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Short Message Service (SMS) is the most basic communications technology for mobile data transfer and is characterized by the exchange of short alphanumeric text messages between digital line and mobile devices. SMS messaging's key influential factor is affordability.

What is Short Message Service (SMS)? - Definition from ...
SMS (Short Message Service), commonly referred to as "text messaging," is a service for sending short messages of up to 160 characters (224 characters if using a 5-bit mode) to mobile devices, including cellular phones, smartphones and PDAs. SMS is similar to paging. However, SMS messages do not require the mobile phone to be active and within range and will be held for a number of days until the phone is active and within range.

What is Short Message Service (SMS)? - Definition from ...
Technical details GSM. The Short Message Service—Point to Point (SMS-PP) —was originally defined in GSM recommendation 03.40, which is now... Message size. Transmission of short messages between the SMSC and the handset is done whenever using the Mobile... Gateway providers. SMS gateway providers ...

SMS - Wikipedia
Short Message Service (SMS) is a communication service standardised in the GSM mobile communication system, that uses standardised communications protocols to allow the interchange of short text messages between mobile phone devices, fax machines, and/or IP addresses. Originally designed as a commissioning tool for mobile network technicians it has become a dominant force in both personal and business communications.

SMS Short Message Service | Text Messaging | Texting
Short Message Service abbreviated as SMS is a service that enables the sending of text messages over a mobile cellular network. The messages can be saved in that network until they are collected by the recipient's terminal equipment. SMS was originally developed for GSM mobile network. Here GMS means Global System for Mobile Communications.

Short Message Service (SMS) - Free Information Technology ...
Stands for "Short Message Service." SMS is used to send text messages to mobile phones. The messages can typically be up to 160 characters in length, though some services use 5-bit mode, which supports 224 characters. SMS was originally created for phones that use GSM (Global System for Mobile) communication, but now all the major cell phone systems support it.

SMS (Short Message Service) Definition
SMS stands for short message service and is also called texting or text messaging. SMS messages or 'texts' are usually sent from one mobile phone to another, but can also be sent from some home...

BBC - WebWise - What is SMS?
The Short Message Service (SMS) allows text messages to be sent and received to and from mobile telephones. The text can comprise words or numbers or an alphanumeric combination. SMS was created as part of the GSM Phase 1 standard.

SMS, the Short Message Service
What is SMS? SMS stands for Short Message Service, which is the formal name for the technology used for text messaging. It's a way to send short messages from one phone to another. These messages are usually sent over a cellular data network. (That's not always true, though. For instance, iMessages can be sent over Wi-Fi. More on that below.)

Everything You Need to Know About iPhone SMS & MMS
GSM short message service. SMS (Short Message Service) is the transmission of short text messages to and from a mobile phone, or any other device capable of generating the SMS. It is composed of a maximum of 160 characters, each coded on 7 bits (GSM) or 140 bytes. End to end SMS delivery completes in two parts, First SMS submission in SMSC (Short Message Service Centre) by originating ...

GSM short message service SMS Short Message Service is the ...
A Short Message Service Centre (SMSC) is a network element in the mobile telephone network which delivers SMS messages. It is responsible for handling the SMS operations of a wireless network. When you send a text message from your phone it connects to your host network and from there on to the recipient's network.

SMSC : Short Message Service Centre : SMS Messaging
Written to celebrate the 25th anniversary of SMS standardization by the people who produced the standards, Short Message Service (SMS): The Creation of Personal Text Messaging, describes the development of the SMS standard and its ongoing evolution. The standardization of SMS started in February 1985 as a part of the creation of the second generation digital cellular system GSM, and the 25th anniversary of the first work on SMS provides an opportunity to review and understand how this ...

Short Message Service (SMS): The Creation of Personal ...
The Short Message protocol itself is defined by 3GPP TS 23.040 for the Short Message Service - Point to Point (SMS-PP), and 3GPP TS 23.041 for the Cell Broadcast Service (CBS). Four MAP procedures are defined for the control of the Short Message Service: Mobile Originated (MO) short message service transfer;

Short Message Service technical realisation (GSM) - Wikipedia
SMS stands for short message service. Simply put, it is a method of communication that sends text between cell phones, or from a PC or handheld to a cell phone. The "short" part refers to the maximum size of the text messages: 160 characters (letters, numbers or symbols in the Latin alphabet).

How SMS Works | HowStuffWorks
Short Message Service, best known as SMS, is a service for sending short text messages using the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) cellular telephone system. Short Message Service (SMS) can send short messages of up to 160 alphanumeric characters. Short Message Service (SMS)

Systems Management Server Database Manager — Network ...
Short Message Service (SMS) is the transmission of short text messages to and from a mobile phone, fax machine and/or IP address. Messages must be no longer than 160 alpha-numeric characters and contain no images or graphics.

