**Question:**

A blog post about the history of communication such as phone calls, radios, prints, social networking. This not limited to the good the bad and the ugly of associated with computer technologies

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**Subject:**

* Computer Science
* Due in 16 hours 11 minutes

**Reminder:** Don't copy and paste from somewhere else. Write original answers and cite sources.

**Answer:**

**The Pony Express:**

The Pony Express is a horse, riding and aid scheme extending from the western part of Nebraska's telegraph system to Sacramento California. In just ten days, the scheme permitted for the transmission of data across the nation.

Although this might not appear to be an accomplishment according to current norms, at the moment it was regarded almost impossible. It took 157 stations and riders who couldn't weigh more than 125 pounds for the small horses to take them as soon as possible (the' pony').

If the rider's average number is 1280 1/4 of an ounce (the weight at that time) and every letter is about 100 words, this corresponds to about 640 kilobytes of information.

Over 10 days, this amounts to about 6 bits per second, although with latency figures that would scare the most powerful of multiplayer players.

The Pony Express was established somewhat tragically just sixteen months before the telegraph was completed, and it was discontinued only two days after it opened. However, it was remarkable for the news that in just seven days Abraham Lincoln inauguration in 1860.

**Telegraph:**

In its simplicity, the printable telegraph needs only one single couple of cables. Alternative telegraph systems were constructed around the globe before its invention and even before Morse invented its code.

A system with analogue signals and pointers was built by William Cooke and Charles Wheatstone (of Wheatstone bridge fame). Six distinct cables were used in their scheme. One was used as a base and the other five drove a pointer each. The voltage of two of the needles would differ so that they point to the letter that you want to submit. However, the system wasn't very quick and needed six distinct cables. The cable system is the most costly component of any telegrapher from the time, which makes the system ineffective when single cable systems are made accessible (using the earth as a floor).

You will also notice that only 20 single codes can be passed on to this system, which means that messaging can not contain C, J, Q, U, X or Z letters.

The telegraph for the needle and the semaphore both functioned, but the telegraph for the Morse was eventually connecting the universe.

The system of Morse allows an operator to press a button to send a signal across the wire of the phone. A lengthy press, a brief press and a dot, was interpreted as a' dash.' These dots and dashes were converted into the alphabet in an early form of binary encoding. With a qualified operator, the system was easy and quick and needed absolute minimum investment in infrastructure. A melodramatic "What a great God has done!" was the First long-distance telegram message that was ever sent.”. In 1844 it was sent by Samuel Morse to a railway station in Baltimore from the Supreme Court Chamber of Washington DC.

**WIRES**

Before the rubber was found, instead of using pitch and seam, a cable was produced to run underwater. Unfortunately, these wires were both fragile and non-waterproof. There were merely not enough waterproofing materials to allow for the cable to be laid.

However, in 1842, a Scottish surgeon imported sapphire for medical devices from India. This sap, now known as latex, was called Gutta Percha. This flexible, waterproof, component of the first effective undersea cables has become critical. This isolated cable was the first form to pass effectively across the Atlantic when coupled with a surface of steel cables to give the cable power.

Although rubber was found, the implementation managers did not have such horrendous echos and interference, that it took no less than 17 hours to transmit the first message. Imagine the frustration of attempting for a better day to send and hear a message.

In a 19th century effort to' unplug the router and plugin it' a 2000 volt shock was provided with an issue solving technique that we all failed to at some stage. The' engineers ' Wildman Whitehouse submitted. This demolished the cable immediately. This ' galvanometer ' has subsequently been described as the tongue of one of the technicians, used in the way of tinkers generations testing 9-volt batteries. The cables themselves are testing with what one account calls "a crude form of the galvanometer."

