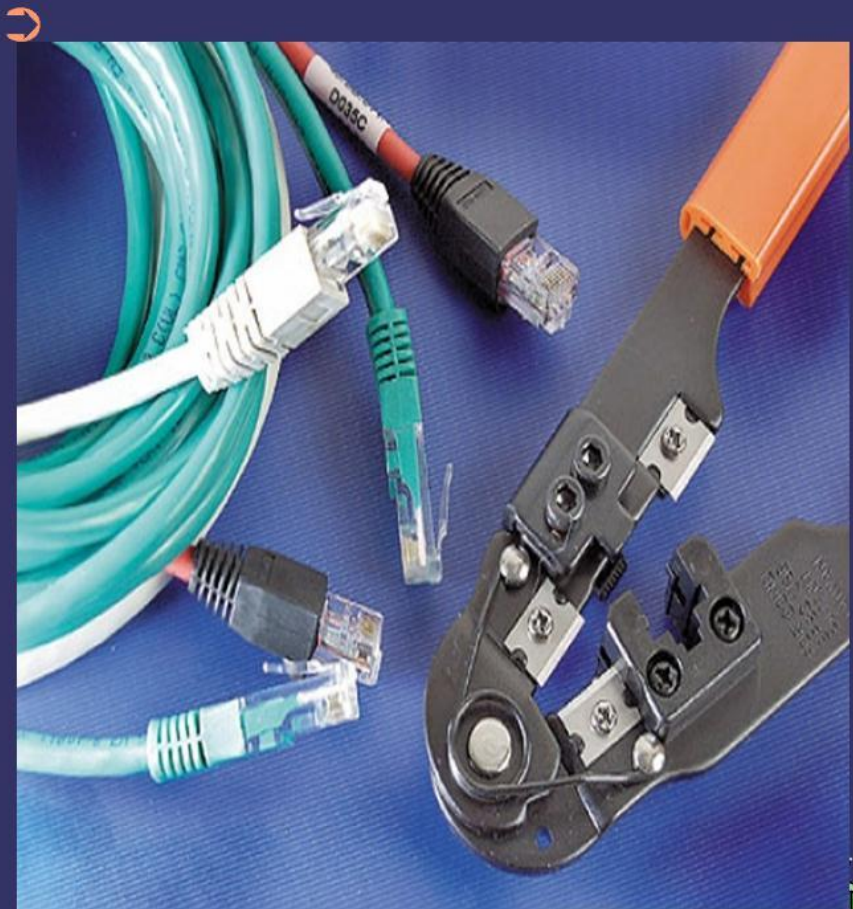


Communications and I



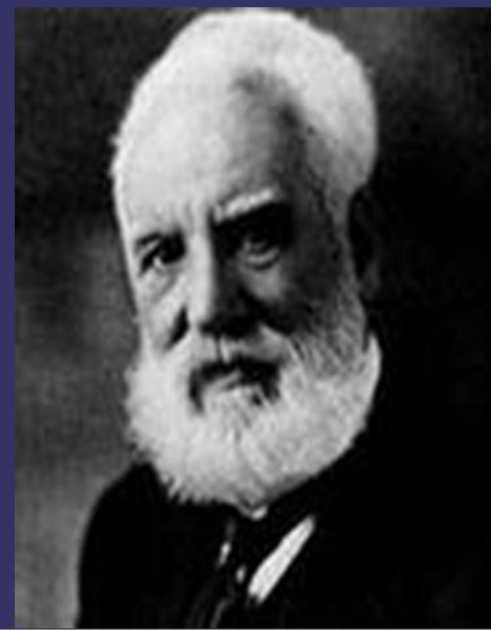
Communication is the activity of conveying information. Communication has been derived from the Latin word "communis", meaning to share. Communication requires a sender, a message, and an intended recipient, although the receiver need not be present or aware of the sender's intent to communicate at the time of communication; thus communication can occur across vast distances in time and space. Communication requires that the communicating parties share an area of communicative commonality. The communication process is complete once the receiver has understood the message of the sender. Feedback is critical to effective communication between parties.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEPHONE

In the 1870s two inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell independently developed a device that could transmit speech by electricity, which were later called the phone. They were both sent to the relevant patents in the patent office, the difference in enrollment was only a few hours. However, Alexander Graham Bell received a patent first. Thus, Elisha Gray and Alexander

Graham Bell entered into a legal battle for the right to be called the inventor of the telephone, the battle won the Alexandr Graham Bell.



In 1878, DE Hughes reported to the Royal Society, of which he was, about the discovery of the microphone effect. Exploring the poor electrical contacts, Hughes found that the fluctuations of bad contact in the phone tapped. Having tried the contacts made from different materials, he found that the effect is most powerfully manifested in the application of carbon-block contacts. Based on these results, Hughes in 1877 designed a telephone transmitter, which he called a microphone.

