

297-1001-825

DMS-100 Family

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Reference Manual

NA008 Standard 04.03 August 1999

NORTEL
NORTHERN TELECOM

DMS-100 Family

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Reference Manual

Publication number: 297-1001-825
Product release: NA008
Document release: Standard 04.03
Date: August 1999

© 1992–1999 Northern Telecom
All rights reserved

Printed in the United States of America

NORTHERN TELECOM CONFIDENTIAL: The information contained in this document is the property of Northern Telecom. Except as specifically authorized in writing by Northern Telecom, the holder of this document shall keep the information contained herein confidential and shall protect same in whole or in part from disclosure and dissemination to third parties and use same for evaluation, operation, and maintenance purposes only.

Information is subject to change without notice. Northern Telecom reserves the right to make changes in design or components as progress in engineering and manufacturing may warrant.

DMS, DMS SuperNode, MAP, Nortel, and NT are trademarks of Northern Telecom.

Publication history

August 1999

BASE08 Standard 04.03 Updated the definition for the Cutoff On Disconnect (COD) feature.

March 1998

BASE08 Standard 04.02 Text converted to comply with Nortel Standard English.

May 1997

BASE08 Standard 04.01 Added terms.

December 1993

BCS36 Standard 03.01

- made technical and editorial changes to existing terms
- added terms

March 1993

BCS35 Standard 02.01

- made technical and editorial changes to existing terms
- added terms

July 1992

BCS34 Standard 01.01

- changed the document number from 297-1001-125 to 297-1001-825
- made technical and editorial changes to existing terms
- added terms

Contents

About this document	vii
Numerical entries	1-1
A entries	2-1
B entries	3-1
C entries	4-1
D entries	5-1
E entries	6-1
F entries	7-1
G entries	8-1
H entries	9-1
I entries	10-1
J entries	11-1
K entries	12-1
L entries	13-1
M entries	14-1
N entries	15-1
O entries	16-1
P entries	17-1
Q entries	18-1
R entries	19-1

S entries	20-1
T entries	21-1
U entries	22-1
V entries	23-1
W entries	24-1
X entries	25-1

About this document

When to use this document

This document contains terms, abbreviations, and acronyms for the DMS-100 Family switching systems.

How to use this document

Terms, abbreviations, and acronyms are in alphabetical order, without regard to punctuation and non alphanumeric characters. Terms that contain numbers and begin with letters follow the standard that numbers precede letters. For example, *B8ZS* appears between *B* and *backward channel*. Terms that begin with numbers are in the first section of the glossary, “Numerical entries.”

This document uses reference words to provide information about the listed terms. The following table identifies the reference words and explains their use.

Reference words	Meaning
Also known as	Indicates the term defined is identical in meaning to the reference, and each term is acceptable.
Previously known as	Used with current terms to list obsolete terms.
Preferred term is	Used with obsolete abbreviations to indicate the preferred terms and abbreviations.
<i>See</i>	Used with obsolete terms to refer to the current or preferred terms. Used with synonyms to indicate the term with its definition.
<i>See also</i>	Refers to terms that provide additional information to this definition.

Some abbreviations for DMS-specific and telephony terms are industry standard and better known than their expanded form. The following abbreviations are in this glossary without their expanded form. Each term is defined in the glossary.

Abbreviation	Expansion
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASCII	American National Standard Code for Information Interchange
CMS	Call Management Service
CCITT	International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
CLASS	Custom Local Area Signaling Services
CPU	central processing unit
DMS	Digital Multiplex System
ETSI	European Telecommunication Standards Institute
ISDN	integrated services digital network
I/O	input/output
LAN	local area network
MAP	maintenance and administration position
POTS	plain-old telephone service <i>or</i> plain ordinary telephone service
TOPS	Traffic Operator Position System

How to check the version and issue of this document

Check the release information in *DMS-10 and DMS-100 Product Documentation Directory*, 297-8991-001. This information determines which version of this document applies to the software in your office. This information also determines the layout of your product documentation.

Numerical entries

1**1FR**

See one-party flat rate (1FR) line.

1MR

See one-party message rate (1MR) line.

2**2B1Q (two binary one quaternary)**

The American National Standards Institute defines 2BiQ as: The interface standard for ISDN basic rate interface (BRI) transmission between the network and the NT1. *See also* basic rate interface (BRI).

2WW

two-way wide area telephone service (WATS)

3**3.1-kHz audio**

The bearer capability that allows a voice channel to carry data. The voice channel uses a modem or modem equivalent to carry data.

3WC

See Three-way Calling (3WC).

3WCPUB

See Three-way Calling with Public Announcement (3WCPUB).

4

4FR

See four-party flat rate (4FR) line.

6

68020

The Motorola MC68020 32-bit microprocessor

6WC

See six-way calling (6WC).

8

800+

See 800 Plus Service (800+).

800 Plus Service (800+)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) on-line database-query system feature that provides network intelligence. This feature provides network intelligence to a toll office or an end office (EO). *See also* 800 Service, Basic 800 Service, Enhanced 800 Service (E800 Service).

800 Service

An inter-toll office service in which the called party pays for the toll calls. Another name for 800 Service is inward wide area telephone service (INWATS). *See also* 800 Plus Service (800+), Basic 800 Service, Enhanced 800 Service (E800 Service).

802.3 10BASE-T

An IEEE standard for the operation of Ethernet LANs on twisted-pair cable. The transmission rate is 10 Mbit/s.

8080

The number that a DMS switch uses to initialize a data store. The DMS switch uses this number instead of zero.

8FR

See eight-party flat rate (8FR) line.

9**911**

See Basic 911 Emergency Service (B911).

10**10BASE-T**

An Ethernet LAN that works on twisted-pair wiring (telephone cabling).

10 HDBH

See ten high-day busy hour (10 HDBH).

A entries

AABS

See Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS).

AAE

See auxiliary access equipment (AAE).

A/B bit facility

A type of call processing software. The A/B bit facility operates either from the subscriber carrier module-100S(SMS) or from the subscriber carrier module. The A/B bit facility sends call processing instructions to the A-bit/B-word derived data link (DDL) message circuit pack. This facility scans the A-bit/B-word DDL message circuit pack for responses to previously sent instructions.

Abbreviated Dial Plan

A feature that allows subscribers to dial a one or two-digit number to place a call. The system translates the abbreviated number into the destination number.

ABBT

See automatic board-to-board testing (ABBT).

ABD

See average busy day (ABD).

ABH

See average busy hour (ABH).

A bit

A signaling bit that passes signaling information for each channel between a peripheral module (PM) and a subscriber carrier module. Signaling information includes hook status and ringing.

A-bit/B-word circuit pack

A subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR) card that inserts A bits and B words into the pulse code modulation (PCM) data stream. The SMR card extracts A bits and B words from the data stream. This card performs inactive supervision on subscriber lines.

A-bit/B-word derived data link message circuit pack

A subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) or subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR) card. The SMS or SMSR card inserts A bits, B words, and derived data link (DDL) bits into the pulse code modulation (PCM) data stream. The SMS or SMSR card extracts A bits, B words, and DDL bits from the data stream. These cards perform inactive supervision on subscriber lines.

A-bit scanner

Part of the A/B bit facility in the subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) or the subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR) signaling processor (SP). The A-bit scanner scans the A bits in the A-bit/B-word derived data link (DDL) message circuit pack. The A-bit scanner checks for on-hook and flash conditions. This scanner also scans for remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) responses to automatic numbering identification (ANI)/coin requests, and digits. The A-bit scanner waits a specified length of time for answer, disconnect, flash, and digit collection.

ABS

See alarm battery supply (ABS), average busy season (ABS).

ABSBH

See average busy-season busy hour (ABSBH).

abstract terminal (AT)

The standard software specification of the actions between the network and the physical terminal at the network level.

ac

See alternating current (ac).

AC

answer charge. *See also* attendant console (AC).

ACB

See Automatic Call Back (ACB).

access charge recording (ACR)

The Nortel automatic message accounting (AMA) system of billing feature group B (FGB) calls. The system provides access charge recording in end offices or tandem offices.

access control list (ACL)

A set of entries for a file that specify permissions for all possible user ID and group ID combinations.

access module (AM)

The unit that provides access to the network modules (NM) of a digital packet network switching system. The AM provides access either from a local subscriber packet data line or from the digital interworking unit (DIU).

access privilege (AP)

Nortel uses access module (AP) to define bearer services for an ISDN logical terminal. Nortel defines four APs: B (circuit-switched voice and data), D (low-speed packet data), PB (high-speed packet-switched data), and BD (circuit-switched voice and low-speed packet-switched data).

access tandem (AT)

A switching system that manages inter-LATA traffic that begins or terminates in a local access and transport area (LATA). The access tandem provides access to the end offices (EO) in the LATA. The access tandem acts as a toll tandem for intra-LATA traffic. The access tandem performs automatic message accounting (AMA) recording, routing, and call supervision.

access termination (AT)

The part of the exchange termination that terminates the basic rate interface (BRI) and the primary rate interface (PRI). Access termination defines the access capabilities of the terminals on an interface. Access termination also provides these terminals with access to integrated services digital network (ISDN) circuit- and packet-switched services.

access vehicle

Network elements that multiplex information (like speech) from subscriber lines and transport the information to a switching system. The system establishes circuit-switched connections in the switching system. The DMS-1 Urban is an example of an access vehicle. The S/DMS AccessNode is the access vehicle for integrated and non-integrated configurations. Integrated configurations connect to the DMS-100 switch.

account code

Account code that identifies the user for the billing record with a numeric code.

ACCS

See Automatic Calling Card Service (ACCS).

accumulating class

Computer storage reserved to collect (or accumulate) a specific type of operational measurements (OM) data. Accumulating classes can collect 30-min, 60-min, or 24-h OM data. *See also* active class, holding class.

ACD

See alarm control and display (ACD) or Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).

ACDDN

See Automatic Call Distribution Directory Number (ACDDN).

ACDDN priority

See Automatic Call Distribution directory number (ACDDN) priority.

ACDMIS

See Automatic Call Distribution Management Information System (ACDMIS).

ACD Plus

See Meridian Automatic Call Distribution (MACD) with CompuCALL Option.

ACE

advanced intelligent network (AIN) call execution

ACG

See automatic call gapping (ACG), and automatic code gap (ACG) message.

ACH

attempts per circuit hour

ACID

See Authorization Code Immediate Dialing (ACID).

ACK

See positive acknowledgment (PACK).

acknowledgement unit (ACU)

One of the control messages in common channel signaling (CCS). Along with synchronization signal units, ACUs serve to synchronize and integrate the signaling link.

ACL

See access control list (ACL).

ACOU

Additional Call Offering Unrestricted

acoustic delay line

The propagation time of sound waves in a given medium determine the operation of an acoustic delay line. Also known as sonic delay line.

acoustic storage

A storage device that consist of acoustic delay lines.

ACP

See application change package (ACP).

ACPE

See application call processing engine (ACPE).

ACR

See access charge recording (ACR), Anonymous Caller Rejection (ACR/ACRJ).

ACRJ

See Anonymous Caller Rejection (ACRJ).

action request (AR)

An input to the DMS-100 Family maintenance system that can result in a status change. This input can result in a status change, and an update to the video display unit (VDU). *See also* diagnostic request (DR), manual request (MR), status request (SR).

active class

The active class collects operational measurements (OM) data. *See also* accumulating class, holding class.

active register

A register that stores peg- and usage-count data. Active registers update when the user enters new data. The operational measurements (OM) data that accumulates in an active register applies to an exact time period. The contents of an active register can transfer to a holding register. After the transfer, the system clears the active register so that new data can accumulate.

ACTS

See Automatic Coin Toll Service (ACTS).

actual measured loss (AML)

The AML is an actual loss reading when a test runs under specified conditions.

actual work time (AWT)

The time in seconds that a telephone assistance operator uses to handle a call and perform associated tasks.

ACU

See acknowledgement unit (ACU).

A/D

See analog/digital (A/D).

ADACC

See Automatic Directory Assistance (DA) Call Completion (ADACC).

adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM)

An encoding technique for speech samples that reduces the amount of storage space used in memory. The ADPCM uses 4-bit speech samples taken at an 8-kHz rate. The ADPCM represents a saving of 50% over the normal 8-bit samples used in 64-kbit/s pulse code modulation (PCM).

ADAS

See Automated Directory Assistance Service (ADAS).

additional functional calls (AFC)

A service that permits a number of calls to a directory number (DN) on a functional terminal.

addressable service area (ASA)

A geographic area in which a company provides special or switched access services. An ASA covers a smaller area than a local access and transport area (LATA). An ASA covers a larger area than the end office of a single local telephone company covers.

address complete signal

A Common Channel Signaling No.7 (CCS7) protocol message sent backward. This message indicates that all address signals needed to route a call are in place.

address control circuit pack

A remote concentrator terminal (RCT) card that encodes and decodes B words.

address signals

Signals that consist of the digits that the subscriber dials and the switch transmits. These signals include the digits 0 to 9, key-pulse (KP) signals, and signaling terminal (ST) signals.

adjunct

An adjunct connects directly to a service switching point (SSP) through a high-speed interface. The adjunct can support services that require immediate response to user requests. The adjunct provides features like the service control point (SCP).

ADPCM

See adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM).

ADSI

See Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI).

ADTC

See Austrian digital trunk controller (ADTC).

advanced intelligent network (AIN)

A set of Bellcore standards for software and hardware that enhance switch call processing capabilities to use centralized databases. These databases determine how AIN calls should proceed for further call processing. AIN also allows operating companies to design and deploy their own features and make these features available across private and public networks.

AE

See application entity (AE).

AF

See audio frequency (AF).

AFC

See additional functional calls (AFC).

agency

An optional plug-in software module or subsystem at the top of the hierarchy of system modules. An agency encloses data, sequences run-time commands sent to terminals, and processes calls through their different stages.

agent

Agent describes a line or trunk that can detect an AIN 0.1 service trigger in the advanced intelligent network (AIN). An agent can detect a service trigger from a directory number (DN), a line, a trunk, a group or a central office (CO). *See also* trigger, or telephony agent.

A term from object-oriented programming (OOP). Agent describes an object that can operate on other objects and that other objects can operate on. An agent does work for another agent. *See* object and object-oriented programming (OOP).

agent interworking protocol (AIP)

A messaging protocol that allows agents to operate with each other. *See* agent.

agent login ID

A random four-digit identifier that an agent uses to log on to an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) position.

agent position

An Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) set that is part of an ACD group that answers incoming ACD calls.

aggregate recording

The collection of the occurrences of a specified event for a set period of time. At the end of the time period, the system produces a record of the number of times the event occurs. The record also contains information that includes the accumulating party and the billable party.

AIFL

See automatic identified outward dialing failure (AIFL) treatment.

AIM

Automatic Inspection Mode. *See* analog interface module (AIM).

AIN

See advanced intelligent network (AIN).

AIN Release 0

An advanced intelligent network (AIN) release that is the first deployment.

AIN Release 1

An advanced intelligent network (AIN) release for deployment in the 1990s. The AIN Release 1 has a common design to support the delivery of circuit-switched voice services. The AIN Release 1 design supports the delivery of circuit-switched data services to network customers.

AIN SSP platform

The generic name for the advanced intelligent network (AIN) product on the service switching point (SSP) switch.

AINTRACE

An advanced intelligent network (AIN) tool to trace AIN messages. The tool traces a message by line or trunk. Global Product Support (GPS) and other personnel use this tool.

AIOD

See automatic identified outward dialing (AIOD).

AIP

See agent interworking protocol (AIP).

air vent

A mechanism that prevents a frame from overheating. The air vent allows air to circulate. Air enters through an intake vent at the bottom of the frame. The hot air rises and escapes through an exhaust vent at the top.

AK

See attendant key (AK).

alarm (ALM)

A signal that is visual, audible, or both that alerts operating company personnel to a condition that requires attention.

alarm battery supply (ABS)

A separate nominal –48V supply from the central office battery power supply distributed to alarm circuits of the DMS-100 switch.

alarm control and display (ACD)

A panel that connects to the office alarm unit that carries lamps and switches. The lamps and switches provide control and display alarm facilities by type and class of alarm.

alarm line interface unit (ALIU)

Hardware that provides an alarms output interface. The ALIU accepts alarms input like fan fail or power fail from a rack-based system.

Alarm Sending and Checking System (ASCS)

A system that allows indications of alarm conditions that occur in a DMS office to go to a remote operator position by way of a trunk.

ALI

See automatic location identification (ALI).

A-link

A signaling data link that connects service switching points (SSP) and service control points (SCP) to signaling transfer points (STP). *See also* service control point (SCP), signaling data link (SDL), service switching point (SSP), and signaling transfer point (STP).

ALIT

See automatic line insulation test (ALIT).

ALIU

See alarm line interface unit (ALIU).

all trunks busy (ATB)

The condition that indicates when all the circuits in a group are full.

ALM

See alarm (ALM).

ALT

See automatic line testing (ALT).

alternate mark inversion (AMI) signal

A system for line transmission, in which positive and negative voltage of equal amplitude alternates to represent the mark condition of a coded signal. Zero amplitude represents space.

alternate route (AR)

A second- or subsequent-choice path between two exchanges that normally consists of two or more circuit groups in tandem. Alternative-route and second-choice route are other names for alternate route.

alternate route cancel (ARC)

A network management (NWM) control. The NWN provides a means to limit a percentage of the traffic into a congested area to the direct route only. The percentage can be set from 1 to 100.

alternate routing

A telephony function. This function routes calls to another trunk group when no trunks are available on the primary trunk group.

alternating current (ac)

A current that reverses at regular intervals and that has alternately positive and negative values. The average value of the current over a period of time is zero.

alternative route

See alternate route (AR).