**Hush-a-Phone:**

In the 1920s, the Hush-a-Phone was an instrument that allows people to speak more private on the phone. It is basically only a tin box that passes through the mouthpiece of the phone. Nobody in the room can hear you when you talk to it, but the party at the other end of the telephone can hear you. AT&T sued the company on the questionable basis that the device lowered the call quality to the recipient, thereby damaging the company and the telephone system in general. The Court of Appeals ruled it absurd that a user could "pick up his hand and deliver the outcome in question... But by using a device, can't do it. They ruled out that the ban on such an apparatus is "unjustified interference with the phone subscriber's right to use its telephone fairly and privately without being openly disruptive." This decision laid the groundwork for believing that, as long as you did not damage the telephone system itself, you could actually do anything that you wanted with the phone. But there was one thing that you couldn't do: simply connect to your phone cables, which is why in the first modems, you required an acoustic coupler.

Ultimately, this requirement was reversed based on the' Carterfone' achievement. It was a tool that allows you to connect a call line to the radio (clearly invented by a man named Tom Carter). For instance, you can use it to patch a phone call on a police car's 2-way radio. The initial aim of Carter was that it could receive telephone calls while ranching on his Iowa farm.

At last Carter sued AT&T in his words, "I didn't believe I had the right to tell me that I can't be in company anybody I could harm." He lost 100 staff and had to sell his estate and his house to finance the case at the moment it was ruled out. Finally, the FCC decided that the phone business could not prevent you from directly linking phones to phone lines unless you damaged your telephone system.

It may seem odd that the telephone business would take such lengths to avoid individuals using its facilities. However, it is worth remembering that they were a real monopoly. They had planned their telephone poles for replacement over the 80-year period and only had their bonds second in perceived reliability to that of the US government. Their competition didn't have the innovation to fear since they governed everything from the cables in the sky to the physical telephones (which are accessible in black only). The loss of control was, therefore, the greatest risk possible.

**Ethernet:**

Ethernet has some wonderful properties, including the ability to easily reconfigure additional computers to the network whenever necessary, and the ability of nodes to disconnect the network without any other unconnected failures. Ethernet achieves almost 98 per cent more than the Token ring can accomplish in practical circumstances. Most significantly, Ethernet's reliability and DEC, Intel and Xerox's agreement to standardize Ethernet became in the '90s the dominant wired networking standard. With Ethernet's crash detection becoming more and less essential as computer hardware is getting cheaper. Each computer is connected to a' switch' in most contemporary networks. The switch smartly decides where every packet has to be forwarded in order to free up the networks.

NCR's (National Cash Register) company (now worth over four billion dollars) has developed the Wi-Fi for money registers. NCR is like IBM, a very ancient firm (established in 1884), which succeeded in creating a strong study team that did not fear innovation beyond the limits of money registers. It was more than a cash register communication protocol that constructed a wireless alternative. Their implementation used the same chipset as Ethernet itself and was actually an Ethernet card for almost every computer on the market. The operating system of the computers was used.

**Smart-Phone/Personal Computers:**

All the above mention technology is fitted inside this single mother-board system termed as Smart-PHONE or PC(s), which are smart enough to process all the stuff at most instantly as well as smartly and encrypted with securities which all were connected to the technology called the internet. The instant messages, freedom to connect new people from all over the world bring other challenges like the social bullying, data theft, hacking and addiction are the smart by-products. This brings the next big thing is called **Social networking.**

**Social Networking:**

In the 20th century, technology started to alter very quickly. In the 1940s, researchers and engineers started to build networks between these machines after their initial supercomputers were developed, and this would later result in the creation of the Internet.

In the 1960s we created the earliest types of the Internet such as CompuServe. Primitive email forms during this period have also been created. The 70s enhanced networking technology and in 1979, UseNet enabled users to report via a virtual newsletter.

Home computers became more prevalent by the 1980s and social media became more advanced. In 1988, Internet relay chats or IRCs were used for the first time and were still popular long in the 1990s.

Six Degrees was established in 1997, the first identifiable website of social media. It allowed users to upload a profile and create friends. In 1999, the first blogging sites became popular, creating a social media sensation that's still popular today.

