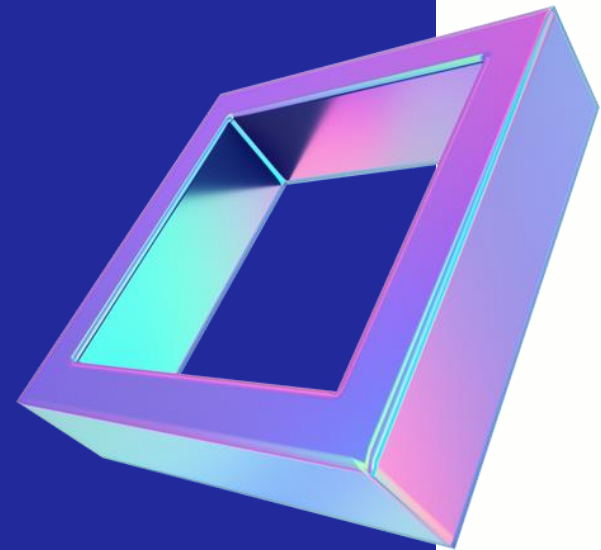


# CONVERSION

DATA COMMUNICATION AND NETWORK



Key points we will  
be discussing:



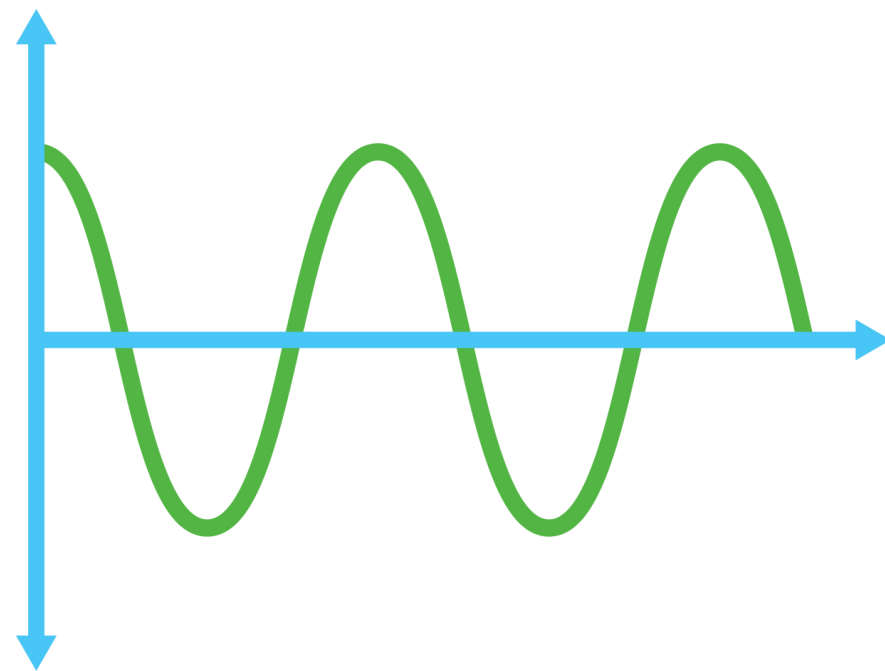
## Presentation Highlights

- **DIGITAL VS ANALOG**
- **CONVERSION**
- **TYPES OF CONVERSION**
- **PURPOSE**
- **EXAMPLE**



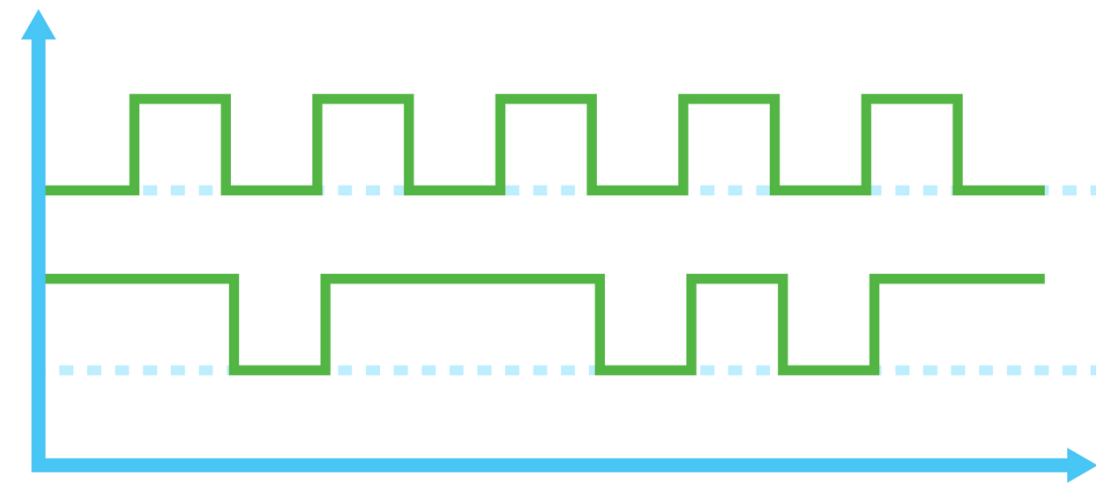
# ANALOG

- Continuous in time and amplitude
