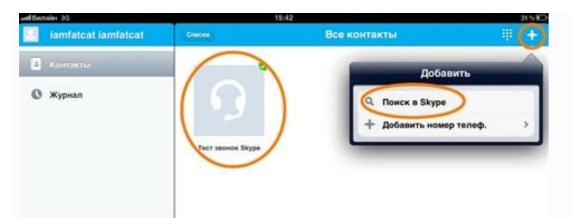
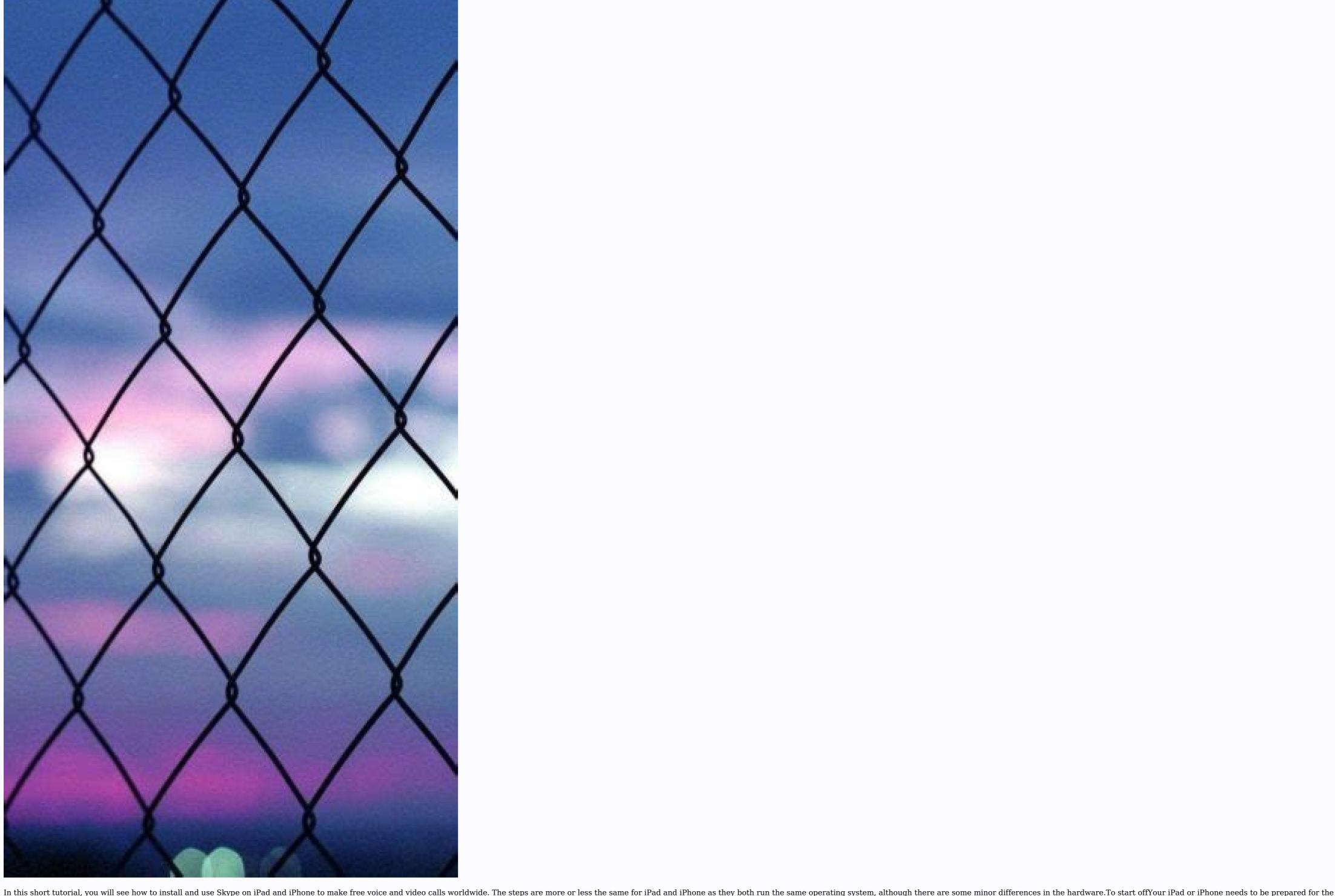
I'm not robot!











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cellular data plan for your iPad or iPhone. Making Free Skype calls from your iPad on the go is really something all iPad users can't miss out. What's more Skype on your this Skype and iPad tutorial to know the basics and tips you may want to know below. How to install Skype on
iPad? 1. Start your iPad; Skype for iPad works on all iPad models as long as your iPad at Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad and install Skype on iPad 2, iPad 3rd Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 3rd Generation, iPad 3rd Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 5th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 5th Generation, iPad 4th Generation, iPad 5th Generation,
Mini, iPad Air. 2. Tap the "App Store" icon to open the App Store" icon to open the Search field on the top right corner, then tap the search for ipad' or 'skype for 
where iPad make some suggestions according to your search term. Now you should find Skype for iPad in the screen, see below screenshot. Tap on the free button besides Skype for iPad, simply touch and hold the Skype icon on
your home screen until the icon begins to shake and an "x" appears in the corner of the Skype icon. Release the icon and then tap the "x". This will delete Skype from iPad. It is just like how you delete games in iPad original (also iPad 1)
does not come with any cameras, while iPad 2 gets two. So to make video calls through Skype, you will need to use iPad 2 or above, like Retina iPad, iPad air. 2. Above screenshots are captured on iOS 7. If your iPad is running on iOS 5, iOS 6 or iOS 8, you should see it differs in appearance. The instructions to install Skype on iPad
or delete Skype on iPad is almost the same. 3. To upgrade from there, no need to uninstall Skype from your iPad first. 4. Except make free calls over the internet, Skype is also a very handy file transfer tool. For example, you can use Skype to
send photos between iPhone, iPad and Android phones. 5. There are many free chat or messaging apps you can also use to make free calls on iPhone, and this tutorial reveals the easy steps to make free phone calls using FB Messenger for iPhone.
