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NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

**The Official Dictionary
of Telecommunications
Networking and
the Internet**

**16th
EXPANDED
& UPDATED
EDITION**

BY HARRY NEWTON

DROPBOX, INC., ET AL.
EXHIBIT 1009

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Improved Edition**

portfolio is worth and the program goes out and does some calculations which are transparent to me before it "bubbles up" (i.e. produces) the information. I first heard the term from Microsoft when they referred to their new improved www.moneycentral.com. It's neat word.

Bucket RMON terminology for a discrete sample of data. The RMON History group specifically uses buckets in its sampling functions of the different data sources. See Buckets.

Bucket o' Dial Tone Once upon a time, every new central office technician was sent to another central office for a "bucket o' dial tone," when the CO was overloaded. There is no such thing, of course, but the old hands had a big laugh over it. It was sort of a "right of passage." It worked only once. See also Fiber Exhaust and Frequency Grease.

Buckets When competition in cell phones heated up in North America in the mid-1990s, some of the newer competitors pushed increased coverage patterns, small phones, and huge packages of monthly minutes so large that their salespeople started calling the deals "buckets."

Buffer 1. In data transmission, a buffer is a temporary storage location for information being sent or received. Usually located between two different devices that have different abilities or speeds for handling the data. The buffer acts like a dam, capturing the data and then trickling it out at speeds the lower river can handle without, hopefully, flooding or overflowing the banks. A buffer can be located in the sending or receiving device.

2. A coating material used to cover and protect the fiber. The buffer can be constructed using either a tight jacket or loose tube technique.

3. A circuit or component which isolates one electrical circuit from another.

Buffer Box A collection device connected to a host phone system (PBX) that collects, stores and reports data from the host phone system. Such a box could be used to collect information on phone calls and have that information downloaded once a month by a remote call accounting service and then assembled into reports, showing who made the most calls, the most expensive calls, etc. A buffer box would typically be attached to a PBX by a serial cable. A buffer box would have some of the ingredients of a PC — a microprocessor and a storage device (e.g. hard disk).

Buffer Coating Protective material applied to fibers. Increases apparent fiber size. May be more than one layer. Stated in microns. Usually thicker or multi-coated on tight-buffer cables.

Buffer Memory Electronic circuitry where data is kept during buffering. See Buffer.

Buffer Storage Electronic circuitry where data is kept during buffering. See Buffer.

Buffered Repeater A device that amplifies and regenerates signals so they can travel farther along a local area cable. This type of repeater also controls the flow of messages to prevent collisions.

Bug 1. A concealed microphone or listening device or other audio surveillance device.

2. To install the means for audio surveillance.

3. A semiautomatic telegraph key.

4. A problem in software or hardware. The original computer bug, a moth, is enshrined at the Washington Navy Yard. It was the cause of a hardware failure in an early computer in 1945. The story goes like this: a team of top Navy scientists was developing one of the world's first electronic computers. Suddenly, in the middle of a calculation, the computer ground

to a halt, dead. Engineers poured over every wire and every inch of the massive machine. Finally, one of the technicians discovered the cause of the problem. Buried deep inside its electronic innards, crushed between two electric relays, lay the body of a moth. These days, "bugs" in telecom or computer systems are not insects. They're indescribable glitches that adversely affect smooth operations. Bugs usually originate in software. Some programmers call bugs "undocumented features." And they are, indeed. All the above is the story the navy likes to put out. In fact, the word "bug" for problem in design has been around for eons. It's mentioned in a 1910 book called, "Edison, His Life and Inventions" by Frank Lewis Dyer. The book talks about Edison harassing his employees to "get all the bugs out."

Bug Mix A silly term for the precise collection of bugs in a particular piece of software.

Bug Rate The frequency with which new bugs are found during the testing cycle is referred to as the bug rate. As these bugs are fixed, and as time passes, bugs will become more and more difficult to find, and new bugs will be found less frequently, i.e., the bug rate decreases. Usually, when the bug rate drops to zero and all major bugs (and most of the minor bugs) have been fixed, a product is ready for the next stage in its lifecycle.

Bugbashing Bugbashing is Microsoft-speak for fixing a bug in software.

Building Core A three-dimensional space permeating one or more floors of the building and used for the extension and distribution of utility services (e.g., elevators, washrooms, stairwells, mechanical and electrical systems, and telecommunications) throughout the building.

Building Distributor BD. The international term for intermediate cross-connect. A distributor in which the building backbone cable(s) terminates and at which connections to the campus backbone cable(s) may be made.

Building Distribution Frame Somewhere in the building where all telephony wiring for the building is. All the cables from the outside the building would first come here and be punched down on the building distribution frame. Additional cables would take the telephone circuits upstairs.

Building Entrance Agreement A piece of paper that lets phone companies and utilities enter a building, gives them permission to build facilities and store equipment and lets them access their equipment. In great demand by Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECS) who give residents a choice of providers and often force existing carriers to improve services or reduce rates. Often the CLECS are charged fees, which they agree to, to avoid paying the RBOCs' access charges.

Building Entrance Area The area inside a building where cables enter the building and are connected to riser cables within the building and where electrical protection is provided. The network interface as well as the protectors and other distribution components for the campus subsystem may be located here. Typically this area is the end of the local telephone company's responsibility. From here on it's your responsibility. You should protect your equipment inside the building from spikes and surges and other electrical nonsense which the phone company's cables might bring in. For the best disaster protection, it's wise to have two building entrances by which your telecommunications cables can enter. And they should enter from separate telephone central offices. Some telephone companies, e.g. New York Telephone, are now tariffing such services. See Building