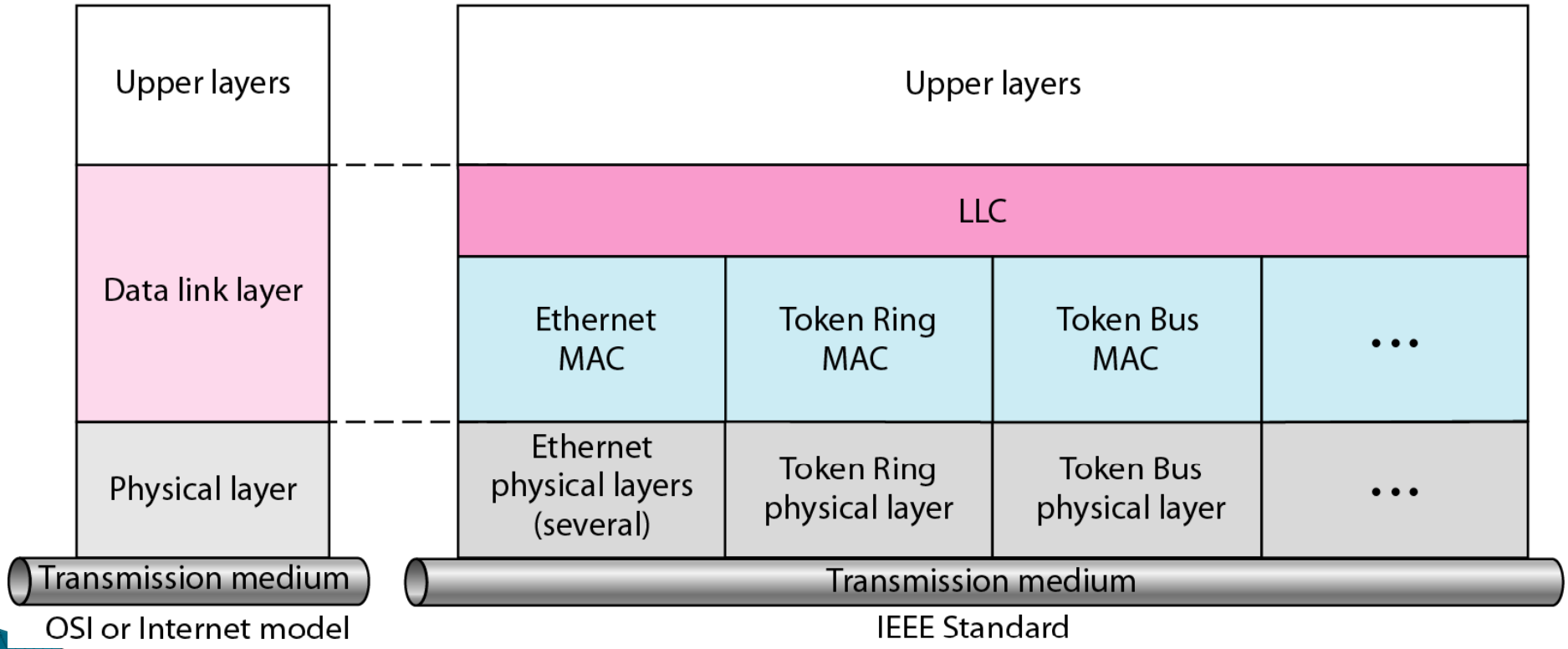


Project 802


Other layers
802.1 Internetworking
802.2 Logical link control (LLC)
802.3 CSMA /CD
802.4 Token bus
802.5 Token ring
Other layers
Network
Data link
Physical
Project 802
OSI Model

IEEE standard for LANs

LLC: Logical link control
MAC: Media access control

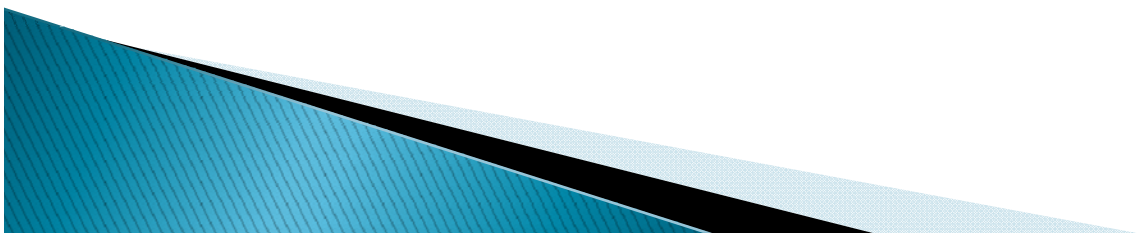


IEEE 802 Standards

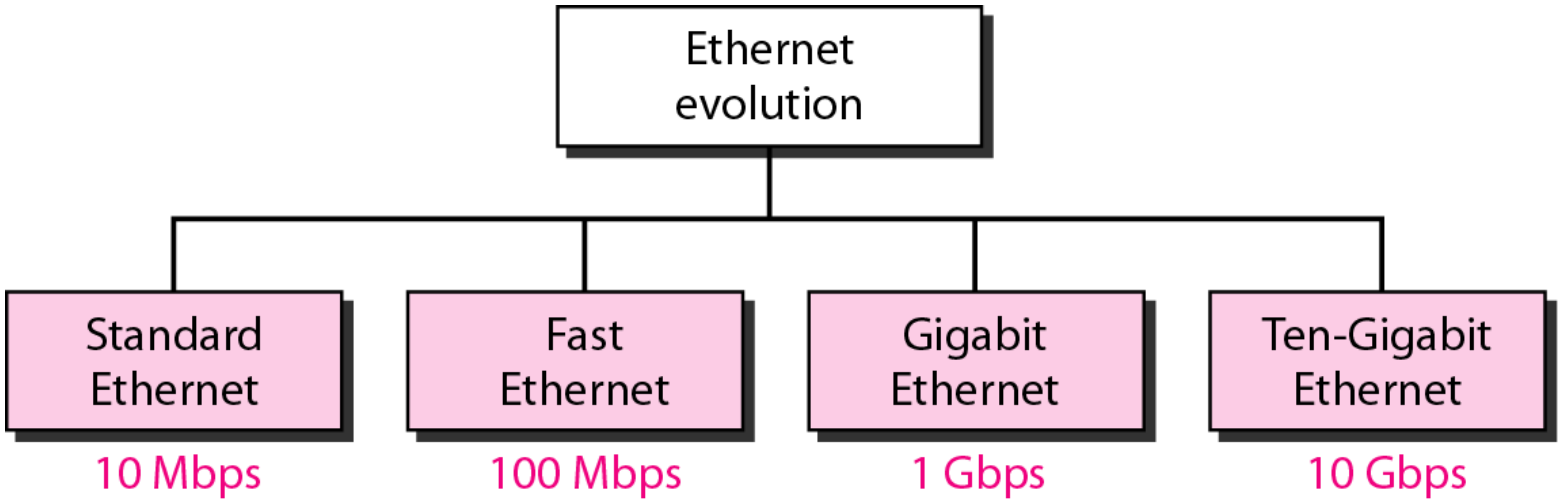
802.1	Bridging & Management
802.2	Logical Link Control
802.3	Ethernet - CSMA/CD Access Method
802.4	Token Passing Bus Access Method
802.5	Token Ring Access Method
802.6	Distributed Queue Dual Bus Access Method
802.7	Broadband LAN
802.8	Fiber Optic
802.9	Integrated Services LAN
802.10	Security
802.11	Wireless LAN
802.12	Demand Priority Access
802.14	Medium Access Control
802.15	Wireless Personal Area Networks
802.16	Broadband Wireless Metro Area Networks
802.17	Resilient Packet Ring

STANDARD ETHERNET

The original Ethernet was created in 1976 at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center (PARC). Since then, it has gone through four generations.