- Accuracy Can represent a wider range of values, but are subject to quantization errors
- Immunity to noise More susceptible to noise



# DIGITAL

- Discrete in time and amplitude
- Less accurate, but are not subject to quantization errors
- More immune to noise





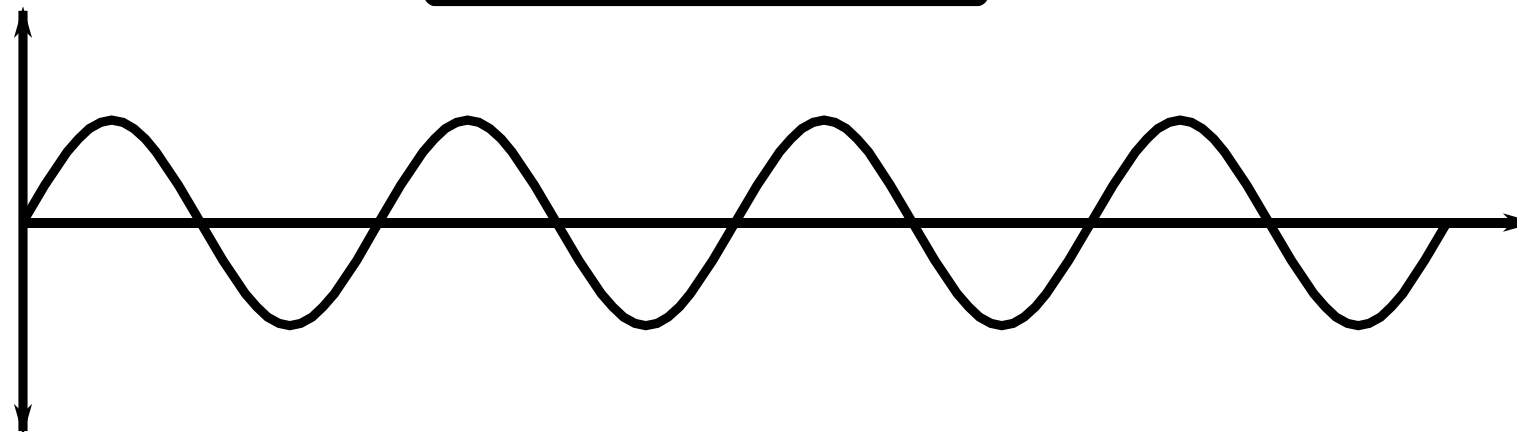
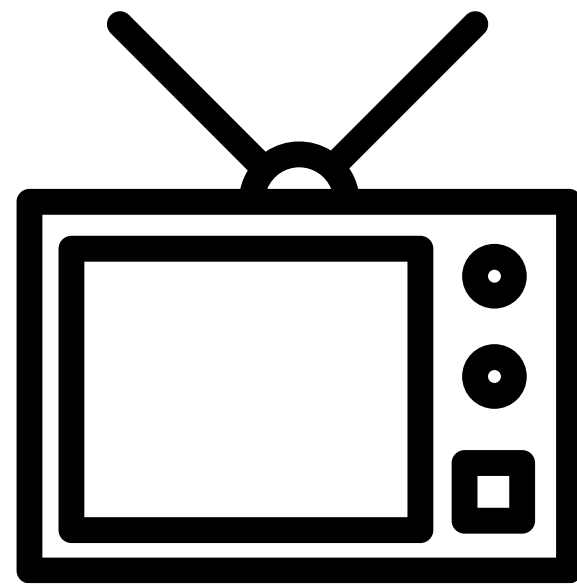
# CONVERSION