The social media started to explode in popularity after the creation of blogging. In the early 2000s locations like MySpace and LinkedIn achieved prominence and internet photo-sharing was made easier by sites like Photobucket and Flickr. YouTube came out in 2005, creating a completely new way of communicating and sharing over long distances.

By 2006, both Facebook and Twitter were accessible worldwide. These websites continue to be one of the most famous Internet social networks. Other sites such as Tumblr, Spotify, Foursquare and Pinterest started to fill social networking niches.

There is currently a huge range of social networking sites and many can be connected to cross-posting. This generates an atmosphere in which the user can reach as many individuals as possible without sacrificing personal communication intimacy. We can only speculate on what the future of social networking could look like over the next century or even 100 years, but it seems clear that as long as people live, they will exist somehow.

**Explanation:**

**Communication: -**

The Information–Technologies of Communication (ICT) is a common expression for a wide range of computers, data & communication systems, apps, networks and services. In our everyday life, communication technology has become essential. Both people and businesses use the technologies of communication to obtain what they need. It has its disadvantages, however. In an organisation, communication technology includes such stuff as Voice mails, emails, teleconferencing and video compression, GDSS (computer-aided decision-making and virtual reality), all of which will support the development, but also have their downside.

**Advantages:**

* **Speeds data transmission:** communication tools such as digital mail and text messaging systems, speed with the transmission of data into and out of the organisation. In addition, the information sharing with an organisation is very first with the usage of decentralized computing devices because all data are accessed from a single central' Datenbank' unit and distributed between distinct departments.
* **Improves organisational communication:** communication technology helps to establish an organization's shared data environment. Organizational data is structured in a key place, enabling every person to access the data as needed. Technologies such as digital mail allow staff to interact with the director without a special meeting moment. This enables data to flow without any obstacles readily from the ground to the top.
* **Speed of decision-making in an organisation:** Since the technology of communication speeds information transfer, staff in one organisation can readily consult and evaluate data in the shortest possible time, and decide. Even using (OLAP) on-line processing, employees can query a particular client or matter via a database and make quick decisions based on the information they collect on a particular client or matter from the database.
* **Increases involvement in organisational procedures:** each worker has a particular job to perform and the manager can monitor all of this remotely. Thus, all sides are active because easy communication makes their job simple. Employees who are timid to seek help and advice use instruments such as electronic mail and Instant SMS to ask their employees for assistance, and can also take part in decision making and creative design difficulties using the same instruments.
* **Restrains stereotypical grade classifications:** Stereotypical is a word used in Urban Dictionary to describe all persons of a particular faith as a mainly adverse grade which may represent only a few racial demographics. All this is eliminated with communication technology because no face to face communication exists. Employees ' stereotyping may lead to bad results and a lack of appreciation among workers, which makes it a bad character.
* **Provides a voice to individuals who would not usually talk in organizations:** some individuals tend to have difficulty in face-to-face communications, so using communication technology will assist them to interact efficiently. Some staff may fear face to face, but such staff may have ideas or contributions to assist the organisation, so they can readily use technological instruments such as digital mail to voice their worries.

**Disadvantages:**

* **Poor replacement for face-to-face (ftf) interaction:** As staff use communicators, they have less time for conversations with one another and better knowledge. This has led to poorer working relations. Even if the shy will profit from the technology, the opportunity to communicate with others will be rejected.
* **Difficulty training Staff:** If an organisation deploys a fresh communication technology system, an additional charge will be paid to train staff to use this technology efficiently in the organisation. Sometimes some stuff won't learn the first thing as others could result in work losses.
* **Costly:** Installing a fresh communication technology system in a very large business can be very costly. Let's say an organisation employs more than 50 people and they want data from a centralized place. You must create a strong database that will take care of all of these staff's queries within a minute as well as purchase a computer for each of these staff.
* **Not secure:** Since data is centralized under one database, individuals with a false intention are subjected to this data. An attacker or a virus can also attack information and all data will be lost within a minute. The organisation must, therefore, pay an additional price to ensure that this data remains secure.