Telecommunications software service/application This article is about the software. For the enterprise application formerly known as Microsoft Lync, see Skype Technologies. For the enterprise application formerly known as Microsoft Lync, see Skype Technologies. For the enterprise application This article is about the software. For the enterprise application formerly known as Microsoft Lync, see Skype Technologies.
contacts censored)Original author(s)Priit Kasesalu and Jaan TallinnDeveloper(s)Skype Technologies (Microsoft)Initial release29 August 2003; 18 years ago (2022-06-21)[1]Windows, desktop8.86.0.409 / 13 July 2022; 16 days ago (2022-07-13)[1]macOS8.85.0.409
21 June 2022; 38 days ago (2022-06-21)[1]Linux8.85.0.409 / 21 June 2022; 38 days ago (2022-04-12)[3] (iPhone),[4] (iPad) Operating systemWindows, macOS, Linux, Android, iOS, iPadOS, HoloLens, Xbox One, Xbox Series
X/SAvailable in 108 languages [5] Type Videoconferencing, VoIP and Instant messaging License Proprietary Websitewww.skype for Business Skype for Business Skype for Business Skype Franslator mobile applications Group Me Skype Qik vte Skype (/skaɪp/) is a
proprietary telecommunications application operated by Skype Technologies, a division of Microsoft, best known for VoIP-based videocenferencing and voice calls. It also has instant messaging, file transfer, debit-based videocenferencing and voice calls. It also has instant messaging, file transfer, debit-based videocenferencing and voice calls. It also has instant messaging, file transfer, debit-based videocenferencing and voice calls.
on various desktop, mobile, and video game console platforms. Skype was created by Niklas Zennström, Janus Friis, and four Estonian developers and first released in August 2003. In September 2009,[7] Silver Lake, Andreessen Horowitz, and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board
bought 65% of Skype for $1.9 billion from eBay, valuing the business at $2.92 billion. In May 2011, Microsoft bought Skype for $8.5 billion and used it to replace their Windows Live Messenger. As of 2011, most of the development team and 44% of all the division's employees were in Tallinn and Tartu, Estonia.[8][9][10] Skype originally featured a
hybrid peer-to-peer and client-server system.[11] It became entirely powered by Microsoft-operated supernodes in May 2012;[12] in 2017, it changed from a peer-to-peer service to a centralized Azure-based service. As of March 2020, Skype was used by 100 million people at least once a month and by 40 million people each day.[13] During the
COVID-19 pandemic, Skype lost a large part of its market share to Zoom.[14] Etymology The name for the software is derived from "Skyper". However, some of the domain names associated with "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skype", for which domain names associated with "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skype", for which domain names associated with "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skype", for which domain names associated with "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r" left the current title "Skyper" were already taken.[15] Dropping the final "r"
names were available.[16] History Main article: Skype was founded in 2003 by Niklas Zennström, from Sweden, and Janus Friis, from Denmark.[17] The Skype software was created by Estonians Ahti Heinla, Priit Kasesalu, Jaan Tallinn, and Toivo Annus.[18] Friis and Annus are credited with the idea of reducing the cost of voice
calls by using a P2P protocol like that of Kazaa.[19] An early alpha version was created and tested in spring 2003, and the first public beta version was released on 29 August 2003.[20][19] In June 2005, Skype entered an agreement with the Polish web portal Onet.pl for an integrated offering on the Polish market.[21] On 12 September 2005, eBay
Inc. agreed to acquire Luxembourg-based Skype Technologies SA for approximately US$2.5 billion in up-front cash and eBay stock, plus potential performance-based consideration. [22] On 1 September 2009, eBay announced it was selling 65% of Skype to Silver Lake, Andreessen Horowitz, and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board for US$1.9
billion, valuing Skype at US$2.75 billion.[23] On 14 July 2011, Skype partnered with Comcast to bring its video chat service, which can be operated on Windows, Mac OS, iOS, iPadOS, Android, and BlackBerry.[25] Between 2017 and 2020,
Skype collaborated with PayPal to provide a money-send feature. It allowed users to transfer funds via the Skype mobile app in the middle of a conversation. [26] In 2019, Skype was announced to be the sixth most downloaded mobile app in the middle of a conversation. [27] Microsoft acquisition Skype icon, 2006-2012 Skype icon, 2012-2019 Skype
icon, 2019-present On 10 May 2011, Microsoft Corporation acquired Skype Communications, S.à r.l for US$8.5 billion.[28] The company was incorporated as a division of Microsoft Corporation acquired all its technologies with the purchase. The acquisition was completed on 13 October 2011.[28][29] Shortly after the acquisition, Microsoft began
integrating the Skype service with its own products. Along with taking over the development of existing Skype desktop and mobile apps, the company development of existing systems. They were made available from Windows Store when the then-new OS
launched on 26 October 2012. The following year, it became the default messaging app for Windows 8.1, replacing the Windows 8.1 (30] In a month-long transition from 8 to 30 April 2013, Microsoft discontinued two[see talk] of its own
products in favor of Skype, including its Windows Live Messenger instant messaging service, although Messenger continued to be available in mainland China.[31][32] On 11 November 2014, Microsoft announced that in 2015, its Lync product would be replaced by Skype for Business. This combined features of Lync and the consumer Skype software
 There are two user interfaces, organizations could switch their users between the default Skype for Business interface to the Lync interface to the app for Apple iPhone and iPad that allows HD quality video for iPhone 5 and fourth-generation iPads.[34] On 20 November 2014,
Microsoft Office's team announced that a new chat powered by Skype would be implemented in their software, giving tools to be able to chat with co-workers in the same document.[35] On 15 September 2015, Skype announced the release of Mojis, "a brand new way to express yourself on Skype". Mojis are short clips/gifs featuring characters from
films and TV shows to be entered into conversations with the same ease as emoticons. They worked with Universal Studios, Disney Muppets, BBC and other studios to add to the available collection of Mojis.[36] Later that year, Gurdeep Singh Pall, Corporate Vice President of Skype, announced that Microsoft had acquired the technology from Talko.