In data communication and networking, "conversion" involves changing data from one format, protocol, or encoding to another. It occurs at different network points and serves purposes like ensuring compatibility, enhancing security, and optimizing data transmission.

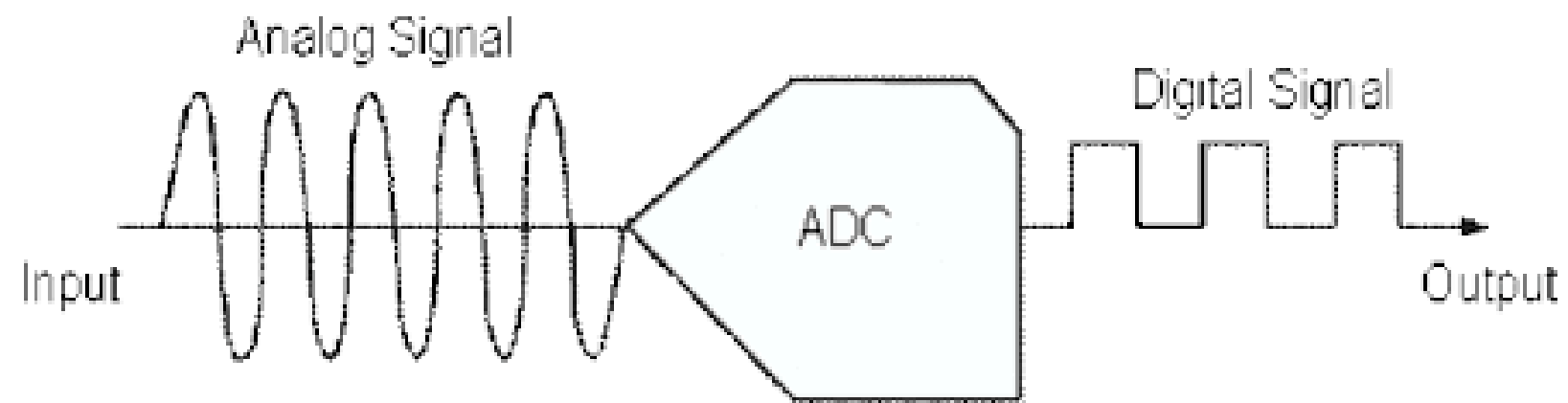


## TYPES

- Analog to Digital conversion
- Digital to Analog Conversion
- Digital to digital Conversion
- Analog to Analog Conversion