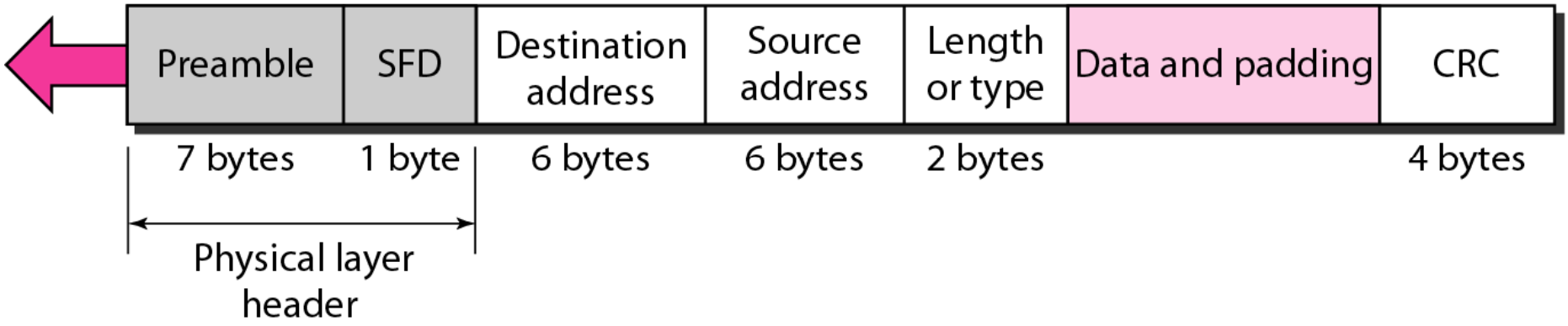
Ethernet evolution through four generations



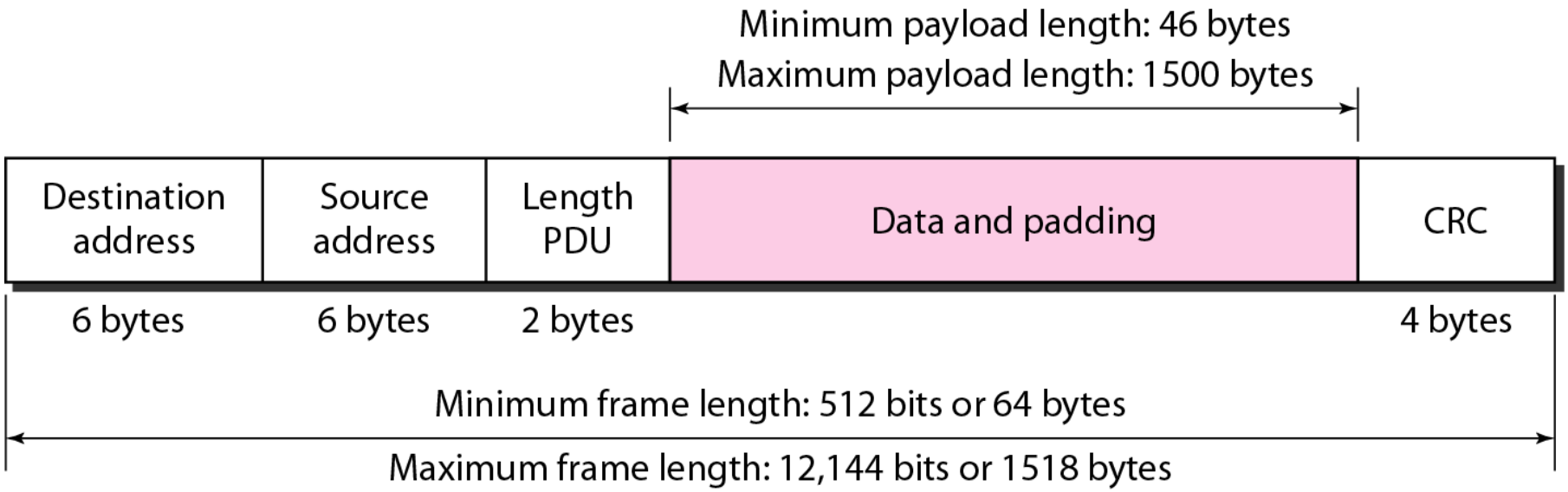
802.3 MAC frame

Preamble: 56 bits of alternating 1s and 0s.

SFD: Start frame delimiter, flag (10101011)



Minimum and maximum lengths



Note

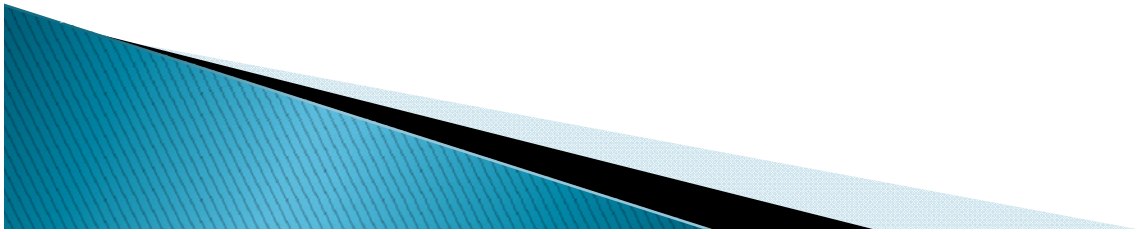
Frame length:

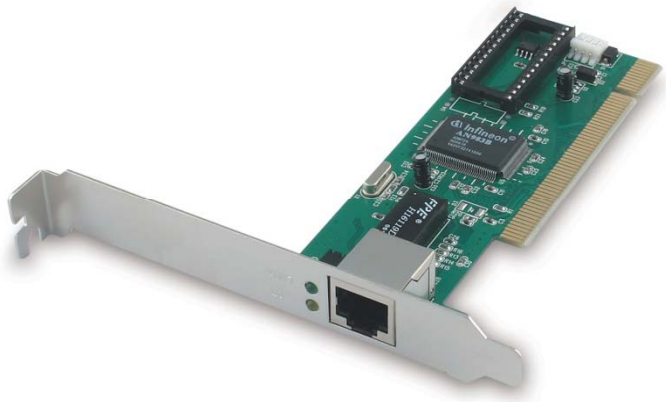
Minimum: 64 bytes (512 bits)

Maximum: 1518 bytes (12,144 bits)

Ethernet address/MAC address/Physical Address

- This address is the address of NIC itself
- NIC is from Network Interface Card or simply a network-card
- How does it look like ?



