PROVIDING MODERN SERVICES ON THE BASIS OF IP TECHNOLOGY

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Karshi branch of TUIT named after Muhammad Al-Khorezmi

Nowadays various services present to subscribes according to their demands by operators of telecommunication. The development of modern branches on the basis of IMS conseption gives an opportunity to supply all sevices through the foudation of only IP conception. As a presenting service the following infocommunication services are brought:

1. E-mail services – e-mail, electronic delivery of newspapers and materials, controlling the motion of sendings through internet, send the observation to the phone, offering delivery goods
.

2. Communication services – presenting services of the text, sound, and picture information, advertisements .

3. Corporate services – all services which present to corporative subscribers.

4. Interactive services – interactive conversation, television, 3D mediaservices and others;

5. Bank-financial services: carrying outnon-cash payment through electronic payment cards, electronic remittance, accepting payments.

6. Operator services: internet services, offering different canals for subscribers.

7. *Multimedia services:* IP- telephonia(internet-telephonia), voice mail*, distance education*,tele medicine and others.

8. IP- Centrex/ATC managing - IP- Centrex the collection of services, virtual IP-KATC servic es .

9. VPN – virtual personal network services – provision of information exchanging through protected internet network .

10. Information transmission services – nowadays this service includes using internet from the speed of 1Mbyt/s till 400Mbyt/s, Web-hosting, FTP-hosting,
as well forming corporate local network on a large scale of city at the speed of 10Gbyt/s
.

11. IP Call Center – the service center for *IP* basis networks. The center directed to qualified service, supplying demands for different kinds of services.

For supplying the services given below the following protocols are used on the basis od IP technology:

· Internet network protocols: IP, ICMP, TCP, UDP.

· Managing transport protocols in real-time: RTP, RTCP.

· The survey protocol to ensure the transmission of signals: SIP, H.323, SIGTRAN. MEG ACO/H.248,
MGCP, RSVP, SCTP. ISUP,
BICC,
SCCP
,
INAP
.

· Routing protocols: RIP, IGRP, OSPF, IS-IS, EGP, BGP, IDRP, TRIP

· Managing network service protocols: SLP, OSP, LDAP, SNMP.

· Practical level protocols to provide services: FTP, SMTP, HTTP, codec G.xxx. H.xxx. fax
T
37,
T
.38,

IRP.
NNTP.

It should be noted that, presenting services organize on the foundation of internet protocols. IM S conception provides the development of networks by converting into only IP from stationary, mobile and wireless networks

.

The evolutional novelty which is called modern transmitting information network or infocommunication network is the result of the modern increasing of two technologies: computer and telecommunication in the sphere of science. Nowadays one can't find the branch which is unknown transmission of information or computer networks. They became the undivisiable part of not only people's life but also they affect to the development of society. As a sample we can say that, nowadays the internet network satisfies the demands of subscribers to the information, also it presents the interactive

, pleasant services.

We should observe information transmitting process and the model of its organizing.

There are a lot of operations are held during transmitting information. Information blocks describe as the shape of packet in every step. In this case
as the basic technology
the IP technology is counted. The packets are coded, the selected introductory poses are transmitted with the help of signals in electronic or lightning way to the network. The Information blocks will be restored again

after accepting packages and the blocks will be converted to necessary shape of information and then it will give opportunity to get another appendix. It is, of course,

the simplest and the common explanation of the occurring process. The particular part of the

shown procedures are implemented with only operational, the other part is with apparatus, some operations can be fulfilled with the programs or apparatus.
Ordering the fulfilling of the procedures, to classify them into steps and part of steps, to know their affects to each other is the duty of network models.
They affect a network within the customer organization, and allows different levels of subscribers. Nowadays
OSI (Open System Interchange
) becomes as an etalon model and it is spread very widely
.
In this case we should understand non-closed system in the notion of "open system"

,
and it has got opportunity which affects to other systems (than the closed system).

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