# ANALOG TO DIGITAL

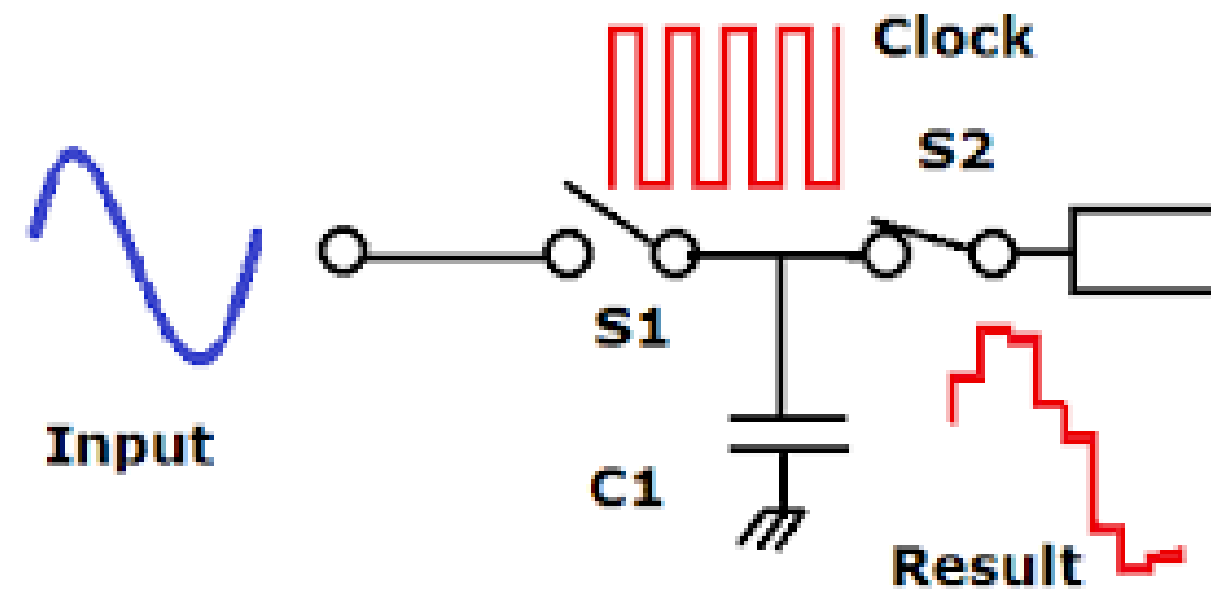


## PURPOSE

To convert continuous analog signals into discrete digital signals.

## EXAMPLE

In voice communication, analog audio signals (e.g., from a microphone) are converted into digital format (e.g., pulse code modulation) before transmission over digital networks.