What is SMS - Short Message Service? Webopedia Definition
The first SMS message actually sent, and beginning the history of short message service (SMS), was a Christmas greeting on December 3, 1992, traveling on Vodafone's GSM network in the UK. SMS was not expected to be the success it turned out to be, and that's one reason why it was originally free.

History of Short Message Service (SMS) - Best Text Marketing

A Short Message Service Center (SMSC) is a network element in the mobile telephone network. Its purpose is to store, forward, convert and deliver Short Message Service (SMS) messages.. The full designation of an SMSC according to 3GPP is Short Message Service - Service Center (SMS-SC).

Short Message service center - Wikipedia

SMS stands for short messaging service. Essentially, each SMS message is a short text message (maximum length 160 characters) that you type into your mobile's display. You then send the message to another mobile phone number. Just about every mobile in Europe and most in Africa and Asia support SMS and can receive your messages.

Contributions from Finn Trosby, Kevin Holley, Ian Harris Written to celebrate the 25th anniversary of SMS standardization by the people who produced the standards, Short Message Service (SMS): The Creation of Personal Text Messaging, describes the development of the SMS standard and its ongoing evolution. The standardization of SMS started in February 1985 as a part of the creation of the second generation digital cellular system GSM, and the 25th anniversary of the first work on SMS provides an opportunity to review and understand how this service was developed. The book also looks to the future, as a large number of new GSM and evolved GSM phones will support SMS as a mass market high availability messaging service, a new simple Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) suitable for use by everyone and for implementation in every new terminal is proposed. One of the only books which covers the complete SMS genesis from concept ideas to standardization of a first technical solution and its evolution to the present day. Describes the service concept including the limitation of the message length to 160 characters and explains the rationale behind the concept. Based on existing and newly retrieved documentation. Concludes that SMS has a long future since most future GSM phones will support SMS as the only messaging service, and so an SMS evolution is put forward.

Building on the success of the first edition, Mobile Messaging Technologies and Services offers extensive new and revised material based upon the latest research and industry developments. While early implementations targeted person-to-person messaging, MMS has now evolved to facilitate such requirements as the mass delivery of time-sensitive messages for content-to-person messaging. This Second Edition exploits the technical maturity of MMS as it is poised to generate a wealth of new business opportunities across the mobile communications sector. The author provides the fundamental technical background required for SMS, EMS and MMS, and supports this with industry cutting-edge developments. ● Contains a revised section on the fundamentals of MMS, including an updated section on GPRS to explain current commercial implementations such as GRX applications. ● Presents the latest developments in MMS standardization, including the design of synchronized multimedia integration language (SMIL) presentations, Digital Rights Management (DRM), transcoding techniques, postcard service and support of advanced multimedia formats. ● Describes the processes for standardizing telecommunications services and technologies (3GPP, OMA, GSM Association, IETF and W3C). ● Provides updated sections on SMS, EMS and heavily revised coverage of the developments in MMS, including MMS interworking and the forthcoming MMS version 1.3. This resource will be invaluable for application developers, manufacturers, operators and content providers involved in the design and deployment of messaging services. It will also be of interest to practitioners involved in the process of standardizing telecommunications services and technologies. Postgraduate students and researchers will benefit from having access to state-of-the-art findings backed by numerous illustrative real-world examples. Includes a companion website featuring information on relevant standards, available phones and developers' resources.

This dissertation is a history of the development of the Short Message Service (SMS) format, also known as the text message. The SMS teleservice that was developed by the Global System for Mobile Communication in the mid-1980s for second-generation mobile networks is made up of standards, protocols and infrastructure that make text messaging the most popular data service on mobile networks. The teleservice has since been used in all subsequent generations of digital cellular mobile telephony. The dissertation shows how SMS standards and infrastructure represent a significant innovation to mobile telephony and how they have figured in the history of wireless data transmission in the late twentieth century. The standardization of SMS and telecommunication protocols that make the transmission of text messages possible influences the future uses of these digital traces, including their evidential capacity, future access, and curation. As a new mobile communication format, text messages have cultural, political, and economic consequences that span the world. Billions of text messages are sent and received every day: they are used in personal communication, crisis management, elections, mobile banking, business communications, and increasingly through applications that serve as gateways to the Internet. Despite the ubiquity of this mobile communication format, text messages are deleted, lost or overwritten at staggering rates by users and mobile operating systems. Mobile traces such as text messages currently fall outside of institutional digital archives as well as personal digital collections. This dissertation demonstrates how the infrastructure of mobile communication, including transmission protocol and the stabilization of the format, is integral to the curation, future access, and preservation of mobile communication at the personal and institutional levels of collecting. The dissertation examines the