AM

See access module (AM) or amplitude modulation (AM).

AMA

See automatic message accounting (AMA).

AMAT

See Automatic Message Accounting Transmitter (AMAT).

AMATEST

automatic message accounting (AMA) test call

AMATPS

See Automatic Message Accounting Teleprocessing System (AMATPS).

ambiguous code

The operating company uses this translations system to find the total number of digits dialed. The number that the system finds can affect the outcome of the translations.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

The main standards-setting body in the United States, and a private, non-profit organization. ANSI sets standards to allow telecommunications devices and networks to exchange information. ANSI represents the United States in the International Standards Organization (ISO) and advises the U.S. government on International Telecommunication Union (ITU) issues.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)

A coded character set to exchange information between information processing systems, communications systems, and associated equipment. ASCII defines one format in which an input/output device and the device controllers of the DMS-100 Family switches exchange data.

AMI

See alternate mark inversion (AMI) signal or automatic modem insertion (AMI).

amplitude modulation (AM)

A type of modulation in which a carrier that contains information causes another continuous high-frequency carrier to vary in amplitude.

amplitude shift keying (ASK)

Data signals that produce different amplitude levels of a sine-wave carrier.

AN

See announcement (AN) machine.

analog/digital (A/D)

A device or process that converts a voice frequency signal that varies often, to a stream of coded digital samples. *See also* coder-decoder (CODEC).

Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI)

A protocol to transfer softkey data to an ADSI set for a specified application.

analog interface module (AIM)

A two-card replacement for many of the functions of a trunk module (TM) or maintenance trunk module (MTM) shelf.

ANI

See automatic number identification (ANI).

ANIF

See automatic number identification failed (ANIF).

ANM

See answer message (ANM).

announcement (AN) machine

A recording machine that gives voice guidance to the subscriber if, for example, a call does not connect.

Anonymous Caller Rejection (ACRJ)

Anonymous Caller Rejection is a feature of CLASS that cancels calls from anonymous calling parties. Anonymous calling parties are callers that hide the display of their names or directory numbers (DN) on the sets of called parties.

ANSI

See American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

answer-agent key

An Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) service that flashes a key and sends ringback at the set of the supervisor. This action occurs when an agent calls the supervisor.

answering position

See agent position.

answer message (ANM)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) protocol message that travels in a backward direction. The ANM indicates that the called party answers and the terminating office connects the voice path.

AOCR

See automatic out-of-chain routing (AOCR).

AOP

See average occupied positions (AOP).

AOSS

See Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS).

AP

See access privilege (AP), application process (AP), or application processor (AP).

API

See application programming interface (API).

application call processing engine (ACPE)

A processor that processes calls from the DMS switch. Each ACPE can handle a maximum of 24 calls.

application change package (ACP)

Part of the change control documentation used to control and apply hardware and software changes to in-service DMS-100 Family offices.

application code

All software, except the operating system, that the support operating system loader loads.

application entity (AE)

The parts of the software packages and features that the application process (AP) contains.

application instance

A host computer-initiated request for a CompuCALL service.

application process (AP)

An element of a software system that processes information sent to or from an application process in another system. For example, the AP on the DMS-100 switch is Meridian ACD CompuCALL Options. The AP on a business computer is a software package that provides an array of telemarketing-related features and functions.

application processor (AP)

A type of shared resource unit.

application processor unit

A special purpose computer that attaches to a switch. This unit allows a switch to operate applications like voice mail, electronic mail, or packet switching.

application programming interface (API)

A programming interface that converts CompuCALL messages into information. The call center business computer can use this information to communicate with the business application software of the call center.

application service element (ASE)

An Open System Interconnection (OSI) application layer term. This term applies to the set of services that support the application process (AP). The ASE and the remote operation service elements (ROSE) form the application entity (AE). The AE provides services to the AP with an AE service interface.

application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC)

An integrated circuit designed for a specified application process (AP).

application-specific unit (ASU)

A group of hardware and software components in a link peripheral processor (LPP). The ASU performs a specified function on the signals that channel buses (C-bus) and frame transport buses (F-bus) carry. Examples of ASUs are Ethernet interface units (EIU), CCS7 link interface units (LIU7) and network interface units (NIU).

applique circuit

The carrier test reporting circuit that supports a mechanized loop tester (MLT) or line test desk (LTD) on carrier system lines. The applique circuit provides dc signals that report line card test results to the MLT or LTD.

APU

See application processor unit

AQ

See Autoquote (AQ).

AR

See action request (AR), alternate route (AR), or Automatic Recall (AR).

ARC

See alternate route cancel (ARC).

ARDDN

See Automatic Recall Dialable Number Delivery (ARDDN).

area code

See numbering plan area (NPA).

ARS

See automatic route selection (ARS).

ARU

See audio response unit (ARU).

ASA

See addressable service area (ASA).

ASCII

See American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII).

ASCS

See Alarm Sending and Checking System (ASCS).

ASE

See application service element (ASE).

ASIC

See application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC).

ASK

See amplitude shift keying (ASK).

ASO

See automatic service observing (ASO).

ASR

See Automatic Set Relocation (ASR).

assistance position

An administrative position that provides help to operators, monitors and pages operators, places outgoing calls, and performs administrative searches.

associated mode

A CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) or CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) mode in which signals transfer between two exchanges over a common signaling link. The common signaling link and the speech circuits terminate at the same exchanges. The system assigns the signaling link to a group of speech circuits.

associated signaling

A mode of operation in which the signals that the signaling network carries associate with a group of speech circuits. The speech circuits terminate in the same switching office as the signaling network.

AST

See automatic system test (AST).

ASU

See application-specific unit (ASU).

AT

See abstract terminal (AT), access tandem (AT), or access termination (AT).

ATB

See all trunks busy (ATB).

ATC

See automatic time and charges (ATC).

ATD

See audio tone detector (ATD).

ATME

See automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).

ATMS

See Automatic Transmission Measuring System (ATMS).

ATT

See automatic trunk testing (ATT).

attempt

The start of a telephone call. A repeat of the action is a retrial or subsequent attempt.

attendant console (AC)

A feature of Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC). A console works with the controlling DMS-100 switch to perform a full range of call answering, handling, and tracking features. These features emulate the services of an information and message center.

attendant key (AK)

A three-position lit switch at an attendant console. This switch connects a communications module telephone circuit to a conference or telephone bus. The attendant key connects an optional handset, headset, automatic dialer, and hands-free unit (HFU) to a conference or telephone bus. The third position of the three-position switch is neutral.

attended pay station (APS)

An attendant-supervised group of non-coin public telephones in areas of high pedestrian traffic. This group allows subscribers to place local, long distance or overseas calls. Subscribers pay an attendant for the chargeable calls on completion.

attenuation pad test

A test that the system performs in conjunction with the trans-hybrid loss test. The attenuation pads in the line circuit pack are set for up to 2-dB loss. The system performs the trans-hybrid loss test. The DMS-100 switch compares measured loss values for the reflected tones at each attenuation pad setting with set limits.

attributes

The operational and physical details of a call.

AUD

See Automatic Dial (AUD).

audible ringing tone

An information tone sent to the caller to indicate the ringing of the called line. Previously known as ringback tone.

audio frequency (AF)

Any frequency in the normally audible frequency range of approximately 15 Hz to 20 kHz.

audio response unit (ARU)

An output device that provides a spoken response to digital requests from a telephone or other device. A computer assembles the response from a pre-recorded vocabulary.

audio tone detector (ATD)

A card that contains 16 ATD circuits and resides in the maintenance trunk module (MTM). The ATD provides call progress tones to the subscriber for calls that originate on loop extensions.

audit

The verification of the integrity of a product or process. The audit attempts to correct errors.

audit trail

The record left when an audit runs on the DMS switch for billing. This record normally contains log reports or journal files.

AUL

See Automatic Line (AUL).

Austrian digital trunk controller (ADTC)

A PCM30 digital trunk controller (DTC) adapted for use by Nortel's (Northern Telecom) Austrian licensees. *See also* digital trunk controller (DTC).

AUTODISP

See Automatic Display (AUTODISP).

AUTOHF

Automatic Hands-free

authorization code

A security code that the user enters to change current service privileges.

Authorization Code Immediate Dialing (ACID)

A feature that removes the seven second pause between the input of authorization codes and the second dial tone. When an Integrated Business Network (IBN) subscriber gives the correct authorization code and security digits, the call can continue. The next stage of call processing is immediate and does not wait for an octathorpe (#) or inter-digit time-out.

authorized call type

See bearer services.

Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS)

A DMS TOPS feature that allows automated completion of calling card, collect, and third-number billed calls. The AABS uses voice recognition technology and prompt generation to communicate with the calling and billed parties. The AABS consists of software in the DMS switch that handles call processing functions and loop-up initiations. This software handles the external voice service node (VSN).

Automated Directory Assistance Service (ADAS)

A DMS TOPS feature that automates the inquiry part of directory assistance calls. A voice service node (VSN) prompts the caller to speak the locality and name for the directory number. The VSN records these details and deletes the first and last silences. The VSN plays the recording to the operator before the VSN connects the call to the operator.

automatic board-to-board testing (ABBT)

A procedure used before a new DMS switch comes into service. This procedure verifies that each subscriber terminal retains the same line equipment number (LEN) for the new DMS office.

Automatic Call Back (ACB)

A CLASS feature that allows subscribers to call the last-dialed directory number automatically. The ACB monitors a busy destination line until it becomes idle and can accept a call.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)

A system that distributes incoming calls evenly in the attendant positions. The ACD moves a call to the first available answering position. When all positions are busy, the caller hears a recorded message. The call waits in a queue until an answering position becomes available.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) administration group

A collection of ACD groups that are accessible to an ACD administrator.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) administrator

The ACD personnel authorized to display and adjust ACD data for a collection of ACD groups. Also known as senior supervisor.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent queues

A group of agents in each ACD group. The ACD group maintains four agent queues by agent status. Agent queues consist of agent positions.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call forcing tone

An alert tone that an ACD agent hears before each presented call.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) configuration security

A service that allows an ACD administrator to perform ACD load management for a collection of ACD groups.

Automatic Call Distribution directory number (ACDDN)

A directory number (DN) that calls an automatic call distribution (ACD) group. Each ACD group has a maximum of 17 ACDDNs with a different priority for each one.

Automatic Call Distribution directory number (ACDDN) priority

A priority for incoming ACD calls (0 for high priority, 3 for low priority).

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) distinctive ringing (DISTRING)

A service that allows ACD agents that use 2500 sets to distinguish between ACD and non-ACD calls. The system must assign distinctive ringing to both the customer group and the ACD group. The ACD distinctive ringing precedes other types of distinctive ringing, like group intercom. The ACD distinctive ringing and immediate ringing are not compatible.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group

A pool of ACD agent positions that answer incoming ACD calls for a maximum of 17 Automatic Call Distribution directory numbers (ACDDN). A Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) system can have a maximum of 1024 ACD groups.

Automatic Call Distribution Management Information System (ACDMIS)

A management information system (MIS) that provides full information on Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) operations. The MIS allows customer control of the ACD configuration to increase quality.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) set

An electronic business set (EBS) with a display. The set handles ACD use. Two headphone jacks allows hands-free operation by the ACD agent. Options include add-on feature key modules.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) subgroup

A software-defined set of ACD agent positions in an ACD group. The system allows a maximum of 255 subgroups in one ACD group.

automatic call gapping (ACG)

The ACG component allows the advanced intelligent network (AIN) service switching point (SSP) to control calls to the service control point (SCP) database. The ACG protects the SCP from the effects of overload. The system routes blocked calls to a no-circuit announcement.

Automatic Calling Card Service (ACCS)

A feature that allows the subscriber to bill a dialed-call to a calling card number that the operating company provides.

Automatic Coin Toll Service (ACTS)

A feature package that allows the operating company to handle long distance (1+) coin calls from a coin station. Operator assistance is not necessary for these calls.

Automatic Dial (AUD)

A Meridian business set (MBS) feature that dials an often-called number, account code, or authorization code. The caller presses the assigned AUD feature key to dial the number.

Automatic Directory Assistance (DA) Call Completion (ADACC)

A feature package that allows the subscriber that originates a directory assistance (DA) call to complete the call to the requested number. The caller does not have to originate another call or use operator assistance.

Automatic Display (AUTODISP)

A feature that automatically shows incoming call information (calling name and number) on the display of Meridian business sets (MBS).

automatic flexible routing (AFR)

A feature that starts a database query when the routes in the routing list are not available for a call.

automatic identified outward dialing (AIOD)

A private branch exchange (PBX) service that identifies an originating call station.

automatic identified outward dialing failure (AIFL) treatment

A service that redirects a call to a tone, announcement, or outgoing operator trunk. The AIFL treatment redirects a call when a caller does not receive the automatic identified outward dialing (AIOD) message. The caller must receive the AIOD message during a delay time that the operating company specifies.

automatic line insulation test (ALIT)

A test to automatically check subscriber loops for insulation integrity.

Automatic Line (AUL)

A directory-number feature that causes a telephone to call a set number. The feature activates when the caller lifts the handset or presses the DN key. The

AUL is available to specified directory numbers (DN). Directory numbers include the primary DN.

automatic line testing (ALT)

Tests of both line circuits and the attached loops. The ALT normally runs on a large group of lines during a low-traffic period. *See also* extended diagnostic test, line insulation test (LIT), on-hook balance network test, short diagnostic test.

automatic line testing (ALT) level

The level of line maintenance that the user accesses from the lines maintenance subsystem (LNS) level of the MAP display.

automatic location identification (ALI)

The number that identifies the location of the calling station. The ALI number allows an inter-LATA or international carrier to generate billing records.

automatic message accounting (AMA)

A system that automatically records the billing data of long distance calls that a subscriber makes.

Automatic Message Accounting Teleprocessing System (AMATPS)

A system that manages subscriber billing data. The system consists of a data-collecting computer that polls central offices (CO) for automatic message accounting (AMA) data.

Automatic Message Accounting Transmitter (AMAT)

A subsystem of the Automatic Message Accounting Teleprocessing System (AMATPS) that, on request, transmits automatic message accounting (AMA) data to the collector in the central office (CO).

automatic modem insertion (AMI)

A service that allows the system to select a modem automatically. The system selects a modem to respond when one data unit attempts to reach another and receives a carrier tone.

automatic number identification (ANI)

A system that automatically identifies a calling number and transmits the information to the automatic message accounting (AMA) office equipment for billing purposes. *See also* Operator Number Identification (ONI).

automatic number identification failed (ANIF)

A service that allows the operator to enter the calling number manually when automatic number identification (ANI) fails. *See also* remote operator number identification (RONI).

automatic out-of-chain routing (AOOCR)

A network management service that provides extended routing for calls that overflow their in-chain routes.

automatic protection service (APS)

Switching design that performs error protection and network management from any point on the signal path.

Automatic Recall (AR)

A CLASS feature that allows subscribers to automatically call the directory number (DN) from the location of the last incoming call. The AR functions through a special code. When the destination line is busy, the AR monitors the destination line until it becomes idle and can accept the call.

Automatic Recall Blocking of Private Calls (CABOP)

A feature that prevents the display of a private directory number (DN) during an Automatic Recall (AR) activation attempt. A private DN is a call that originates from a station that does not allow the display of the number to a connected party.

Automatic Recall Dialable Number Delivery (ARDDN)

A CLASS feature that delivers a dialable directory number (DN) to the Automatic Recall (AR) subscriber. Also known as DDN AR Voiceback.

automatic route selection (ARS)

A device or software that selects the route for long distance calls without operator intervention. Routes include wide area telephone service (WATS) lines, leased lines, lines from non-operating company common carriers, and normal direct distance dialing (DDD) lines. The route list identifies the routing patterns.

automatic service observing (ASO)

In a DMS switch, a utility that collects details about calls that occur on specified lines or private branch exchange (PBX) trunks. The ASO capability can record these details on a recording device and provide teleprinter printouts.

Automatic Set Relocation (ASR)

A feature that allows the subscriber to move a Meridian business set (MBS) or 500/2500 telephone set from one location to another. The subscriber can move the set without help from the operating company. With ASR, the subscriber can avoid loss of service when the telephone relocates. ASR also reduces the administrative workload on the operating company.

Automatic Switching System

A system where electrically controlled devices perform switching operations without operator intervention.

automatic system test (AST)

A set of system verification tests that executes diagnostics on remote carrier urban (RCU) cards.

Automatic Time And Charges (ATC)

An option on lines with the time and charges (T&C) service. The ATC allows the number exchange identification (NXID) to print call details at a printer for all 1+ calls.

automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME)

Equipment that makes transmission measurements on circuits that terminate on long distance switching centers.

Automatic Transmission Measuring System (ATMS)

A system that tests the transmission capability of trunk circuits. The ATMS reports the results.

automatic trunk testing (ATT)

A combination of hardware and software that automatically tests for outgoing trunks and the outgoing parts of two-way trunks.

Autoquote (AQ)

A feature for hotels and motels. The AQ allows guest billing information to transmit automatically over a dedicated facility to a receive-only teletypewriter at the hotel.

auxiliary access equipment (AAE)

A frame that supplies power and communication capabilities to a maximum of four position controller equipment (PCE) cabinets.

auxiliary cross-connect unit (AXU)

A piece of hardware, like the distribution frame, that connects the controlling alarm maintenance trunk module (MTM). The AXU connects

the components to the standby alarm and to the other parts of the alarm system hardware.

Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS)

A service-related system in which operators provide subscribers with services like local and long distance directory assistance (DA) and call intercept.

available time

The time during which a user can use a unit.

average busy day (ABD)

A unit of measurement to calculate work-force requirements.

average busy hour (ABH)

See busy hour (BH).

average busy season (ABS)

The 3 months, not necessarily consecutive, that have the highest average time-consistent busy hour (BH) traffic. *See also* busy hour (BH), busy season.

average busy-season busy hour (ABSBH)

A time-consistent hour, not necessarily a clock hour, that has the highest average business-day load in the busy season. *See also* high day busy hour (HDBH).

average occupied positions (AOP)

The average number of positions held over a measured period of time. When the measured period of time is 30 min, AOP is equivalent to board half-hours.

average speed of answer

The number of seconds that the average call waits for position attachment during a given period.

average work time (AWT)

The time (in seconds) required to handle the average call. The AWT includes all operator time that is not available.

AWT

See actual work time (AWT).

AXU

See auxiliary cross-connect unit (AXU).

az

See azimuth (az).

azimuth (az)

The horizontal angle between the north-south line and a specified direction. To read the scale, move eastward from the North position.

B entries

B

An ISDN bearer service that identifies the use of 64-kbit/s B-channel for circuit-switched voice or data.

B8ZS

See binary 8 zero substitution (B8ZS).

B911

See Basic 911 Emergency Service (B911).

BAC

Bus Access Controller

backplane

Connector blocks and special wiring on the rear of a shelf. Printed circuit board modules normally mount in front of the backplane.

Backup Management System (BMS)

A tool that allows the user to dump data from the hard disk to tape or from the tape to hard disk. The BMS allows the user to archive old disks. The BMS supports the voice service node (VSN) during installation.

backward channel

The channel of a data circuit onto which acknowledgments or other control data can transfer. The data transfers in the opposite direction from the associated forward channel.

backward supervision

In data communications, the use of supervisory sequences sent from the secondary to the primary station. *See also* forward supervision.

BAF

See Bellcore automatic message accounting format (BAF).

BAL

See balance network test (BAL).

balance network test (BAL)

A balance network test (BAL) that determines if a loop is the loaded or non-loaded type. The BAL displays the result on the MAP terminal.

base controller

A device that directs the transmission of data over the data links of a network.

Basic 800 Service

A one-way long-distance service that charges incoming voice- and data-type calls to the called party. Each 800 line contains a standard unlisted telephone number. *See also* 800 Plus Service (800+), 800 Service, and Enhanced 800 Service (E800 Service).

Basic 911 Emergency Service (B911)

A set of features that handle emergency calls. *See also* Enhanced 911 Emergency Service (E911).

basic call

A call between two people that does not require additional features. A plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) call that does not require additional switch features, intelligent network (IN) features, or advanced intelligent network (AIN) features is an example of this call.

basic call model (BCM)

A generic model of call processing activities that establish, maintain and terminate a basic call. A BCM can be either an originating BCM or a terminating BCM. An originating BCM describes the call processing required to make a call. A terminating BCM describes the call processing required to terminate an incoming call. Both types of BCM include points in call (PIC) and trigger detection points (TDP).

basic line services (BLS)

The services that allow the caller to place a basic telephone call. Basic line services include connection and dial tone services.

basic rate access (BRA)

See basic rate interface (BRI).

basic rate access functional set (BRAFS)

An integrated services digital network (ISDN) set that uses functional signaling. The Meridian M5317T set is the BRAFS for Northern Telecom. *See* functional signaling.

basic rate access key set (BRAKS)

An ISDN set that uses stimulus signaling. The Meridian M2317T is the BRAKS for Nortel (Northern Telecom). *See also* functional signaling, stimulus signaling.

basic rate interface (BRI)

A type of access to integrated services digital network (ISDN) service on lines between customer premises and a central office switch. The BRI contains time-division multiplexed (TDM) digital channels of information. The set includes two B-channels, one D-channel, and one or more maintenance channels. The BRI replaces basic rate access (BRA). *See also* B-channel, or D-channel.

batch change supplement (BCS)

A DMS-100 Family software release.

battery and ground pulsing

Signaling accomplished through the application of battery and ground at both ends of a loop with opposite polarity at each end. This type of pulsing doubles the current available for signaling, which increases the range of the loop.

battery charge controller (BCC)

See battery control unit (BCU).

battery control unit (BCU)

A piece of hardware in the outside plant module (OPM). The BCU consists of two battery charge controllers (BCC 0 and BCC 1). The BCU is optional if batteries are not used.

battery feed resistors test

A test that checks if both battery feed resistor values are correct.

battery-ground (BG) signaling

A signaling method used on trunk circuits. The presence or absence of an office battery between the signaling circuit and ground indicates an on-hook or off-hook condition. On-hook or off-hook conditions report from the far end of a trunk.

bay

A structure of the DMS-100 switch that houses equipment like shelves, frame supervisory panels, and cooling units. *See also* frame and shelf.

Bb channel

A 64-kbit/s channel that carries multiplexed B-channel data packets to the packet handler. Pronounce Bb as “B sub-b.” *See also* B-channel.

BBF

See blue box fraud (BBF).

B bit

A signaling bit that passes signaling information for each channel between a peripheral module (PM) and a subscriber carrier module. Signaling information includes hook status or ringing.

Bb link

A 64-kbit/s link that carries provisioned B-channel data packets to the packet handler.

BC

See bearer capability (BC).

BCC

See battery charge controller (BCC).

B-channel

A 64-kbit/s digital bi-directional channel that carries either circuit-switched voice or data, or packet-switched data. The B-channel functions on the integrated services digital network (ISDN). *See also* Bb channel.

B-channel D-channel

An access privilege BD-ISDN bearer service on the same device that identifies:

- the use of a 64-kbit/s B-channel for either circuit-switched voice or data.
- the use of a 16-kbit/s D-channel for low speed packet-switched data.

BCLID

See Bulk Calling Line Identification (BCLID).

BCM

See basic call model (BCM).

BCS

See batch change supplement (BCS).

BCSMON

See BCS monitor (BCSMON).

BCS monitor (BCSMON)

A command utility that reports the number of entered CLASS lines and the amount of CLASS feature entry.

BCU

See battery control unit (BCU).

Bd channel

A DS-0 channel that carries low speed, packet-switched data. The channel is statistically multiplexed by 32 different sources. The Bd channel is one of 24 channels on a DS-1 facility between the exchange termination (ET) and the packet handler (PH). Pronounce Bd as "B sub-d."

BDH

See board day hours (BDH).

Bd link

A DS-0 link that carries statistically multiplexed D-channel packet data.

BDW

See block descriptor word (BDW).

bearer capability (BC)

A characteristic of a directory number (DN) that indicates the type of call and the rate of transmission permitted. Bearer capability is information that the setup message carries for functional signaling. This information indicates the type of call (voice or data) and the rate of transmission required for integrated services digital network (ISDN). *See also* bearer services.

bearer services

A characteristic of a logical terminal in functional signaling. Bearer services makes a pool of bearer capabilities (BC) available to a logical terminal. Also called authorized call type or call type. *See also* bearer capability (BC).

Bell Communications Research (Bellcore)

The standards body in the United States that represents the regulated Bell operating companies (BOC).

Bellcore

See Bell Communications Research (Bellcore).

Bellcore AMA format (BAF)

The standard format for automatic message accounting (AMA) data that regional Bell operating companies (RBOC) use. The BAF identifies the format of the data fields in call record, type of call, attributes of the call, and any additional data in the call record. *See also* expanded Bellcore automatic message accounting format (EBAF).

Bell-Northern Research (BNR)

Part of the corporate structure that includes Bell Canada, Nortel (Northern Telecom), and Bell-Northern Research.

BER

See bit error rate (BER).

BERT

See bit error rate test (BERT).

BFU

See booster fan unit (BFU).

BG

See battery-ground (BG) signaling.

BH

See busy hour (BH).

BI

See Bilingual Interface (BI).

BIC

See bus interface card (BIC).

BIC relay test (BRT)

A test for the TIP/RING REVERSAL relay on each bus interface card (BIC) of a line concentrating module (LCM).

bilge file

A file that contains the Support Operating System (SOS). The firmware bootstrap-loads this file into data memory by the firmware. Bilge file is another name for binary load generation file.

Bilingual Interface (BI)

A feature that allows a MAP user to select a language other than the default language. The MAP user uses the alternate language for commands, displays, and printouts.

billed number screening (BNS)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) application process that performs a validation check on the number to which a call bills. The operator initiates this check on operator-assisted and third-number billed calls.

biller

In DMS call processing, a function procedure that implements billing.

billing validation authority (BVA)

A tool that handles validation request queries from the DMS-200 switch. These queries are for calling card verification, or billed number screening (BNS) for collect calls or third-number billing verification.

billing validation center (BVC)

A database where Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) queries verify calling card numbers, collect numbers, and third-billed numbers.

billing verification check (BVC)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) application process that performs a validation check on the number to which a call bills. The operator initiates this check on operator-assisted and third-number billed calls.

binary 8 zero substitution (B8ZS)

A special line coding required when data goes over T1 lines. If a T1 repeater receives more than 15 zeros together, it loses synchronization and the system fails. The B8ZS service prevents system failure and loss of synchronization.

binary load generation file

See bilge file.

binding procedure

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- Every gate module contains this procedure. Every agency linked with the gate module calls this procedure. The binding procedure informs the gate utility of the target procedures that the agency implements.
- The procedure that identifies the aspect vector to the gate utility.

bipolar violation (BpV)

An error in the transmission of bipolar signals when two successive marks have the same polarity.

bit error rate (BER)

The number of received bits that are in error compared to the number of bits received. The BER is a number and a power of 10.

bit error rate test (BERT)

A test that measures the transmission quality of a loop. A BERT transmits a known bit pattern over a line and compares the reflected signal against the first pattern.

bits per inch (BPI)

A measurement of the density of data on each track of a magnetic tape data recording.

blank directory number (BLDN)

A call treatment required to route directory numbers (DN) that are not assigned.

BLDN

See blank directory number (BLDN), directory number (DN).

block descriptor word (BDW)

A 4-byte word that is part of the format that allows the organization and identification of variable-blocked-spanned blocks of data on magnetic tapes. The BDW contains information on records or segments of records in the data block.

BLS

See basic line services (BLS).

blue box

Any device that has an illegal connection to a subscriber line, and can produce both a 2600-Hz tone and multifrequency (MF) digits. *See* blue box fraud (BBF), blue box fraud detection.

blue box fraud (BBF)

The use of a blue box to place fraudulent calls that the subscriber's billing office cannot detect. Normally, the caller makes a free or low cost call to a trunk beyond the billing office. Then the caller uses the blue box to make a fraudulent connection that BBF detection cannot detect for billing. *See also* blue box, blue box fraud detection.

blue box fraud detection

A service that detects fraudulent multifrequency (MF) signaling over centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) and SuperCAMA trunks. The blue box fraud detection service can alert the operating company of a fraudulent call attempt. This service can allow either disconnection of the call or billing for the call. *See also* blue box, blue box fraud (BBF).

BLV

See busy line verification (BLV).

BMS

See Backup Management System (BMS).

BNM

See Business Network Management (BNM).

BNN

See Bridged Night Number (BNN).

BNR

See Bell-Northern Research (BNR).

BNS

See billed number screening (BNS).

board day hours (BDH)

The total average number of occupied positions during 2 half-hours, divided by 2. That is, the average number of occupied positions during the hour.

booked database call

A call that entered in the delay call database that must be recalled for processing at a later time.

booster fan unit (BFU)

Part of the outside plant module (OPM) environmental control equipment. The BFU consists of three circulation fans and a fan alarm card, which activates an alarm if the fans fail.

bootstrap loading

A process by which a brief development subroutine reloads software from an external storage device into DMS-100 Family switches. An external storage device can be a magnetic tape drive or a disk drive unit

B-packet

Packet data transmitted over a B-channel.

BPI

See bits per inch (BPI).

BpV

See bipolar violation (BpV).

BRA

See basic rate access (BRA). Preferred term is basic rate interface (BRI).

BRAFS

See basic rate access functional set (BRAFS).

BRAKS

See basic rate access key set (BRAKS).

Branding

A feature that allows operating companies to connect customer-definable announcements to directory assistance (DA) or toll calls. This feature connects announcements before the calls are put to queue or to an available operator or automated operator system.

BRI

See basic rate interface (BRI).

BRICLID

basic rate interface calling line identity

bridge

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The connection of one circuit in parallel with another without interruption of the continuity of the first.
- A strap that connects two adjacent terminals.

Bridged Night Number (BNN)

A DMS-100 Family feature that allows a different number for use during different time periods.

bridged ringing

Any system in which ringers on a telephone line connect across a line, like between the tip and ring of a line. Single-party lines normally connect by this method. To avoid shunting the device controller (DC) component, a capacitor is placed in series with each ringer.

bridge lifter

A device that electrically or physically isolates bridged telephone pairs at the central office (CO) to reduce the transmission losses that these pairs produce. Saturable inductors, relays, and semiconductor devices sometimes act as bridge lifters.

British telephone user part (BTUP)

British telephone user part. The United Kingdom (UK) variant of national user part.

BRT

See BIC relay test (BRT).

BSDB

See business services database (BSDB).

BTUP

See British telephone user part (BTUP).

buffer storage

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A storage device that compensates for differences in the rate of flow of data between components of an automatic data processing system.
- An isolating circuit that does not allow a driven circuit to affect the driving circuit.

- An area of storage not permanently reserved for performing an I/O operation. You can read or write data into the buffer storage area.

BUI

Bilingual User Interface

Bulk Calling Line Identification (BCLID)

The BCLID collects information about calls to all lines in a BCLID group. Datafill defines the BCLID group and it can have from 1 to 16 links assigned.

burst

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- Interference with, or interruption of, a digital signal.
- Transmission of a packet of data.
- In data communications, a sequence of signals that count as a unit based on a given parameter or measure.

burst mode

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A system to obtain full-duplex bidirectional transmission of digital speech signals over a two-wire circuit. The two directions of transmission separate in time by alternation.
- The transfer of a packet of data from a peripheral unit to a CPU. The transfer registers a start signal at the beginning and an end-of-burst signal at the end. The length of the burst can vary to suit requirements.

bus extension subsystem

One of seven operating computing module (CM) subsystems. The bus extension subsystem links processor shelves with extension shelves. The six other subsystems are:

- The clock subsystem.
- The bus termination subsystem.
- The power subsystem.
- The processor/memory subsystem.
- The reset control subsystem.
- The transmission subsystem.

Business Network Management (BNM)

An application of the Nortel (Northern Telecom) Dynamic Network Control products gives subscribers direct access to call detail station administration.

The application also gives subscribers performance information from one or more Meridian Digital Centrex nodes in their telecommunications network.

business services database (BSDB)

A node in a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network that supports application databases. The function of a BSDB (or service control point (SCP) database) is:

- To accept a query for information.
- To retrieve the requested information from one of its application databases
- To send a response message to the originator of the request.

business set

A control device that has address points. Directory number (DN) keys, feature keys, or display units are examples of business sets. These sets can support multiple simultaneous calls, voice features, and low-speed data service.

bus interface card (BIC)

A hardware interface that connects two 32-channel digroups to a maximum of 64 line cards. This card locates in the drawer of the line concentrating module (LCM).

bus termination subsystem

One of seven operational computing module (CM) subsystems. The bus termination subsystem provides resistive termination for the system bus in both the CM processor shelf and the CM extension shelf. The bus termination subsystem also provides hardware for CM element identification. This subsystem provides the circuitry required to buffer the CM activity signal and to extract element identification from the power converters. The six other subsystems are:

- The clock subsystem
- The bus extension subsystem
- The power subsystem
- The processor/memory subsystem
- The reset control subsystem
- The transmission subsystem

busy hour (BH)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The period of 60 min for which the average intensity of traffic is at the maximum. Busy hour does not restrict itself to a clock hour.

- The busiest hour of the busiest day of a normal week, except for holidays, weekends, and special event days.

See also average busy season (ABS), office busy hour (OBH).

busy line verification (BLV)

A service that allows the subscriber to learn the status of a line. The subscriber uses operator assistance to determine if a called line is in use or out of order.

busy season

The 3 months with the highest busy-hour traffic for each office. *See* average busy season (ABS).

busy signal

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- An audible signal, a flashing signal, or both. This signal rate is often 60 impulses per minute. This signal indicates that the called number is not available.
- A signal, transmitted at 120 impulses per minute, that indicates that all voice paths are currently not available.

busy test

A test that determines if facilities, like a subscriber line or trunk, are available for use.

busy tone

The signal that a called line is busy. The simultaneous sound of a low tone of 480 Hz and a high tone of 620 Hz indicates that a called line is busy. While the sound transmits 60 interruptions occur per minute.

BVA

See billing validation authority (BVA).

BVC

See billing validation center (BVC) or billing verification check (BVC).

B-voice

A pulse code modulated voice signal carried on a B-channel.

BWF

See B-word facility (BWF).

B word

Control bits formed into a 24-bit word. The subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR) uses the B word to pass commands to the remote concentrator terminal (RCT).

B-word facility (BWF)

A facility that notifies call processing of an off-hook occurrence. An off-hook can occur during inactive supervision and services requests from call processing and maintenance to send B-word commands.

byte multiplexing

A form of time-division multiplexing. The whole of a byte from one subchannel transmits as a unit. Bytes from other subchannels follow in the next time slots.