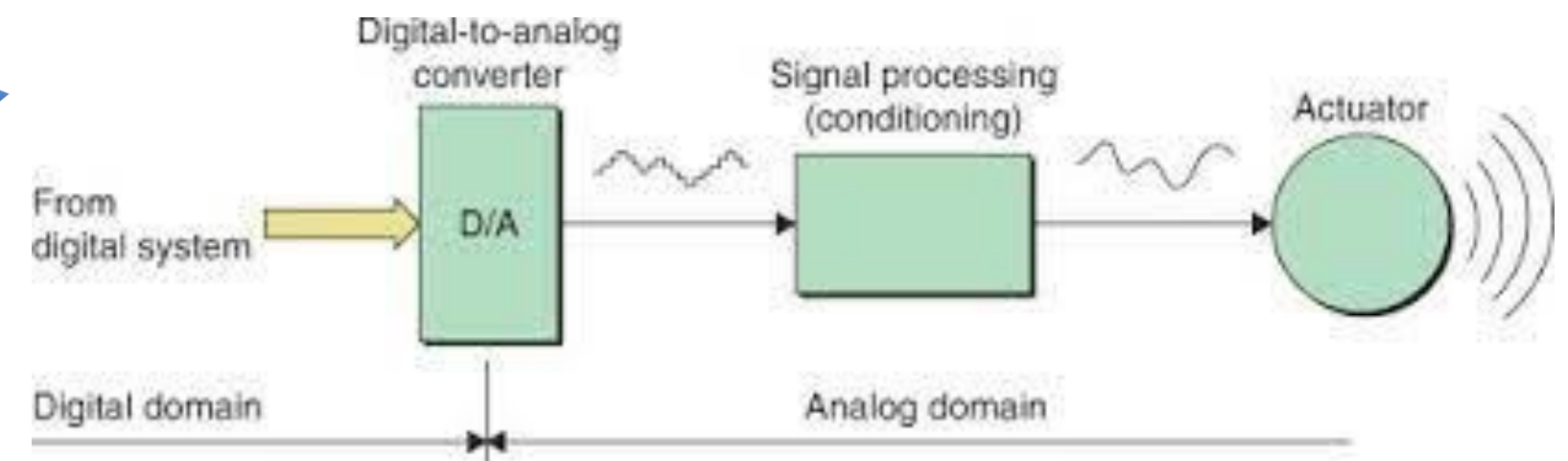
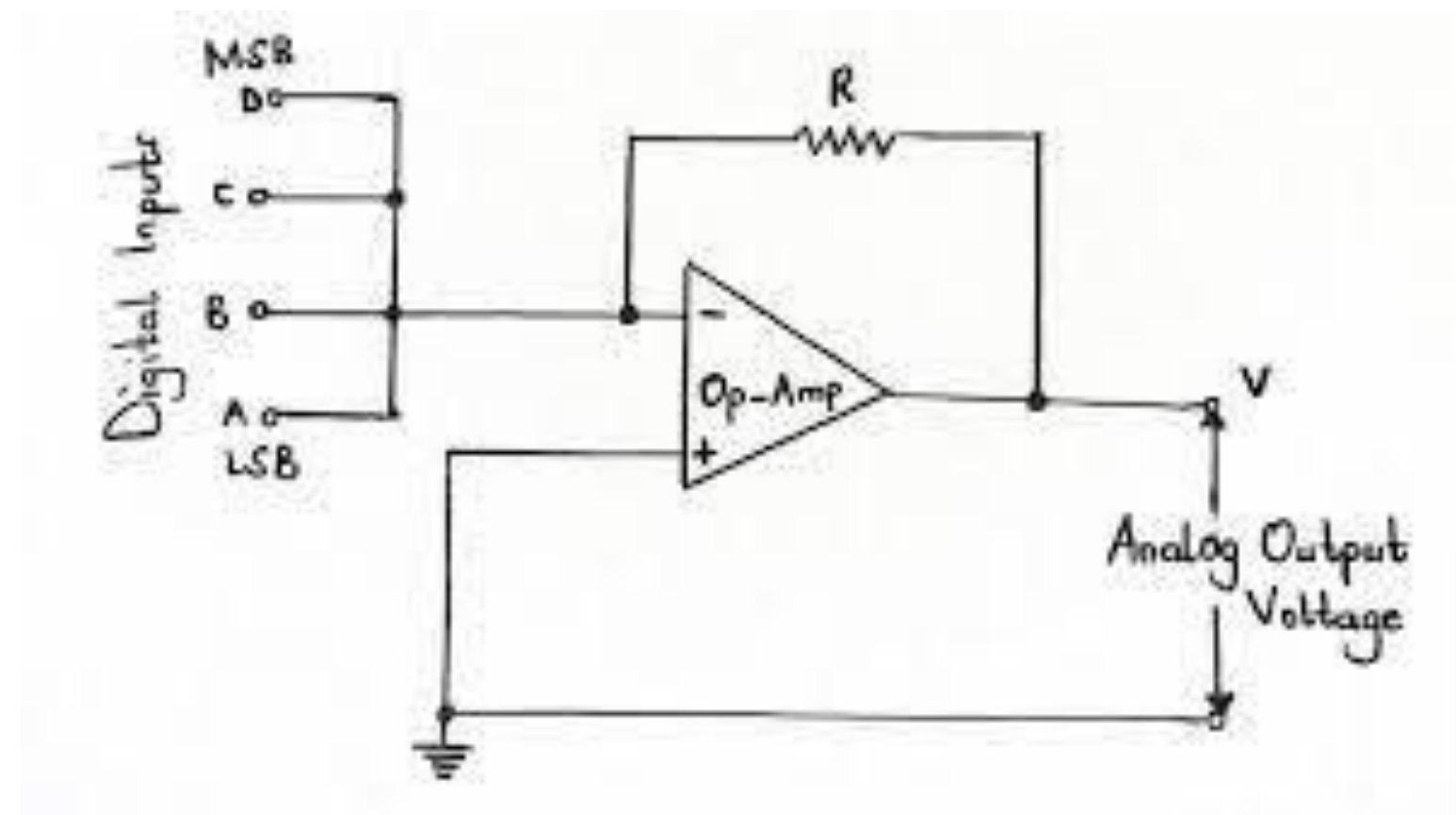
# DIGITAL TO ANALOG

