

NEWTON's TELECOM DICTIONARY

The Official Dictionary of Telecommunications
Networking and Internet

**16th and a Half Updated, Expanded and Much
Improved Edition**

NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

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ne technology investor in technology domain names are often used increasingly to represent commercial concerns on the Internet. DNS.

of hope over experience. Used telecommunications Certified, Refurbished and

market for used business equipment.

Primary protection is a device between your phone line and the line going into and up your house. It is responsible for installing protection on your phone line. Secondary protection is the equipment from spikes that might affect your phone line. Downstairs and the secondary protection typically costs \$200. A termination system based on signals with radio signals to be determined.

articles (such as photons, rays, secondary cosmic rays) are produced by the action of

CSA definition. Any resource in the Group has been created by the Group.

SCSA. Two rings making up an FDDI are used in the event of failure.

etWare, the secondary server is activated after the primary server has failed. The secondary server maintains a copy of the primary server's data (because it's a backup of the primary server). The secondary server is also used as a router for the local network. In addition, the secondary server provides a backup of the primary server's data. The secondary server may function as primary or secondary of the system. You cannot have a primary or secondary server's role, that is, when the primary server becomes the new server is restored, it becomes the primary server. The secondary server is also used as a router for the local network. In addition, the secondary server provides a backup of the primary server's data. The secondary server may function as primary or secondary of the system. You cannot have a primary or secondary server's role, that is, when the primary server becomes the new server is restored, it becomes the primary server.

he service area of a broadcast and not subject to objection. The signal is subject to interference.

communication network. The for performing unbalanced by the primary station. Received commands and generated

minor winding on a relay having on a transformer that is not

SECORD Secure voice CORD board. Now extinct.

Secretarial Hunting The secretary's station number is programmed as the last number in one or more hunt groups. If all phones within a hunt group are busy the call will hunt to the secretary.

Secretarial Intercept A PBX feature. Causes calls for an executive to ring his/her secretary — even if the executive's direct extension number was dialed. The executive's phone will ring only if the secretary's phone is placed on "Do Not Disturb" or the secretary transfers the call in.

SECTEL Acronym for SECure TELEphone.

Sectional Center A control center connecting primary telco switching centers. A Class 2 office. The next to the highest rank (Class 2) Toll Switching Center which homes on a Regional Center (Class 1).

Sector A pie-shaped portion of a hard disk. A disk is divided into tracks and sectors. Tracks are complete circuits and are divided into sectors. Under MS-DOS a sector is 512 bytes.

Sectoring The process of dividing a mobile cellular radio cell into sectors, or smaller patterns of coverage. Traditionally, all cell antennae were omnidirectional; that is to say that they provided coverage in a 360-degree pattern. Sectoring is applied when either the capacity of the cell site is insufficient or when interference becomes a problem. Sectoring divides the number of channels assigned to the cell into smaller groups of channels, which are assigned to a sector through the use of directional antennae. Commonly, the cell antenna is divided into three sectors, each with a 120-degree coverage pattern. You probably have noticed that many contemporary cell site antennae are very tall for better coverage and triangular in shape for purposes of sectoring.

Secure Channel A technology that provides privacy, integrity, and authentication in point-to-point communications such as a connection on the Internet between a Web browser and a Web server. You can tell if you have a secure channel with Netscape by checking out the key on the bottom left hand side of your screen. If the key is broken, your connection is insecure. If it's together in one piece, then your Internet conversation is secure, which means it's encrypted and therefore hard for someone to break into and make sense of. See Internet Security, which details the problem of security on the Internet.

Secure Electronic Transaction SET. A system designed for electronic commerce over the Internet that promises to make stealing credit card numbers much more difficult. See Digital Cash.

Secure Kernel The core of a secure operating system.

Secure Phone Lines There is no such animal as an absolutely secure phone line. There are only degrees of security. Think of a continuum. At one extreme is a normal analog phone line. It's totally insecure. Anyone can attach a couple of alligator clips, join the circuit to a telephone and listen in on the call. At the other end of the continuum is a totally digital circuit (end to end digital) which is being encrypted by the top-most military encryption technology. In between, with varying degrees of security, are phone calls that start as analog and then change to digital, e.g. those that pass through a digital PBX, those that pass over the Internet or a private IP network.

Secure Public Dial A security term. Secure Public Dial is dialup switching functionality that allows the service provider to offer customers the security of a private connection with the economics of public dial. Also referred to as Virtual Private Networking (VPN) allows the service provider to support multiple enterprises' dial-in requirements, securely from the same dialup switch. Each separate customer has access to their own

virtual network although they may share physical ports and access paths. The service provider manages the multicustomer net with the same ease as if it were one internetwork.

Secure Sockets Layer SSL. SSL is the dominant security protocol for Internet / Web monetary transactions and communications. Information being transmitted is encrypted, and only the user's Web browser and the computer server at the other end running the Web site have the key, and thus can understand what each other is saying. But no one else can. Most reputable Web sites use SSL for credit card transactions on the Web. For a longer explanation, see SSL.

Secure Telephone Unit STU. A U.S. Government-approved telecommunication terminal designed to protect the transmission of sensitive or classified information — voice, data and fax.

Secure Voice Voice signals that are encoded or encrypted to prevent unauthorized listening.

Secure Voice Cord Board SECORD. A desk-mounted patch panel that provides the capability for controlling 16 wideband (50 Kbps) or narrowband (2400 bps) user lines and five narrowband trunks to AUTOVON or other DCS narrowband facilities.

Security 1. See Secure Phone Lines.

2. A way of insuring data on a network is protected from unauthorized use. Network security measures can be software-based, where passwords restrict users' access to certain data files or directories. This kind of security is usually implemented by the network operating system. Audit trails are another software-based security measure, where an ongoing journal of what users did with what files is maintained. Security can also be hardware-based, using the more traditional lock and key.

Security Accounts Manager Database Also called the Directory Services Database, stores information about user accounts, groups, and access privileges on a Microsoft Windows NT server.

Security Blanking The ability of a switch to blank out the called digits for certain extensions so no called number detail is printed. Senior executives in serious takeover negotiations find this feature useful. There have been instances of people figuring out which company another company is about to buy based on telephone calling records. If you have this information, you can buy the company's stock before the bid is announced and make a lot of money. This feature — security blanking — is designed to avoid such occurrences.

Security Cabinet A cabinet, usually on casters, used to store confidential materials under lock and key prior to shredding.

Security Code 1. A user identification code required by computer systems to protect information or information resources from unauthorized use. 2. A six-digit number used to prevent unauthorized or accidental alteration of data programmed into cellular phones. The factory default is 000000.

Security Dots The asterisks that appear onscreen as you type in your password.

Security Equivalence A security equivalence allows one user to have the same rights as another. Use security equivalence when you need to give a user temporary access to the same information or rights as another user. By using a security equivalence, you avoid having to review the whole directory structure and determine which rights need to be assigned in which directories.

Security Management Protects a network from invalid accesses. It is one of the management categories defined by the ISO (International Standards Organization).