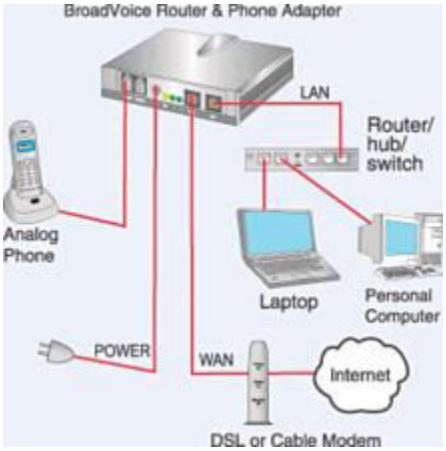
telcom (r)



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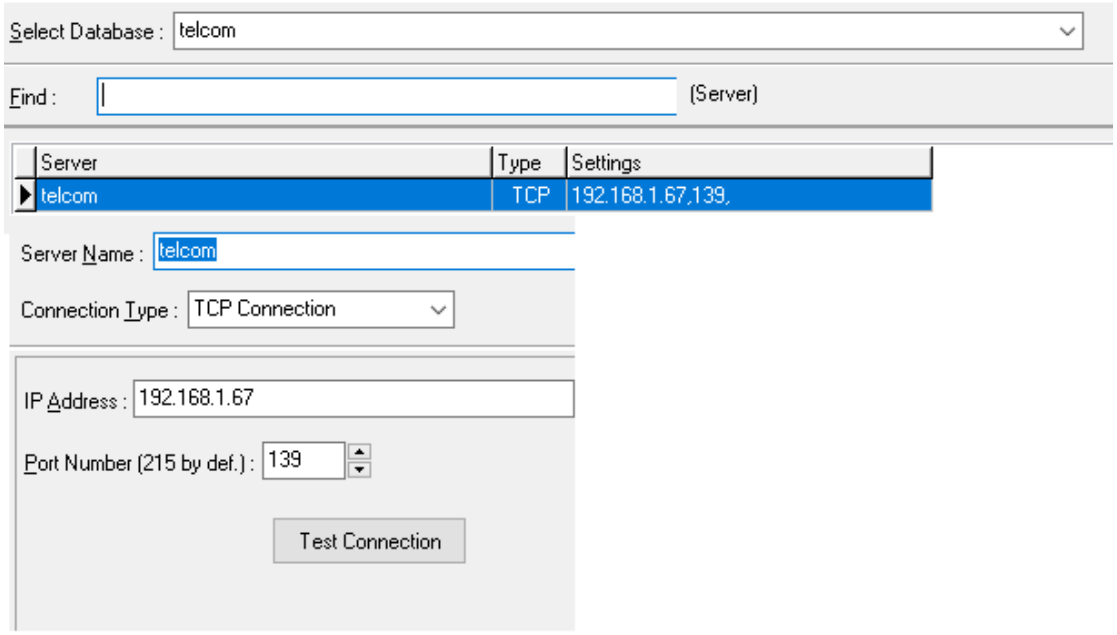
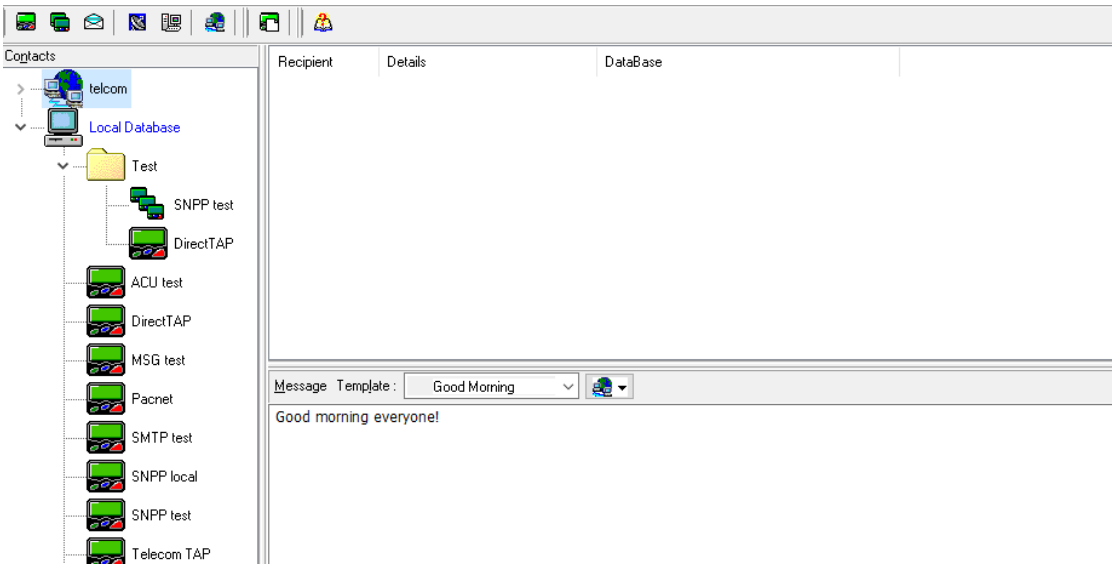
summary