[37] In July 2016, Skype introduced an early Alpha version of a new Skype for Linux client, built with WebRTC technology, after several petitions had asked Microsoft to continue development for Linux. [38][39] In September of that year, Skype updated their iOS app with new features, including an option to call contacts on Skype through Siri voice
commands.[40] In October of that year, Microsoft launched Skype for Business for Mac.[41] In February 2017, Microsoft announced plans to discontinue its Skype Wi-Fi service globally. The application was delisted, and the service plans to discontinue its Skype Wi-Fi service globally. The application was delisted, and the service plans to discontinue its Skype Wi-Fi service globally.
Skype with similar features to Snapchat, allowing users to share temporary copies of their photos and video files.[44] In late June 2017, Microsoft rolled out their latest update for iOS, incorporating a revamped design and new third-party integrations, with platforms including Gfycat, YouTube, and UpWorthy.[45] It was not well-received, with
numerous negative reviews and complaints that the new client broke existing functionality. [46] Skype later removed this "makeover". In December 2017, Microsoft added "Skype Interviews", a shared code editing system for those wishing to hold job interviews for programming roles.
to a central server based system, and with it adjusted the user interfaces of apps to make text-based messaging more prominent than voice calling. Skype for Windows,[49] iOS,[50] Android,[51] Mac[52] and Linux[53] all received significant visual overhauls at this time. Features Main article: Features of Skype Registered users of Skype are identified
by a unique Skype ID and may be listed in the Skype directory under a Skype username. [54] Skype allows these registered users to communicate through both instant messaging and voice chat allows group chats
allows Skype users to receive calls on their computers dialed by conventional phone subscribers to a local Skype phone number; local numbers are available for Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand,
Poland, Romania, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Netherlands, the United States.[55][56] A Skype user can have local numbers in any of these countries, with calls to the number charged at the same rate as calls to fixed lines in the country. Skype supports conference calls, video chats, and
 screen sharing between 25 people at a time for free,[57] which then increased to 50 on 5 April 2019.[58] Skype does not provide the ability to call emergency numbers, such as 112 in Europe, 911 in North America, 999 in the UK or 100 in India and Nepal.[59] However, as of December 2012, there is limited support for emergency calls in the United
Kingdom, Australia, Denmark, and Finland.[60] The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has ruled that, for the purposes of section 255 of the Telecommunications Act, Skype is not an "interconnected VoIP users have an analog line
available as a backup.[62] In 2019, Skype added an option to blur the background in a video chat interface using AI algorithms purely done using software, despite a depth-sensing camera not being present in most webcams.[63] Usage and traffic This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly
available information. (February 2020) Usage and traffic Date Total user accounts (millions) [74] [65] [66] [67] [68] [69] [70] Active users, daily use (millions) [74] Skype to Skype minutes (billions) [75] Skype
135.9 18.7 6.6 1.1 50 Q4 2006 171.2 21.2 7.6 1.5 66 Q1 2007 195.5 23.2 7.7 1.3 79 Q2 2007 219.6 23.9 7.1 1.3 90 Q3 2007 245.7 24.2 6.1 1.4 98 Q4 2007 276.3 27.0 11.9 1.6 115 Q1 2008 309.3 31.3 14.2 1.7 126 Q2 2008 338.2 32.0 14.8 1.9 136 Q3 2008 370 33.7 16.0 2.2 143 Q4 2008 405 36.5 20.5 2.6 145 Q1 2009 443 42.2 23.6 2.9 153 Q2 2009 153 Q2
483 ? 25.5 3.0 170 Q3 2009 521 ? 27.7 3.1 185 Q4 2009 560 ? 36.1 ? ? Q1 2010 ? ? ? ? ? Q2 2011 ? ? ? ? ? Q3 2010 ? ? ? ? ? Q4 2011 ? ? ? ?
volume of international traffic routed via Skype is significant. In 2009 it was considered the largest international voice carrier (by minutes of calls).[75] Year International traffic routed via Skype is significant. In 2009 it was considered the largest international voice carrier (by minutes of calls).[75] 2010 13%[78] 2011 33%[78] 2013 36%[79] 2014 40%[80] At the end of 2010, there were over 660
million worldwide users, with over 300 million estimated active each month as of August 2015.[81] At one point in February 2011, after the release of video calling on the Skype client for iPhone, Skype reached a record 27 million simultaneous online users.[83] This record
was broken with 29 million simultaneous online users on 21 February 2011[84] and again on 28 March 2011 with 30 million users for the first time ever.[86] By 5 March 2012, it had 36 million simultaneous online users, [87] and less than a year later, on 21 January
2013, Skype had more than 50 million concurrent users online.[88] In June 2012, Skype had surpassed 70 million downloads on Android.[89] On 15 January 2014, TeleGeography estimated that Skype-to-
Skype international traffic has gone up to 36% in 2013 to 214 billion minutes.[91] At end March 2020 there was a 70% increase in the number of daily users from the previous month, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[92] System and software Client applications and devices Windows client Skype 4.0 (released 2009) Multiple different versions of Skype
 have been released for Windows since its conception. The original line of Skype applications continued from versions 1.0 through 4.0. It has offered a desktop-only program since 2003. Later, a mobile version for Windows Phones englications continued from versions 1.0 through 4.0. It has offered a desktop-only program since 2003. Later, a mobile version was created for Windows Phones. In 2012, Skype introduced a new version for Windows Phone version. [93] On 7 July Phones. In 2012, Skype introduced a new version for Windows Phone version was created for Windows Phones. In 2012, Skype introduced a new version for Windows Phone version was created for Windows Phones. In 2012, Skype introduced a new version for Windows Phone version for Win
2015 Skype modified the application to direct Windows users to download the desktop version, but it was set to continue working on Windows RT until October 2016.[94] In November 2015, Skype introduced three new applications, called Messaging, Skype Video, and Phone, intended to provide an integrated Skype experience on Windows 10.[95]
[96] On 24 March 2016, Skype announced the integrated applications did not satisfy most users' needs and announced that they and the desktop client would eventually be replaced with a new UWP application, [97] which was released as a preview version for the Windows 10 Anniversary Update and dubbed as the stable version with the release of
 the Windows 10 Creators Update. The latest version of Skype for Windows is Skype 11, which is based on the Universal Windows phones, and Microsoft Hololens. Microsoft still offers the older Skype 8, which is Win32-based and runs on all
systems from Windows XP (which is otherwise unsupported by Microsoft) to the most recent release of Windows 10.[98] In late 2017, this version was upgraded to Skype 12.9 in which several features were both removed and added.[99] Other desktop clients macOS (10.9 or newer)[98] Linux (Debian, Debian, De