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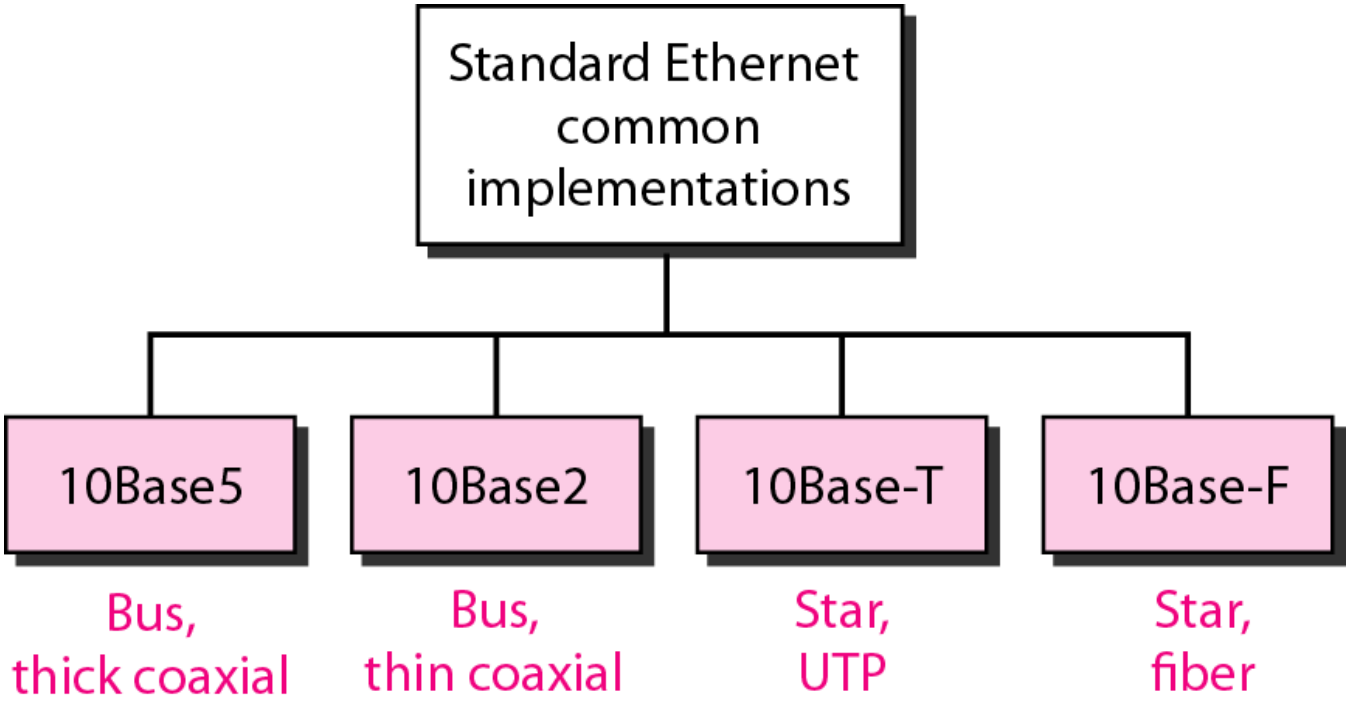
Example of an Ethernet address in hexadecimal notation

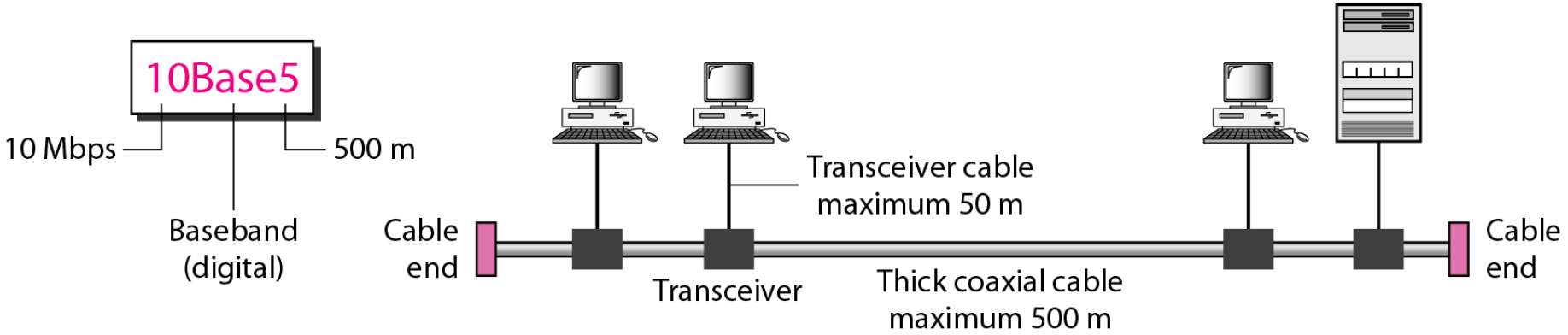
How the address 47:20:1B:2E:08:EE is sent out on line.

The address is sent left-to-right, byte by byte; for each byte, it is sent right-to-left, bit by bit, as shown below:

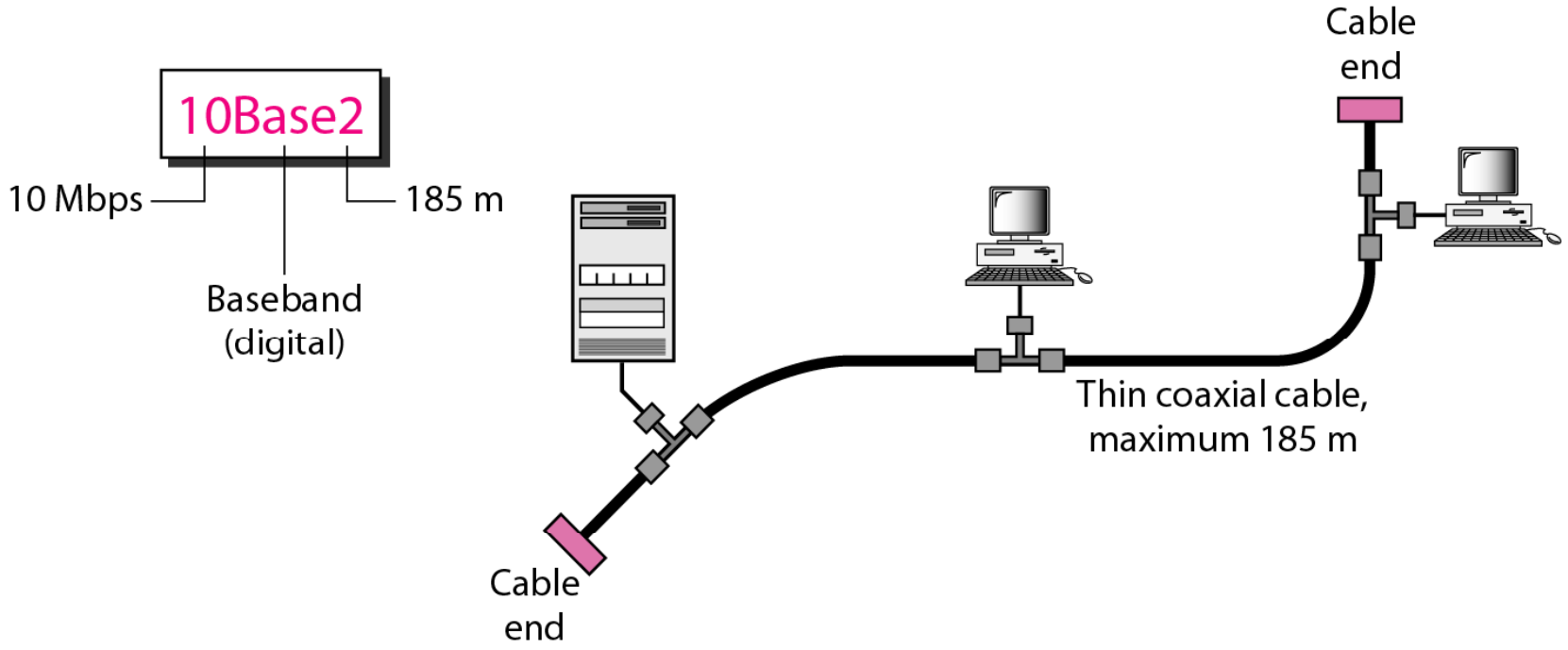
Categories of Standard Ethernet



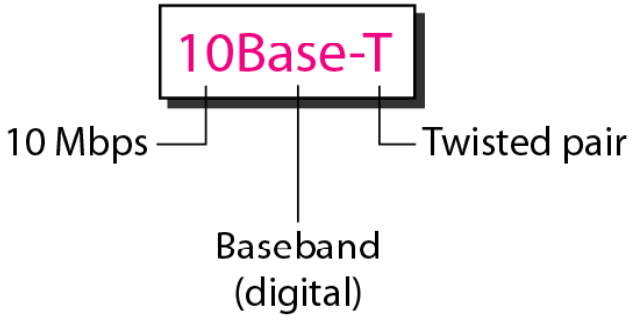
10Base5 implementation

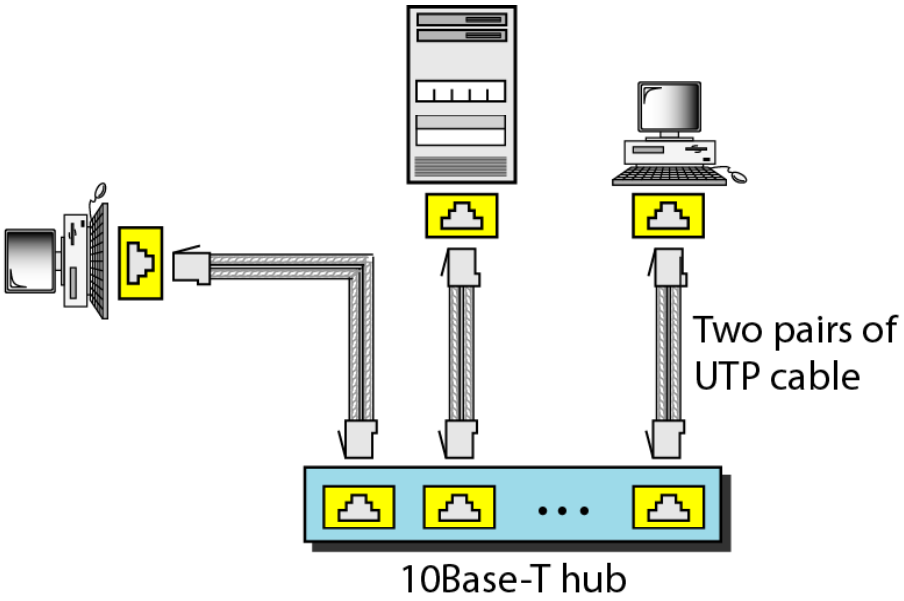


10Base2 implementation

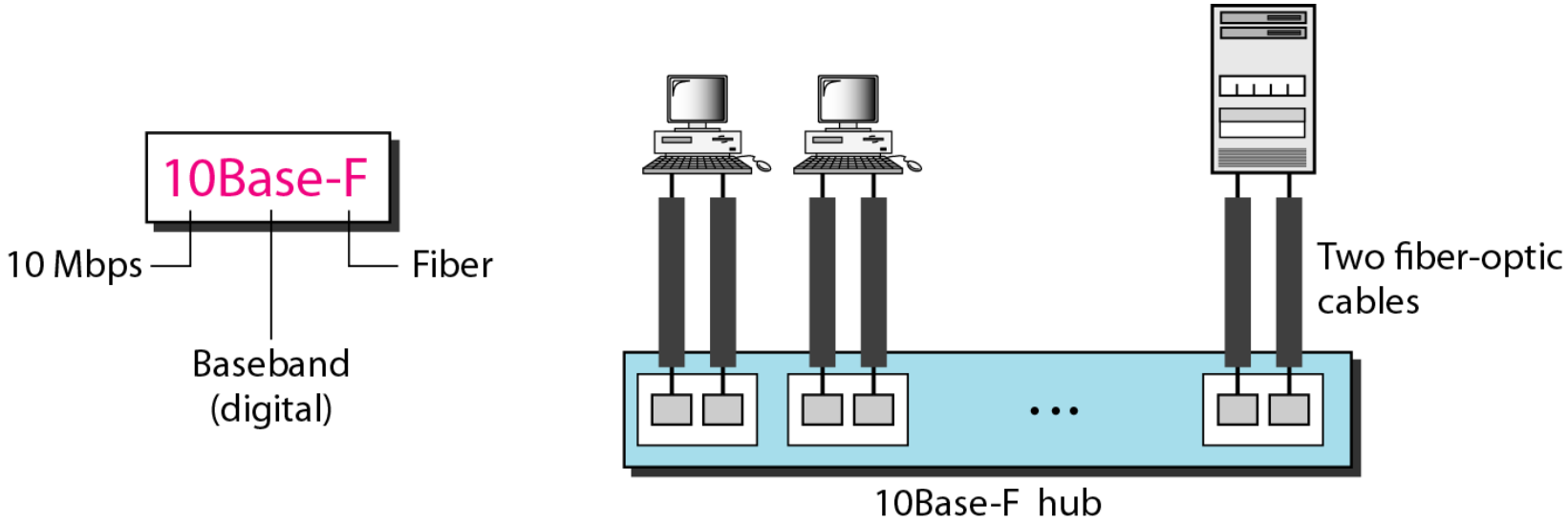


10Base-T implementation





10Base-F implementation



CHANGES IN THE STANDARD

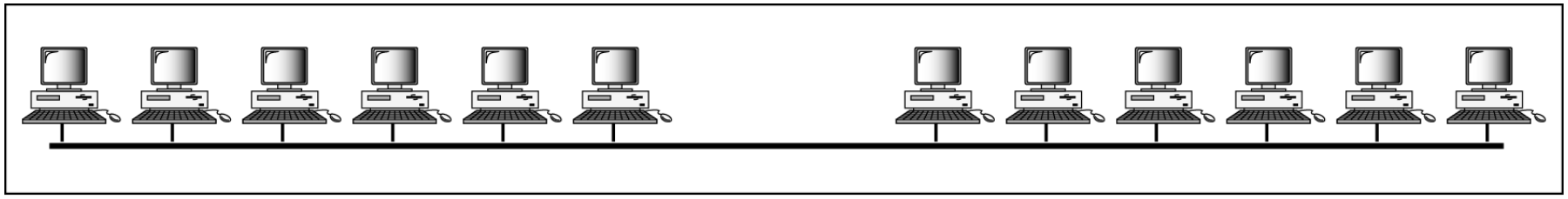
The 10-Mbps Standard Ethernet has gone through several changes before moving to the higher data rates. These changes actually opened the road to the evolution of the Ethernet to become compatible with other high-data-rate LANs.

