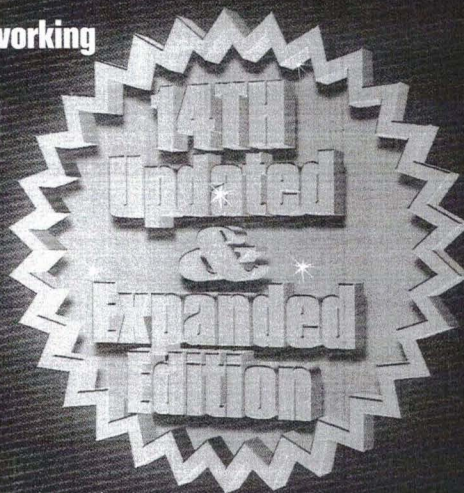


NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

**The Official Dictionary of
Telecommunications**

- ◆ Computer Telephony ◆ The Internet ◆ IP Telephony ◆ Intranets, LANs & WANs
- ◆ Windows 95, NT, NetWare & Unix Networking
- ◆ Wired & Wireless Telecommunications
- ◆ Voice Processing ◆ Carrier Telephony
- ◆ The Intelligent Network ◆ ISDN & T-1
- ◆ Voice on The Internet & Intranets



by Harry Newton

TON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

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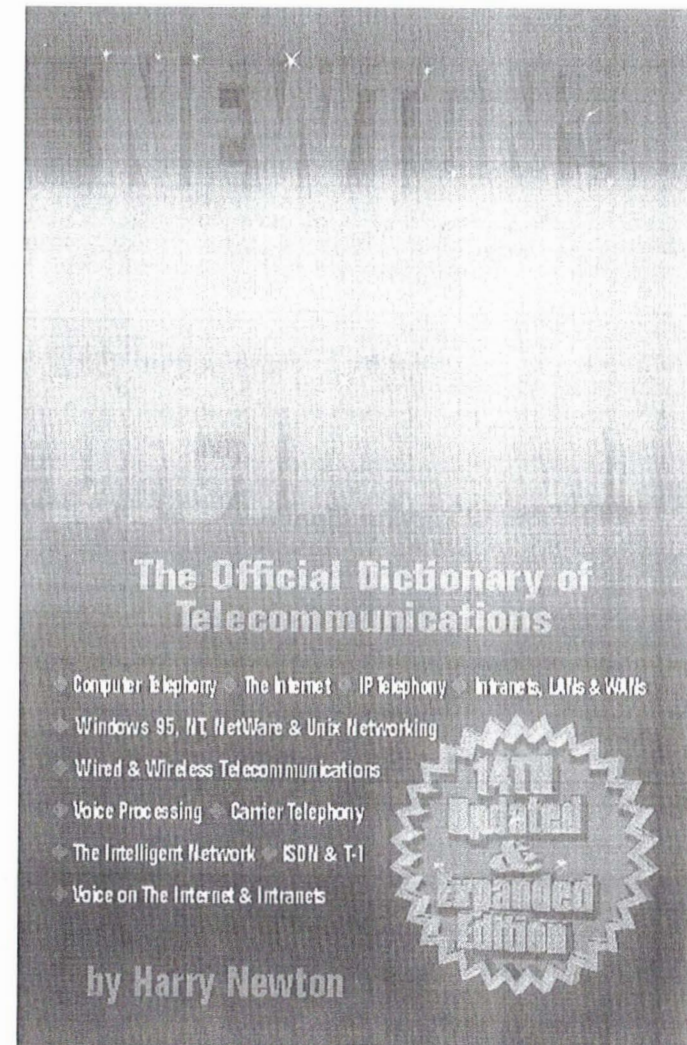
floor
est 21 Street
York, NY 10010
391-8215 Fax 212-691-1191
)-999-0345 and 1-800-LIBRARY
: Harry_Newton@email.msn.com
nal web site: www.harrynewton.com
nary sales site: www.telecombooks.com

Number 1-57820-023-7

1, 1998

factured in the United States of America

enth Expanded and Ur Edition
Design by Saul Roldz
d at Command Web, Secaucus, New Jersey
commandweb.com



ing This term refers to the process of 3-0 circuits, within a DS-1 circuit or DS-jacent to one another. Due to the timing result when non-adjacent channels are slotted channels are preferable when assigned to multiplex the individual low-single, higher speed connection.

d States The area within the bound-Columbia and the 48 contiguous states e areas outside the boundaries of the 3 contiguous states, (including artificial sels and fixed structures erected in such purpose of exploring for, developing, ring resources therefrom) to the extent ain to and are subject to the jurisdiction d States within the meaning of the Outer Act, 43 U.S.C. Section 1331, et seq.

sonia Inc. **CONTTEL** A telephone com-e than 600 small phone companies. In ITE in a tax-free swap of shares. Contel n by Charles Wohlstoetter, an ex-stock-inancially comfortable (to say the least) ring Contel. In late 1990, Contel merged uphemism for GTE buying Contel. interrupted electrical path.

