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COMMUNICATION NETWORKS'S

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Abstract: *In some distributed models information can be disappears in one place and other place. In reality there are no miracles. A message goes from one network to another; it can be lost or corrupted in the process. Here, we present a realistic but high-level communication model where communicators represent various wireless and wired network. The model was originally developed in the process of specifying particular network architecture. The purpose of the abstract communication model is not to design a new kind of network; rather, it is to discover the common part of all message-based communication networks. The generality of the model has been confirmed by its successful reuse for very different distributed architectures. Wired Communication Network can increasing amount of information in different areas it is important that security be considered in every phase of network design and maintenance and wireless Communication Network there is an endless quest for increased capacity and improved maintenance.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages or transferring information from one part (sender) to another (receiver). Models of communication are conceptual models used to explain the human communication process. Today, with various means by which one can communicate, it has become much easier to communicate a message to the other party, than it was several decades ago. Every organization, no matter what their expertise and where they are situated, and what scale they operate, realize and value the importance of good communication. This communication for organizations takes place both within the organization as well as with other outside stakeholders outside. Therefore, it is vital for any business organization to understand the communication models out there, so they can use them for enhancing effective communication in the organization.

Three types of communication:

- Written communication: written communication in the form of emails, letters, reports, memos and various other documents.
- Oral communication: Oral communication is either face-to-face or over the phone/video conferencing, etc.
- A third type of communication, also commonly used but often underestimated is non-verbal communication, which is by using gestures or even simply body movements that are made. These too could send various signals to the other party and is an equally important method of communication.
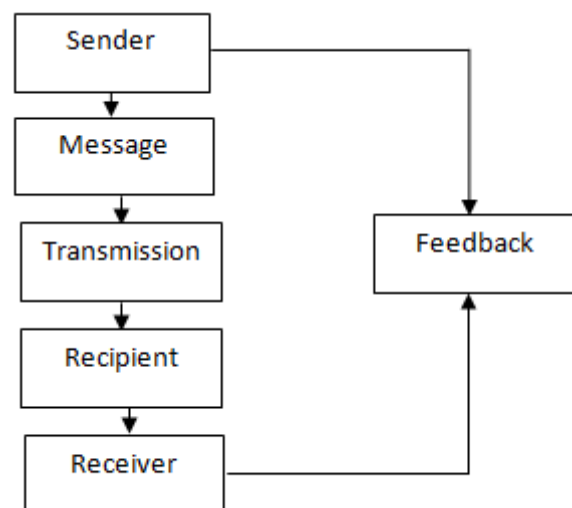

Figure 1.1: Communication Process

COMMUNICATION MODELS
1. Linear Model
2. Interactive Linear Model
3. Transactional Model

1. **Linear Model:** In Linear Model, how it recognizes (or doesn't recognize) the concept of feedback. The linear model's behavior is belied by its name, where a sender encodes message via a channel and the message is decoded by the receiver.
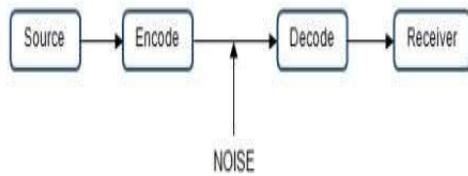
Figure 1.2: Linear Model

2. **Interactive Model:** Interactive Model takes the Linear Model and multiplies it times two with a quick flip of the return message. It now allows for a feedback element because after a message is encoded and sent to the decoding receiver, the roles then reverse and the receiver encodes and sends a response to the original sender who has now turned receiver. It sounds more confusing than it is. Envision an exchange of text messages whereby your friend sends you a message and you respond to it. The same thing happens during a telephone call, or even an email exchange. A message is sent and received, and then the roles reverse. That is the Interactive Model.
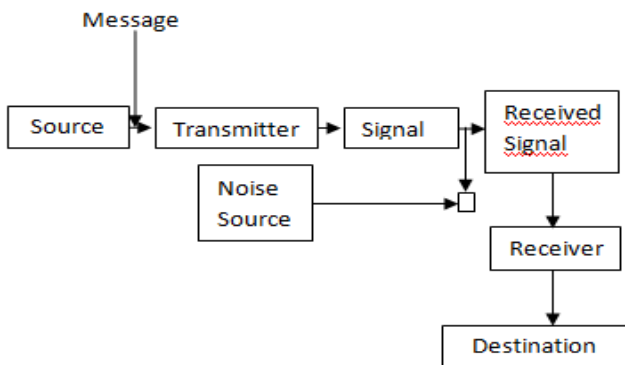

Figure1.3: Interactive Model

3. **Transactional Model:** transactional model, two people communicate with multiple messages through what may be multiple channels and with parallel messages. As with other models, the messages may be distorted and the people may be distracted, resulting in misunderstanding that fuels and hinders the model. The main drawback in the interactive model is that it does not indicate that communicators can both send and receive messages simultaneously. This model also fails to show that communication is a dynamic process which changes over time. The transactional model shows that the elements in communication are interdependent. Each person in the communication act is both a speaker and a listener, and can be simultaneously sending and receiving messages.
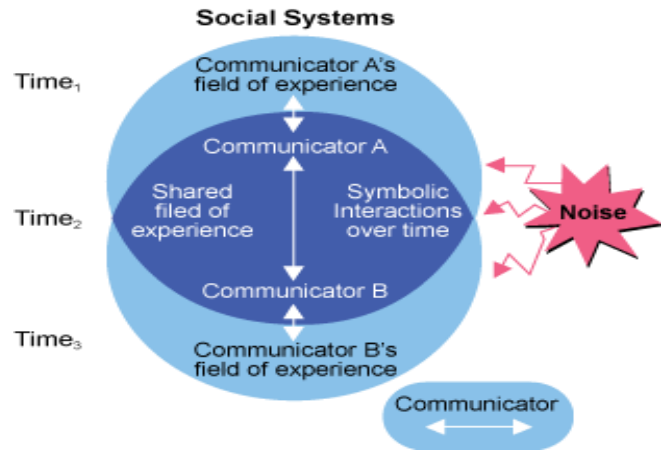

Figure 1.4: Transctional Model

Wireless Network: A wireless network is any type of computer network that uses wireless data connections for connecting network nodes. Telecommunications networks are generally implemented and administered using radio communication. This implementation takes place at the physical level (layer) of the OSI model network structure.

Figure1.5: Wireless Network

Wired Network: The traditional wired network uses Ethernet cables to connect computers and devices through a router or switch. An Ethernet network is fast, reliable and secure.

Figure1.6: Wired Network

Conclusion

In this these complexities that accompany the communication models may only make understanding the communication much harder. It is best that both parties, the sender and the receiver, are clear about what they would like to discuss. This is also known as the context of the message. This would make it much easier to decode what the other party is saying without too much trouble. The process of communication, if kept simple and to the point should not usually have too many issues, and the message will be easily understood by both parties.

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