- **Bridged Ethernet**
- **Switched Ethernet**
- **Full-Duplex Ethernet**

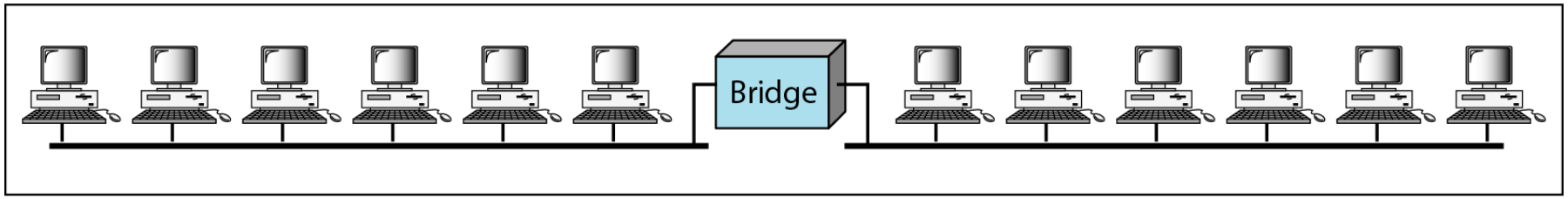
BRIDGED ETHERNET

- Advantages
  - Raise bandwidth
  - Separate collision domains

A network with and without a bridge



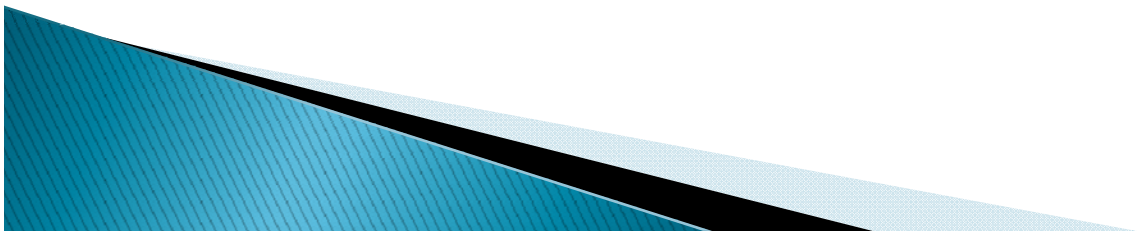
a. Without bridging



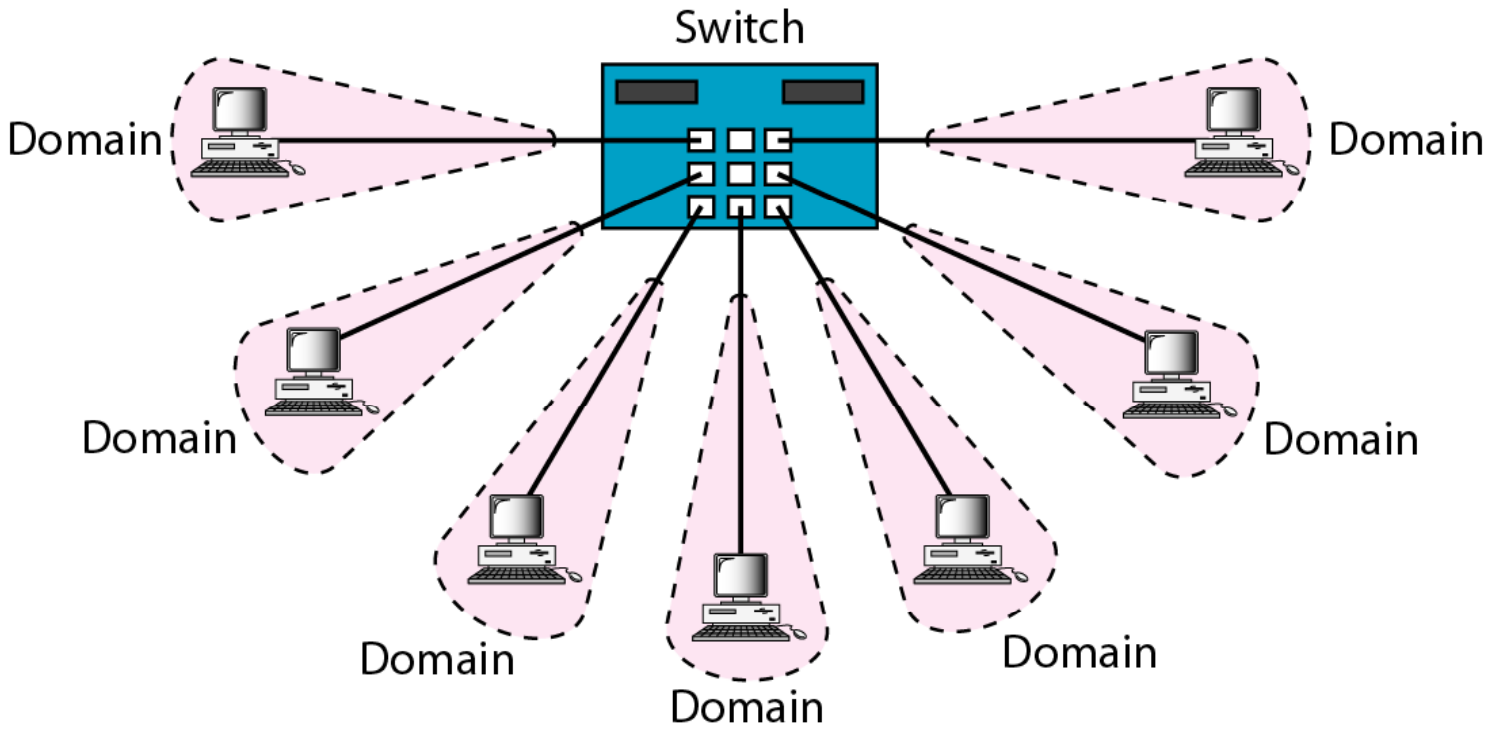
b. With bridging

SWITCHED ETHERNET

- Better than bridged-Ethernet
- Reduced collision domain efficiently
- In this way, the bandwidth is shared only between the station and the switch



