

NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

11th Edition

The Official Dictionary of Telecommunications
Computer Telephony, Data Communications
Internet Telephony, Voice Processing
Windows 95 & NT Communications
LAN, WAN and Wireless Networking

by Harry Newton



NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

A Flatiron Publishing, Inc. Book
copyright © 1996 Harry Newton
published by Flatiron Publishing, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright conventions, including the right to reproduce this book or portions thereof in any form whatsoever. Published in the United States by Flatiron Publishing, Inc., New York.

12 West 21 Street
New York, NY 10010
212-691-8215 Fax 212-691-1191
1-800-999-0345
1-800-LIBRARY
Email harrynewton@mcimail.com

ISBN # 0-936648-87-2

July, 1996

Manufactured in the United States of America

Eleventh Edition
Cover design by Mara Seinfeld
Printed at Command Web, New Jersey

ic: You simply need fewer phone lines. Without DNIS you would need at least one phone line for every different 800 or 900 number you gave out to your callers. Make sure you understand the difference between DNIS and ANI and Caller ID. DNIS tells you the number your caller called. ANI or Caller ID is the number your caller called from. See 800 SERVICE and 900 SERVICE.

DNPA Data Numbering Plan Area. In the U.S. implementation of the ITU-T X.25 network, the first three digits of a network terminal number (NTN). See also DATA NUMBERING PLAN AREA.

DNPIC Directory Number Primary InterLATA Carrier.

DNR 1. Dialed Number Recorder. Also called a Pin Register. An instrument that records telephone dial pulses as inked dashes on paper tape. A touchtone decoder performs the same thing for a touchtone telephone.

2. Dynamic Network Reconfiguration. Allows IBM networks to change addresses without reloading and bringing the network down.

DNS 1. The Domain Naming System is a mechanism used in the Internet for translating names of host computers into addresses. The DNS also allows host computers not directly on the Internet to have registered names in the same style. The DNS is a distributed database system for translating computer names (like ruby.or-a.com) and vice-versa. DNS allows you to use the Internet without remembering long lists of numbers. On TCP/IP networks (like the Internet), the Domain Naming System provides IP address translation for a given computer's domain name. DNS would change a computer name such as harry.newton.com to the machine's actual numeric IP address, which is in the format xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx. The DNS makes it easier to remember where you want to go.

2. See DISTRIBUTED NETWORK SERVICE.

DO A word in a high-level language program which comes before a collection of things to be done, i.e. statements to be executed.

Do-Not-Disturb Makes a telephone appear busy to any incoming calls. May be used on intercom-only, by extension line-only or both.

Do-While A programming statement used to perform instructions in a loop while a certain condition exists — i.e. do something while the variable Y is less than 20.

DOA Dead On Arrival. A term several manufacturers use to refer to equipment which arrives at the customer's premises not working. A person who receives a DOA machine will ask the company for a NPR number — New Product Return number. This allows them to return the product and have the factory replace it with another new one.

DOC 1. Department of Communications. Canadian government department.

2. See DYNAMIC OVERLOAD CONTROL.

DOC-IT Okidata's name for a combination scanner, printer, copier, fax machine. A truly wonderful machine.

Dock To insert a portable computer into a base unit. Cold docking means the computer must begin from a power-off state and restart before docking. Hot docking means the computer can be docked while running at full power.

Docket Formal FCC/State regulatory commission proceeding, also referred to as a case.

Docking Station Base station for a laptop that includes a power supply, expansion slots, monitor, keyboard connectors, CD-ROM and extra hard disk connectors. A user slides his laptop into a base station and in effect, gets the equivalent of a desktop machine.

Docobjects See DOCUMENT OBJECTS.

Document Camera A specialized camera on a long neck that is used for taking pictures of still images — pictures, graphics, pages of text and objects which can then be sent stand alone or as part of a video conference.

Document Database An organized collection of related documents.

Document Image Management DIM. The electronic access to and manipulation of documents stored in image format, accomplished through the use of automated methods such as high-powered graphical workstations, sophisticated database management techniques and networking.

Document Objects DocObjects for short. Microsoft Office for Windows95 has an app called Office Binder which is a "document container that enables a user to manipulate text files, spreadsheets, graphics presentations, and other documents as a single entity." DocObjects is the "core technology that makes Office Binder work." This technology can support document containers other than Office Binder and document server as well. "The DocObjects technology consists of a set of extensions to OLE Documents. One application for this technology is in Internet browsers; a user would only need one navigation tool to browse and view all documents, whether local or network-based. A document provided from a DocObjects server is essentially a full-scale, conventional document that is embedded as an object within another DocObjects container (binder, browser, etc.)."

Document Recognition The ability to capture all the information on a page (text and images) and perform not only character recognition, but page structure analysis as well.

Documentation Written text describing the system, how it works and how to work it. In most cases of high technology products, documentation is awful. Better documentation helps sell equipment and software. Please write your instruction manuals better. Please.

DOD Department of Defense.

DOD Master Clock The U.S. Naval Observatory master clock, which has been designated as the DOD Master Clock to which DoD time and frequency measurements are referenced. This clock is one of two standard time references for the U.S. Government in accordance with Federal Standard 1002; the other standard time reference is the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) master clock.

Dolby A system of noise/hiss reduction invented by Ray Dolby, widely used in consumer, professional and broadcast audio applications.

