

UNIT-8 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS

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Components And Functions Of A Telecommunications Systems

Introduction to Telecommunications Systems

Telecommunications systems facilitate the transmission of information over distances. distances.

These systems encompass various technologies that enable voice, data, and video communication.

Understanding their components and functions is crucial for effective communication.

A STUDY OF HOW INFORMATION SYSTEMS FACILITATE FOOTBALL CLUBS

Master's (one year) thesis in Informatics (15 credits)

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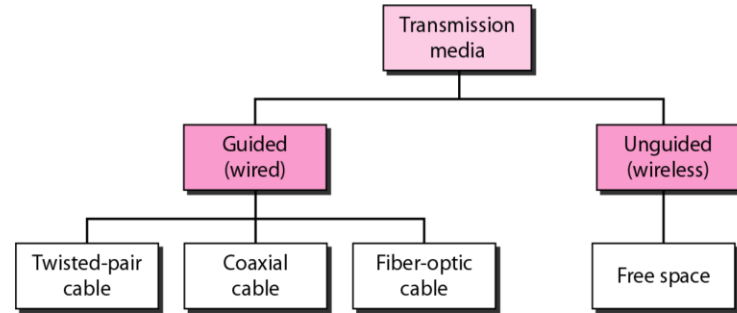
1. Transmission Medium

The transmission medium is the physical pathway through which signals travel.

Common mediums include copper wires, fiber optics, and wireless signals.

Each medium has its own characteristics that affect bandwidth and signal quality.

Type of Transmission Media

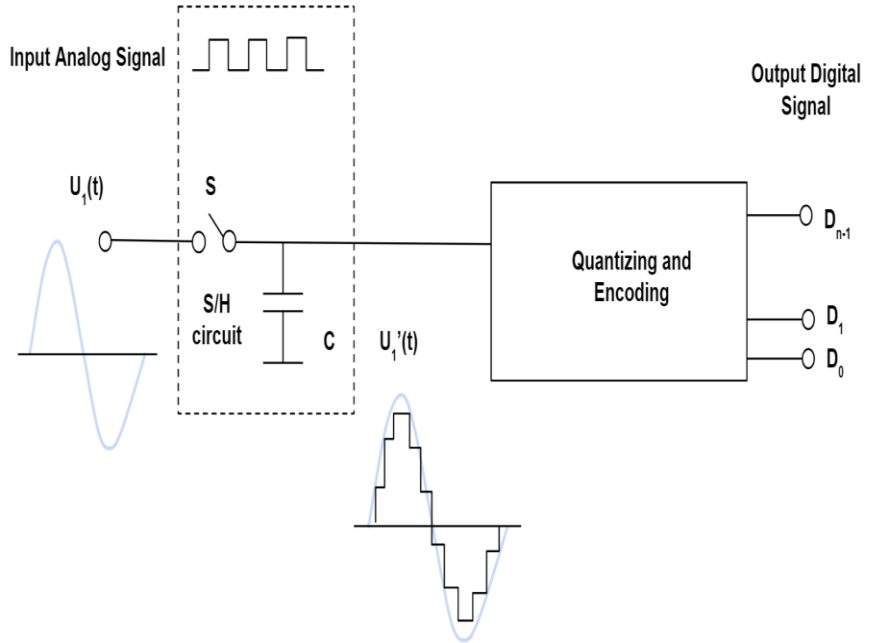


2. Transmitters

Transmitters convert information into signals suitable for transmission.

They can be found in various forms, including microphones for audio and cameras for video.

The quality of a transmitter directly impacts the clarity and fidelity of the transmitted signal.



3. Receivers

Receivers capture signals from the transmission medium and convert them back into usable information.

They are designed to handle the specific type of signal they are intended to receive.

The effectiveness of a receiver is critical in determining the overall performance of a telecommunication system.



4. Repeaters

Repeaters are devices that regenerate and amplify weak signals to extend transmission distance.

They are essential in maintaining signal integrity over long distances.

Repeaters can be used in both wired and wireless communication systems.

Amplify Weak Electrical Signals by Using Electronic Transistors

A small electronic device that can cause changes in a large electrical output signal by small changes in a small input signal is known as transistor. It is essential to understand that a weak input signal can be effectively amplified by a transistor, which can be purchased from electronic transistor wholesale distributor. It consists of three layers of silicon or germanium semiconductor material. Moreover, different types of impurities can be added to each layer for creating a specific electrical positive or negative charged behavior.