telcom (0000) network privides a invaive new aproch to telecomunitcats useing s010 payboths with channel to com obtainted by chipset to pc . Modem offers reorts into sercity and higher bandwith with local remote sensing though i page allows sever managment whith emulatated dail up connecton at braud rate login.

- tcp/ip

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol and is a suite of communication protocols used to interconnect network devices on the internet. TCP/IP is also used as a communications protocol in a private computer network



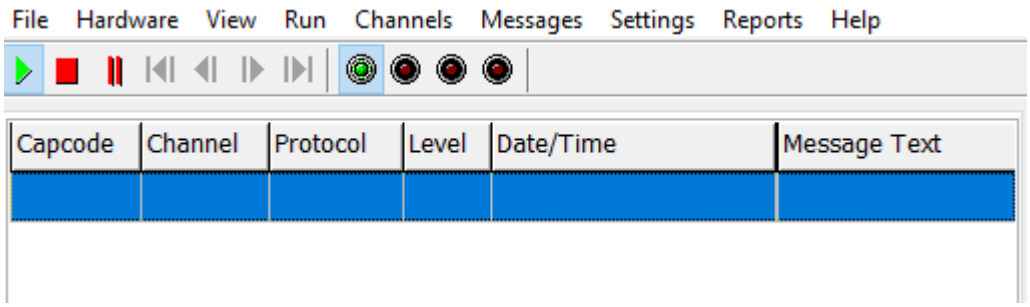


- network interface

A network-to-network interface (NNI) is a physical interface that connects two or more networks and defines inter signaling and management processes.

- moble network interface

(MNI) is a component that you assign to a Mobile access service to define the dedicated virtual IP subnet



speactra plugin

uses the telephone lines en abl ed with hardware and software that are cap able of converting tex t to spoken words or DTMF signals for a discrete period of time.

software

format/:c /s

$output, $with_script_tags =$-H"

int main(void)

char num[i];0000

char phone[j];0000

/f (fix)

int i = 1;

int j = <fat=;/y

printf("Please, enter your phone number in the format (0000:");0000

scandisk H; [a/] [/n] [/p] [dblspace.nnnfat 32,node tree'.drvspace.fat 32,node tree}

H: designator of local drive <= fat./y phone box dial number:0000:0000

/a-scars all local fixed hard disk

/y-interactive node; reqiure.dsn (56k data/fax cell); telcom WIFI user 0000

/p- scans only .with correcting errors

/custom tree.node [filename.] telcom -runs scandisk with the options configred in the

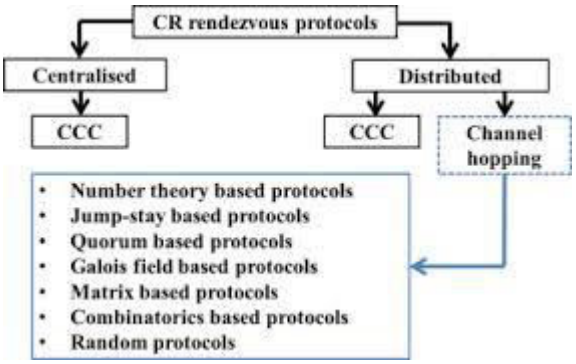
<= [fat=;/y] section of scandisk.nnn or .drivspace nnnfat 32,[filename.node tree'.drvspace.fat 32,node tree.config

