

I'm not a robot



























Telephone Network is used to provide voice communication. Telephone Network uses Circuit Switching. Originally, the entire network was referred to as a plain old telephone system (POTS) which uses analog signals. With the advancement of technology, i.e. in the computer era, there comes a feature to carry data in addition to voice. Today's network is both analogous and digital. Major Components of Telephone Network: There are three major components of the telephone network: Local loops, Trunks, and Switching Offices. There are various levels of switching offices such as end offices, tandem offices, and regional offices. The entire telephone network is as shown in the following figure: A telephone system Local Loops: Local Loops are the twisted pair cables that are used to connect a subscriber telephone to the nearest end office or local central office. For voice purposes, its bandwidth is 4000 Hz. It is very interesting to examine the telephone number that is associated with each local loop. The office is defined by the first three digits and the local loop number is defined by the next four digits defines. Trunks: It is a type of transmission medium used to handle the communication between offices. Through multiplexing, trunks can handle hundreds or thousands of connections. Mainly transmission is performed through optical fibers or satellite links. Switching Offices: As there is a permanent physical link between any two subscribers. To avoid this, the telephone company uses switches that are located in switching offices. A switch is able to connect various loops or trunks and allows a connection between different subscribers. Switching offices Advantages of Telephone Network: It is a circuit-switched network. There is no transmission delay as any receiver can be selected. It is cheap in price because it is a widely spread network. Disadvantages of Telephone Network: It requires a large time for connection. It has a low transmission speed. Applications of Telephone Network: It helps to connect people. It is used by business organizations to advertise their products. It is also used around the world for recreational purposes. System to carry telephone calls This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This article needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (May 2023) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Telephone network" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A telephone network is a telecommunications network that connects telephones, which allows telephone calls between two or more parties, as well as newer features such as fax and internet. The idea was revolutionized in the 1920s, as more and more people purchased telephones and used them to communicate news, ideas, and personal information.[1] During the 1990s, it was further revolutionized by the advent of computers and other sophisticated communication devices, and with the use of dial-up internet.[2] There are a number of different types of telephone network: A landline network where the telephones must be directly wired into a single telephone exchange. This is known as the public switched telephone network or PSTN. A wireless network where the telephones are mobile and can move around anywhere within the coverage area. A private network where a closed group of telephones are connected primarily to each other and use a gateway to reach the outside world. This is usually used inside companies and call centres and is called a private branch exchange (PBX). Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Public telephone operators (PTOs) own and build networks of the first two types and provide services to the public under license from the national government. Virtual Network Operators (VNOs) lease capacity wholesale from the PTOs and sell on telephony service to the public directly. Telephone service (disambiguation) ^ "1870s 1940s: Telephone". ^ Howard, Philip N.; Mazaheri, Nimah (2009-07-01). "Telecommunications Reform, Internet Use and Mobile Phone Adoption in the Developing World". *World Development*. 37 (7): 11591169. doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2008.12.005. ISSN0305-750X. This article related to telecommunications is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it. vte Retrieved from " network. What is a network in telecommunication.