C entries

CA

call attempts

cabinetized direct fiber interface (CDFI)

A host application for the common peripheral module (CPM). The CDFI is a fiber interface for remote access devices.

cabinetized dual-shelf network (CDSN)

A type of cabinet. This cabinet packages one network plane on a single shelf, and permits two complete networks for each plane in a single unit.

cabinetized extension module (CEXT)

A part of the Remote Switching Center-SONET (RSC-S) base product. An optional extension cabinet provides an additional 480 ISDN lines.

cabinetized integrated services module (CISM)

A modular, standard-wired cabinet with shelves. The shelves can contain a maximum of four integrated service modules.

cabinetized line concentrating equipment (CLCE)

A cabinet module that maintains the current function of the DMS-100 line concentrating equipment (LCE) frame.

cabinetized miscellaneous equipment cabinet (CMIS)

A cabinet that houses customer-specified equipment.

cabinetized miscellaneous spares storage (CMSS)

A cabinet that stores spare cards.

cabinetized power distribution center (CPDC)

A cabinetized module providing power for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) equipment.

cabinetized remote switching center (CRSC)

A remote switching center (RSC) cabinet that contains:

- the remote cluster controller 2 (RCC2)
- the remote maintenance module (RMM), and
- the enhanced line concentrating module (LCME) shelves.

CABOP

See Automatic Recall Blocking of Private Calls (CABOP).

CAC

See carrier access code (CAC).

CADA

See compact asynchronous data adapter (CADA).

call

A call is a connection between two or more stations or the process by which a call is setup.

call and agent manager (CAM)

A module of the Queue Management System (QMS) that stores call agent queues and queue priorities. The QMS allocates and manages the call and agent resources. The QMS follows the instructions from the call processing applications module of the QMS.

call appearance

The equivalent of a directory number (DN) on a Meridian business set (MBS). When a DN has the additional functional calls (AFC) service, the DN can support up to five calls at one time. Each call that uses this DN is a call appearance of the DN. *See also* additional functional calls (AFC).

Call Barring

The prevention of calls from reaching to or from a telephone.

call-busy hour

The time-consistent 60-min period that has the most call originating plus incoming (O + I) attempts per main station or network access line. This hour is used to develop processor real time capacities.

call-busy work volume (CBWV)

The work volume that generates when an occupied position handles a call. The CBWV is the total amount of time that an operator handles a call. System total work volume includes CBWV and noncall work volume (NCWV).

call condense block (CCB)

The CCB data block contains the information to describe a basic call from its start through to completion. The CCB can extend for calls that require more data.

call condensing

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- This process condenses the data in the call data block (CDB). The CDB only retains the information necessary to handle further functions for the call.
- This process idles the process previously associated with the call and freeing the CDB.

call data block (CDB)

A data block that associates with a call only while it is processed. The CDB can extend if required.

call detail recording (CDR)

A system that collects and records data on all calls that the DMS switch processes. A recording device stores call detail recording information. The system uses this information to compile studies on traffic and equipment service, division of revenue, engineering, and fraud.

call diversion (CDIV)

A feature that allows a subscriber to divert calls to a third party.

call duration

Establishes a connection between the calling and called stations. A call duration ends when the calling station gives the clearing signal or when the operator takes down the connection.

called number (CDN)

The number of the party that receives the call. Called number is another name for a called party ID.

called party

The user that receives a call.

called party address (CDPA)

The directory number that the caller dials.

called party ID

See called number (CDN).

call finder

See line finder.

call forcing

A service that increases the speed of Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call handling. This service automatically presents incoming calls to ACD agents.

call forwarding (CF)

A Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) service that allows a subscriber to have incoming calls to the directory number (DN) of a station forwarded to a predetermined DN. There are five types of call forwarding:

- Call Forwarding Busy (CFB) permits all calls to a busy station to forward to a designated station in the customer group.
- Call Forwarding Don't Answer (CFD) permits an incoming call not answered in a specified length of time to forward to another designated station.
- Call Forwarding Fixed (CFF) permits stations to forward calls to locations that the operating company determines.
- Call Forwarding Intragroup (CFI) permits stations to forward calls only to customer-defined locations in the customer group.
- Call Forwarding Universal (CFU) permits stations to forward calls to locations inside or outside the customer group.

call forwarding usage-sensitive denial (CFUSD)

A line option that allows the operating company to deny activation of certain call forwarding (CF) options for each line.

call forwarding usage-sensitive pricing (CFUSP)

A line option that allows subscribers of single-party POTS lines to activate and deactivate call forwarding (CF) each time it is required. The subscriber then pays for each use of CF instead of a paying flat rate for unlimited use over a period of time.

call gap

The period of time during which the system blocks a call.

call handler block (CHB)

A data block that contains routing and translation information.

call holding bridge

The bridge that a subscriber uses to place a call on hold while the subscriber talks to a second calling party.

calling card validation (CCV)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) service that allows TOPS operators to validate card numbers in the network service database system. The TOPS operators enter the special billing class charge and the calling card number.

Calling Line Flash (CLF)

A feature that allows the called party to hold a connection with a switchhook flash. A calling line flash is used to trace malicious calls and generates an alarm in the switching unit. When both parties terminate in the switching unit, the connection holds until the called party goes on-hook. The connection holds to the incoming trunk on incoming trunk calls that terminate in the switching unit.

Calling Line Identification (CLI/CLID)

A data-transmission feature that displays information on the calling party. The CLI occurs during call setup.

Calling Name and Number Delivery (CNND)

A feature that displays the name and directory number (DN) of calling parties on the called party set. This feature displays the information of the permanent number and name suppression status of the subscriber line. CNND is available to subscribers who have Calling Name Delivery Blocking (CNAB) or Calling Number Delivery Blocking (CNDB).

Calling Name and Number Delivery Blocking (CNNB)

An outgoing call feature that allows subscribers to hide their identity from the called party.

calling number (CGN)

The number of the party that initiates a call. This number can identify the origin of a call to the called party. Calling number is another name for a calling party number.

Calling Number Blocking (CNB)

A Custom Local Area Signaling Service (CLASS) feature that allows subscribers to control Calling Number Delivery (CND).

Calling Number Delivery (CND)

This CLASS feature shows the directory number (DN) of the calling party and the date and time of the call. The telephone displays the calling party's DN in ten-digit format. Only available by subscription.

Calling Number Delivery Blocking (CNDB)

A CLASS feature for outgoing calls that allows subscribers to block the display of their directory number (DN) on the set of a called party.

calling party

The user that starts a call.

calling party category (CPC)

Information sent in the forward direction that indicates the category of the calling party. In the case of semi-automatic calls, the CPC indicates the service language that the incoming, delay, and assistance automatic attendants must speak.

calling party category indicator (CPCI)

A CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) and CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) parameter that denotes the country of destination of an international call.

calling party number (CPN/CgPN)

See calling number (CGN).

calling sequence

An arrangement of instructions, and in some cases of data, necessary to perform a call.

Call Logging (CALLOG)

A feature that provides subscribers with an Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI) set with information about same switch incoming callers. The information includes the directory number (DN) or name of the calling party, time and date of the call. Other information includes the number of calls, and the final status of the call.

Call Management Service (CMS)

The CMS is the Canadian version of the American Custom Local Area Signaling Service (CLASS). The CMS provides a new group of services and requires implementation of a Common Channel Signaling No.7 (CCS7) network. The services include Calling Number Display, Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ), and Unanswered Call Memory. A CMS telephone set communicates with the switch and provides CMS features. A non-CMS telephone can provide some of the CMS features.

call model

See basic call model (BCM).

call not accepted (CNAC) treatment

A call control signal that the called data terminal equipment sends to indicate that it does not accept the incoming call.

CALLOG

See Call Logging (CALLOG).

call park (PRK)

A feature that allows the user to place an incoming call on hold. A held call is available to any station in the customer group. The station must dial a special code.

call pickup (CPU)

A feature that permits a station to answer incoming calls for another station in the same pickup group.

call processing agency

A subsystem of software that contains the code and data that relate to an exact set of call processing features. The data represent a number of call processing agents with similar functions.

call processing agent

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- An originator or receiver of a call in the DMS switch.
- A member of a call processing agencies that a call processing ID (CPID) uniquely identifies.

call processing cluster

A group of keys that contain a dial pad, standard call processing hardkeys, and customer-definable keys.

call processing deload (CPD)

The state in which a subscriber uses a line and a maintenance request to busy the equipment is pending. The state changes following completion of the call.

call processing hardkeys

A caller uses these keys to perform the most frequent call processing activities.

call processing ID (CPID)

The two-word identifier used to identify a member of an agency. It consists of a CP selector and an agent identifier.

call processing occupancy (CPOCC)

The portion of the total CPU time used for call processing.

call processing (CP) selector

In DMS call processing, a utility used to select the correct starter procedure according to the agent involved in the call.

call processing utility

A software subsystem that contains the code and data to execute those call processing functions similar for all calls in the DMS switch.

call queue

The queue in which incoming Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls are first placed or physically relocated.

Call Reference

A feature that identifies the call on the local ISDN interface to which the call control message applies. Stimulus call control messages have dummy call references because the network controls the call. The ISDN terminal uses functional call control messages to distinguish between call appearances of the same directory number (DN). This terminal also controls a select number of simultaneous calls (for example, active calls, calls on hold, or calls waiting).

call request activation (CRA)

A Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) station assigned the call request feature can activate this feature. The MDC station can determine when the called station line is busy or not responding to a call.

call request retrieve (CRR)

The feature that allows a Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) subscriber to access a call request form another party.

call restriction

A private automatic branch exchange (PABX) service that prevents selected extension stations from dialing toll calls or reaching a toll operator except through an attendant.

call-source identification

A service that helps the agent distinguish the type of incoming call and anticipate the needs of the incoming caller. Agent positions equipped with display sets show the following information:

- the extension of the caller, for calls that originate within the same customer group
- the directory number (DN) of the caller, for calls that originate from other customer groups than the same DMS Meridian ACD node serves
- the six-character common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk group for calls that originate from trunks, if the intergroup office parameter is set

calls per hour (CPH)

The number of 0+ calls to an office in 1 h.

calls waiting (CW)

An indicator for calls that wait for attachment to an operator position.

calls-waiting hundred call seconds (CW-CCS)

Calls-waiting time, expressed in hundred call seconds.

calls-waiting indicator

A message that appears on all TOPS video display units (VDU), that indicate about to occur or current traffic overloads.

calls-waiting queue

The system sends calls to the calls-waiting queue when no idle operator position is available. The system time-stamps a call when it places the call in a calls-waiting queue. The system applies ringing. The call waits in the queue until an operator is available.

call-through simulator (CTS)

A utility that originates and terminates calls to the DMS switch and records the completion rate of each trunk. The CTS tests peripheral modules (PM).

call timings

The amount of time a processor devotes to the setup and take-down calls. This measurement is based on the call attempt rate during a specified period of time.

call transfer (CXR)

A feature that allows a subscriber to instruct the switching equipment or operator to transfer incoming calls to another station.

call treatment

The treatment a call receives, which can be based on:

- the priority of the call,
- circuit availability,
- the class of service of a subscriber's line,
- other factors that the automatic switching equipment determines.

call waiting (CWT)

A feature that uses an audible tone to alert a user on a call of another incoming call.

Call Waiting Ringback (CWR)

A feature that tells a caller who reaches a busy station with call waiting (CWT) when the line is free. The CWR uses an audible tone to alert the caller.

call waiting tone

A tone that alerts a subscriber who has the Call Waiting (CWT) feature. The tone also alerts a CWT subscriber who handles calls that another incoming call awaits an answer. Audible ringing returns to the calling party. A hold feature, that a switchhook flash activates, allows the subscriber to talk alternately with the original and new calling party.

CALM

See centralized alarm (CALM).

CALRS

See Centralized Automated Loop Reporting System (CALRS).

CAM

See call and agent manager (CAM).

CAMA

See centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA).

Cancel Call Waiting (CCW)

A Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) feature that allows a calling party to prevent the activation of the Call Waiting (CWT) feature. Incoming calls activate the CWT feature.

cancel from (CanF)

A network management control that diverts a preset percentage of traffic attempts. These attempts overflow from selected one-way outgoing or two-way trunk groups. The percentage level can be set from 1 to 100.

Cancel Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (CSCWID)

A feature that allows a subscriber to cancel Calling Name and Number Delivery (CNND) for incoming calls in the Call Waiting (CWT) queue. *See also* Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (SCWID).

cancel to (CanT)

A network management control that limits a preset percentage of the traffic offered to selected one-way outgoing or two-way trunk groups. The percentage level can be set from 1 to 100.

CanF

See cancel from (CanF).

CanT

See cancel to (CanT).

CAP

See capability (CAP, .competitive access provider (CAP)).

capability (CAP)

A message that appears as CAP on the MAP display in response to command TRNSL (translate). Capability indicates if links can carry message (M) signals, speech (S) signals, or both message and speech (MS) signals.

capability code

An address that allows a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) node to identify with more than one point code. For example, each node of a signaling transfer point pair uses the same capability and individual codes for identification. *See also* point code.

capacity table

The user uses this table to determine the number of calls, in hundred call seconds (CCS), that a particular item of telephone equipment can carry.

card

A plug-in circuit pack that contains components. In a DMS switch, card is the term for a printed circuit pack or a printed circuit board.

card maintenance unit (CMU)

An intelligent hardware controller circuit used on some circuit cards for maintenance activities.

card pair

In the enhanced network (ENET), a group of cards that consists of an ENET card and its mate card.

CAROT

See centralized automatic reporting on trunks (CAROT).

CARPAC

See carrier pretest and cutover (CARPAC).

carrier identification digits

See carrier access code (CAC).

carrier portability code (CPC)

One of several local number portability deployment models. The CPC solution utilizes unique three-digit codes to identify service providers in the network.

carrier pretest and cutover (CARPAC)

A software subsystem that tests a digital carrier and then cuts the digital carrier into service. The CARPAC cuts over both 30-channel international carriers (INC) and 24-channel domestic carriers.

- The 30-channel INCs connect to a DMS switch through an international digital trunk controller (IDTC), an international line trunk controller (ILTC), or an international remote cluster controller.
- The 24-channel domestic carriers connect to a DMS switch through a digital trunk controller (DTC), a line trunk controller (LTC), a digital carrier module (DCM), or a remote cluster controller (RCC).

See also digital carrier module pretest and cutover (DCMPAC).

Carrier Toll Denied (CTD)

A feature that prevents access to a line for indicated carriers. The carriers that do not have access to the lines are set when the line begins service.

CAS

Customer premises equipment (CPE) alerting signal. *See* channel-associated signaling (CAS).

CB

See channel bank (CB).

CBK

See code blocking (CBK).

CBT

See computer-based training (CBT).

C-bus

See channel bus (C-bus).

CBWV

See call-busy work volume (CBWV).

CC

See central control (CC).

CCB

See call condense block (CCB).

CCC

See central control complex (CCC).

CCF

See coin first (CCF).

CCH

See connections per circuit per hour (CCH).

C-channel

An 8-kbit/s digital bi-directional channel that transfers maintenance information between the network termination (NT1 or NT2) and the exchange termination.

CCIS

See common channel interoffice signaling (CCIS).

CCITT

From the French name of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique). Until March 1993, the CCITT was one of four permanent groups in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The CCITT

considered the international dimension of technical issues in telecommunication. The committee made recommendations on industry standards, and performance. The work of CCITT continues in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T).

CCITT no. 5 signaling (N5)

An analog in-band signaling system between gateway (DMS-300) switches and nationally between toll switches. This system is used internationally.

CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6)

A standardized out-of-band (common channel) signaling system that is acceptable for terminal working (inside the same world zone) and transit working (between world zones). On analog trunks, N6 transmits signals at 2.4 kbit/s. On digital trunks, N6 transmits at 1.544 Mbit/s or 2.048 Mbit/s. *See also* common channel interoffice signaling no. 6 (CCIS6).

CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7)

A standard out-of-band (common channel) signaling system for terminal and transit work. Terminal work occurs inside one world zone. Transit work occurs between world zones. The N7 normally uses a 64-kbit/s transmission rate and is in one slot in a pulse code modulation (PCM) system. National and international networks use N7 for digital transmission. The CCITT Signaling System No. 7 (CCITT SS7) standards apply to national networks.

CCITT recommendations

A series of standards that the CCITT prepares that are recommendations because they are advisory in nature and not obligatory. For example, ISDN standards are CCITT recommendations.

CCITT R1 signaling (R1)

A standardized in-band signaling system acceptable for terminal working (inside the same world zone).

CCITT R2 signaling (R2)

A standardized in-band signaling system acceptable for terminal working (inside the same world zone) and transit working (between world zones).

CCKT

See continuity check tone (CCKT).

CCL

See change control log (CCL).

CCMIS

call center management information system

CCODE

See country code (CCODE).

CC-PP message

See central control-peripheral processor (CC-PP) message.

CCS

See common channel signaling (CCS) or hundred call seconds (CCS).

CCS7

See Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7).

CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7)

A peripheral module (PM) that processes messages that travel on a link peripheral processor (LPP) through a single signaling data link. Each LIU7 includes a set of cards and a paddle board in a link interface shelf of the LPP. *See also* link interface unit (LIU), link peripheral processor (LPP).

CCSA

See common control switching arrangement (CCSA)

CCS per board-hour

A total-day calculated value for use in force programs. Divide the total day work volume hundred call seconds (CCS) by the total board day hours to obtain the CCS per board-hour.

CCT

See control concentrator terminal (CCT).

CCV

call coverage. *See* calling card validation (CCV).

CCW

See Cancel Call Waiting (CCW).

CDB

See call data block (CDB).

CDC

See coin detection circuit (CDC) or customer data change (CDC).

CDF

See coin dial-tone first (CDF).

CDFI

See cabinetized direct fiber interface (CDFI).

CDM

See customer data modification (CDM).

CDN

See called number (CDN).

CDO

See community dial office (CDO).

CDP

See customer dial plan (CDP).

CDR

See call detail recording (CDR).