development of SMS by contextualizing the research need for the study of mobile information objects in information science by presenting the importance of layers of infrastructure to the creation and circulation of born-digital records transmitted across wireless networks. It applies a research framework for studying new information communication technologies and emerging electronic records contexts. The framework has three elements: (1) Layers of Infrastructure and Context, (2) Examining Networked Recordkeeping, and (3) Engaging with Information Retrieval. Using techniques from infrastructure studies and media archaeology, it illustrates how the text message as a digital format has been enacted by the mobile operating system on mobile phones. In turn, it shows how the text message format structures mobile communication over time in different contexts of creation and collection. It also highlights how the format is enacted in a mobile operating system: how text messages are stored on device hardware such as flash memory, and in various end-uses such as deletion and in surveillance. The digital materiality of text messages in transmission, storage, and receipt is shown to have social and political consequences for the future of fonds or collections of personal digital records that people create with their mobile phones. The dissertation also illustrates how the generation, circulation, and collection of mobile telephony metadata represents a new form of collecting for institutions, under the law, and for the theory and practice of archival science. It argues that new contexts of metadata creation and collection have led to a mobile forensic imaginary based on the infrastructure and transmission of born-networked records created with mobile ICTs. The dissertation finds that a more productive way of confronting emerging mobile information objects and their digital preservation over time is to critically engage with their development as formatted digital objects and presents a theory of text messages as born networked records.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the IFIP TC 3 International Conference, KCKS 2010, held as a part of the 21th World Computer Congress, WCC 2010, in Brisbane, Australia, in September 2010. The 43 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from numerous submissions. The range of issues cover many aspects of ICT in relation to competencies in the knowledge society; they present theory, research, applications and practical experiences on topics including but not limited to developing creativity, digital solidarity, e-management in education, informatics and programming knowledge technologies, lifelong learning, policy development, teacher(s) in a knowledge society, e-inclusion, AGORA: the IFIP initiative on lifelong learning, collective intelligence, digital literacy, educating ict professionals, formal and informal learning, innovations of assessment, networking and collaboration, problem solving teacher learning & creativity as well as teaching & learning 2.0.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 108. Chapters: Alphabet to E-mail, Bulk messaging, Extended Messaging Service, GeoSMS, Me2day, Sexting, Short Message Service, SMS chat, SMS home routing, SMS spoofing, Tattle texting, Textecution, Texting while driving, Text roulette, TMS Shortcodes, Twitter, Video Messaging Service.

SMS (Short Message Service) -- Text message -- Adolescents -- Loneliness -- Teksboodskap -- Adolessente -- Eensaamheid.

A complete, practical guide to the world's most popular signaling system, including SIGTRAN, GSM-MAP, and Intelligent Networks. Provides in-depth coverage of the SS7 protocols, including implementation details Covers SS7 over IP (SIGTRAN) using real-world examples Covers SS7/C7 from both a North American and European perspective, providing a broad international understanding of the technology and associated standards Explains mobile wireless concepts and signaling, including mobile application part (MAP) Provides a thorough explanation of the Intelligent Network (IN) and associated protocols (INAP/AIN) Signaling System No. 7 (SS7) is a signaling network and protocol that is used globally to bring telecommunications networks, both fixed-line and cellular, to life. SS7 has numerous applications and is at the very heart of telecommunications. Setting up phone calls, providing cellular roaming and messaging, and supplying converged voice and data services are only a few of the ways that SS7 is used in the communications network. SS7 also provides the point of interconnection between converging voice and data networks. This transition, which affects everyone who works with the data network, has bolstered the need for practical and applied information on SS7. In short, anyone who is interested in telecommunications should have a solid understanding of SS7. Signaling System No. 7 (SS7/C7): Protocol, Architecture, and Services will help you understand SS7 from several perspectives. It examines the framework and architecture of SS7, as well as how it is used to provide today's telecommunications services. It also examines each level of the SS7 protocol-all the way down to the bit level of messages. In addition, the SIGTRAN standards are discussed in detail, showing the migration from SS7 to IP and explaining how SS7 information is transported over IP.

An Introduction to UMTS: Specifications, Testing and Standards Bodies is the most comprehensive text for practicing engineers and technicians about testing, specification and standards bodies of cellular communications equipment. It is aimed at those responsible for developing and maintaining both mobile and base station units. Each chapter discusses in detail the necessary elements moving to the more advanced components. In addition to testing, specification and standards bodies, readers will learn: the development life cycle of UE and Node-B building blocks; what needs to be tested; when and how testing should be performed; as well as certification formalities, including processes and procedures; and testing tools and languages. Hardcover

edition $119.95

Mobile phones are a ubiquitous technology with a fascinating history. There are now as many mobile phones in the world as there are people. We carry them around with us wherever we go. And while we used to just speak into them, now mobiles are used to do all kinds of tasks, from talking to twittering, from playing a game to paying a bill. Jon Agar takes the mobile to pieces, tracing what makes it work, and puts it together again, showing how it was shaped in different national contexts in the United States, Europe, the Far East and Africa. He tells the story from the early associations with cars and the privileged, through its immense popular success, to the rise of the smartphone. Few scientific revolutions affect us in such a day-to-day way as the development of the mobile phone. Jon Agar's deft history explains exactly how this revolution has come about - and where it may lead in the future.

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