-scans a compressed volume=where nnn is replaced by the file extention 5.g

```
scandisk H;("\nnn%s", num);0000
while(num[i] != '\0'{
        if(num[i] == ')' || num[i] == '-'){
                phone[j] = '.';
        }else{
              phone[j] = '\0';
        i++;
        j++;

 }
printf("\n%j$i",phone);'
}
}
```

scan group

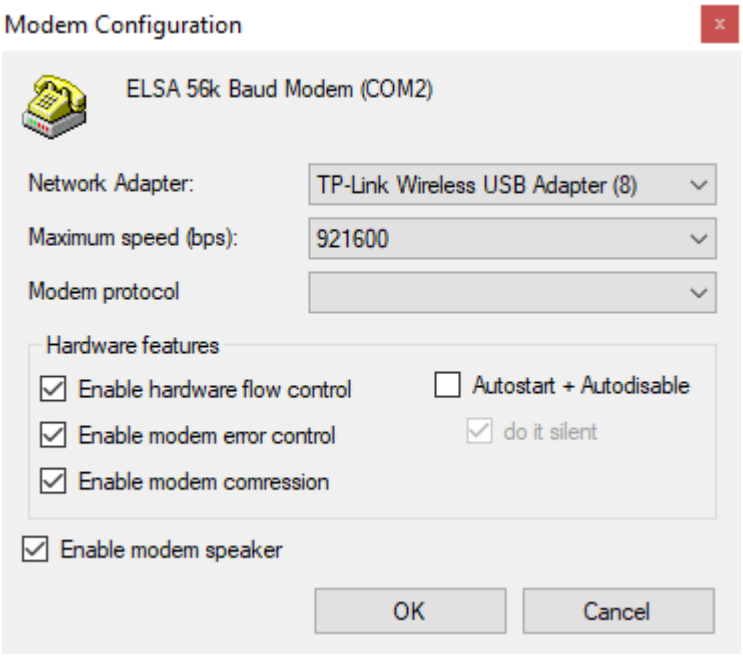


Scanning also allows users to monitor other channels for activity while talking on one. The group of available channels to scan through is called a scan group.

pager

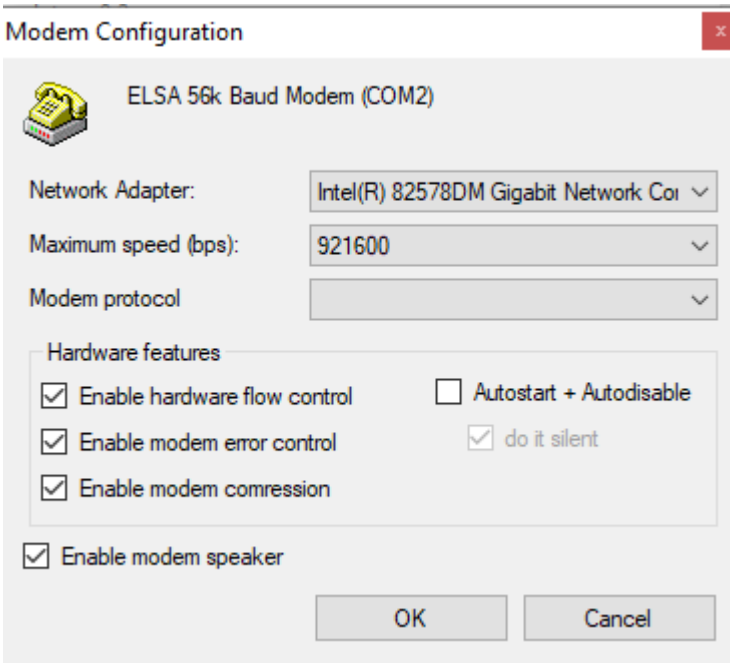
WiPath Communications is the largest distributor of pagers in New Zealand and Australia and supplies the widest range of quality pagers and paging systems.

