2 WHAT IS COMMUNICATION?

The word itself is derived from the Latin verb “communicare”, which means “to share” or “to make common”.

Communication is the transfer of information from one place to another.

Simply: To connect source & destination.

3 GOOD COMMUNICATION SHOULD BE:

* As **efficiently** as possible.
* With as much **reliability** as possible.
* As **securely** as possible.

4 PARTS OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEM:

Information source, transmitter, channel, receiver, output signal.

5 Information source:

The source originates a message, such as human voice, the television picture or data. If the data is non-electrical (analogue) it must be converted by an input transducer (microphone, camera…) into an electrical waveform (baseband modulation) referred to as the baseband signal or message signal.

6 Transmitter:

The transmitter modifies the base-band signal for efficient transmission. Characteristics: Modulation, amplification, transmission frequency, transmission power, coding…

7 Channel:

The channel is a medium, such as wire, coaxial cable, a waveguide, an optical fiber or a radio link (air interface), through which the transmitter output is sent. Channel characteristics, ability for transmission, noise, interference, power needed, fading, multipath…

8 Receiver:

The receiver reprocesses the signal received from the channel by undoing the signal modifications made at the transmitter and the channel. Characteristics: Demodulation, receiver frequency, receiving power, decoding…

9 Output signal:

The destination is the unit to which the message is communicated. The receiver output is fed to the output transducer (Monitor, Speaker…), which converts the electrical signal to its original form.

10 WHAT IS A NETWORK?

A network is a number of computers and peripheral devices connected together so as to be able to communicate (transfer data).

Each device in a network is called a node.

NETWORKS CATEGORIZED BY SIZE:

LAN – a network that connects computers in a limited geographical area.

MAN – a backbone that connects LANs in a metropolitan area such as a city and handles the bulk of communications activity across that region.

WAN – covers a large geographical area such as a city or country. Communication channels include telephone lines, Microwave, satellites, etc.

11 WHAT IS INTERNET?

It’s the global system of interconnected computer networks that use the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to link billions of devices worldwide.

On a picture: visualization of routing paths through a portion of the Internet.

12 The list of popular social networks and what they are for:

1. Facebook, VK (900 and 80 million unique monthly visitors) — an online social networking services.
2. YouTube (1 billion unique monthly visitors) — a video-sharing website.
3. Instagram (100 million UMV) — an online mobile photo-sharing, video-sharing and social networking service.
4. LinkedIn (255 million UMV) — a business-oriented social networking service.
5. Twitter (310 million UMV) — enables users to send and read short 140-character messages called "tweets".
6. Tumblr (110 million UMV) — a microblogging platform and social networking website.
7. Vine — a short-form video sharing service where users can share six-second-long looping video clips.

The examples of messengers:

1. Skype, ooVoo — video, voice, text
2. ICQ — text

13 Popular mobile messengers:

WhatsApp, Telegram, Viber, Facebook Messenger.

Communication is a process of sending and receiving information among people. Humans communicate with others not only by face-to-face communication, but also by giving information via the Internet and printed products such as books and newspapers. Many people believe that the significance of communication is like the importance of breathing. Indeed, communication facilitates the spread of knowledge and forms relationships between people.