## PURPOSE

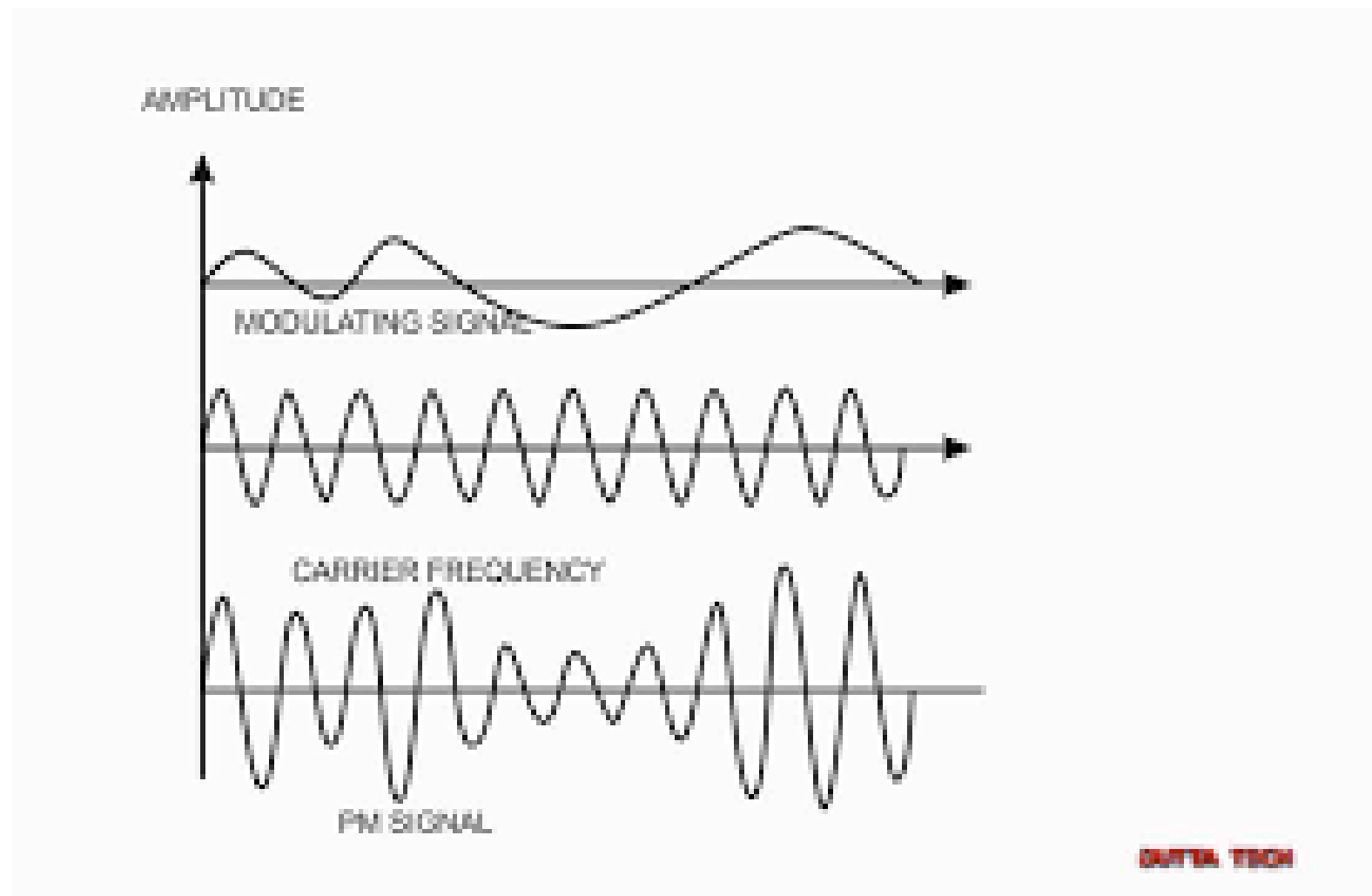
To convert discrete digital signals into continuous analog signals.