- dail up network to gigbit



Dial-up networking: the set of protocols and software used to connect a computer to an Internet service provider, an online service, or a remote computer through an analog modem and POTS (plain old telephone system).

Dial-up networking is the most widely used type of computer connection to the Internet. By the end of 2000, over a quarter of a billion subscribers were dialing in to the Internet - more than four times the number of users of other popular access methods, namely broadband DSL, cable, and ISDN modems. Here are the facts you need to know:



Dial-up networking uses a modem as the interface between a single PC and a network such as the Internet; the modems are typically capable of speeds up to 56 kbps.

Dialing up with a modem is still the cheapest and most widely available way to connect to the Internet, but because it offers comparatively slow connection speeds, graphics-intensive Web sites can take a long time to load.

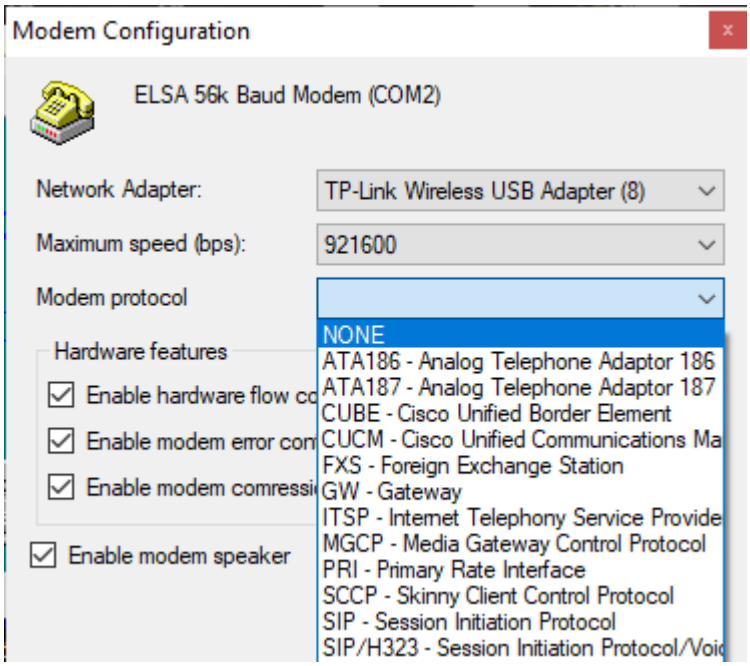
The maximum speed at which you can download data using dial-up networking is

limited by the telephone system's analog bandwidth, the line quality, and the Internet traffic load.

Dial-up networking usually communicates with the ISP using the Point to Point Protocol standard.

While broadband services such as DSL, cable modems, and satellite Internet are rapidly becoming available to more areas around the nation, dial-up networking continues to grow. It's estimated that wireless connectivity will pose the biggest challenge to dial-up networking in terms of subscribers sometime in the future. But analysts predict that, as of the end of 2001, more than twice as many people will continue to use dial-up networking than will use broadband services to connect to the Internet. In 2003 the gap will close, but dial-up networking will still be the most popular method by one and one-half times