In an electronic transistor, the "P" is or a positive charged layer and "N" are for a negative charged layer. It is essential to understand that a transistor can be either NPN or PNP in the configuration of the layer. Except the polarity of voltages that need to be applied to make the transistor operate, there is no particular difference between NPN and PNP transistors used in different types of electronic devices for the purpose of amplifying the weak electrical signals.

The base of the transistors is place where the weak input signal is applied and usually referenced to ground that is also connected to the bottom layer called the emitter. Collector is the place where the larger output signal is taken from and it is also referenced to ground the emitter. Additional capacitors and resistors are required or needed along the at least one DC power source for the purpose of completing the transistor amplifier.

Modern electronic devices and preceded radios, computers, calculators, and other modern electronic systems used in different part of the world make use of transistor for amplifying weak electrical signals. Electronic transistors are considered as one of the most important inventions of the 20 century according to experts from different part of the world. According to a survey carried out, it was estimated that there are over a billion individual transistors that are produced or manufactured each year. It is important to understand that majority of transistors are produced in integrated circuits with diodes, resistors, capacitors, and other electronic system.

These electronic devices can be used in a quality of anywhere from 20 resistors to 3 billion in a microprocessor. Transistors are becoming extremely widely produced. In order to put things into perspective, the electronic transistors are known for their low cost, flexibility and reliability associated with the transistor.

Some of the benefits of transistors over other products are small size, minimal weight, no power consumption by a cathode heater, a warm-up period for cathode heaters required after

5. Switching Systems

Switching systems are responsible for connecting calls or data sessions between users.

They facilitate the routing of information through the network efficiently.

Modern switching systems can handle multiple connections simultaneously, improving overall network capacity.



6. Network Protocols

Network protocols define the rules and conventions for communication between network devices.

They ensure that data is transmitted accurately and reliably across the network.

Common protocols include TCP/IP, which is fundamental for internet communication.



7. Control Systems

Control systems monitor and manage telecommunications operations and resources.

They help ensure optimal performance and reliability of the network.

Effective control systems can prevent congestion and enhance user experience.



8. User Equipment

User equipment includes devices such as smartphones, computers, and modems.

This equipment allows end-users to access telecommunications services.

The functionality and compatibility of user equipment can vary widely depending on the system.

UE
is an acronym for
User Equipment
by allacronyms.com

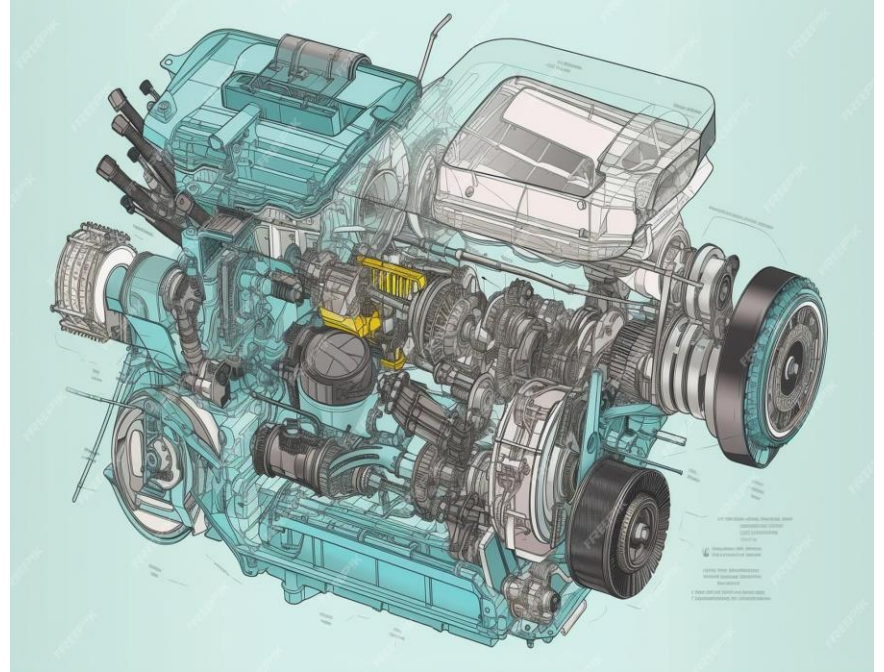


Conclusion

Telecommunications systems rely on a complex interplay of various components to function effectively.

Each component plays a vital role in ensuring seamless communication.

Understanding these components enhances our appreciation of the technology that connects us.



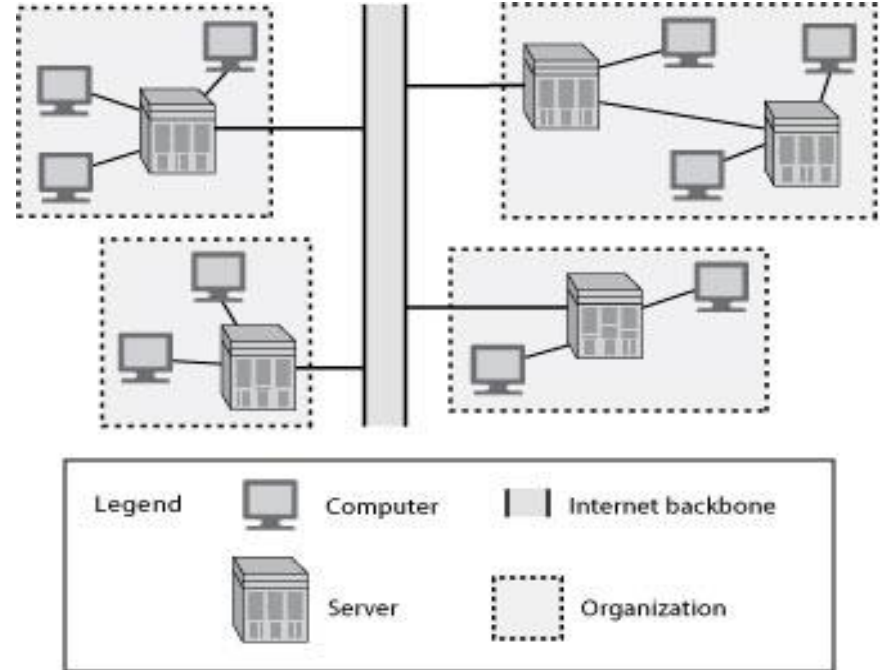
Communications Networks • Electronic Business And Electronic Commerce Technologies

Introduction to Communications Networks

Communications networks form the backbone of electronic business and commerce.

They facilitate the exchange of information between devices, users, and businesses.

Understanding these networks is crucial for building effective e-commerce strategies.

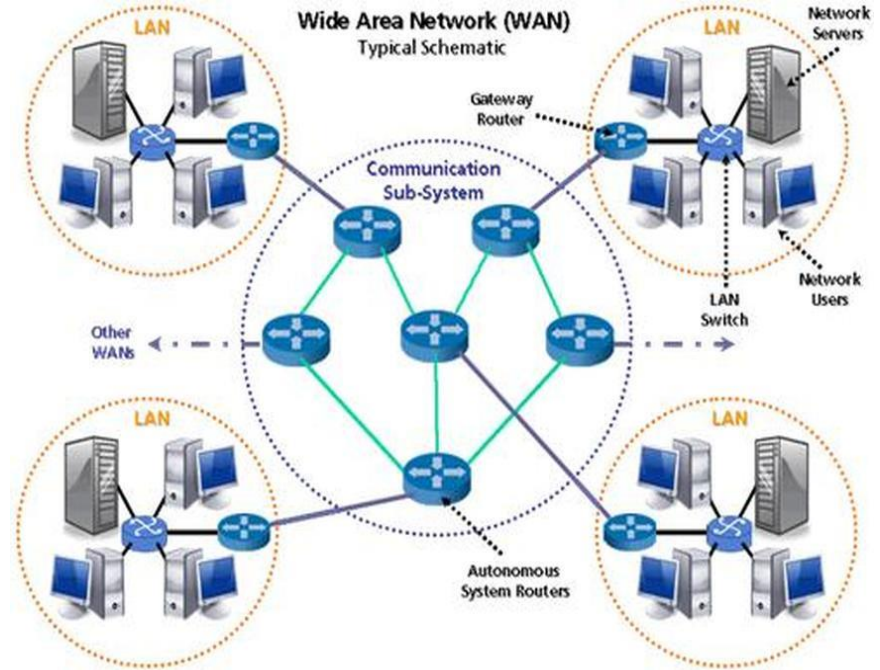


Types of Communications Networks

Communications networks can be classified into **local, metropolitan, and wide area networks**.

Each type serves different geographical areas and user needs.

Choosing the right network type is essential for optimizing business communications.



Importance of Electronic Business

Electronic business encompasses all aspects of conducting business online.

It includes online marketing, sales, customer service, and supplier management.

Businesses leveraging electronic business can reach a global audience more efficiently.



Electronic Commerce Overview

Electronic commerce refers specifically to buying and selling goods and services online.

It includes various models, such as **B2C**, **B2B**, **C2C**, and **C2B**.

Understanding these models helps businesses tailor their strategies for different markets.

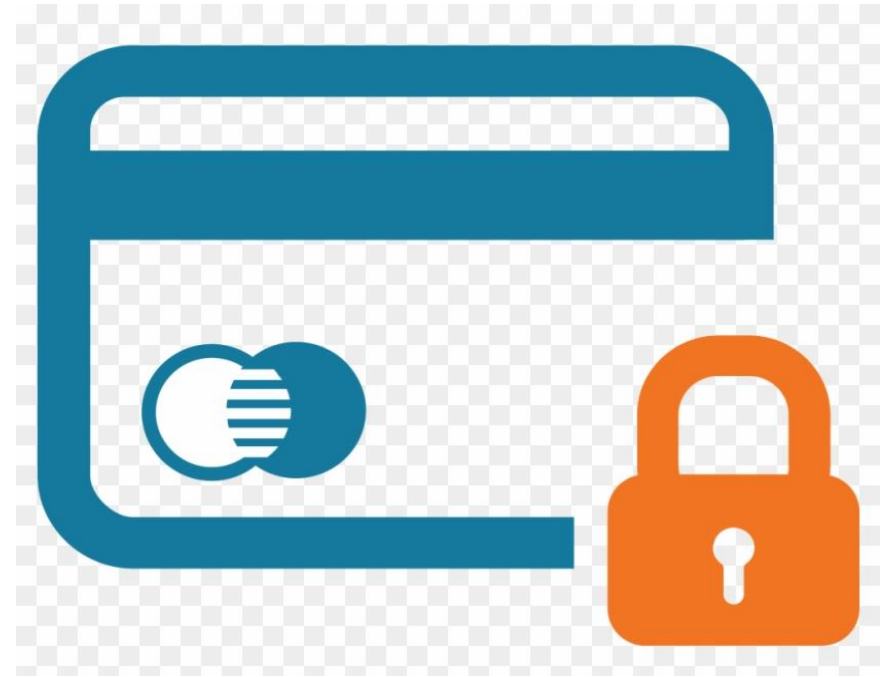


Key Technologies in E-commerce

Important technologies include secure **payment gateways, inventory management systems, and CRM tools.**

These technologies ensure smooth transactions and a positive customer experience.

Staying updated with technological advancements is vital for sustaining e-commerce growth.

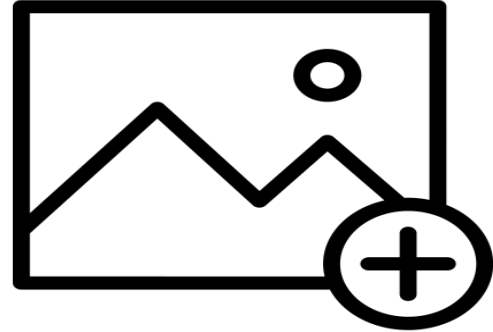


Role of Internet Protocols

Internet protocols, such as TCP/IP, are fundamental for data transmission over networks.

They ensure that data packets are sent and received accurately between devices.

Understanding these protocols helps businesses design robust communication systems.



Security in Communications Networks

Security is paramount in electronic business to protect sensitive customer information.

Technologies such as SSL encryption and firewalls are commonly employed.

Regular security audits and updates are essential to mitigate cyber threats.



Mobile Commerce Trends

Mobile commerce is rapidly growing, driven by the increasing use of smartphones.

Businesses must optimize their platforms for mobile users to capture this market.

Mobile payment solutions offer convenience and enhance the customer experience.



Future of Electronic Business

The future of electronic business is shaped by advancements in AI, machine learning, and blockchain.

These technologies promise to enhance personalization and streamline operations.

Businesses that adopt innovative technologies will gain a competitive edge in the market.



Conclusion

Understanding communications networks and e-commerce technologies is essential for success.

Businesses must adapt to the evolving digital landscape to thrive.

Continuous learning and innovation will be key drivers for future growth in electronic business.