## EXAMPLE

In audio playback, digital audio data (e.g., from a music file) is converted into analog audio signals by a Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) for speakers or headphones.



# ANALOG TO ANALOG



## PURPOSE

To amplify, modulate, or process analog signals without converting to digital.

## EXAMPLE

With just a few clicks, consumers can buy everything they want and need in the comforts of their own home.

Figure 5-39

## Analog to Analog Modulation



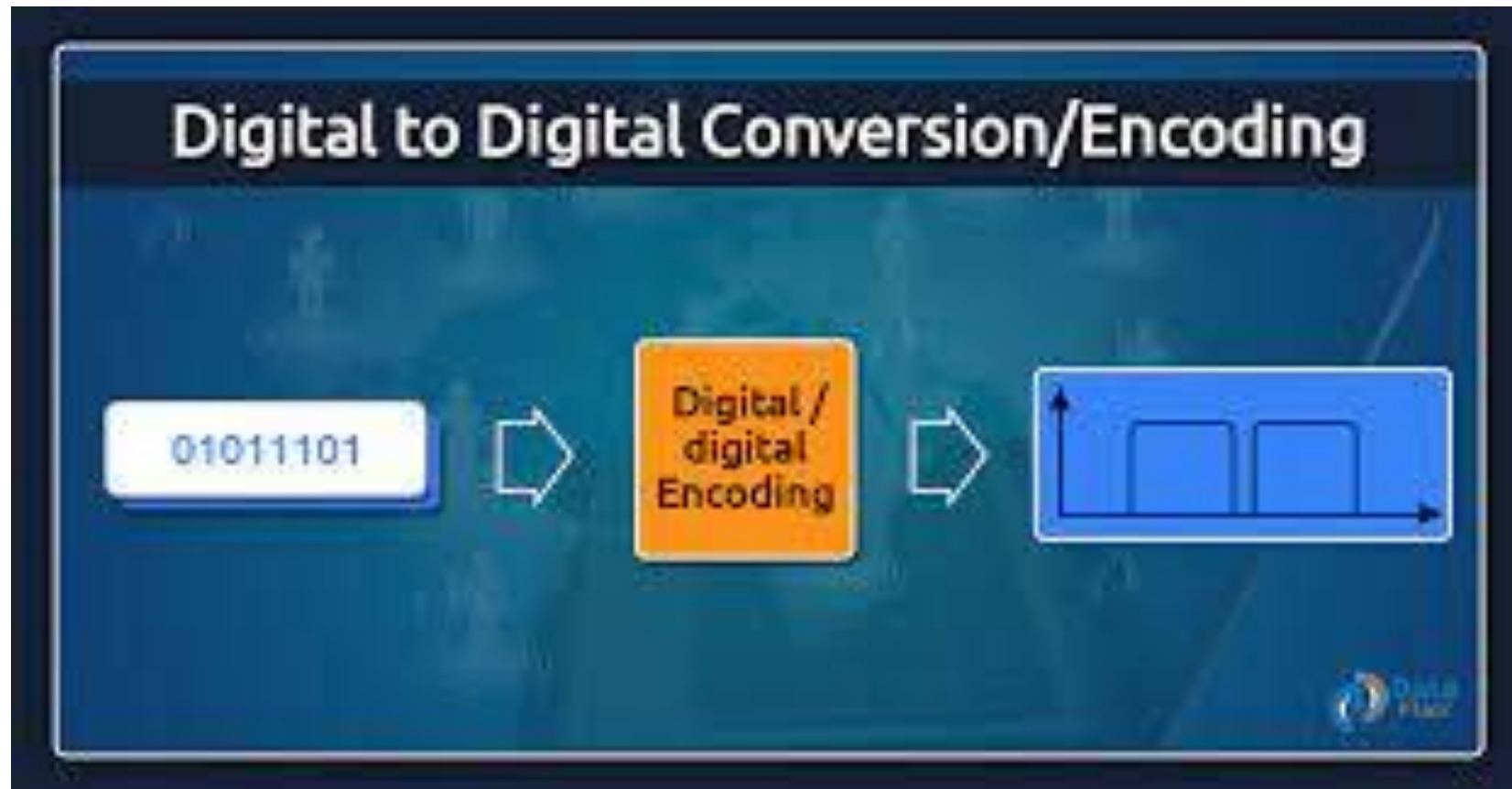


# DIGITAL TO DIGITAL



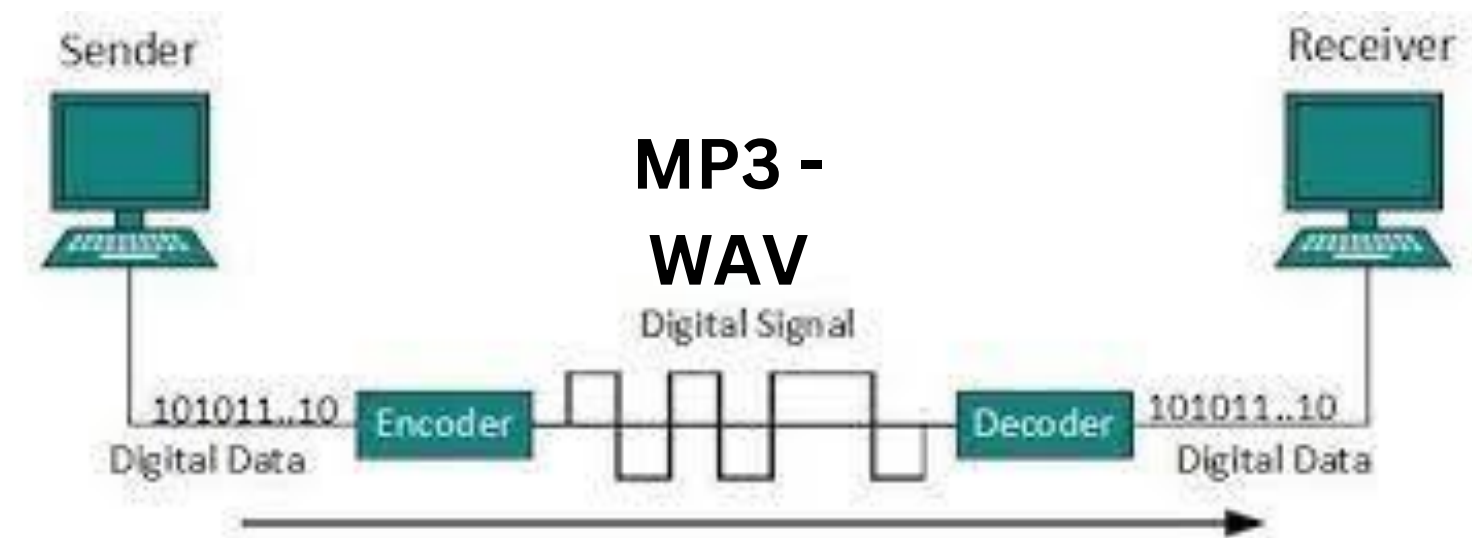
## PURPOSE

To change the digital format, encoding, or protocol of data while remaining in the digital domain.



## EXAMPLE

Data protocol conversion, such as translating data from Ethernet to Wi-Fi, or from one network protocol to another (e.g., TCP/IP to UDP).



THESE EXAMPLES SHOWS HOW ALL FOUR  
TYPES OF DATA CONVERSION ARE USED  
IN A REAL WORLD APPLICATION