A check to determine whether electrical ously throughout the length of a single e in a cable.

Tone **CCT** A single frequency of 2000 ed by the sending exchange and looped g exchange. Reception of the returned ty of the channel. See ITU-T

d used in voice recognition to mean a at requires no pause between utterances. **IF** This is a feature of some phones yones) that sends touchtone sounds for held down, allowing access to services d answering machines that need long-phones automatically have continuous it's worth checking. Continuous DTMF se.

rmation Environment A term for — in which information (text, voice, s flowing at us continuously. And our job age the information. The idea is to use phony terms to manage the information. **es** A series of wave or cycle of current nstant or unvarying amplitude.

riable Capable of having one of an ues, differing from each other by an arbi-Usually used to describe analog signals on.

urposes developing applications in the ndustry, there are two types of contracts: n active contract is one you must sign. : the type of contract you find in a soft-ening the shrink wrapped package, you elf to the terms of the contract inside the s of which mostly cor not dupli- an authorized way.

Control Channel Within a cellular telephone system, sev-eral of the channels are assigned as 'control' channels. Instead of supporting voice communications, these channels allow the base station to broadcast information to the cellular phones in its area. Cellular phones continuously monitor this broadcast information, selecting the base station that pro-vides the best signal.

Control Character A non-printing ASCII character which controls the flow of communications or a device. Control char-acters are entered from computer terminal keyboards by hold-ing down the Control key (marked CTRL on most keyboards) while the letter is pressed. To ring a bell at remote telex termi-nal, an operator could hold down the CTRL key, and tap the "G" key, since Control-G is the BELL character. Most comput-ers display Control as the "A" character in front of the desig-nated letter. For example, ^M is the Carriage Return character. **Control Circuit** X.21 interface circuit used to send control information from DTE to DCE.

Control Connections A Control VCC links the LEC to the LECS. Control VCCs also link the LEC to the LES and carry LE ARP traffic and control frames. The control VCCs never carry data frames.

Control Equipment 1. The central "brains" of a tele- phone system. That part which controls the signaling and switching to the attached telephones. Known as the KSU (or key service unit) in a key system.

2. Equipment used to transmit orders from an alarm center to remote site to enable you to do things by remote control.

Control Field Field in frame containing control information.

Control Flag A cellular phone term. A 6-bit flag transmit- ted in the forward channel data stream, comprised of a 5-bit busy/idle flag and one bit of the 5-bit decode status flag.

Control Head Room Lights Indicates that the cellular phone is outside the "home" system.

Control Of Electromagnetic Radiation 1. Measures taken to minimize electromagnetic radiation emanating from a system or component, or to minimize electromagnetic inter-ference. Such measures are taken for purposes of security and/or the reduction of interference, especially on ships and aircraft.

2. A national operational plan to minimize the use of electro- magnetic radiation in the United States and its possessions and the Panama Canal Zone in the event of attack of imminent threat thereof, as an aid to the navigation of hostile aircraft, guided missiles, or other devices.

Control Of Flow Language Programming-like con-structs (IF, ELSE, WHILE, GOTO, and so on) provided by Transact-SQL so that the user can control the flow of execu- tion of SQL Server queries, stored procedures, and triggers. This definition from Microsoft SQL server.

Control Package Network A Rolm/IBM term for a multinode network used by the processors in one CBX node to communicate with the processors in other nodes. CPN-1 is used with RolmBus 74. CPN-2 is used with Rolmibus 295. Formerly called HUB.

Control Panel The control panel on the Apple Macintosh is for general hardware and software settings. Icons allow a user to customize the system or application, or select a particular service, such as a specific printer, set the sound level, the date and time and choose an Ethernet connection through the network control panel.

Control Plane The ATM protocol includes a Control Plane

Control Point A program that manages an APPN network node and its resources, enabling communications to other control points in the network.

Control Segment A worldwide network of Global Positioning System monitoring and control installations that ensure the accuracy of satellite positions and their clocks.

Control Signal 1. In the public network, control signals are used for auxiliary functions in both customer loop signal- ing and interoffice trunk signaling. Control signals are used in the customer loop for Coin Collect and Coin Return and Party Identification. Control signals used in interoffice trunk signal- ing include Start Dial (Wink or Delay Dial) signals, Keypulse (KP) signals or Start Pulse (ST) signals.