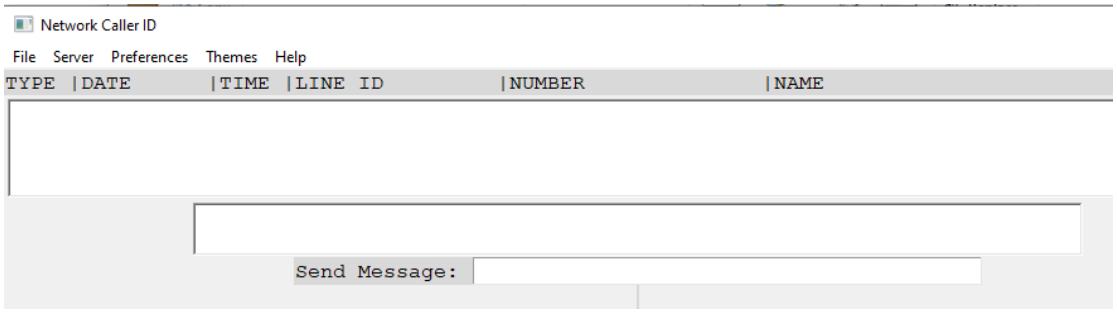
Dial-up networking is the simplest way to connect to the Internet: You just connect over the phone line using your modem, once you've subscribed to an ISP. For the most part, the software tools you need come built into Windows; some ISPs, such as ihug, furnish a user interface that makes setup even easier. Whichever method is used, dial-up customers usually only need to enter a user name and password, as well as the ISP's phone number, into a dialog box. The dial-up networking software uses that information to make the connection with the ISP and does all the rest of the work. After the initial setup, all that most customers need to do to make a connection is double-click an icon.



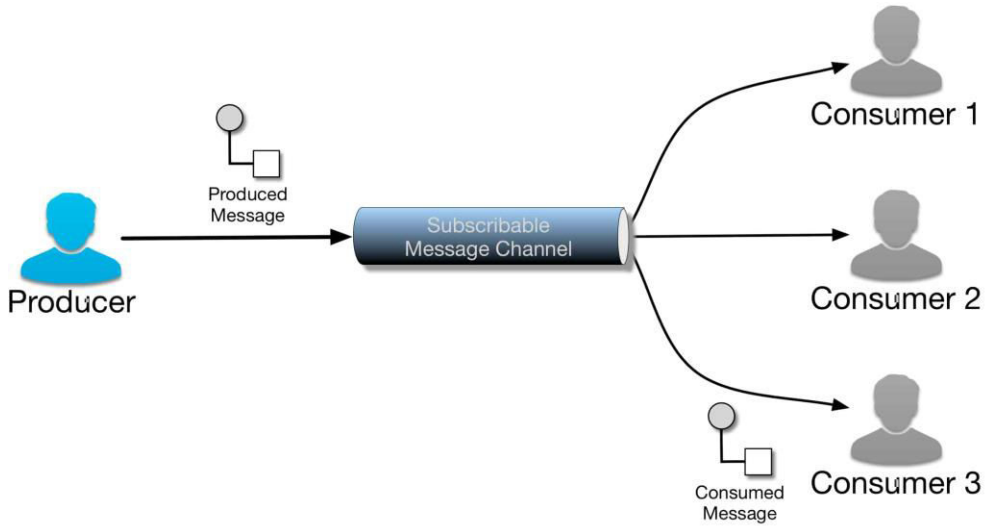
When you initiate the process, dial-up networking first directs your modem to dial the ISP's phone number, which is answered by another modem at the other end. For a few seconds the modems send control signals back and forth to determine how fast each can connect. The familiar screeching you hear when your modem first connects is the sound of your modem and the ISP's modem harmonizing the connection and deciding on a speed to use

- network caller id

NCID consists of a server called ncidd, a universal client called ncid, and multiple client output modules and gateways. The server, ncidd, monitors either a modem, device or gateway for the CID data.



etag to channel intercept



ETags are used in conjunction with the "If-None-Match" header on a GET request by server developers to take advantage of the client's (e.g. browser) cache. Because the server generated the ETag in the first place, it can use it later to determine if the page has changed. Essentially, the client asks the server to validate it's cache by passing the token back to the server.

The process looks like this:

Client requests a page (both a).

Server sends back page (both b), plus an ETag for b.

Client renders the page then caches it, along with the ETag.

Client requests page A again, passing along the ETag it got back from the server

the last time it made the request.

Server examines the ETag and determines that the page hasn't changed since last time the client has used both a,b

hardware

Advanced Host Controller Interface, or AHCI, is a technical standard for an interface that enables software to communicate with Serial ATA (SATA) devices. These peripheral component interconnect (PCI)-class devices move data between system memory and SATA storage media.