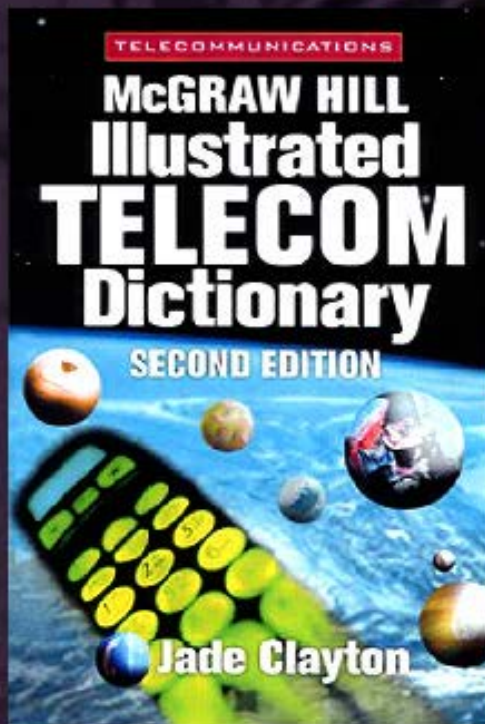




Telecom Dictionary

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I J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z

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(NNCSS) Nortel Networks Certified Support Specialist A well-known industry certification/training program that is offered by Nortel Networks. This certification recognizes a fundamental level of post-sales technical expertise required to deploy, operate, and troubleshoot Nortel Networks products. This certification requires industry experience points, as well as Nortel Networks training. Information regarding Nortel Networks' certification programs can be found at <http://www.nortelnetworks.com>.

NNI (Network Node Interface) In the ATM world, this type of a connection provides 4096 virtual paths and 65,536 virtual connections within each path for a total of 268,435,456 channels between two ATM networks, switches or users that are physically connected over a *UNI (User Network Interface)*.

NOC (Network Operations Center) A place where large or public telephone networks are managed, monitored, and maintained.

NOD (Network Outward Dialing) See *Network Outward Dialing*.

Node 1. In local-area networking, any entity or device attached to a network that possesses a *MAC (Media-Access Control)* address. 2. In wide-area networking, a node is a router or switch that serves as a control point in a network, and those control points (routers/switches) incorporate a routing protocol to communicate network information and to route traffic through the network. 3. In voice networking, a node is a device that has switching capability, or a central office. 4. In general, it is common for a node to be used as a reference for any device that is connected to a communications network via a copper wire, fiber-optic, radio link, or infrared light. These devices include routers, bridges, terminals, computers, hubs, controllers, and switches.

Noise Noise is any kind of distortion or unwanted signal. The two main categories of noise are electromagnetic interference and ambient noise. Electromagnetic Interference is caused by a radio signal or other magnetic field inducing itself onto a medium (twisted-/nontwisted-pair wire) or device (telephone or other electronics). The world we live in is full of radio waves that are emitted from electric appliances, such as blenders, automobile engines, transmitters, and even fluorescent lights. Even though we take preventative measures to avoid receiving these unwanted signals, they sometimes find their way into places that they are not wanted.

Electromagnetic Interference is usually caused by one of two things. The first is when a wire connected to a device acts like an antenna and