"The company Bell" Hughes has used a new invention, as this piece, the first apparatus there was no Bell, eliminated their main drawback - limited range.



Improvement over the phone worked for many inventors (V. Siemens, Ader, Gover, Shteker, Dolbir, etc.). Soon after Edison built the other type of telephone (1878). For the first time entering into the scheme of telephone induction coil and using the carbon microphone of compressed lamp black, Edison secured the transmission of sound from a considerable distance.

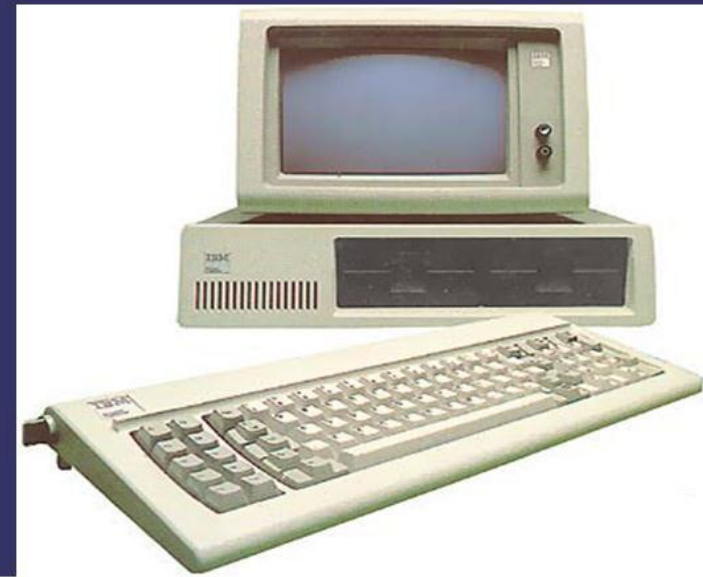
Opening Bell marked the beginning of the era of telephony. And the term "telephony" has a fairly wide meaning, covering all scientific - technical aspects of telephony.



INTERNET

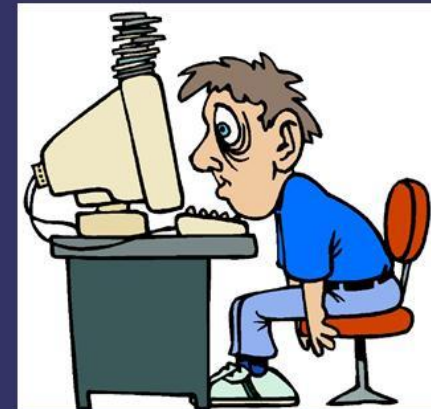
In the early 1960s in the United States began to appear the beginnings of a network. The impetus for the creation of networks was the arms race, which at that time was in full swing. U.S. experiments conducted to establish a unified modern security system. Moreover, this system should be such that each node of the system was working independently, in case of failure of one node, other nodes remain operational. Each node of such a system would be a computer.

In January 1969 launched the first Information Network - ARPANet. In this new network included all laboratories, educational institutions, the military. In 1973 ARPANet became international.



ARPANet became the foundation for TCP / IP (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol), which is used, and so on the day. TCP / IP protocol has been put into operation in 1983. The number of users grew and began to appear new services online, such as electronic mail, file transfer and terminal. Who is the most commonly available on the internet - accessible through the protocol http. Ftp is one of the first protocols. He supported the authorization.

Now there are all sorts of web features and technologies. The most common - chat rooms, icq, ip-telephony, ip-TV, etc. To find some information on the Internet users use search engines: yandex, google, yahoo, aportal, rambler, gogo, mail, etc. Search engines are now very much. Each uses what he likes. The most popular search engine in Russia is yandex.



MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

The first work on the development of mobile communication systems have been conducted in the U.S. (St. Louis, 1946).

They are usually mounted in cars and were associated with a single center, which served a large territory, within which a limited service area of mobile communications in the region. In addition, only a limited number of subscribers had the opportunity to use this service. This limitation is conditioned by a limited number of radio channels allocated to and during a conversation one person held the same channel.



After some time, the concept of cellular organization principle for mobile communications networks.

About 20 years, leading manufacturers of radio engineering in different countries working to develop similar systems.

Birthday of a new type of communication can be regarded as April 3, 1973, when Vice-President of Motorola made the first call to the first cell phone.

Weight of the unit, by the way, was about 1.15 kilograms.



Communication is a very
important discovery mankind!

With the development of
communication
improves the daily life
of mankind! So I decided
to go to your college!
And who knows, it
may be I can help,
it go a step further!



Prepared a presentation: Abletsov and Eroshevsky



Smolensk 2012