CE

See control extension (CE) or common equipment (CE).

cell site

A strategically located transmit-receive facility that forms part of a cellular mobile radio network. Each cell site contains radio transmitting and receiving equipment and a cell site controller.

cell site controller (CSC)

A peripheral module (PM) that acts as an interface between a mobile telephone exchange (MTX) and radio equipment at the cell site.

cellular mobile carrier (CMC)

A utility that provides telephone service to mobile customers. The utility uses radio cell sites that connect to a CMC switching office to provide service.

cellular mobile radio

A mobile telephone service (MTS) that allows a call in progress to continue as the mobile station moves from the area of one cell to that of another. This service is possible when cells (radio transmit and receive facilities),

distributed over an extended area, can pass on or take over the call handling functions that associate with a call in progress.

center of gravity (CG)

The point in a body or system of bodies at which the whole mass is concentrated.

central control (CC)

A part of the NT40 processor that includes data processing functions, the data store (DS) and program store (PS).

central control complex (CCC)

The part of the DMS-100 Family switch that contains all the central control (CC). Functions include the central message controller (CMC), central processing unit (CPU), program store (PS), and data store (DS).

central control CPU (NT40 or SuperNode)

A 16-bit stack-oriented microprogrammable processor. The processor has two independent parallel bus memory ports. One port connects to the external memory that contains variable-length program instructions (program store). The other port connects to the external memory that contains data (data store) and to two central message controllers (CMC) that provide communication with other elements of the system.

central control-peripheral processor (CC-PP) message

A message sent from the central control (CC) to a terminal in the peripheral processor (PP). The message contains primitive instructions that the terminal executes immediately.

centralized alarm (CALM)

An application that sends alarms from a DMS switch to a Network Operating System (NOS) user at a terminal.

Centralized Automated Loop Reporting System (CALRS)

A support system that provides full automation of the telephone company repair service bureau operating environment. The CALRS permits remote testing independent of transmission media and geographic locations.

centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA)

The CAMA is the billing system for long distance calls. A central facility for a number of exchanges records call details. When an exchange has no automatic number identification (ANI), calls go to a CAMA operator who gets the calling number. The CAMA operator places the information in the computer. *See also* local automatic message accounting (LAMA).

centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) TOPS recording unit (CTRU)

A software storage area designed to hold CAMA and TOPS call data. The central control (CC) uses the data to handle the calls.

centralized automatic reporting on trunks (CAROT)

A system that automatically reports faults on toll trunk circuits.

centralized MAP

See passthru application entity (PTAE).

centralized operation, administration, and maintenance (COAM)

An application that runs on Dynamic Network Control (DNC) hardware and provides central operation, administration, and maintenance for DMS-100 Family switches. One COAM application provides service to the DMS-100 host and up to eight Large Business Remotes (LBR). The COAM provides service in a DMS-100 switching cluster

central message controller (CMC)

A hardware device in the central control complex (CCC) frame. The CMC provides an interface between the central processing unit (CPU), network module controllers (NMC), and I/O controllers (IOC).

central office (CO)

A switching office (SO) arranged for terminating subscriber lines, provided with switching equipment and trunks. The CO connects to and from other SOs. Also known as local office. *See also* end office (EO).

Central Office Data Engineering System (CODES)

A set of three software packages that automate the maintenance of translations data for the DMS-100 Family of products. The CODES runs in a UNIX environment on a personal computer.

central processing unit (CPU)

The hardware unit of a computing system that contains the circuits that control and perform the instructions.

central processor and memory (CPM)

The shelf in the central control complex (CCC) that combines a CPU and program store (PS).

central side (C-side)

The side of a node that faces away from the peripheral modules (PM) and toward the central control (CC). Also known as control side. *See also* peripheral side (P-side).

centrex

Centralized private branch exchange (PBX). A service that provides a business telephone subscriber with direct inward dialing (DID) to extensions on the same system. This service also provides business telephone subscribers with direct outward dialing (DOD) from all extensions. Centrex switching equipment can be at the central office (CO) or on the operating company client's premises.

centum call seconds (CCS)

See hundred call seconds (CCS).

CEPT

See Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications (CEPT) Administrations.

CEXT

See cabinetized extension module (CEXT).

CF

See call forwarding (CF).

CFB

Call Forwarding Busy. *See* call forwarding (CF).

CFCW

Call Forwarding/Call Waiting

CFD

Call Forwarding Don't Answer. *See also* call forwarding (CF).

CFDA

Call Forwarding Don't Answer (CFD/CFDA) for plain old telephone service (POTS).

CFF

Call Forwarding Fixed. *See* call forwarding (CF).

CFI

Call Forwarding Intragroup. *See* call forwarding (CF).

CFU

Call Forwarding Universal. *See* call forwarding (CF).

CFUSD

See call forwarding usage-sensitive denial (CFUSD).

CFUSP

See call forwarding usage-sensitive pricing (CFUSP).

CFW

Call forwarding all calls

CFX

See call forwarding (CF/CFX).

CG

See center of gravity (CG).

CGN

See calling number (CGN).

change control log (CCL)

In a DMS switch, a paper copy log that operating companies use to keep a record of hardware and software changes and related information.

channel-associated signaling (CAS)

A single channel transmits the signals necessary to carry traffic in the same channel or in another dedicated signaling channel.

channel bank (CB)

Communication equipment that the system uses to multiplex voice grade channels.

channel group

See group.

channelized access

A method to provide direct access between a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network and the application-specific units (ASU) in a link peripheral processor (LPP). This method does not need channel banks to provide access. A network interface unit (NIU), with either a junctored network (JNET) module or an enhanced network (ENET) module, provides channelized access between the CCS7 network and ASUs. *See also* enhanced network (ENET), junctored network (JNET), network interface unit (NIU).

channel sharing unit (CSU)

Line bridging devices that allow several input devices to share one output device. The CSUs can handle any input/output combination of synchronous or asynchronous terminals, computer ports, or modems.

channel supervision bit (CSB)

A bit that transmits the supervision status on each connected voice channel of a peripheral module (PM). The CSB is part of the channel supervision message (CSM).

channel supervision message (CSM)

A message that the system receives and transmits continuously on each connected voice channel of a peripheral module (PM). The CSM contains a connection data byte, which includes the channel supervision bit (CSB), and an integrity byte. The integrity byte issues call path accuracy.

channel supervision message (CSM) card

A card that performs all required functions for channel supervision message (CSM) messaging between peripherals. Functions include parity generation and checking, accuracy checking, and insertion and extraction of the CSM.

channel tests

Transmission and signaling tests that check the operation of remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) line cards.

characters per inch (CPI)

A measurement of the density of data recorded on magnetic tape.

charge calculator

An International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) service that determines the charges to all types of local, toll, and foreign calls.

chart class column

An electronic switching system data element that screens calls with respect to class of service.

chart column expansion data

The line class code (LCC), originating major, and terminating major values associated with a given chart class column number. Chart column expansion data defines the class of service for a subscriber line.

CHB

See call handler block (CHB).

check digit

A number that identifies an operator to another operator or to an automatic message accounting (AMA) call record.

CHECKTAB

A DMS-100 program that performs a table check. CHECKTAB reads then writes every tuple in a table. CHECKTAB does not make any data changes.

CI

See command interpreter (CI).

CICS

See Customer Information Control System (CICS).

CID

calling identity

CIP

C-bus interface processor

CIR

See clock interrupt register (CIR).

circuit pack (CP)

In a DMS SuperNode processor, the circuit pack (CP) consists of:

- a multi-layered printed circuit board (PCB),
- through-hole electronic components,
- a back panel connector,
- a faceplate,

- lock latches, and
- stiffeners.

Circuit Switched Digital Data Service (CSDDS)

A data transmission system that operates with the DMS-100 digital voice network. Medium-speed to high-speed large-file data (along with facsimile) transmits over telephone facilities through DMS-100 Family switches.

circuit-switched network

A switched network that provides a dedicated communication channel that calling and called parties use until the connection ends.

circuit switching

The temporary connection of two or more channels between two or more points. The connection provides the user with dedicated use of an open channel. Also known as line switching. *See also* message switching, store-and-forward switching center.

circular buffer

A type of queue. The system places items of data in the circular buffer in sequential order. The system later calls these items in the same sequence.

circular hunting

A form of station-hunting. Switching equipment hunts through all stations in a Directory Number Hunt (DNH) group. A connection occurs with the first idle station line in the group. A hunt that fails to find an idle line goes to the lowest station number and continues the hunt.

CISM

See cabinetized integrated services module (CISM).

CLASS

See Custom Local Area Signaling Services (CLASS).

class 3 toll office

See primary center (PC).

CLASS Automatic Call Back/Automatic Recall

The CLASS call setup software provided by the unit of CLASS Automatic Call Back (ACB) and Automatic Recall (AR) features.

CLASS base

The DMS-100 implementation of CLASS is built on this base capability. The CLASS base consists of

- origin directory number (DN) attribute identification that assembles calling DN details
- Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) ISDN user part (ISUP) signaling that passes calling DN attributes to the destination as part of call setup
- incoming and outgoing call memory update that stores details of the last incoming and last outgoing call

CLASS Message Waiting Indicator (CMWI)

A feature that displays messages to Station Message Waiting (MWT) subscribers with CLASS sets. The set must have a message waiting lamp or a display device.

CLASS modem resource (CMR) card

The card that the Custom Local Area Signaling Services (CLASS) features use to transmit calling number and name information to customer premises equipment (CPE).

class of office

A rank assigned to switching offices in the telephone network. An office's rank is determined according to the office's switching functions, its relationship to other offices, and transmission requirements.

class of service

The classification of telephone subscribers into groups by type of service. Service types include:

- rate differences between separate lines,
- party lines,
- flat rate,
- message rate,
- restricted service, and
- extended area service.

CLCE

See cabinetized line concentrating equipment (CLCE).

CLEC

See competitive local exchange carrier (CLEC).

CLF

See Calling Line Flash (CLF).

CLGE

cabinetized line group equipment

CLI

See Calling Line Identification (CLI).

CLID

See calling line identification (CLI/CLID)

C-link

The signaling data link (SDL) that connects the mates of a signaling transfer point (STP) pair. *See also* signaling data link (SDL).

CLK

See clock (CLK).

CLLI

See common language location identifier (CLLI).

clock (CLK)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A repetitive precisely timed signal that controls a synchronous process such as logic or transmission.
- A hardware device that provides accurate timing signals to synchronize DMS-100 Family circuits.
- A stable square-wave oscillator that can maintain a precise output frequency for long periods of time.

clock interrupt

A type of interrupt that occurs at regular intervals and initiates processes, like polling, that must occur regularly.

clock interrupt register (CIR)

A 4-bit counter that sets the clock interrupt period. Pin straps configure the CIR inputs when the system is connected.

clock pulse

See clock signal.

clock recovery

The extraction of the clock from the signal received on a synchronous channel. The clock accompanies the data that accompany the signal during transmission.

clock register

See timer.

clock signal

A synchronization signal that a clock provides. Also known as clock pulse.

clock subsystem

One of seven functional computing module (CM) subsystems. The clock subsystem provides clock-driven synchronization for the transmission subsystem. The six other subsystems are:

- the bus extension subsystem,
- the bus termination subsystem,
- the power subsystem,
- the processor/memory subsystem,
- the reset control subsystem, and
- the transmission subsystem.

clock track

The system records a pattern of signals on a clock track to provide a timing reference.

Closed User Group (CUG)

A feature that allows the originator to access certain network addresses if the originator supplies the correct interlock code. A CUG is screened at call setup only.

CM

See communications module (CM), or computing module (CM), or connection memory (CM).

CMC

See cellular mobile carrier (CMC) or central message controller (CMC).

CMDC

See computing module duplex cabinet (CMDC).

C-message weighting

A noise weighting that measures noise on a line that a 500-type telephone or similar instrument can terminate. The meter scale readings are in dBrn (C-message) or in dBrnC.

CMIC

See computing module interface card (CMIC).

CMIS

See cabinetized miscellaneous equipment cabinet (CMIS).

CMR

See CLASS modem resource (CMR) card.

CMS

See Call Management Service (CMS).

CMSS

See cabinetized miscellaneous spares storage (CMSS).

CMU

See card maintenance unit (CMU).

CMWI

See CLASS-Message Waiting Indicator (CMWI).

CMWI Ring Notification (CRN)

A feature that provides periodic ringing for Message Waiting (MWT) subscribers with CLASS Message Waiting Indicator (CMWI) notification. The CMWI Ring Notification is a combination of stuttered dial tone, immediate ringing, and periodic ringing.

CNAC

See call not accepted (CNAC) treatment.

CNAD

See Call Not Allowed (CNAD)

CNB

See Calling Number Blocking (CNB).

CND

See Calling Number Delivery (CND).

CNDB

See Calling Number Delivery Blocking (CNDB).

CNF

Station-Controlled Conference

CNF6

Six-port Conference

CNNB

See Calling Name and Number Delivery Blocking (CNNB).

CNND

See Calling Name and Number Delivery (CNND).

CO

See central office (CO), or cutoff (CO) relay.

COAM

See centralized operation, administration, and maintenance (COAM).

COD

See Cutoff On Disconnect (COD).

code blocking (CBK)

A network management control that provides a means to limit a percentage of the traffic into a congested area. The destination code determines the limit. The MAP terminal applies or removes the CBK. The percentage level can be set from 1 to 100.

CODEC

See coder-decoder (CODEC).

code controls

Administration controls that manage call traffic flow through the switching network. The Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System (EADAS) interface allows for a maximum of 64 code controls. The code controls consist of call gaps, code blocks, and preroute pegs.

coded ringing

Ringling on party lines. Party lines are lines in which stations on a called line ring at the same time. Each subscriber has an assigned code.

coder-decoder (CODEC)

An assembly that consists of an encoder and a decoder. The CODEC converts analog input to digital and digital input to analog.

CODES

See Central Office Data Engineering System (CODES).

COI

See community of interest (COI).

coin detection circuit (CDC)

A circuit that calculates the duration of a paid call. The circuit is at a coin box or in the coin box line equipment in the central office. When the call reaches the paid time limit, the CDC advises the caller to insert more money to continue the call.

coin dial-tone first (CDF)

A type of coin telephone operation that uses a loop start line to provide dial tone. The loop start line provides dial tone with no prior coin deposit. After the caller dials enough digits, the central office makes a ground test for initial deposit. The central office determines if the call goes to a free number. If the initial rate is satisfied or if the call goes to a free number, the connection is complete. The coin telephone collects or returns the coins at the end of a call, or when the caller stops dialing. The type of call determines how the telephone delivers the coins. *See also* coin operation.

coin first (CCF)

A type of coin telephone operation. A caller must deposit coin before the dial tone can return. The coin telephone collects or returns the coins at the end of the call. Coin first is another name for prepay. *See also* coin operation.

coin operation

The operation of a public telephone with a coin box. The coin box accepts coins for the price of call charges. Coin telephone operation has three categories:

- coin first (CCF)
- coin dial-tone first (CDF)
- coin semi-postpay (CSP)

See also coin first (CCF), coin dial-tone first (CDF), coin semi-postpay (CSP).

coin semipostpay (CSP)

A type of coin telephone operation. The system provides a dial tone to the coin telephone when the caller lifts the handset. The caller dials, and when the called party answers, a line return is applied to the coin telephone set to block voice transmission until the caller deposits coins to match the initial rate. On calls to free numbers, a return signal does not return to the coin telephone. All deposited coins proceed directly to the coin box and cannot return to the caller. *See also* coin operation.

coin test

A test at the line test position line test access (LTPLTA) MAP level. The coin test checks the operation of the coin collect and coin return mechanism of a coin station. The coin station connects to the line in the control position.

cold restart

The cold restart phase clears temporary storage, drops all calls and the peripheral processors (PP) clear all channel assignments. *See also* warm restart, restart.

collector

In DMS call processing, the software that builds messages to collect digits.

combined trunk

A trunk that carries traffic from different stations like coin and noncoin stations.

command

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A control signal.
- In user interface language, the specification of an expected action or function that the system can perform.

command interpreter (CI)

A component in the Support Operating System (SOS) that functions as the main interface between machine and user. Its principal roles are

- reading lines entered by a terminal user
- breaking each line into recognizable units
- analyzing the units
- recognizing command-item numbers on the input lines

- activating these commands

command protocol violation

An error that results from use of a primitive instruction that is not correct. A maintenance message goes to the central control (CC) to identify the terminal and indicate what sort of error occurred.

commercial speech band

See voice frequency (VF).

common channel interoffice signaling (CCIS)

A common channel signaling (CCS) system for the North American market, that uses analog trunks. The CCIS uses fixed-length signaling messages.

common channel signaling (CCS)

A signaling method. CCS transmits information about many messages over a single channel that uses time-division multiplex (TDM) digital techniques.

Common Channel Signaling No. 7 (CCS7)

A digital message based network signaling standard that the CCITT defines. The CCS7 separates call-signaling information from voice channels. The CCS7 sends this call-signaling information between offices over a separate signaling link.

common control

An automatic switching arrangement. The control equipment necessary for the establishment of connections is shared. The equipment only associates with a given call during the period required to accomplish the control function.

common control switching arrangement (CCSA)

Switching facilities that the telephone company connects to corporate tie-line networks. The common-control central office (CO) switching equipment switches the leased lines in the network.

common equipment (CE)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- the remote carrier urban (RCU) cards in the power shelf and control shelves (except line cards and carriers)

- one of two main units in the Meridian 1 (SL-1 architecture) private branch exchange (PBX). The other main unit is peripheral equipment (PE). Common equipment performs system control and switching. *See also* peripheral equipment (PE).

common language location identifier (CLLI)

A standard identification method for trunk groups in the following form:

aaaa bb xx yyyy

where:

aaaa is the city code
bb is the province or state code
xx is the trunk group identifier
yyyy is the trunk number

See also short common language location identifier (SCLLI).

common peripheral module (CPM)

A group of peripheral modules (PM) used in the DMS-100 Family of switches. The CPM replaces the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM).

common peripheral processor (CPP)

In the DMS-100 switch, a dual-shelf peripheral module (PM) that acts as an interface with the network module (NM).

communications driver

The three X.25 levels (1, 2, and 3) of the multiprotocol controller (MPC).

communications module (CM)

A device that connects to Key Telephone Systems (KTS) in DMS-100 Family offices. The CM interprets voice communication applications. Both control of KTS lines on a priority basis and a conferencing capability of up to five KTS lines are required. for CM.

community dial office (CDO)

A small rural automatic telephone office.

community of interest (COI)

An area that a telephone switch serves.

compact asynchronous data adapter (CADA)

A single field-installable card that any Meridian 2000 voice set can install to provide simultaneous asynchronous data capability.

compand

See compress and expand (compand).

comparator

A circuit that compares two variable signals, or compares a variable signal against a constant signal.

compelled signaling

A method in which, after one signal has been sent, inhibits the sending of further signals in the same direction one of the following takes place:

- the receiving terminal acknowledges the signal in the opposite direction
- the originating terminal receives an acknowledgement

competitive access provider (CAP)

Company that provides local transport of dedicated line services and special access telecommunications services in competition with the local exchange carrier.

competitive local exchange carrier (CLEC)

A new entrant into a market where there is an LEC that already provides local telephone service.

component busy hour

The 60-min period during which call attempts or use is the highest for a particular switch component (for example, Digitone receivers, tones, and announcements).

composite signaling (CX)

A signaling arrangement that provides direct current signaling and dial pulsing beyond the range of loop signaling methods.

compress and expand (compand)

A process some pulse code modulation (PCM) systems use to reduce noise. Before the system samples the analog signals for quantizing, the system compresses the signals. The system expands the signals at the receiving end after the system decodes the signals.

CompuCALL

A Northern Telecom application of the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) open architecture standard for a switch-computer application interface (SCAI). The CompuCALL application includes software on a DMS-100 switch. This application also includes a programmed link to a business computer of a subscriber. CompuCALL allows transmission of

voice calls and data screen of call information. CompuCALL is another name for Meridian ACD CompuCALL Options.

computer-based training (CBT)

A subsystem of the position controller equipment (PCE) that allows operators to train at an MP terminal.

computer system for mainframe operations (COSMOS)

A database that stores central office switch subscriber line assignment, line feature, and office equipment (hardware) data.

computing module (CM)

The processor and memory of the two-plane combined core (DPCC). The DMS SuperNode uses the CM. Each CM consists of a pair of central processing units (CPU) with memory, that operate in a synchronous matched mode. The units run on two separate planes. Only one plane is active. This plane maintains control of the system while the other plane is on standby.

computing module duplex cabinet (CMDC)

One of the three cabinet models for a DMS SuperNode processor. The CMDC is dedicated to a computing module (CM). The CM consists of a CM shelf and one provisionable system load module (SLM) extension shelf to house the SLMs.

computing module interface card (CMIC)

In a DMS SuperNode processor, the card that the message switch uses to act as an interface with the computing module (CM). The CMIC uses fiber optics transmission links.

concentrator

A device that connects a large number of inlets to a small group of outlets for economical transmission. The inlets are used separately. A telephone concentrator achieves the reduction with a circuit-switching mechanism. A data concentrator buffers incoming data and transmits it over correct output lines.

conference call

A call established with three or more parties so that each of the stations can communicate with the other parties on the same call. Also known as conference connection.

conference circuit

A circuit that allows three or more stations to carry on a conversation.

Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications (CEPT) Administrations

A regulatory body in Europe, similar to the CCITT, that makes recommendations for postal and telecommunications protocol.

conference trunk module (CSM)

A single card peripheral module (PM), with its own DS-30 link to the network. A CTM has 30 conference circuits that the system can be configure as three-party or six-party connections.

connectionless signaling

A type of signaling without fixed end-to-end connection to the call. The route that the information follows is not fixed. The signaling between the starting and terminating subscriber is not fixed. The route can change from one message to the next. Connectionless signaling accesses a database for 800-number translations and maintenance signaling messages between signaling points. Also known as transaction services.

connection memory (CM)

The part of each crosspoint switch in a network module (NM) that stores the addresses of speech samples. The system manipulates these speech samples during the network frame-switching process.

connection-oriented signaling

Signaling that sets up a fixed end-to-end path for the call. However, the signaling information can travel through different paths for the duration of the call. Connection-oriented signaling is another name for trunk signaling.

connection point (CP)

Connection point (CP) connects the legs in a segment of a call network. The connection point only represents this role in a connecting view (CV).

connections per circuit hour

The number of connections that the system establishes at a switching point each hour. Connections per circuit per hour is a unit of traffic measurement.

connections per circuit per hour (CCH)

An indication of the holding time of calls.

continuity check tone (CCKT)

A 2-kHz tone for transmission-path checking for calls between a DMS-300 gateway system and a distant international office with CCITT no. 6 (N6) signaling.

continuity test (COT) message

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) message sent in the forward direction of call setup. The message is sent to inform the next office that a continuity test successfully completed.

continuous compelled signaling

A signaling method. The system applies the signal continuously until the system receives an acknowledgement or a time-out occurs. Also known as fully compelled signaling.

control concentrator terminal (CCT)

Central office equipment of the DMS-1R switch. The CCT controls the system and provides an interface to the remote concentrator terminal (RCT). The CCT uses two or three DS-1 lines. The CCT encodes and decodes voice signals into an 8-bit pulse code modulation (PCM) format. The subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR) replaces the CCT.

control extension (CE)

A card in the remote carrier urban (RCU) that extends the control functions of the control processor (CP) to the second RCU group.

control group

An alphanumeric value, normally the first character of the electronic switching system operating equipment (OE) number. Control group indicates if a line is from a remote switch, a remote switching center (RSC), or from the host (central) office.

control processor (CP)

A card in the remote carrier urban (RCU) that coordinates RCU operations like call processing, alarm reporting, system performance auditing, and fault detection.

control side

See central side (C-side).

control signals

Signals that pass between various parts of a communications system as part of the mechanism of controlling the system.

conversation

A messaging activity on a system-designated channel through which data transmission occurs. Conversation does not apply to voice transmission or to the establishment of a voice link for call processing.

conversion

The translation of line assignments and line feature data from an online central office (CO) switch for loading into a replacement CO switch. For example, electronic switching system to DMS-100 switch conversion.

convertible RLCM

A temporary configuration that allows later conversion of a remote line concentrating module (RLCM) site into a remote switching center (RSC). A convertible RLCM provides facilities to connect a maximum of 1920 subscriber lines or the equivalent of three line concentrating modules (LCM).

cooling unit (CU)

A five-fan unit mounted on equipment frames to ventilate equipment and prevent overheating.

coordinated voice and data

A service that combines the voice call that the DMS-100 switch presents with the call-related information that the business computer displays to a call center agent.

core

A packaged system in the DMS-100 Family switches that consists of the CPU, memory, and central message controller (CMC). The DMS-100 switch core also includes the input/output controller (IOC) and network module (NM). *See also* dual network packaged core (DNPC).

COSMIC

A modular distributing frame that uses software programs and the short jumper concept to cross-connect line equipment to the subscriber cable pair.

COSMOS

See computer system for mainframe operations (COSMOS).

COT

See continuity test (COT) message or Customer-originated Trace (COT).

country code (CCODE)

A code that consists of a maximum of three digits that identify the called country.

courtesy down

The removal of a shared resource unit (SRU) or a program resource unit (PRU) from service.

CP

See call processing (CP), or circuit pack (CP), or control processor (CP).

CPB

See call processing busy (CPB).

CPC

called party control. *See also* calling party category (CPC) and carrier portability code (CPC).

CPCI

See calling party category indicator (CPCI).

CPD

See call processing deload (CPD).

CPDC

See cabinetized power distribution center (CPDC).

CPE

See customer premises equipment (CPE).

CPH

See calls per hour (CPH).

CPI

See characters per inch (CPI).

CPID

See call processing ID (CPID).

CPK

See call park (CPK).

CPM

See central processor and memory (CPM) or common peripheral module (CPM).

CPN

See calling party number (CPN).

CPOCC

See call processing occupancy (CPOCC).

CPP

See common peripheral processor (CPP).

CPR

Critical Path Restoration

CPU

See call pickup (CPU) or central processing unit (CPU).

CRC

See cyclic redundancy check (CRC).

CRIS

See Customer Records Information System (CRIS).

CRN

See CLASS—Message Waiting Indicator Ring Notification (CRN).

cross-modulation

Interference that occurs when an interfering signal modulates a carrier signal. Also, the intended signal can modulate the same carrier signal.

crosspoint (XPT)

In a DMS switch, a generic term that refers to both incoming and outgoing crosspoint switches in the network module (NM). *See also* incoming crosspoint (IC-XPT), outgoing crosspoint (OG-XPT).

crosstalk

The interfering transfer of energy from one circuit (the disturbing circuit), to another circuit (the disturbed circuit).

CRS

customer report system, centralized results system

CRSC

See cabinetized remote switching center (CRSC).

CS

call state. *See* circuit switched (CS), call segment (CS).

CSB

See channel supervision bit (CSB).

CSC

See cell site controller (CSC).

CSCWID

See Cancel Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (CSCWID).

CS-data

Circuit-switched data carried on a B-channel.

CSDDS

See Circuit Switched Digital Data Service (CSDDS).

C-side

See central side (C-side).

CSM

See channel supervision message (CSM).

CSP

See coin semipostpay (CSP).

CSR

See customer service report (CSR).

CTD

See Carrier Toll Denied (CTD).

CTM

conference trunk module

CTME

cabinetized trunk module equipment

CTRU

See centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) TOPS recording unit (CTRU).

CTS

See call-through simulator (CTS).

CU

See cooling unit (CU).

cue

See call.

CUG

See Closed User Group (CUG).

CUSD

call forwarding usage sensitive dial

customer data change (CDC)

A service that allows operating company clients to modify certain translation and routing parameters without operating company intervention. Customer data change extends the use of the table editor (TE) and the service order utility. CDC allows the operating company to permit a client to modify office data owned by that client.

customer data modification (CDM)

A class of data modification order that modifies features that associate with a subscriber line. *See also* data modification order (DMO).

customer data schema

A detailed description of the datafill tables that associate with the DMS-100 Family switches. It lists the table contents and data ranges controlling office operation.

customer-definable keys

Keys that a subscriber uses to perform call processing functions that the subscriber defines.

customer group

A group of Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) stations that share a set of MDC features.

Customer Information Control System (CICS)

A system that permits an operating company to manipulate the switching system of that specific system. This can allow the operating company to determine feature applications and class of service.

Customer-originated Trace (COT)

A feature that allows a subscriber to generate a trace report for the last incoming call. The subscriber dials a feature code to generate a trace report. The central office prints the trace report. The COT helps customer problems with malicious calls.

customer premises equipment (CPE)

Equipment, like integrated services digital network (ISDN) terminals on the premises of the customer.

Customer Records Information System (CRIS)

A central office (CO) switch database used to maintain subscriber billing information.

customer service report (CSR)

A Northern Telecom term that refers to a problem report from the field. The previous name for CSR was master trouble file.

Custom Local Area Signaling Services (CLASS)

A set of call features that provides the ability to supply Calling Line Identification (CLI) to the call destination. The CLASS stores information on the last incoming and last outgoing call, and monitors the status of the destination line. The CLASS is the American version of the Canadian Call Management Service (CMS).

Cutoff On Disconnect (COD)

A feature that supplies an open battery signal at disconnect on a per line basis. Disconnect occurs after appropriate timers have expired.

cutoff (CO) relay

A relay that disconnects a subscriber loop from a line circuit.

cutoff relay test

A test in which the cutoff relay opens the tip and ring leads. When the cutoff relay operates and a current goes through the circuit, the dc voltage measurement between ring and ground leads must be zero.

CW

See calls waiting (CW).

CW-CCS

See calls-waiting hundred call seconds (CW-CCS).

CWO

See call waiting origination (CWO).

CWR

See Call Waiting Ringback (CWR).

CWT

See call waiting (CWT).

CX

See composite signaling (CX).

CXR

See call transfer (CXR).

cyclic redundancy check (CRC)

A method to detect errors. Normally, a 16-bit check character is added to each data block based on a repeated examination of each information bit.

D entries

D30

The designation used for the PCM-30 format in DMS-100 Family switches.

DA

See directory assistance (DA).

D/A

See digital-to-analog (D/A)

DAC

See digital-to-analog converter (DAC).

DACC

See directory assistance call completion (DACC).

DAdm

See dial administration (DAdm).

DADS

See delayed call database administration (DADS).

DAL

See dedicated access line (DAL).

DAMA

See Demand Assignment Multiple Access (DAMA).

DAS

See Directory Assistance System (DAS).

Data Above Voice (DAV)

A data facility that allows simultaneous voice and data service between the central office (CO) and the subscriber data terminal equipment (DTE). The

data facility consists of a subscriber access multiplexer and a line card, which transmit voice and data over a single pair of wires. Data transmission can be at standard asynchronous rates from 110 through 9600 baud.

data acquisition

Data acquisition provides access to the computing module (CM) and Data Manager (SDM) logs.

data cache

A fast memory on the CPU card of the DMS SuperNode processor stores copies of data from the data store (DS).

data circuit

A means of two-way data transmission between two points. A data circuit consists of associated transmit and receive channels.

data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)

The equipment that provides:

- the functions required to establish, maintain, and terminate a connection
- the signal conversion required for communications between the data terminal equipment (DTE) and the telephone line or data circuit. Also known as data communications equipment, data set.

data communications equipment (DCE)

See data circuit-terminating equipment.

data concentrator

In data transmission, a unit that permits a common transmission medium to serve more data sources than channels now available within the medium.

data description language (DDL)

A standardized method of expression defines the properties of the data in DMS data files. The form of the DDL is understandable to the operator and acceptable for use by the DMS-100 Family I/O message system.

data deviation file (DDF)

A file that stores records of all data modification (DM).

data dictionary (DD)

A unit of software that maintains descriptions of the different tuples, fields, and domains for the tables manipulated by table control manipulates.

datafill

To enter data into tables, and the data that is in tables.

data line card (DLC)

The line card that connects a Datapath loop to a data unit. The DLC is part of a line subgroup (LSG) in a line concentrating module (LCM). *See also* Datapath, line card, voice line card (VLC).

data link

A full-duplex data set that connects message desk terminal devices to the DMS-100 switch. A data link can transmit messages between the message desk and the DMS-100 switch.

data manipulation language

The set of common commands, like add, delete, and update, that can modify tables.

data memory (DM)

Part of each crosspoint switch in a network module (NM). The DM stores data that represents pulse code modulated samples of analog voice signals. The connection memory (CM) stores the addresses of these signals. The system manipulates DM data through the CM during the network time-switching process.

data modification (DM)

A software package that allows the system to make changes to tables. The three categories of DM are data modification order (DMO), pending order (PO), and service order (SO). *See also* data modification order (DMO), pending order, service order (SO).

data modification order (DMO)

A request that operating company personnel initiate to change DMS-100 information. Operating company personnel can make this request through either the table editor (TE) or the Service Order System (SERVORD). *See also* customer data modification (CDM), office data modification (ODM).

data modification program (DMOPRO)

A DMS-100 Family program that adds, changes, deletes, or queries information about directory numbers (DN), lines, trunks, routing system parameters, and hardware. The DMOPRO utilizes the following to perform these functions:

- table editor (TE)
- the Business Network Management (BNM) system

- the Signaling, Engineering, and Administration System (SEAS)

data network

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The assembly of units that establishes data circuits between data terminal equipment (DTE) units.
- The interconnection of a number of locations. A data network uses communication facilities like telegraph lines, telephone lines, or microwaves, to transmit or receive data.

data network address (DNA)

A number that accesses a terminal on a packet-switched network.

data network identification code (DNIC)

For ISDN, a code in packet switching that identifies the addressed network.

DATAPAC

A system data transmission between switching points over a switched network dedicated to data. This system transmits packets of data for errors before the system sends additional packets.

data packet collector (DPC)

An I/O device used for data communications with the DMS-100 switch.

Data Packet Network (DPN)

A packet-switched networking system that Nortel (Northern Telecom) manufactures. For example, the DPN-100 data networking system is a complete company-wide data communications system for the interconnection of host, applications, and end-user environments.