Domain The part of a computer network in which the data processing resources are under common control. That's the formal technical definition. But when the Internet came along, the definition got a little looser. On the Internet, most people think of a domain as a place you can visit (with a Web browser) and which you can send e-mail to. "A place you can visit" might be part of a computer — a subdirectory or two. It might be a single computer or it might be a group of computers masquerading as a single computer. On the Internet, the domain is thus whatever the address is that gets you there. A domain address is comput-

NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

ertelephony.com or teleconnect.com. A domain's address on the Internet is a hierarchical sequence of names (labels) separated by periods (dots), e.g., computer.telephony.com. In fact, the central naming registry on the Internet — which is called InterNIC — will only register the word before the .com, the .edu, the .gov and the .mil. In this case, they will register the domain name "telephony.com" or "computertelephony.com." (They are different sub-domains.) What you put in front of your domain name is your concern. Everything that is "something.something.telephony.com" will come to the domain "telephony.com" for resolution (further routing, processing, etc.)

Some people think of a domain as a group of computers on a network that share something in common, such as the job they do, the organization type they belong to, or their location. Top level domains on the Internet (yet another definition of domain) include .COM for commercial organizations; .EDU for educational organizations; .GOV for government organizations; .ORG (miscellaneous organizations, usually non-profit); .NET (network service providers); .INT (international); .AUS for Australia; .NZ for New Zealand, and numerous others specifying foreign countries.

Domain is a term defined differently by various electronic mail vendors. PC Magazine's Frank Derfler defines a domain as referring to a set of hosts on a single LAN that needs only one intermediary post office to move mail from one host to another. A domain may also consist of only one host, depending on its design and implementation. In IBM's SNA, a domain is a host-based systems services control point (SSCP), the physical units (PUs), logical units (LUs), links, link stations and all the affiliated resources that the host (SSCP) can control.

In Microsoft networking, a domain is a collection of computers that share a common domain database and security policy that is stored on a Windows NT Server domain controller. Each domain has a unique name. See also DOMAIN CONTROLLER, DOMAIN NAME, DOMAIN NAMING SYSTEM and WORKGROUP.

Domain Controller For a Windows NT Server domain, the primary or backup domain controller that authenticates domain logons and maintains the security policy and the master database for a domain.

Domain Defined Attribute DDA In X.400 addressing, the DDA is a special field that may be required to assist a receiving E-mail system in delivering a message to the intended recipient. Up to four DDAs are allowed per address, with each DDA address entry made up of two parts, a type and a value. For example, if I were a subscriber to MCI Mail and I wanted to send a message to Harry Newton, this is how I would address it:

TO: Harry Newton EMS: CompuServe / 592-7515 MBX: P=CSMAIL MBX: DDA=ID=70600,2451

If I were a subscriber to CompuServe, the only addressing information I would need would be the number 70600,2451.

Domain Name In networks using the TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), the full domain name consists of a sequence of names (labels) separated by periods (dots), e.g., "pictures.computertelephony.com." See DOMAIN and TCP/IP.

Domain Name Servers Domain Servers are computers on the Internet which contain the the programs and files which make up a domain's name database. Using a name server is much like calling directory assistance; you provide the operator (name server) with a name and it is translated to a telephone number (IP address), which you then use to establish connection with the person (host computer), the telephone network (Internet) addresses by telephone number (IP address), not really by the person's (domain's) name.

Domain Naming System DNS In Unix-based networks, of which the Internet is the largest, a domain naming system is the commonly accepted way of giving attached computers names. Domain naming system is sometimes referred to as the BIND (berkeley internet name domain) service in BSD Unix, a static, hierarchical naming service for tcp/ip hosts. A DNS server computer maintains a database for resolving host names and IP addresses, allowing users of computers configured to query the DNS to specify remote computers by host names (in words) rather than IP addresses (which are only numbers). DNS domains should not be confused with Windows NT networking domains, although Windows NT does support and can use the Internet's DNS scheme. See DOMAIN.

Domestic Arc The portion of the geostationary orbit allowing a satellite to return a footprint that almost covers the continental United States.

Dominant Carrier The long distance service provider which dominates a particular market and is subject to tougher regulation than its competitors. An FCC term. Essentially it means AT&T.

DOMSAT Domestic Communications Satellite.

Don't Answer Recall Allows an extension user on a PBX to automatically retry a call by dialing a special digit code.

Done Deal A term used in the secondary telecom equipment business. Term used between seller and buyer to signify that a sale has been agreed to and an oral contract is now in effect, binding both parties to the agreed-to-sale as if a written contract has been signed. A written contract submitted later that does not conform to the original oral agreement is not justification for dissolving the original agreement unless both parties agree to the new written contract.

Dongle A device to prevent copies made of software programs. A dongle is a small device supplied with software that plugs into a computer port. The software interrogates the device's serial number during execution to verify its presence. If it's not there, the software won't work. A dongle is also called a hardware key. See HARDWARE KEY.

Door A software program that allows access to files and programs not built into an electronic bulletin board system, thus letting users run them on-line.

Doppler Aiding A signal processing strategy that uses a measured doppler shift to help the GPS Global Positioning System) receiver smoothly track the GPS signal. It allows more precise velocity and position measurement.

Doppler Shift The apparent shift in the frequency of a signal caused by the relative motion of the transmitter and the receiver.

DOS Disk Operating System, as in MS-DOS, which stands for MicroSoft Disk Operating System. A disk operating system is software that organizes how a computer reads, writes and reacts with its disks — floppy or hard — and talks to its various input/output devices, including keyboards, screens, serial and parallel ports, printers, modems, etc. Until the introduction of Windows, the most popular operating system for PCs was MS-DOS from Microsoft, Bellevue, WA.

Dot When you want to impress the Internet veterans you meet at parties, say "dot" instead of "period," for example: "My address

Monarch EX2003

Juniper v Monarch, IPR2024-00485

Page 4 of 4