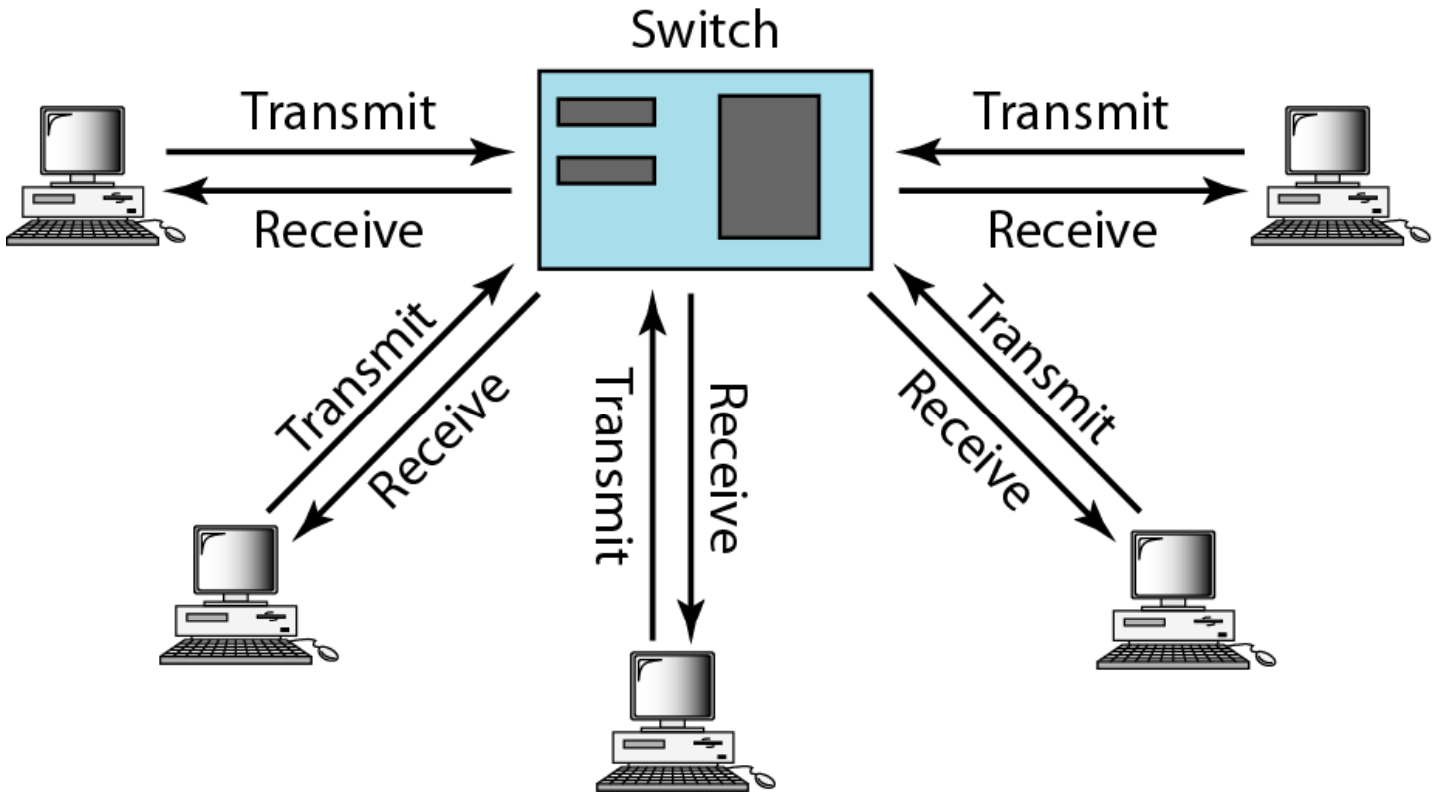
Switched Ethernet



FULL DUPLEX ETHERNET

- In 10Base5 and 2, a station can either send or receive, but may not do both at the same time.
- The next step in the evolution was to move from switched Ethernet to full-duplex switched Ethernet.
- The full-duplex mode increases the capacity of each domain from 10 – 20 Mbps.
- But in this config. It uses 2-links. One to transmit and one to receive. Refer fig. 13.18

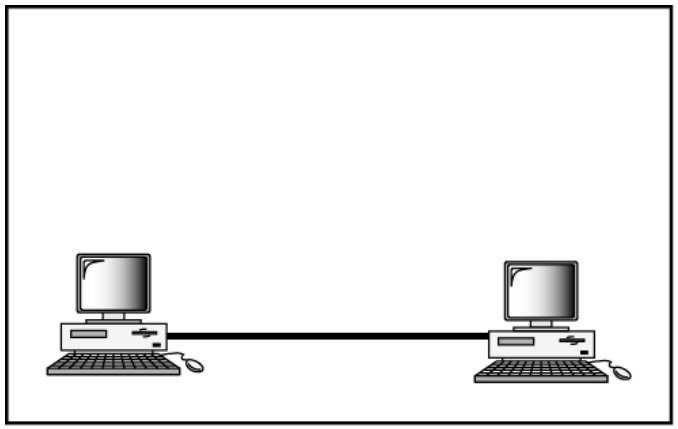
Full-duplex switched Ethernet



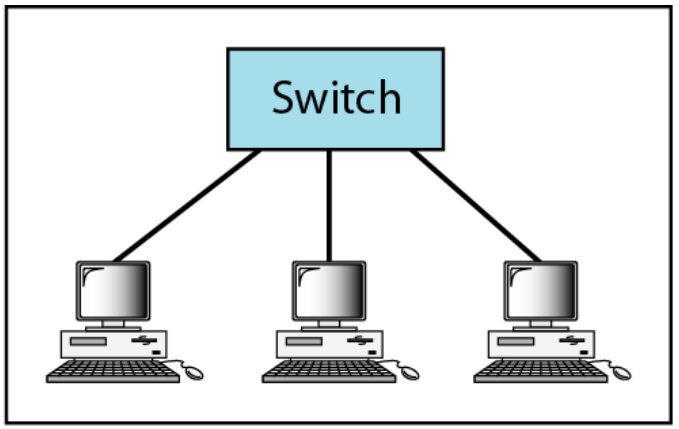
FAST ETHERNET

Fast Ethernet was designed to compete with LAN protocols such as FDDI or Fiber Channel. IEEE created Fast Ethernet under the name 802.3u. Fast Ethernet is backward-compatible with Standard Ethernet, but it can transmit data 10 times faster at a rate of 100 Mbps.

Fast Ethernet topology

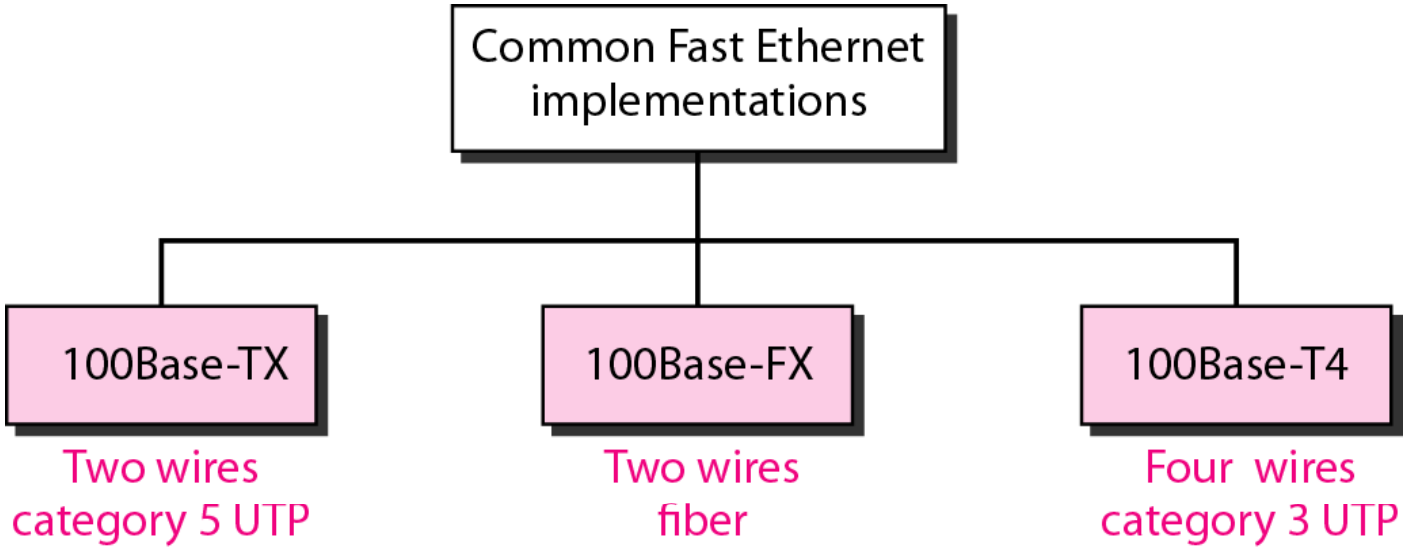


a. Point-to-point



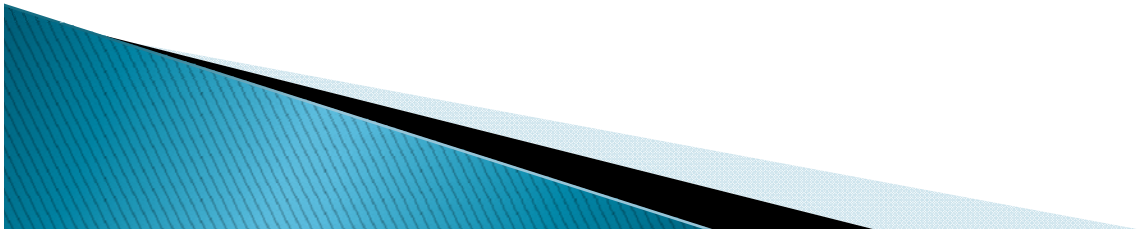
b. Star

Fast Ethernet implementations



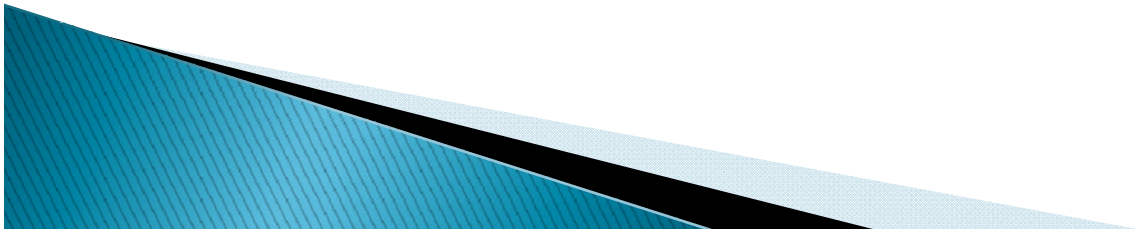
GIGABIT ETHERNET

The need for an even higher data rate resulted in the design of the Gigabit Ethernet protocol (1000 Mbps). The IEEE committee calls the standard 802.3z.



OBJECTIVES OF GIGABIT ETHERNET

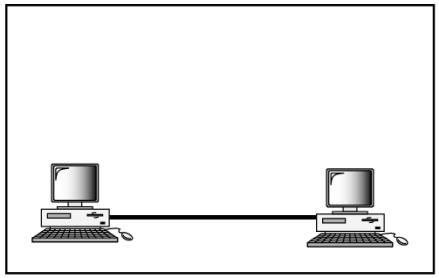
- Upgrade the data rate to 1Gbps
- Make it compatible with standard or fast Ethernet
- Use the same 48-bit address
- Use the same frame format
- Keep the same minimum and max frame length
- To support auto negotiation as defined in fast Ethernet



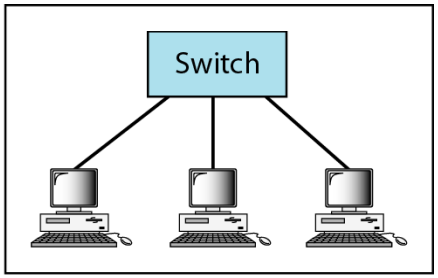
Note

In the full-duplex mode of Gigabit Ethernet, there is no collision; the maximum length of the cable is determined by the signal attenuation in the cable.

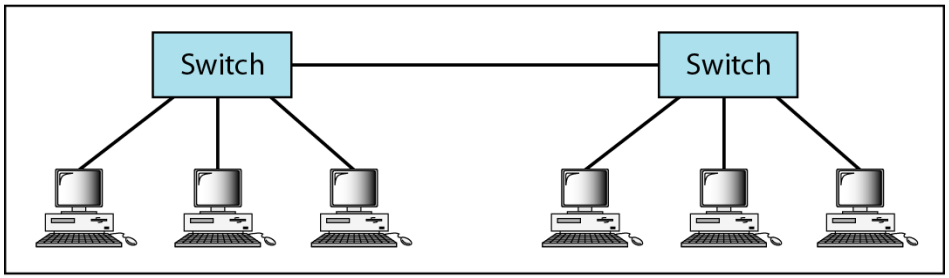
Topologies of Gigabit Ethernet



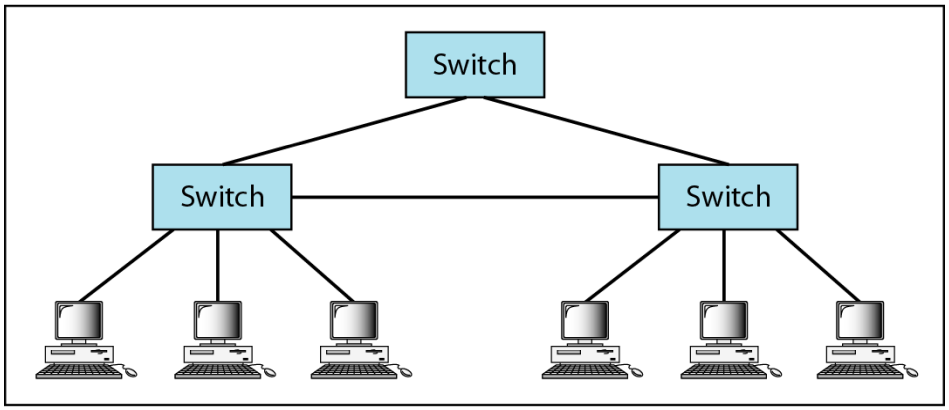
a. Point-to-point



b. Star

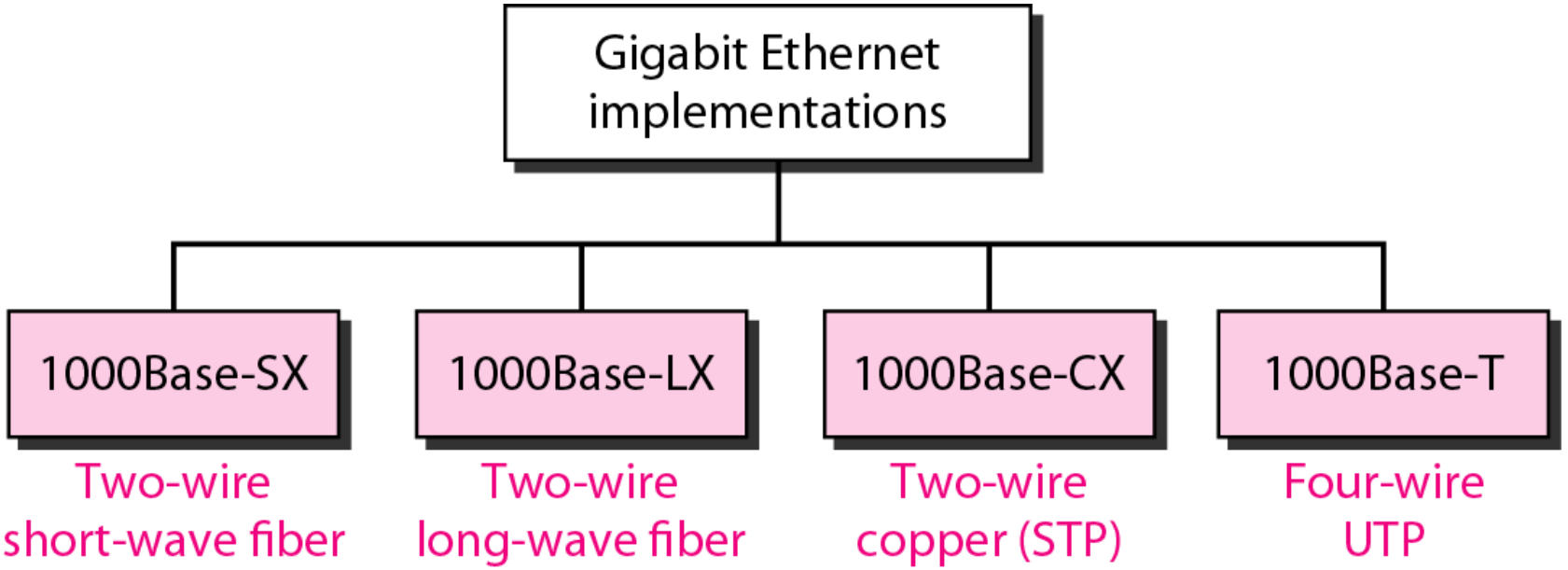


c. Two stars



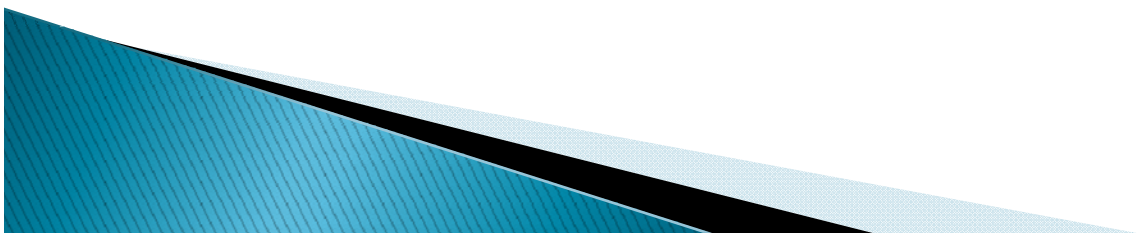
d. Hierarchy of stars

Gigabit Ethernet implementations



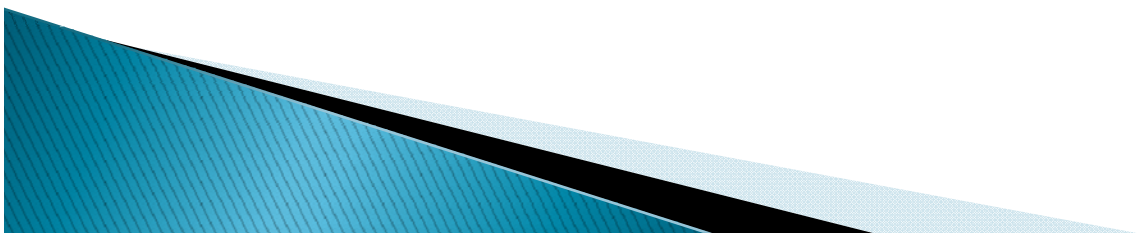
Application

- Ethernet is used in Wired LAN's as a physical layer standard.
- All LANs based on Ethernet have Ethernet card in each of their nodes and nodes are connected through standard cabling supported by desired Ethernet LANs.
- Ethernet is giving higher data rates of 10Gigabits per second for Local area Networks.



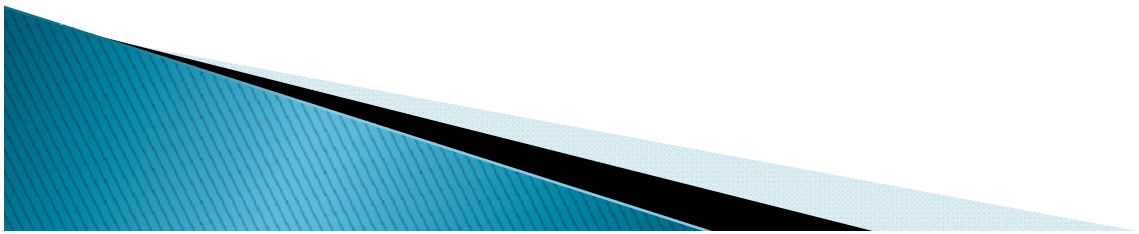
Scope of Research

- 10 Gigabit Ethernet and higher data rate Ethernets.



Assignment 20

- Compare the implementations of Ethernet, Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet.




Thank
You