Datapath

A Nortel (Northern Telecom) system that provides direct circuit-switched digital data transmission through a DMS switch over existing telephone networks. Datapath also provides connectivity to public and private networks. Datapath functions with industry-standard data terminal equipment (DTE) and applications, and uses T-link rate adaptation protocol for communication.

data port (DP)

The point of connection between the CPU and the central message controller (CMC) or data store (DS).

data port extender (DP-EX)

A circuit card in the CPU. The DP-EX provides an interface for the exchange of parallel data between the CPU and one of the following:

- the central message controller (CMC)
- data store (DS)

data schema

The format of data for a given database table.

data set

In data communication, an electronic device that provides an interface between a data processing machine and a telephone or telegraph line. Also known as modem.

data set identifier (DSI)

A field in the standard user header label that provides a check of the data set name. The DSI checks the data set name of data on magnetic tape in American National Standards Institute (ANSI) format.

data set name (DSN)

A security check that determines if data sets recorded on magnetic tape are correct. The data set identifier (DSI) in the standard user header label contains the DSN. The DSN on the tape matches the DSN in data store (DS).

data sink

A memory storage area in which data can be retained for a limited time.

data store (DS)

One of the two separate elements of a DMS-100 memory. The DS is part of the central control complex (CCC). The DS contains transient information, customer data and office parameters for each call. The other main element of a DMS-100 memory is program store (PS). *See also* program store (PS) and protected store (PROT).

data stream

A collection of data that routes to the same communication link.

data stream interface (DSI)

Circuits or ports in the distributed processing peripheral (DPP) through which the DPP receives automatic message accounting (AMA) data from the DMS-100 switch.

data synchronization

The transfer of data from the active unit of an XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) to an inactive unit of an XPM. Data synchronization occurs during the return-to-service (RTS) process.

data terminal equipment (DTE)

Equipment that consists of digital end instruments that can do the following:

- convert user information into data signals for transmission
- reconvert the received data signals into user information

data terminal ready (DTR)

A signal sent from a terminal device that indicates to the host device that the terminal device is ready to communicate.

data unit (DU)

Equipment that is used as a data interface, that allows data terminal equipment (DTE) to access the DMS-100 switch network. A DU can be a desktop unit or a rack-mounted component of the switch.

daughter board

A small printed circuit board that is mounted on a standard-sized (or mother) board. This board often provides a special service or facility that is not always required. *See also* mother board.

DAV

See Data Above Voice (DAV).

dBm

Power relative to 1 mW. The DMS-300 switch is normally at a 0-dBm point in the network.

DC

See device controller (DC).

D-call control

Call control information that the D-channel carries. The D-channel establishes, maintains, or clears a voice or circuit-switched data call on a B-channel of an ISDN.

DCC

See destination code cancel (DCC) or digroup control card (DCC).

DCE

digital carrier equipment *See also* data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE).

DCF

See dc fuse panel (DCF).

dc fuse panel (DCF)

A hardware component in the power distribution center (PDC) that contains fuses that protects office battery feeds to DMS bays.

DCH

See D-channel handler (DCH).

D-channel handler (DCH)

A card in a ISDN line group controller (LGCI) or in a ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI). The DCM provides the primary interface to all D-channels. The DCH also performs Q.921 link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD) layer 2 processing. The DCH connects permanently to an ISDN loop and receives or sends messages on the signaling/packet data channel.

D-channel handler interface (DCHI)

An interface that connects Meridian 1 options 21 to 71 with the D-channel in ISDN primary rate interface (PRI). The DCHI performs link access procedures on the D-channel for PRI.

DCHI

See D-channel handler interface (DCHI).

DCM

See digital carrier module (DCM).

DCMPAC

See digital carrier module pretest and cutover (DCMPAC).

DCM-R

digital carrier module remote interface

DCOT

See digital central office terminal (DCOT).

DCR

See Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR).

DD

See data dictionary (DD), or delay dial (DD), or direct dial (DD).

DDD

See direct distance dialing (DDD).

DDL

See data description language (DDL) or derived data link (DDL).

DDM

See distributed data manager (DDM).

DDN

See Dialable Number Delivery (DDN).

DDN AR Voiceback (ARDDN)

See Automatic Recall Dialable Number Delivery (ARDDN).

DDO

See direct dialing overseas (DDO).

DDOC

See design document (DDOC).

dead system alarm (DSA)

An alarm the alarm system hardware generates to isolate a loss of call processing ability in a DMS office. A remote DSA facility can transfer the alarm from an office that is not attended to a remote monitoring location.

decadic signaling

Signaling that the same frequency and sender/receiver equipment as line signaling.

decode

To recover an original message from a coded form. In telephony, the most common decoders receive a pulse code modulation (PCM) input and produce an analog output. *See also* encode.

decoder

A device that decodes data. A decoder consists of the following:

- a number of output lines of which not more than one at a time can carry a signal

- a number of input lines of which any number can carry signals

A one-to-one correspondence is present between the output signals and the combinations of input signals. *See also* encoder.

dedicated

Used only for a single purpose or by a single subscriber.

dedicated access line (DAL)

A trunk interface that connects a private branch exchange (PBX), a key system, or a single telephone to a DMS-250 switch.

dedicated trunk

A trunk that carries traffic for one station class only.

default carrier

An inter-LATA carrier (IC) the operating company selects to handle inter-LATA and international traffic. The default carrier handles traffic for subscribers that did not subscribe earlier and not dialing an equal access plan (EAP) or interim prefix. (An interim is 10xxx or 950-Wxxx).

definitions module

A module that contains only type definitions and no data. A definitions module is used for compiling and is never loaded on to the switch.

delay call

A call that an operator that establishes links to both of the concerned parties sets up. When the operator establishes the connection, all operator functions are the same as for a call originated by the subscriber, and the position can be released.

delay call database

A database that stores calls. The database can retrieve the stored calls later for call processing.

delay dial (DD)

A telephony function that applies to specified incoming, outgoing, and two-way trunks. This function informs the calling office that the called office is ready to receive address signals.

delayed call database administration (DADS)

A teletypewriter located in the force management center (FMC) used to administer the delay call database. A DADS prints subsets of the database contents, canceled delay calls at the time of cancellation, and calls that are mass deleted.

delay threshold

The maximum length of time that the first call in the queue can go unanswered.

Demand Assignment Multiple Access (DAMA)

A system that assigns satellite channels for use on a request base. This system operates when not enough traffic occurs to warrant circuits permanently going through from one exchange to another. The two ground stations concerned are instructed to use given channels to transmit and receive. Other ground stations that use the same satellite transponder are kept off those channels while the call is in progress.

Denied Origination (DOR)

A feature that only allows a line to receive calls.

derived data link (DDL)

A data line over which the subscriber module SLC-96 and remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) exchange messages. The link is a 2.2-kbit/s data path formed by robbing superframe Fs framing bits.

derived data link (DDL) facility

Call processing software in the Subscriber Carrier Module-100S (SMS) or the subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR) signaling processor (SP). This software assigns and unassigns DS-1 channels to subscriber loops and maintains an inventory of available DS-1 channels.

DES

See digital echo suppressor (DES).

DESA

See dual emergency stand-alone (DESA).

design document (DDOC)

A document that describes features on the DMS product. A DDOC has a operating description, hardware information, data entry procedures, and logs.

design intent document (DID)

See feature document (FDOC).

desirability measure (DM)

A combination of the resource index (RI) and the preference weighting factor (PWF) for an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group. The DM value determines the best group to receive an overflow call at any given time.

destination address

A directory number (DN) or code that represents the party that a voice or circuit-switched data call through the circuit-switched network reaches. *See also* destination code.

destination code

The complete ten-digit number that pinpoints the location of a telephone in North America. The destination code consists of a three-digit numbering plan area [NPA] code + three-digit central office code + four-digit station number. Also known as national number, telephone address, destination address.

destination code cancel (DCC)

A network management (NWM) control that allows a percentage of the traffic into a congested area to be blocked. This control blocks on the standard of the name of the destination switch. The percentage can be set from 1 through 100.

destination point code (DPC)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) term that defines the termination of a signaling message. *See also* originating point code (OPC).

Development Information System (DIS)

A structured information system, which occurs on Bell-Northern Research computers, designed to schedule and index DMS plans, specifications, descriptions, and procedures.

device

In a DMS switch, a piece of hardware that provides an interface with the central control complex (CCC) through the I/O controller (IOC). For example, modems, magnetic tape drives (MTD), disk drives, video display units (VDU), keyboard send/receives (KSR), and printers are devices. A device also can be volumes from disk drive units or files from store files.

device controller (DC)

A hardware device in the form of cards that plug into positions in the I/O controller (IOC). The DC provides an interface between the IOC and external I/O devices like the video display unit (VDU), magnetic tape unit (MTU), and teletypewriter (TTY).

Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP)

Software that automatically directs data from the different administrative and maintenance facilities to the appropriate recording devices.

DF

See distribution frame (DF).

DFI

See direct fiber interface (DFI).

DGT

See Digitone (DGT).

DI

See document index (DI).

diagnostic request (DR)

An input to the DMS-100 Family switches from an I/O device (IOD) that requests that a diagnostic procedure be run on a given item. *See also* action request (AR), manual request (MR), status request (SR).

Dialable Number Delivery (DDN)

A CLASS feature that delivers the following information:

- the directory number (DN) of the calling party in a dialable format. This format includes the digits that the subscriber needs to dial the calling party, instead of the ten-digit format.
- the date and time of the incoming call to a Calling Number Delivery (CND) subscriber set.

dial administration (DAdm)

A class of operating company personnel authorized to access the I/O system of the DMS-100 Family switches. These operating company personnel use this access to obtain information on traffic reports and operational measurements (OM).

dial long lines circuit

A circuit that repeats the following to extend the range of subscriber loops:

- supervision and dial pulses from the subscriber to the central office (CO)
- ringing from the CO to the subscriber

dial pad

A numeric keypad (0 to 9) used to enter numeric information at TOPS positions.

dial pulse (DP)

A method of transmitting signaling information from a telephone set or a trunk circuit. To generate a dial pulse, a contact in the telephone, that the direct current flows through, must open and close¹. Also known as decadic signaling. *See also* Digitone (DGT) and dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) signaling.

dial rate (key)

A key that allows an operator to estimate call charges for different call origination types. The operator presses this key to cycle through a list of call types to find the one that the subscriber requested.

dial tone

A continuous audible tone sent to a subscriber to signify readiness of the DMS switch to receive digits.

dial tone delay (DTD)

The time between the subscriber going off-hook and reception of dial tone.

dial tone first (CDF)

See coin dial-tone first (CDF).

dial tone speed recording (DTSR)

A measurement of the time period for the DMS-100 switch to return a dial tone after an off-hook signal. The operating company can set the time period.

dial transfer

A process that updates line assignment and line feature database information from one switch for reassignment in another central office switch.

dial-up

A device that consists of telecommunications hardware and software. This device allows the user to send and to receive data over telephone lines between two or more computer systems.

Dial-up Autoquote (DUAQ)

A feature that allows the user to batch and transmit hotel billing data to a receiving device over a switched network path.

DID

See design intent document (DID). Preferred term is feature document (FDOC).

DID

See direct inward dialing (DID).

Digipulse

A telephone apparatus that uses a keypad for dial pulse dialing.

digital carrier equipment (DCE) frame

An equipment frame that houses digital carrier modules (DCM).

digital carrier module (DCM)

A peripheral module (PM) that provides speech and signaling interfaces between a DS30 network port and digital trunks. A digital carrier equipment (DCE) frame contains a DCM. One to five line cards provision the DCM.

digital carrier module pretest and cutover (DCMPAC)

A software subsystem that tests a digital carrier and put the carrier into service. The DCMPAC can cut over only 24-channel domestic carriers that connect into a DMS switch through a digital carrier module (DCM). *See also* carrier pretest and cutover (CARPAC).

digital central office terminal (DCOT)

A DMS-100 peripheral. The primary responsibility of this peripheral is to terminate synchronous optical network (SONET) transmission facilities from digital interface service nodes.

digital echo suppressor (DES)

A voice-activated device that monitors the level of digital speech signals on the transmit and receive paths between interconnected trunk circuits. The DES automatically applies attenuation, when necessary, to reduce echo effects on long-haul trunk circuits.

digital interworking unit (DIU)

The unit in a digital packet network switch that converts B-channel and D-channel data packets. The unit receives these packets in a DS-1 format from the ISDN access controller. The unit converts these packets to a VR-35 format acceptable for the access module. For packets being sent in the opposite direction, the DIU performs the reverse conversion.

digital modem

A transmission device that converts data from the central controller to a digitized frequency shift keying data format. This device converts the data for transmission and display on the International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) video display unit (VDU).

Digital Multiplex System (DMS)

A central office (CO) switching system, which converts and stores all external signals to digital data in assigned time slots. The switching function is complete when the original slots are assigned again.

digital network interconnecting (DNI) frame

A frame or group of frames housing network junctor connecting panels, which organize the pattern of connections between the junctor faces of network modules (NM).

digital recorded announcement (DRA)

A set of one or more phrases routed to a subscriber as a recorded announcement. The digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM) stores DRAs. The system software initiates the DRA.

digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM)

A peripheral module (PM) developed for the DMS switch. The DRAM stores voice messages in digital form with up to 30 different service voice announcements.

digital signal

A discontinuous signal that changes from one state to another in discrete steps.

digital signal processing cell (DSPC)

Provides access to advanced speech and audio processing capabilities, which includes speaker-dependent and speaker-independent speech recognition.

digital signal processor (DSP)

Software that runs on the service test head analog board, that can perform line card testing and subscriber loop diagnostics.

digital speech interpolation (DSI)

A faster version of time-assignment speech interpolation (TASI) for digital circuits. Digitized speech can be divided into slices so that no bits are transmitted when a party is silent. Once speaking resumes, bits flow again. This type of interpolation reduces the number of bits that carry a conversation. The reduction of bits is about 45% of the bits a continuous duplex speech channel uses.

digital test sequence (DTS)

The repeated transmission of a sequence of eight 8-bit digital words. A correctly aligned digital-to-analog circuit decodes these words to produce a sinusoidal analog test signal. The signal is 1000 Hz at a level of 0 dBm0.

digital test unit (DTU)

A card in the maintenance trunk module (MTM) that can perform bit error rate tests (BERT) on trunk circuits.

digital-to-analog (D/A)

A device or process that converts a stream of coded digital samples to the original analog voice-frequency signal. *See also* coder-decoder (CODEC).

digital-to-analog converter (DAC)

A device that converts a digital input signal to an analog output signal that carries equivalent information.

digital trunk controller (DTC)

A peripheral module (PM) that uses digital trunk circuits to connect DS30 links from the network.

digital trunk equipment (DTE) frame

A frame that contains one or two dual-shelf digital trunk controllers (DTC). *See also* ISDN digital trunk equipment (DTEI) frame.

digital voltmeter (DVM)

A voltmeter that does one of the following:

- uses a liquid crystal display (LCD) to display readings in a digital form.
- transmits a digital output signal to another device

digitize

To convert data that is not discrete into a digital form.

Digitone (DGT)

A feature that generates address information from a telephone set by a user that presses buttons. The information is in the form of dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) signals. Also known as dual-tone multifrequency dialing.

digit test

A test performed at the line test position (LTP) MAP level. The digit test checks the quality of digits. The Digitone keypad of the station connected to the line in the control position produces these digits.

digroup

A basic group of 24 pulse code modulation (PCM) channels that time-division multiplex (TDM) assemblies.

digroup circuit pack

A remote concentrator terminal (RCT) circuit card that performs bipolar conversions, unipolar conversion, or both bipolar and unipolar conversions. This pack also extracts the clock signal, frame pulse, and B word from the incoming digital signals.

digroup control card (DCC)

A circuit that consists of part of the line concentrating module (LCM) unit control complex. The DCC provides eight DS30A ports for connection to the following:

- the network in the host LCM
- the host interface equipment (HIE) shelf in the remote line concentrating module (RLCM)

DINA

See also direct inward network access (DINA).

direct connect service

A service that provides automatic placement of a call to a number that is already selected when a station goes off-hook.

direct dial (DD)

A call origination type that applies to calls that does not require operator interruption.

direct dialing overseas (DDO)

A service that allows customers to dial calls to an overseas destination without help from an operator. To use DDO, the caller dials 011 followed by a country code, a city code, and the local number.

direct distance dialing (DDD)

Telephone exchange services that permit a subscriber to call a number outside the local calling area without help from an operator.

direct exchange line

A line that serves only the main station of a subscriber. Also known as exclusive exchange line.

direct fiber interface (DFI)

A DMS-100 host-located common peripheral module-based peripheral that provides a Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) interface on the peripheral side (P-side).

direct inward dialing (DID)

A service that allows an incoming exchange network call to get a private branch exchange (PBX) station line without attendant help. When DID is available, central offices (CO) can provide station identification to the PBX.

direct inward network access (DINA)

Allows an outside caller to dial directly into a telephone network and access all the networks services and features.

direct inward system access (DISA)

A service that allows authorized outside callers to dial from switched networks directly into a DMS-100 office. The DISA also allows the caller to gain access to network facilities without the help of an attendant.

directional reservation equipment (DRE)

A network management (NWM) control applied to two-way trunk groups that gives priority to completing traffic. To give this priority the DRE reserves a number of idle trunks in a group for this traffic. Originating traffic is skip-routed. *See also* protective reservation equipment (PRE).

direct memory access (DMA)

A device for moving blocks of continuous data to and from memory at a high rate.

directory

In a DMS switch, a software structure that allows a user to search for, store, and delete symbols.

directory assistance (DA)

A service that allows a subscriber access to a directory number (DN) database. Service is through help of an operator.

directory assistance call completion (DACC)

A service that allows an operator to connect a subscriber to a requested number in a method that does not originate another call. The DACC service requires operator assistance to connect the subscriber (calling party) to the requested number (called party).

Directory Assistance System (DAS)

A system that provides directory assistance (DA) information and information for Intercept calls.

directory number (DN)

The number that indicates the station of a subscriber within one NPA. A DN normally consists of a three-digit central office code and a four-digit station number.

Directory Number Hunt (DNH)

A feature that routes a busy call to another line within the hunt group. The search begins with the dialed directory number. The search is numeric. The hunt pattern is sequential (stopping at the highest number) or circular (going back to the lowest number). *See also* circular hunting, Preferential Hunt (PRH).

direct outward dialing (DOD)

A feature that allows the private branch exchange (PBX) or Centrex station user to access the exchange network without attendant help.

direct route (DR)

A single trunk group direct from origination to destination switch.

DIRP

See Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP).

DIS

See Development Information System (DIS).

