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# Telecom Dictionary

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# I

## **I Frame-Intra Frame**

**I See You (ICQ)-ICQ** is an instant messaging program that is used on the Internet.

**I<sup>2</sup>R Loss**-The amount of power that is lost as a result of the effect of current passing through resistance. The energy lost is transformed into heat.

**IAB-Internet Architecture Board**

**IAD-Integrated Access Device**

**IAM-Initial Address Message**

**IANA-Internet Assigned Numbering Authority**

**IAP-Initial Alignment Procedure**

**IAP-Intercept Access Point**

**IAP-Internet Access Provider**

**IBA-Independent Broadcasting Authority**

**IBG-Interblock Gap**

**IBOC-In Band On Channel**

**iBTS-Internet Base Transceiver Station**

**IC-Integrated Circuit**

**ICANN-Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers**

**I-Carrier**-A system operating at one of the standard levels in Japan's digital hierarchy. Each digital signaling level supports several 64 kbps (DS0) channels. J-carrier was initially used in Japan and now is used throughout several parts of the world. The different digital signaling levels include;

- DS-1, 1.544 Mbps with 24 channels
- DS-1C, 3.152 Mbps with 48 channels
- DS-2, 6.132 Mbps with 96 channels
- DS-3, 32.064 Mbps with 480 channels
- DS-4, 397.200 Mbps with 5760 channels

**Ice Loading**-Ice loading is the pressure placed upon an antenna structure or cable by the formation of ice.

**Ice Tray**-A metal or plastic shield mounted over switch gear at the base of a wireless tower for its protection from ice and other falling debris.

**ICEA-Insulated Cable Engineers Association**

**Icecast Protocol (ICY)**-Icecast is an open source protocol that is used to manage streaming media.

**ICMP-Internet Control Message Protocol**

**I-Commerce-Internet Commerce**

**Icon**-Icons are a small graphic or symbol that is linked to a software program or function. The purpose of the icon is to allow the user to quickly identify (find) their programs. Icons usually contain logos or unique product identification characteristics.

**ICP-Intelligent Call Processing**

**ICQ-I See You**

**ICS-Implementation Conformance Statement**

**ICS-Intercompany Settlements**

**ICY-Icecast Protocol**

**IDEN-Integrated Dispatch Enhanced Network**

**Identity**-An identity is a name, symbol or information element that uniquely identifies a person, device or service that can be recognized by a process or system.

**IDF-Intermediate Distribution Frame**

**IDLC-Integrated Digital Loop Carrier**

**Idle Channel**-An idle channel is a radio channel that is available in a base station use but is not currently in service (being used). All idle channels for each base stations are kept in an 'idle-link-list' which is constantly updated at the MSC.

**Idle Mode**-A period of time that a mobile radio is not required to transmit or receive data. During the idle period, a mobile radio may measure the channel quality of other radio channels.

**Idle Noise**-Noise that occurs on an idle communication channel.

**Idle URL**-A URL address that is used by a device (such as an IP telephone) should the device come into an idle state. Using an idle URL allows for the display of customized status messages on device displays ("Lunch Special").

**IDN-Integrated Digital Network**

**IDS-Intrusion Detection System**

**IDT-Integrated Digital Terminal**

**IDT-Interdigitated Transducer**

**IDTV-Improved Definition Television**

**IDU-Indoor Data Unit**

**IEC-Interexchange Carrier**

**IEEE-Institute Of Electrical And Electronics Engineers**

**IEEE 1394**-IEEE 1394 is a personal area network (PAN) data specification that allows for high-speed data transmission (400 Mbps). The specification allows for up to 63 nodes per bus and up to 1023 busses. The system can be setup in a tree structure, daisy chain structure or combinations of the two. IEEE 1394 also is known as Firewire or I.Link.

**IEEE 802.1**-An IEEE specification that defines the interconnection of IEEE 802 LANs at the Data-Link Layer (layer 2 of the OSI reference model). The standard specifies the operations of bridge devices, including MAC address learning and aging, packet forwarding services and the Spanning Tree Protocol. Spanning Tree Protocol is used to prevent loops in bridged networks, so that packets are not continually and repeatedly forwarded between sides of the bridge.

**IEEE 802.11**-The IEEE standard that specifies the MAC protocol for commonly available wireless LANs that use radio frequency for transmission.

**IEEE 802.14**-An IEEE standard that specifies a MAC protocol two-way data communication over cable TV (CATV) systems. The standard has generally been supplanted by another industry standard, CableLabs' Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification (DOCSIS).