2. In modem communications, control signals are modem interface signals used to announce, start, stop or modify a function. Here's a table showing common RS-232-C and ITU-T V.24 control signals

Pin	Control Signal	From	To
4	Request-to-Send (RTS)	DTE	DCE
5	Clear-to-Send (CTS)	DCE	DTE
6	Data Set Ready (DSR)	DCE	DTE
8	Carrier Detect (CD)	DCE	DTE
20	Data Terminal Ready (DTR)	DTE	DCE
22	Ring Indicator (RI)	DCE	DTE

Control Station On a multi-access link, a station that is in charge of such functions as selection and polling.

Control Tier An AT&T term for the tier within the Universal Information Services network node that provides the transport network's connection control function.

Control Unit An architectural component of a processor chip which orchestrates processor activity and handles timing to make sure the processor doesn't overlap functions.

Controlled Access When access to a system is limited to authorized programs, processes or other systems (as in a net- work).

Controlled Environment Vault CEV. It is a low main-tenance, water-tight concrete or fiberglass container typically buried in the ground which provides permanent housing for remote switches, remote line concentrators, pair gain and fiber transmission systems. Because it is buried, it can often be installed in utility easements or other places where local building laws may be a problem. This below ground room that houses electronic and/or optical equipment is under con- trolled temperature and humidity conditions.

Controller 1. In the truest sense, a device which controls the operation of another piece of equipment. In its more com- mon data communications sense, a device between a host and terminals that relays information between them. It admin- isters their communication. Controllers may be housed in the host, can be stand-alone, or can be located in a file server. Typically one controller will be connected to several termi- nals. The most common controller is the IBM Cluster Controller for their 370 family of mainframes. In an automat- ed radio, a controller is a device that commands the radio transmitter and receiver, and that performs processes, such as automatic link establishment, channel scanning and selec- tion, link quality analysis, polling, sounding, message store and forward, address protection, and anti-spoofing.

2. Participant in a conference call who sets up the conference

Controller Card Also called a hard disk/diskette drive controller. It's an add-in card which controls how data is writ-

MFN and SCSI. Controller cards are the devices used to for- mat hard drives. Controller cards are not hard drive specific (except within categories). Controller cards will format many drives. But once you have a hard drive that has been format- ted by that one controller card, it tends to prefer talking to that controller card forever. If you switch your hard disk to another machine, switch the controller card along with it. If you switch your hard disk to another machine, but not the con- troller card, then format the hard disk. That's not a "100% Do It Or Else You'll Be Disappointed" rule. But just a "Play It Safe and Switch Them" rule.

Conturing In digital facsimile, density step lines in received copy resulting from analog-to-digital conversion when the original image has observable gray shadings between the smallest density steps of the digital system.

CONTIGUOUS A military term for CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES (lower 48 states). See CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES.

Convection Cooling Design techniques used in switch- ing system construction to permit safe heat dissipation from the equipment without the need for cooling fans.

Convectector The device which covers the steam heating radi- ator in buildings and typically sits underneath a window. Also called a weathermaster.

Convective Area An area allocated for heat circulation and distribution. Convective areas, typically built into a wall, can be used as a satellite location only if a more suitable area is unavailable.

Convergence 1. A measure of the clarity of a color moni- tor. A measure of how closely the red, green and blue guns in a color monitor track each other when drawing a color image. The other measures are focus and dot pitch.

2. A LAN term. The point at which all the internetworking devices share a common understanding of the routing topol- ogy. The slower the convergence time, the slower the recov- ery from link failure.

3. The word to describe a trend, now that most media can be represented digitally, for the traditional distinctions between industries to blur and for companies from consumer elec- tronics, computer and telecommunications industries to form alliances, partnerships and other relationships, as well as to raid each others markets.

4. The word convergence was set in motion in 1992 when Tele-Communications Inc. chairman John C. Malone told a cable-show audience that his vision of all-digital, fiber-optic networks would enable TCI and other cable operators to offer 500 TV channels, interactive programming, electronic mail, and telephony. According to Business Week, of June 23, 1997 that picture of digital convergence was so compelling that cable, media and phone companies promptly hopped on the bandwagon. Business Week continued, "Several billion dol- lars later, it become clear that convergence was a bust. Cable companies, perennially strapped for cash, scaled back on their plans to upgrade their networks to handle huge amounts of interactive data. Phone companies that had hoped to offer television service — on their own wires or in joint ventures with cable companies — went back to their core businesses." See also convergent.

Convergence Billing Also known as convergence or composite billing. This is a fancy name for one phone com- pany — local or long distance — providing a total commu- nications bill to the customer. The bill would include everything the customer buys in tele- communications services: