

DSL LAN



LCACE Meeting Dates 2006
13 May - DSL
10 June - Digital Camera/Photo

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Lake County Area Computer Enthusiasts
LCACE
c/o Group Ambassador
409 S. Elmwood Ave.
Waukegan, Illinois 60085-5219

Membership

Membership for LCACE is open to all individuals and families interested in personal computing. Annual dues are \$20.00 per individual/family. Associate membership is only \$10.00 (out of state, unable to attend meetings). Membership includes a one year subscription to the L.C.A.C.E. News Journal and access to all club libraries and functions. Applications for membership may be obtained at the monthly meeting, by request on the club Hotline, and are now available on our WEB site at - <http://www.lcace.org>.

Meetings

LCACE meetings are usually held on the second Saturday of each month at the Grayslake Area Public Library, 100 Library Lane, Grayslake, Illinois. The meeting room opens at noon and the formal meeting begins at 12:30 p.m. All meetings are open to the public. Bring a friend!

Advertising

Ad rates per issue: Full page - \$25, Half page - \$15, Quarter page - \$10, Business Card - \$5. Discounts are available on advance purchase of multiple issues. Please send camera-ready copy and payment to the club address by the 21st of the month preceding publication. For more information on ad pricing, please call our Hotline. Ads are FREE to all paid members.

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Presidents Ram

Mike's Thoughts



I would like to start off this month's RAM by thanking J.J., Linda Busch, Winnie Frost, Jim Rutledge, Dorothy Sutherland, Robin Seidenberg, Zack Gilbertson, and Lester Larkin for the marvelous job they all did last year. We have big shoes to fill, and I know that we can live up to the challenge. I would also like to thank all who voted for me and this year's board. Let me introduce you to this year's executive board.

1. Mike Mc Enery (that's me) - President
2. Lester Larkin - Vice President
3. Leslie Salsburg - Secretary
4. Linda Busch - Membership Chairperson
5. Robin Seidenberg - Public Relations
6. Winnie Frost - Treasurer
7. Julio Rivera - Programs

Linda Busch is this year's Holiday Party Chairperson.

Last, but not least, I would like to thank Dorothy for staying on as Membership Chairperson for an extra month.

I am looking forward to a good year. I am working on an agenda that I hope will excite you all. More to come next month,
Mike



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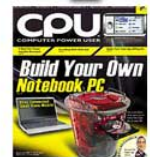
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DSL Revealed

From www.whatis.com

DSL

DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) is a technology for bringing high-bandwidth information to homes and small businesses over ordinary copper telephone lines. xDSL refers to different variations of DSL, such as ADSL, HDSL, and RADSL. Assuming your home or small business is close enough to a telephone company central office that offers DSL service, you may be able to receive data at rates up to 6.1 megabits (millions of bits) per second (of a theoretical 8.448 megabits per second), enabling continuous transmission of motion video, audio, and even 3-D effects. More typically, individual connections will provide from 1.544 Mbps to 512 Kbps downstream and about 128 Kbps upstream. A DSL line can carry both data and voice signals and the data part of the line is continuously connected. DSL installations began in 1998 and will continue at a greatly increased pace through the next decade in a number of communities in the U.S. and elsewhere. Compaq, Intel, and Microsoft working with telephone companies have developed a standard and easier-to-install form of ADSL called G-lite that is accelerating deployment. DSL is expected to replace ISDN in many areas and to compete with the Cable Modem in bringing multimedia and 3-D to homes and small businesses.

How It Works

Traditional phone service (sometimes called POTS for "plain old telephone service") connects your home or small business to a telephone company office over copper wires that are wound around each other and called twisted pair. Traditional phone service was created to let you exchange voice information with other phone users and the type of signal used for this kind of transmission is called an analog signal. An input device such as a phone set takes an acoustic signal (which is a natural analog signal) and converts it into an electrical equivalent in terms of volume (signal amplitude) and pitch (frequency of wave change). Since the telephone company's signalling is already set up for this analog wave transmission, it's easier for it to use that as the way to get information back and forth between your telephone and the telephone company. That's why your computer has to have a modem - so that it can demodulate the

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analog signal and turn its values into the string of 0 and 1 values that is called [digital](#) information. Because analog transmission only uses a small portion of the available amount of information that could be transmitted over copper wires, the maximum amount of data that you can receive using ordinary modems is about 56 Kbps (thousands of bits per second). (With [ISDN](#), which one might think of as a limited precursor to DSL, you can receive up to 128 Kbps.) The ability of your computer to receive information is constrained by the fact that the telephone company filters information that arrives as digital data, puts it into analog form for your telephone line, and requires your modem to change it back into digital. In other words, the analog transmission between your home or business and the phone company is a bandwidth bottleneck. Digital Subscriber Line is a technology that assumes digital data does not require change into analog form and back. Digital data is transmitted to your computer directly as digital data and this allows the phone company to use a much wider bandwidth for transmitting it to you. Meanwhile, if you choose, the signal can be separated so that some of the bandwidth is used to transmit an analog signal so that you can use your telephone and computer on the same line and at the same time.

The Programs for the next months are:

13 May DSL

10 Jun Camera/Photo

(Continued from Page 4)

Factors Affecting the Experienced Data Rate

DSL modems follow the data rate multiples established by North American and European standards. In general, the maximum range for DSL without a repeater is 5.5 km (18,000 feet). As distance decreases toward the telephone company office, the data rate increases. Another factor is the gauge of the copper wire. The heavier 24 gauge wire carries the same data rate farther than 26 gauge wire. If you live beyond the 5.5 kilometer range, you may still be able to have DSL if your phone company has extended the local loop with optical fiber cable.

Types of DSL

ADSL

The variation called ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) is the form of DSL that will become most familiar to home and small business users. ADSL is called "asymmetric" because most of its two-way or [duplex](#) bandwidth is devoted to the downstream direction, sending data to the user. Only a small portion of bandwidth is available for upstream or user-interaction messages. However, most Internet and especially graphics- or multi-media intensive Web data need lots of downstream bandwidth, but user requests and responses are small and require little upstream bandwidth. Using ADSL, up to 6.1 megabits per second of data can be sent downstream and up to 640 Kbps upstream. The high downstream bandwidth means that your telephone line will be able to bring motion video, audio, and 3-D images to your computer or hooked-in TV set. In addition, a small portion of the downstream bandwidth can be devoted to voice rather data, and you can hold phone con-

versations without requiring a separate line.

Unlike a similar service over your cable TV line, using ADSL, you won't be competing for bandwidth with neighbors in your area. In many cases, your existing telephone lines will work with ADSL. In some areas, they may need upgrading.

CDSL

CDSL (Consumer DSL) is a version of DSL, trademarked by Rockwell Corp., that is somewhat slower than ADSL (1 Mbps downstream, probably less upstream) and has the advantage that a "splitter" does not need to be installed at the user's end. Rockwell no longer provides information about CSDL at its Web site and does not appear to be marketing it.

From www.whatis.com

Note To Membership

Without articles to place in the News Journal, this makes for short reading. I would like to offer you a chance to get involved by submitting articles that you find of interest.

These articles maybe from magazines, web pages or something you have heard on the radio. You can make good things happen all the time.

So, please submit your computer-related material to me at the News Journal. I look forward to hearing from you.

Jim Rutledge
Editor.

DSL TYPES

DSL Type	Description	Data Rate		Distance Limit	Application
		Downstream;	Upstream		
IDSL	ISDN Digital Subscriber Line		128 Kbps	18,000 feet on 24 gauge wire	Similar to the ISDN BRI service but data only (no voice on the same line)
CDSL	Consumer DSL from Rockwell	1 Mbps downstream;	less upstream	18,000 feet on 24 gauge wire	Splitterless home and small business service; similar to DSL Lite
SDSL	Symmetric DSL	1.544 Mbps duplex (U.S. and Canada); 2.048 Mbps (Europe) on a single duplex line downstream and up-stream		12,000 feet on 24 gauge wire	Same as for HDSL but requiring only one line of twisted-pair
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line	1.544 to 6.1 Mbps downstream;	16 to 640 Kbps up-stream	1.544 Mbps at 18,000 feet; 2.048 Mbps at 16,000 feet; 6.312 Mbps at 12,000 feet; 8.448 Mbps at 9,000 feet	Used for Internet and Web access, motion video, video on demand, remote LAN access

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As much as we try, we do make errors. Please advise us if there is a mistake in your E-Mail address or if it is not included in this listing. Send E-Mail to Ms. Dorothy Sutherland at membership@lcace.org with the additions and/or corrections. Thank you. This listing last updated March 27, 2006

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TIME TO RENEW

All memberships will now be renewable annually on April 1st. This change in the paying of annual dues will allow the Treasurer to budget our money more closely. If you haven't already renewed your membership, see Dorothy or Winnie to find out your pro-rated amount.

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NEXT MEETING

May 13, 2006

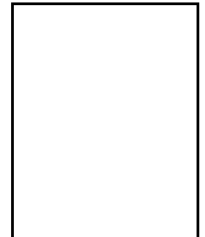
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