Day1
Assignment 1
Name - Dhrubangshu Prabal Goswami

Answer1: Fundamental Elements of Telecom

1. Transmission Media:

a. Wired Transmission:
- Copper Cables: Used for older telephone and internet connections. They transmit electrical signals.
- Fiber Optics: Used for modern high-speed internet. They transmit data as light signals, providing faster and more reliable connections.

b. Wireless Transmission:
- Radio Waves: Used in Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and cellular networks.
- Microwaves: Used for high-capacity links and satellite communications.
- Satellites: Provide global communication coverage, especially in remote areas.

2. Switching Systems:
- Packet Switching: Used in the internet and modern data networks. Data is split into packets and sent independently, then reassembled at the destinations.

3. Network Protocols:
- TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol): The main protocol suite for the internet, ensuring reliable data transmission between devices.
- VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol): Transmits voice data over the internet, allowing for internet-based phone calls.
- Mobile Network Protocols: Include GSM, CDMA, LTE, and 5G. These define how data is transmitted in cellular networks.

4.Telecom Infrastructure:
- Cell Towers: Provide the radio links for mobile phones.
- Routers and Switches: Direct data traffic across networks, ensuring data reaches its destination.
- Data Centers: Central hubs that store and manage data, supporting internet services and cloud computing.

5. End-User Devices:
- Telephones and Smartphones: Devices for voice calls, messaging, and internet access.
- Computers and Tablets: Used for internet browsing, streaming, and online activities.
- IoT Devices: Include smart home gadgets, industrial sensors, and connected vehicles, all relying on network connectivity.

Answer2: Evolution of Telecom

1. 1G (First Generation):
First deployed in the late 1970s to early 1980s, 1G introduced analog communication systems with basic voice services. It supported voice calls only, with poor voice quality and low security due to the absence of encryption. Examples include AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone System).

2. 2G (Second Generation):
Emerging in the early 1990s, 2G marked the shift to digital communication systems like GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications). It brought digital voice calls, SMS text messaging, and enhanced security through digital encryption. Examples include GSM and CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access).

3. 3G (Third Generation):
Deployed in the early 2000s, 3G technologies like UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) and WCDMA (Wideband Code Division Multiple Access) enabled mobile internet, video calling, and higher data speeds up to 2 Mbps. Examples include UMTS and HSPA (High Speed Packet Access).

4. 4G (Fourth Generation):
Introduced in the late 2000s to early 2010s, 4G with LTE (Long-Term Evolution) technology offered high-speed mobile internet up to 1 Gbps, HD video streaming, and improved latency and network capacity. Examples include LTE and LTE-Advanced.

5. 5G (Fifth Generation):
Currently being deployed from the late 2010s onward, 5G introduces New Radio (NR) technology utilizing millimeter waves (mmWave) and massive MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output). It promises ultra-high-speed data transmission up to 10 Gbps, extremely low latency (1 ms or lower), and enhanced capacity to support a massive number of connected devices.