 [98] Mobile clients iOS Android Skype was previously available on Wokia X, Symbian, BlackBerry OS and BlackBerry 10 devices. In May 2009 a Version 2.29[100] was available on Windows Phone 8.1; in 2016 Microsoft announced that this would stop working in early
2017 once Skype's transition from peer-to-peer to client-server was complete.[101] Other platforms The Nokia N800, N810, and N900 Internet tablets, which run Maemo The Nokia N9, which runs MeeGo, comes with Skype voice calling and text messaging integrated; however, it lacks video-calling. Both the Sony mylo COM-1 and COM-2 models Theorems The Nokia N800, N810, and N800, N810, and N800 internet tablets, which runs MeeGo, comes with Skype voice calling and text messaging integrated; however, it lacks video-calling. Both the Sony mylo COM-1 and COM-2 models Theorems The Nokia N800, N810, and N800 internet tablets, which runs MeeGo, comes with Skype voice calling and text messaging integrated; however, it lacks video-calling.
PlayStation Portable Slim and Lite series, though the user needs to purchase a specially designed microphone peripheral. The PSP-3000 has a built-in microphone peripheral. The PSP-3000 has a built-in microphone peripheral.
[103] Skype for PlayStation Vita may be downloaded via the PlayStation Network in the U.S. It includes the capability to receive incoming calls with the application running in the background. The Samsung Smart TV had a Skype app, which could be downloaded for free. [104] It used the built-in camera and microphone for the newer models.
 Alternatively, a separate mountable Skype camera with built-in speakers and microphones is available to purchase for older models.[105] This functionality has now been disabled along with any other "TV Based" Skype clients. Some devices were made to work with Skype by talking to a desktop Skype client or by embedding Skype software into the
device. These were usually either tethered to a PC or have a built-in Wi-Fi Phone, the Belkin F1PP000GN-SK Wi-Fi Phone, th
for Skype and the Linksys CIT200 Wi-Fi Phone. Third-party licensing Third-party developers, such as Truphone and Nimbuzz, and Fring, previously allowed Skype to run in parallel with several other competing VoIP/IM networks (Truphone and Nimbuzz provide TruphoneOut and NimbuzzOut as a competing paid service) in any Symbian or Java
 environment. Nimbuzz made Skype available to BlackBerry users and Fring provided mobile video calling over Skype as well as support for the Android platform. Skype disabled access to Skype by Fring users in July 2010.[106] Nimbuzz discontinued support for the Android platform. Skype available to BlackBerry users and Gring provided mobile video calling over Skype as well as support for the Android platform.
Skype withdrew licensing from several third parties producing software and hardware compatible with Skype. The Skype for Asterisk product from Digium was withdrawn as "no longer available for sale".[108] The Senao SN358+ long-range (10-15 km) cordless phone was discontinued due to loss of licenses to participate in the Skype network as
peers. In combination, these two products made it possible to create roaming cordless mesh networks with a robust handoff. Technology Protocol Main article: Skype protocol Main article: Skyp
 using the protocol are also proprietary. Part of the Skype technology relies on the Global Index P2P protocol belonging to the Joltid Ltd. corporation. The main difference between Skype and standard VoIP clients is that Skype operates on a peer-to-peer model (originally based on the Kazaa software[109]), rather than the more usual client-server
model (note that the very popular Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) model of VoIP is also peer-to-peer, but implementation generally requires registration with a server, as does Skype). On 20 June 2014, Microsoft announced the deprecation of the old Skype protocol. Within several months from this date, in order to continue using Skype services,
Skype users will have to update to Skype applications released in 2014. The new Skype protocol—Microsoft Notification Protocol 24 was released. The deprecation became effective in the second week of August 2014. Transferred files are now saved on central servers. As far as networking stack support is concerned, Skype only supports the IPv4s.
protocol. It lacks support for the next-generation Internet protocol, IPv6.[110] Skype for Business, however, includes support for IPv6 addresses, along with continued support of IPv4.[111] Protocol detection and control Many networking and security companies have claimed to detect and control Skype's protocol for enterprise and carrier
applications. While the specific detection methods used by these companies are often private, Pearson's chi-squared test and naive Bayes classification are two approaches that were published in 2008.[112] Combining statistical measurements of payload properties (like
packet sizes and packet directions) has also shown to be an effective method for identifying Skype's TCP- and UDP-based protocols.[113] Additionally, Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 4.0 added a Skype-created codec Skype 2.x used G.729, Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 4.0 added a Skype-created codec Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 4.0 added a Skype-created codec Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 4.0 added a Skype-created codec Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 4.0 added a Skype-created codec Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 4.0 added a Skype-created codec Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 4.0 added a Skype-created codec Skype 3.2 introduced SVOPC, and Skype 3.
as a free codec, which integrates the SILK codec principles for voice transmission with the CELT codec principles for higher-quality audio transmissions, such as live music performances. Opus was submitted to the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in September 2010.[115] Since then, it has been standardized as RFC 6716.[116] Video codecs
VP7 is used for versions prior to Skype 5.5.[117][118][120][121] As of version 7.0, H.264 is used for both group and one-on-one video chat, at standard definition, 720p and 1080p high-definition, 720p and 1080p high-defini
 service as Skype Qik on 14 October 2014. Although Qik offered video conferencing and Internet streaming, the new service focuses on mobile video messaging between individuals and groups. [124] Hyperlink format Skype was claimed initially to be
a secure communication, with one of its early web pages stating "highly secure with end-to-end encryption techniques for Skype claims to use publicly documented, widely trusted encryption techniques for Skype-to-Skype communication: RSA for key negotiation and the Advanced
 Encryption Standard to encrypt conversations.[127] However, it is impossible to verify that these algorithms are used correctly, completely, and at all times, as there is no public review possible without a protocol specification and/or the program's source code. Skype provides an uncontrolled registration system for users with no proof of identity.
 Instead, users may choose a screen name which does not have to relate to their real-life identity in any way; a name chosen could also be an impersonation attempt, where the user claims to be someone else for fraudulent purposes. A third-party paper analyzing the security and methodology of Skype was presented at Black Hat Europe 2006. It
analyzed Skype and found a number of security issues with the then-current security model. [128] PRISM: a clandestine surveillance program under which the NSA collects user data from companies like Skype and Facebook [129] Skype incorporates some features that tend to hide its traffic analysis and Facebook [129] Skype incorporates some features that tend to hide its traffic analysis and Facebook [129] Skype incorporates some features that tend to hide its traffic analysis and Facebook [128] PRISM: a clandestine surveillance program under which the NSA collects user data from companies like Skype and Facebook [128] PRISM: a clandestine surveillance program under which the NSA collects user data from companies like Skype and Facebook [129] Skype incorporates some features that tend to hide its traffic analysis and Facebook [128] PRISM: a clandestine surveillance program under which the NSA collects user data from companies like Skype and Facebook [129] Skype incorporates some features that tend to hide its traffic analysis and the surveillance program under which the NSA collects user data from companies like Skype and Facebook [129] Skype incorporates some features that tend to hide its traffic analysis and the surveillance program under which the NSA collects user data from companies like Skype and Facebook [129] Skype incorporates and the surveillance program under which the new features are surveillance program under which the
and therefore does not provide anonymous communication. Some researchers have been able to watermark the traffic so that it is identifiable even after passing through an anonymizing network.[130] In an interview, Kurt Sauer, the Chief Security Officer of Skype, said, "We provide a safe communication option. I will not tell you whether we can
listen or not."[131] This does not deny the fact that the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) monitors Skype conversations. Skype's client uses an undocumented and proprietary protocol. The Free Software Foundation (FSF) is concerned about user privacy issues arising from using proprietary software and protocols and has made a replacement for
Skype one of their high-priority projects.[132] Security researchers Biondi and Desclaux have a back door, since Skype may have a back door, since Skype has taken extreme measures to obfuscate the program's traffic and functioning.[133] Several media sources reported that at a meeting
password. The United States Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has interpreted the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) as requiring digital phone networks to allow wiretapping if authorized by an FBI warrant, in the same way as other phone services. In February 2009, Skype said that, not being a telephoneent Act (CALEA) as requiring digital phone networks to allow wiretapping if authorized by an FBI warrant, in the same way as other phone services. In February 2009, Skype said that, not being a telephoneent Act (CALEA) as requiring digital phone networks to allow wiretapping if authorized by an FBI warrant, in the same way as other phone services.
 company owning phone lines, it is exempt from CALEA and similar laws, which regulate US phone companies, and it is not clear whether Skype could support wiretapping even if it wanted to.[136] According to the ACLU, the ACL is inconsistent with the original intent of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution;[137] more recently, the ACLU
has expressed the concern that the FCC interpretation of the Act is incorrect. [138] It has been suggested that Microsoft made changes to Skype denies the claims. [141] Sometime before Skype was sold in 2009, the company had started Project Chess, a program to
explore legal and technical ways to easily share calls with intelligence agencies and law enforcement. [142] On 20 February 2009, the European Union's Eurojust would "play a key role in the coordination and cooperation of the investigations on the use of internet telephony systems (VoIP), such as
 'Skype'. [...] The purpose of Eurojust's coordination role is to overcome the technical and judicial obstacles to the interception of internet telephony systems, taking into account the various data protection rules and civil rights."[143] In November 2010, a flaw was disclosed to Skype that showed how computer crackers could secretly track any user's
IP address.[144] Due to Skype's peer-to-peer nature, this was a difficult issue to address, but this bug was eventually remedied in a 2016 updates to better protect users from security risks but received some challenge from users of the Mac product, as the updates cannot be disabled from version 5.6
on,[146] both on Mac OS and Windows versions, although in the latter, and only from version 5.9 on, automatic updating can be turned off in certain cases.[147] According to a 2012 Washington Post article, Skype "has expanded its cooperation with law enforcement authorities to make online chats and other user information available to police"; the
article additionally mentions Skype made changes to allow authorities access to addresses and credit card numbers. [148] In November 2012, Skype was reported to have handed over user data of a pro-WikiLeaks activist to Dallas, Texas-based private security company iSIGHT Partners without a warrant or court order. The alleged handover would be
a breach of Skype's privacy policy. Skype responded with a statement that it launched an internal investigation to probe the breach of user data privacy. [149] On 13 November 2012, a Russian user published a flaw in Skype's security, which allowed any person to take over a Skype account knowing only the victim's email by following 7 steps. [150]
[151] This vulnerability was claimed to exist for months and existed for more than 12 hours since published widely. On 14 May 2013, it was documented that a URL sent via a Skype instant messaging session was usurped by the Skype service and subsequently used in a HTTP HEAD query originating from an IP address registered to Microsoft in
 Redmond (the IP address used was 65.52.100.214). The Microsoft query used the full URL supplied in the IM conversation and was generated by a technology similar to Microsoft's SmartScreen Filter used in its browsers.[153] The 2013 mass
surveillance disclosures revealed that agencies such as the NSA and the FBI have the ability to eavesdrop on Skype, including the monitoring and storage of text and video calls and file transfers.[154][155][156] The PRISM surveillance program, which requires FISA court authorization, reportedly has allowed the NSA unfettered access to its data
center supernodes. According to the leaked documents, integration work began in November 2010, but it was not until February 2011 that the company was served with a directive to comply signed by the attorney general, [154] with NSA documents showing that collection began on 31 March 2011. [157] On 10 November 2014, Skype scored 1 out of
7 points on the Electronic Frontier Foundation's secure messaging scorecard. Skype received a point for encrypted with a key the provider does not have access to (i.e. the communications are not encrypted), users cannot verify contacts' identities, past messages are
not secure if the encryption keys are stolen (i.e. the service does not provide forward secrecy), the code is not open to independent review (i.e. not available to merely view, nor under a free-software license), the security design is not properly documented, and there has not been a recent independent security audit.[158][159][160] AIM, BlackBerry
Messenger, Ebuddy XMS, Hushmail, Kik Messenger, Viber and Yahoo Messenger also scored 1 out of 7 points.[158] As of August 2018, Skype now supports end-to-end encryption across all platforms.[161] Cybercrime on applications.[166]
According to the Australian Federal Police, overseas pedophiles are directing child sex abuse using its live streaming services. [167][165] Service in the People's Republic of China This article to reflect recent events or newly available information.
(January 2012) Since September 2007, users in China trying to download the Skype software client have been redirected to the site of TOM Online, a joint venture between a Chinese wireless operator and Skype, from which a modified Chinese version can be downloaded.[168] The TOM client participates in China's system of Internet censorship,
monitoring text messages between Skype users in China as well as messages exchanged with users outside the country. [169][170] Niklas Zennström, then chief executive of Skype, told reporters that TOM "had implemented a text filter, which is what everyone else in that market is doing. Those are the regulations." He also stated, "One thing that say that the country of the country 
certain is that those things are in no way jeopardising the privacy or the security of any of the users."[171] In October 2008, it was reported that TOM had been saving the full message contents of some Skype text conversations on its servers, apparently focusing on conversations containing political issues such as Tibet, Falun Gong, Taiwan
independence, and the Chinese Communist Party. The saved messages contain personally identifiable information about the message senders and the entire content of the text messages, including the time and date of each message. Information about Skype users outside
China who were communicating with a TOM-Skype user was also saved. A server misconfiguration made these log files accessible to the public for a time.[170][172][173] Research on the TOM-Skype venture has revealed information about blacklisted keyword checks, allowing censorship and surveillance of its users. The partnership has received
much criticism for the latter. Microsoft remains unavailable for comment on the issue.[174] According to reports from the advocacy group Great Fire, Microsoft is now partnered with Guangming Founder (GMF) in China.[175] All
attempts to visit the official Skype web page from mainland China redirects the user to skype.gmw.cn. The Linux version of Skype is unavailable.[citation needed] Localization Skype comes bundled with the following locales and languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese (Traditional and Simplified), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English
Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Italian, Sovak, Slovenian, Serbian, Sovak, Slovenian, Slovenian
option of creating new language files, at least 80 other (full or partial) localizations are also available for many languages.[176] Customer service In January 2010, Skype rescinded its policy of seizing funds in Skype accounts that have been inactive (no paid call) for 180 days. This was in settlement of a class-action lawsuit.[177] Skype also paid up to
US$4 to persons who opted into the action. As of February 2012, Skype provides support through their web support portal, support community, @skypesupport on Twitter, and Skype Facebook page. Direct contact via email and live chat is available through their web support portal. Chat Support is a premium feature available to Skype Premium and
 some other paid users. Skype's refund policy states that they will provide refunds in full if customers have used less than 1 euro of their Skype Credit. "Upon a duly submitted request, Skype will refund you on a pro-rata basis for the unused period of a Product". Skype has come under some criticism from users for the inability to completely close
accounts. Users not wanting to continue using Skype can make their account inactive by deleting all personal information, except for the username. [178] Due to an outage on 21 September 2015 that affected several users in New Zealand, Australia, and other countries, Skype decided to compensate their customers with 20 minutes of free calls to
over 60 landline and 8 mobile phone destinations.[179] Educational use Although Skype is a commercial product, its non-paid version is used with increasing frequency among teachers, schools, and charities interested in global education projects.[180] A popular use case is to facilitate language learning through conversations that alternate between
each participant's native language.[181][182][183][184] The video conferencing aspect of the software has been praised for its ability to connect students who speak different languages, facilitate virtual field trips, and engage directly with experts.[185][186] Skype in the classroom is another free-of-charge tool that Skype has set up on its website.
designed to encourage teachers to make their classrooms more interactive, and collaborate with other teachers around the world. There are various Skype lessons in which students can participate. Teachers can also use a search tool and find experts in a particular field.[187] The educational program Skype a Scientist, set up by biologist Sarah
McAnulty in 2017, had in two years connected 14,312 classrooms with over 7000 volunteer scientists. [188] However, Skype is not adopted universally, with many educational institutions in the United States and Europe blocking the application from their networks. [citation needed] [why?] See also Internet portal Caller ID spoofing Censorship of Skype
Comparison of instant messaging clients Comparison of VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP Presence information Unified communication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication services and product brands Mobile VoIP software List of video telecommunication 
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uses, see 911 (disambiguation). A dispatcher takes an emergency call at the Jackson, Tennessee, 9-1-1 Dispatch Center. Global applications of ITU-approved[1] emergency telephone number or no redirection 9-1-1,[2][3] usually written 911, is an
emergency telephone number for the United States, Canada, Palau, Argentina, Philippines, Jordan, as well as the North American Number is intended for use in emergency circumstances only. Using it for any other purpose (such as making false or
prank calls) is a crime in most jurisdictions. In over 98% of locations in Argentina, Belize, Anguilla, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jordan, Ethiopia, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Philippines, Uruguay, United States, Palau, Mexico, Tonga and Canada, dialing "9-1-1" from any telephone will link the caller to an emergency dispatch office—called a Public Safety
Answering Point (PSAP) by the telecommunications industry—which can send emergency responders to the caller's location in an emergency responders to the united States, the enhanced 9-1-1 system automatically pairs caller numbers with a physical address. [2] In the Philippines, the 9-1-1 emergency hotline has been available to
the public since August 1, 2016, starting in Davao City. It is the first of its kind in Asia-Pacific region.[4] It replaces the previous emergency number 117 used outside Davao City. As of 2017, a 9-1-1 system is in use in Mexico, where implementation in different states and municipalities is being conducted. Venezuela also has a 911 emergency services
called VEN911. It has been in operation for approximately 10 years. History The first known use of a national emergency telephone number 999, which continues to this day.[5] In the United States, the first 911 call was made in Haleyville, Alabama in 1968 by Alabama Speaker of the
House Rankin Fite and answered by U.S. Rep. Tom Bevill.[6][7] In Canada, 911 service was adopted in 1972, and the first 911 call occurred after 1974 roll-out in London, Ontario.[8] In the United States, the push for the development of a nationwide American emergency telephone number came in 1957 when the National Association of Fire Chiefs
recommended that a single number be used for reporting fires.[9] The first city in North America to use a central emergency number was the Canadian city of Winnipeg at the time.[10] Winnipeg initially used 999 as the emergency number,[11] but
switched numbers when 9-1-1 was proposed by the United States. In 1964, an attack on a woman in New York City, Kitty Genovese, helped to greatly increase the urgency number. The New York Times falsely reported that nobody had called the police in response to Genovese's cries for help. Some experts theorized that
one source of reluctance to call police was due to the complexity of doing so; any calls to the police would go to a local precinct, and any response might handle the call.[12][13][14][15][16] In 1967, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
recommended the creation of a single number that could be used nationwide for reporting emergencies. The Federal Communications Commission then met with AT&T in November 1967 in order to choose the number easily (which,
with the rotary dial phones in place at the time, 999 would not), and because of the middle 1, which indicating a special number (see also 4-1-1) and 6-1-1), worked well with the phone companies were not included in the
emergency telephone plan. Alabama Telephone Company decided to implement it ahead of AT&T, choosing Haleyville, Alabama, as the location.[17] AT&T made its first implementation in Huntington, Indiana on March 1, 1968. However, the rollout of 9-1-1 service took many years. For example, although the City of Chicago, Illinois, had access to 9-1-1 service took many years.
1 service as early as 1976, the Illinois Commerce Commission did not authorize telephone service provider Illinois Bell to offer 9-1-1 to the Chicago suburbs in Cook County had 9-1-1 service.[19] As late as 1989, at least 28 Chicago suburbs still lacked
9-1-1 service; some of those towns had previously elected to decline 9-1-1 service due to costs and—according to emergency response personnel—failure to recognize the benefits of the 9-1-1 system. [20] Regarding national U.S. coverage, by 1979, 26% of the U.S. population could dial the number. This increased to 50% by 1987 and 93% by 2000. [9]
As of March 2022[update], 98.9% of the U.S. population has access.[21] Conversion to 9-1-1 in Canada began in 1972, and as of 2018 virtually all areas (except for some rural areas, such as Nunavut[22]) are using 9-1-1. As of 2008,[update] each year Canadians make twelve million calls to 9-1-1.[23] On November 4, 2019, the Northwest Territories
launched the 9-1-1 service across the territory with the ability to receive service in the territory's 11 Official languages. [24] On September 15, 2010, AT&T announced that the State of Tennessee had approved a service to support a Text-to-9-1-1 trial statewide, where AT&T would be able to allow its users to send text messages to 9-1-1 PSAPs. [25]
Most British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean use the North American Numbering Plan; Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, and the Cayman Islands use 9-1-1. Mexico switched its emergency phone number from 066 to 9-1-1 main article: Enhanced 9-1-1 Mexico switched its emergency phone number from 066 to 9-1-1 main article: Enhanced 9-1-1 main article:
for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "9-1-1" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Enhanced 9-1-1 (E-911 or E911) automatically gives the dispatcher
the caller's location, if available.[2] Enhanced 9-1-1 is available in most areas, including approximately 96 percent of the U.S. In all North American jurisdictions, special legislation permits emergency operators to obtain a 9-1-1 caller's telephone number
to an address in a database. This database. This database function is known as Automatic Location Identification (ALI).[29] The database is generally maintained by the local telephone company, under a companion database known as the
MSAG, Master Street Address Guide. The MSAG describes address elements including the exact spellings of street number ranges. To locate a mobile telephone geographically, there are two general approaches: some form of radiolocation from the cellular network, or to use a Global Positioning System receiver built into the phone
itself. Both approaches are described by the radio resource location services protocol (LCS protocol). Depending on the mobile phone hardware, one of two types of location information can be provided to the operator. The first is Wireless
Phase Two (WPH2), which provides an estimated GPS location. As Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) technology matured, service as a cheap replacement phone service. However, E-911 regulations and legal penalties have severely
hampered the more widespread adoption of VoIP: VoIP is much more flexible than landline phone service, and there is no easy way to verify the physical location of a caller on a nomadic VoIP network at any given time (especially in the case of wireless networks), and so many providers offered services which specifically excluded 9-1-1 service to
avoid the severe E-911 non-compliance penalties. VoIP services tried to improvise, such as routing 9-1-1 calls to the administrative phone number of the E-911 challenges inherent to IP phone systems, specialized technology has been
developed to locate callers in the event of an emergency. Some of these new technologies allow the caller to be located down to the specific office on a particular floor of a building. These solutions support a wide range of organizations with IP telephony networks. The solutions are available for service providers offering hosted IP PBX and residential
VoIP services. This increasingly important segment in IP phone technology includes E-911 call routing services and automated phone tracking appliances. Many of these solutions have been established according to FCC, CRTC, and NENA i2 standards, to help enterprises and service providers reduce liability concerns and meet E-911 regulations.[30]
The enhanced 9-1-1 System Computer-aided dispatch Main article: Computer-aided dispatch Main article: Computer-aided dispatch 9-1-1 dispatchers use computer-aided dispatch (CAD) to record a log of EMS, police and fire services. It can either be used to send messages to the dispatched via a mobile data terminal (MDT) and/or used to store and retrieve data (i.e. radio logs, field
interviews, client information, schedules, etc.). A dispatcher may announce the call details to field units over a two-way radio. Some systems may send text messages with call-for-service details to alphanumeric pagers or wireless telephony text services like SMS.
Funding In the United States and Canada, 9-1-1 is typically funded via monthly fees on telephone companies, including wireless carriers, may be entitled to apply for and receive reimbursements for costs of their compliance with laws requiring that their networks be compatible with 9-1-1. Fees depend on locality and may range
from around $.25 to $3.00 per month, per line.[31] The average wireless 9-1-1 fee is around $.72. Monthly fees usually do not vary based on the customer's usage of the network, though some states do cap the number of lines subject to the fee for large multi-line businesses. These fees defray the cost of providing the technical means for connecting
callers to a 9-1-1 dispatch center; emergency services themselves are funded separately. Problems Inactive telephones connected to the network be able to reach 9-1-1, even if normal service has been disconnected (as for nonpayment).[32] In the U.S., carriers are required to connect 9-1-1 calls
from inactive mobile phones.[33] Similar rules apply in Canada.[34] However, dispatchers may not receive Phase II information for inactive lines, and may not be able to call back if an emergency call is disconnected.[35] Cell phones About 70 percent of 9-1-1 calls came from cell phones in 2014,[36] and finding out where the calls came from required
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triangulation. A USA Today study showed that where information was compiled on the subject, many of the calls from cell phones did not include information allowing the caller to be located. Chances of getting as close as 100 feet (30 metres) were higher in areas with more towers. But if a call was made from a large building, even that would not be

enough to precisely locate the caller. New federal rules, which service providers helped with, require location information for 40 percent of 9-1-1 calls in the United States were made on cell phones, but the ability to do so by text messaging was not required. Text-to-911 was first used in Iowa in 2009. According to the FCC, only 1,600 of about 6,000 9-1-1 call centers had the ability, up from 650 in 2016.[38] Certain cell phone operating systems allow users to access local emergency services by calling any country's version of 9-1-1.[39] Internet telephony Main article: Voice over IP If 9-1-1 is dialed from a commercial Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service, depending on how the provider handles such calls, the call may not go anywhere at all, or it may go to a non-emergency number at the public safety answering point associated with the billing or service address of the caller.[40] Because a VoIP adapter can be plugged into any broadband internet connection, a caller could be hundreds or even thousands of miles away from home, yet if the call goes to an answering point at all, it would be the one associated with the caller's address and not the actual location of the call. It may never be possible to reliably and accurately identify the location of a VoIP user, even if a GPS receiver is installed in the VoIP adapter, since such phones are normally used indoors, and thus may be unable to get a signal. In March 2005, commercial Internet telephony provider Vonage was sued by the Texas Attorney General, who alleged that their website and other sales and service documentation did not make clear enough that Vonage's provision of 9-1-1 service was not done traditionally. In May 2005, the FCC issued an order requiring VoIP providers to offer 9-1-1 service to all their subscribers within 120 days of the order being published.[2] In Canada, the federal regulators have required Internet service to all their subscribers within 120 days of the order being published. problems with caller location, since their databases rely on company billing addresses.[41] In May 2010, most VoIP users who dial 9-1-1 are connected by them. The operators are most often not trained emergency service providers and are only there to do their best to connect the caller to the appropriate emergency service. If the call center can determine the location of the emergency they try to transfer the caller to the appropriate PSAP. Most often the general area of the emergency. [citation needed] A 9-1-1 operator at that PSAP must then determine the location of the emergency. VoIP services operating in Canada are required to provide 9-1-1 emergency service. [42] In April 2008, an 18-month-old boy in Calgary, Alberta, died after a Toronto VoIP provider's 9-1-1 operator had an ambulance dispatched to the address of the family's previous abode in Mississauga, Ontario. [43] Emergencies across jurisdictions When a caller dials 9-1-1, the call is routed to the local public safety answering point. However, if the caller is reporting an emergency in another jurisdiction, the dispatchers may or may not know how to contact the proper authorities. The publicly posted phone numbers for most police departments in the U.S. are non-emergency numbers that often specifically instruct callers to dial 9-1-1 in case of emergency, which does not resolve the issue for callers outside of the jurisdiction. NENA has developed the North American 9-1-1 Resource Database which includes the National PSAP Registry. PSAPs can query this database to obtain emergency contact information of a PSAP in another county or state when it receives a call involving another jurisdiction. Online access to this database is provided at no charge for authorized local and state 9-1-1 Tapping Protocol N11 code Dial 1119, a 1950 MGM feature film that portrays "1119" as a police emergency number eCall Emergency medical dispatcher Emergency telephone Emergency telephone number Enhanced 9-1-1 Text-to-9-1-1 References ^ "911, 108 and 112 are the world's standard emergency numbers, ITU decides". The Verge. Retrieved July 26, 2018. ^ a b c d "9-1-1 Service". Federal Communications Commission. Archived from the original on September 28, 2015. Retrieved October 9, 2015. ^ "9-1-1 Services". Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission. August 24, 2015. Archived from the original on September 6, 2015. Retrieved October 9, 2015. ^ "9-1-1 Services". 9, 2015. ^ "911 Philippines is ready!". Manila Bulletin. MB. Archived from the original on August 3, 2016. Retrieved July 31, 2016. ^ "999 celebrates its 70th birthday". BT plc. June 29, 2007. 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