DISA

See direct inward system access (DISA).

disassociated mode

A form of not associated CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) and CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7). In disassociated mode, signals travel between two given exchanges over any available path in the signaling network. The path follows the rules of the network. Also known as fully disassociated mode.

disconnect processor

In DMS call processing, a processor that can terminate a call upon disconnection by one of the parties.

disconnect signal

A signal transmitted from one end of a subscriber line or trunk to indicate at the other end that the established connection requires disconnection.

disconnect (DISC) treatment

The treatment to which a line is routed, when the subscriber fails to go on-hook within a specified time period after the other party terminates the call.

discrimination digit (DISD)

A digit, also called the language digit, designated for use in communication between international exchanges. The digit is part of the interregister signal. When the digit is used as the discrimination digit, the digit indicates if the call is a basic automatic call or a test call. When the digit is used as the language digit, the digit indicates the language to use between operators in international service.

DISD

See discrimination digit (DISD).

Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting (DRCW)

A feature that gives a terminating call a distinctive ring and gives busy calls a distinctive call waiting time. The caller receives a standard audible ringback tone.

distributed data manager (DDM)

A utility that manages simultaneous updates of data to several DMS nodes.

distributed processing peripheral (DPP)

A peripheral module (PM) that accepts data from the DMS-100, formats the data if necessary, and stores it on disk. On request, the DPP retrieves and sends data to the host office collector.

distribution frame (DF)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A hardware device that, on one side, provides metallic terminations. These terminations are for cables that carry incoming and outgoing voice paths to the peripheral modules (PM). On the other side, this device provides terminations for outside cables.

- A structure with terminations for connection of permanent wiring so that cross-connecting wires can achieve interconnection.

DISTRING

See Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) distinctive ringing (DISTRING).

DIU

See digital interworking unit (DIU).

divided ringing

A line configuration in which two-party lines or multiparty lines divide ringer connections. One party or a group of parties connects to the tip lead and to ground of the line. The other party or group of parties connects to the ring lead and to ground of the line. Two parties can use single frequency ringing. Lines shared by more than two stations must use selective ringing.

DLC

See data line card (DLC) or dynamic load control.

D-link

A signaling data link that connects a secondary signaling transfer point (STP) of one STP pair to a primary STP pair in the network. *See also* signaling data link (SDL).

DLM

digital line module

DM

See data memory (DM), or data modification (DM), or desirability measure (DM).

DMA

See direct memory access (DMA).

DMB

D-channel maintenance busy

DMO

See data modification order (DMO).

DMOPRO

See data modification program (DMOPRO).

DMS

See Digital Multiplex System (DMS).

DMS-1

A digital subscriber carrier system that serves up to 256 lines.

DMS-10

A small class 5 digital switch that accommodates 400 to 6000 lines.

DMS-100

A DMS-100 is a local switch and is part of a family of digital multiplexed switching systems. *See also* DMS-100 Family switches.

DMS-100 Centrex switch

A DMS-100 Family central office (CO) switch equipped with Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) features (this includes Automatic Call Distribution [ACD]).

DMS-100 Family switches

A family of digital multiplexed switching systems, that includes the following switches: DMS-100, DMS-100/200, DMS-100 switching cluster, DMS-100 switching network, DMS-200, DMS-250, and DMS-300.

DMS-100 Support for M5212

A feature that adds support for the eleventh feature/line button on the M5212 Meridian business set (MBS) for use in Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) applications.

DMS-100 switching cluster

A member of a family of digital multiplexed switching systems. A DMS-100 switching cluster consists of a DMS-100 host, up to eight large business remotes, and a centralized operation, administration, and maintenance (COAM) application. Together, these components operate and are maintained as a single switching center. *See also* DMS-100 Family switches.

DMS-100 switching network

A DMS-100 switching network includes DMS-100 Family products a centralized operation, administration, and maintenance (COAM) application maintains. The DMS-100 switching network is in a family of digital multiplexed switching systems. *See also* DMS-100 Family switches.

DMS-100/200

A member of the family of digital multiplexed switching systems. A DMS-100/200 switch serves as a combined local/toll switch. Other combinations are possible. *See also* DMS-100 Family switches.

DMS-1R RCT

A remote concentrator terminal (RCT) that provides a service for up to 256 subscriber lines. Acting as a remote switch, the DMS-IRRCT concentrates subscriber line signals on to 24 or 48 digital transmission channels.

DMS-200

A DMS-200 switch is a toll switch in a family of digital multiplexed switching systems. *See also* DMS-100 Family switches.

DMS-250

A DMS-250 switch is a toll switch for private toll networks in a family of digital multiplexed switching systems. *See also* DMS-100 Family switches.

DMS-300

A DMS-300 switch is a gateway switch in a family of digital multiplexed switching systems. *See also* DMS-100 Family switches.

DMS-500 switch

A member of a family of digital multiplexed switching systems. A DMS-500 switch is a combination local switch and toll switch.

DMS-bus

The part of the DMS SuperNode processor that controls messages. The DMS-bus is a pair message switches (MS).

DMS-core

The call management and system control section of the DMS SuperNode processor. The DMS-core section consists of a computing module (CM) and a system load module (SLM).

DMS-link

The networking software of the DMS SuperNode processor. The DMS-link software consists of open and standard protocols that allow the DMS SuperNode to function in a multivendor environment.

DMS-STP

See DMS SuperNode Signaling Transfer Point (DMS-STP).

DMS SuperNode

A central control complex (CCC) for the DMS-100 switch. The two main parts of DMS SuperNode are the computing module (CM) and the message switch (MS). Both parts are compatible with the network module (NM), the I/O controller (IOC), and XMS-based peripheral modules (XPM). *See also* central control CPU (NT40 or SuperNode).

DMS SuperNode SE (SNSE)

A smaller version of DMS SuperNode designed for smaller offices (maximum 20 000 lines). The SNSE uses SuperNode technology and works in all SuperNode processes like Common Channel Signaling No. 7 (CCS7) and international. The SNSE supports all SuperNode features at a reduced call-processing capacity.

DMS SuperNode Signaling Transfer Point (DMS-STP)

A high-throughput data packet switch providing connectivity between the nodes of a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network.

DMS-X

A link control protocol for DS30A links for messaging between peripheral modules (PM).

DN

See directory number (DN).

DNA

See data network address (DNA).

DNC

See Dynamic Network Control (DNC).

DND

See Do Not Disturb (DND).

DNH

See Directory Number Hunt (DNH).

DNI

digital network interconnecting

DNIC

See data network identification code (DNIC).

DNPC

See dual network packaged core (DNPC).

DOC

See dynamic overload control (DOC).

document index (DI)

A list of job-related documents that are part of the standard documentation package for a DMS-100 Family office.

DOD

See direct outward dialing (DOD).

Do Not Disturb (DND)

A feature that allows an attendant to prevent call termination on a single station or group of stations.

double shelf network (DSN)

A network with one network plane on a single shelf of a double shelf network equipment (DSNE) frame, that permits two complete networks for each plane in a single bay.

double seizure

See glare.

double shelf network equipment (DSNE) frame

A frame that packages one network plane on a single shelf, that permits two complete networks for each plane in a single bay.

Downloadable Softkeys

A feature that provides application-specific key descriptions that can be downloaded as needed to Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI) sets. Available applications are Visual Screen List Editing (VSLE) and Call Logging (CALLOG).

downstream processor (DSP)

A stand-alone computer that receives event messages that DMS-100 Centrex switch generates. These messages are related to Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), individual calls, and agent positions. The DSP stores and processes the information to generate real-time operation displays and historical reports.

D-packet

Packet data that the D-channel carries between the packet handler and an ISDN basic rate interface (BRI) terminal.

DPC

See data packet collector (DPC) or destination point code (DPC).

DPCC

See dual-plane combined core cabinet (DPCC).

DP-EX

See data port extender (DP-EX).

DPN

See Data Packet Network (DPN).

DPP

See Distributed Processing Peripheral (DPP).

DR

See diagnostic request (DR) or direct route (DR).

DRA

See digital recorded announcement (DRA).

DRAM

See digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM) or dynamic random-access memory (DRAM).

DRCC

See dual remote cluster controller (DRCC).

DRCC2

See dual remote cluster controller 2 (DRCC2).

DRCCI

See ISDN dual remote cluster controller (DRCCI).

DRCO2

See dual remote center offshore #2 (DRCO2).

DRCW

See Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting (DRCW).

DRE

See directional reservation equipment (DRE).

driver code

A starter code that imposes a structure on the call processing modules below the code.

drop

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The central office (CO) side of a line-repeating coil.
- The CO side of test jacks.
- Wire from a cable terminal to the premises of a subscriber.

drop-out

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- In data communication, a temporary loss in signal, normally caused by the result of noise or system failure.
- A failure to read a bit from magnetic storage.

DRSC

See dual remote switching center (DRSC).

DRSCI

See ISDN dual remote switching center (DRSCI).

DS

See data store (DS).

DS-0

A protocol for data transmission. The DS-0 represents one channel in a 24-channel DS-1 trunk.

DS-1

The digital signaling format in the DMS-100 Family switches. The DS-1 signal is 8-bit 24 channel 1.544-Mbit/s. DS-1 is a closely specified bipolar pulse stream. The DS-1 is the North American standard for digital trunks and the standard signal to interconnect Northern Telecom digital systems. The DS-1 carries 24 information channels of 64-kbit/s each (DS-0).

DS-1 interface circuit pack

A subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) or subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU) card that links the remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) and SMS or the remote carrier urban (RCU) and SMU.

DS30

A 10-bit 32-channel 2.048-Mbit/s speech-signaling and message-signaling link as used in the DMS-100 Family switches. The DS30 is also the protocol DS30 links to communicate use.

DS30A

A 32-channel transmission link between the line-concentrating module (LCM) and controllers in the DMS-100 Family switches. The DS30A is similar to DS30, but DS30A works over shorter distances.

DS512 fiber link

The fiber optic transmission link connects in the DMS SuperNode processor. The DS512 connects the computing module (CM) to the message switch. One DS512 fiber link is the equivalent of 16 DS30 links.

DSA

See dead system alarm (DSA).

DSI

See data set identifier (DSI), or data stream interface (DSI) or digital speech interpolation (DSI).

DSN

See data set name (DSN) or double shelf network (DSN).

DSNE

double shelf network equipment

DSP

See digital signal processor (DSP) or downstream processor (DSP).

DSPERM

See permanent data store (DSPERM).

DSPROT

See protected data store (DSPROT).

DSTEMP

See temporary data store (DSTEMP).

DT

See Digitone (DGT). Preferred abbreviation is DGT.

DTC

See digital trunk controller (DTC).

DTCI

See ISDN digital trunk controller (DTCI).

DTD

See dial tone delay (DTD).

DTE

digital trunk equipment

DTE

See data terminal equipment (DTE).

DTEI

See ISDN digital trunk equipment (DTEI) frame

DTMF

See dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) signaling.

DTR

See data terminal ready (DTR).

DTS

See digital test sequence (DTS).

DTSR

See dial tone speed recording (DTSR).

DTU

See digital test unit (DTU).

DTW

See dynamic time warp (DTW).

DU

See data unit (DU).

dual emergency stand-alone (DESA)

A service that allows interswitched calls between two remote cluster controllers (RCC) to continue with the loss of RCCs to continue communication to the host. The calls continue between the RCCs through the use of external links. Both RCCs continue to handle their own intraswitched calls. *See also* emergency stand-alone (ESA).

dual homing

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The capability of a tributary office to connect to either of two toll centers.
- The capability of a telephone or private branch exchange (PBX) to receive service from either of two central offices (CO).

dual network packaged core (DNPC)

The basic element of the DMS-100 switch. The DNPC is a two-bay unit that contains a central control complex (CCC) and two switching network modules (NM).

dual-plane combined core cabinet (DPCC)

One of the three cabinet models for the DMS SuperNode processor. The DPCC contains two message switches (MS) and a system load module (SLM).

dual remote center offshore #2 (DRCO2)

A remote switching center–SONET (RSC–S) for international applications, configured with two duplicated remote center offshore #2 (RCO2) peripherals.

dual remote cluster controller (DRCC)

A remote switching center (RSC) configured with two duplicated remote cluster controllers (RCC). *See also* ISDN dual remote cluster controller (DRCCI).

dual remote cluster controller 2 (DRCC2)

A remote cluster controller (RCC) for the remote switching center–SONET (RSC–S). A DRCC2 is an enhanced RCC that provides the central control of the RSC–S. The DRCC2 connects to the host with metallic or fiber connections. A DRCC2 is a dual-shelf peripheral module (PM) that

provides the same functions for all units at the remote switching center (RSC).

dual remote switching center (DRSC)

A DMS-100 remote switching center (RSC) configured with two remote cluster controllers (RCC). *See also* ISDN dual remote switching center (DRSCI).

Dual RSC

See dual remote switching center (DRSC).

dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) dialing

See Digitone (DGT).

dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) signaling

A signaling method with two voice-band frequencies. One frequency is from a group of four low frequencies. The other frequency is from a group of three or four high frequencies.

DUAQ

See Dial-up Autoquote (DUAQ).

dump/restore

See local dump and restore (LDR) or remote dump and restore (RDR).

dumptab

A DMS-100 software utility that writes DMS-100 line assignment and line feature data to nine-track magnetic tape.

duplexing

The use of duplicate computers, files, circuitry, or transmission lines to allow the duplicate to take over if a component fails.

duplex signaling

A signaling system that occupies the same cable pair as the voice path, but does not require filters. One duplex signaling section is confined to 400 Ω of loop resistance, but several sections can be used in tandem.

DVM

See digital voltmeter (DVM).

Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR)

A feature that allows a DMS switch to reserve idle trunks in trunk groups to provide routes for overflowing traffic. A minimum of one link separates the trunk from an originating toll switch. *See also* fixed hierarchical routing (FHR).

dynamic load control (DLC) unit

In the DMS-300 switch, a hardware device that transmits control signals that allow the switch to restrict and limit the traffic flow under specified conditions.

dynamicizer

See parallel-to-serial converter.

dynamic multiplexing

A form of time-division multiplexing. Dynamic multiplexing allocates time to constituent channels in agreement with the requests of these channels.

Dynamic Network Control (DNC)

A family of applications that provide enhanced network control. These applications communicate to network elements, like the DMS switch, to dynamically control network functions. These applications also provide secure customer access to operations information and new network services. A DNC allows operating companies to develop service management and administration systems without a limit by the network equipment.

dynamic overload control (DOC)

A network management (NWM) control applied automatically in response to an external signal or an overload condition detected in the switch. *See also* internal dynamic overload control (IDOC), preplanned control (PPLN).

dynamic random-access memory (DRAM)

A random access memory system that employs transistor capacitor storage cells. The capacitor stores the logic state and the transistor buffers the logic state. The capacitive charge must be refreshed at a periodic rate to maintain its programmed state.

dynamic time warp (DTW)

A technical process used to perform word recognition.

E entries

E.164

The public network numbering plan based on CCITT recommendation E.164. The definition of this plan is the same as the North American public switched telephone network (PSTN) numbering plan until 1995.

E800

See Enhanced 800 Service (E800 Service).

E800 Service

See Enhanced 800 Service (E800 Service).

E911

See Enhanced 911 Emergency Service (E911).

EA

See equal access (EA).

EABS

See exchange alternate billing service (EABS).

EADAS/DC

The data collection part of the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System (EADAS). The EADAS/DC automatically collects operational measurements (OM) data from the DMS-100 switch. The EADAS/DC is a front-end collector for the complete operational support system network data system, including EADAS/NM.

EADAS/NM

The network management (NWM) portion of the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System (EADAS) operational support system network data system. The DMS-100 NMW uses EADAS/NM.

EAEO

See equal access end office (EAEO).

EAI

See emergency administrative interface (EAI).

EAOSS

See equal access operator services signaling (EAOSS).

EAP prefix

A prefix (10xxx) that accesses either a feature group C (FGC) or feature group D (FGD) carrier. The first two digits (10) of the prefix form a reserved access code for common services. The last three digits (xxx) represent the carrier access code (CAC). The subscriber dials the EAP prefix or the system adds the EAP prefix.

EAS

See extended area service (EAS).

EAT

See emergency administrative terminal (EAT).

EBAF

See expanded Bellcore AMA format (EBAF).

EBS

See electronic business set (EBS).

ECC

See error correction code (ECC).

echo

A signal that reflects or returns with magnitude and delay. Echo normally results from a long round-trip delay time in the four-wire part of the circuit. When echo occurs, the disturbing sound is separate in time from the wanted sound.

echo check

A method of checking the accuracy of data transmissions. The received data returns to the sending end and compares to the original data.

echo return loss (ERL)

A test in the Automatic Transmission Measuring System (ATMS). This list measures the return loss of a band-limited white noise signal over a trunk circuit. *See* singing return loss (SRL).

echo suppressor (ES)

A unit that attenuates echoes on long telephone connections. The suppressor, inserted at four-wire points, works by voice activation. To function, the ES increases loss into the transmission path opposite in direction to the path in use.

echo suppressor control (ESC)

A service of a trunk interface circuit in which software control can activate or disable the echo suppressor on a four-wire trunk.

echo suppressor measuring set (ESMS)

A set that tests all the operational characteristics of echo suppressors assigned to all categories of long distance circuits.

ECL

emitter-coupled logic

ECM

See extended call management (ECM).

ECU

See environmental control unit (ECU).

EDCH

See enhanced D-channel handler (EDCH).

EDNR

See emergency directory number route (EDNR).

EDRAM

enhanced digital recorded announcement machine

EIA

See Electronic Industries Association (EIA).

eight-party flat rate (8FR) line

A party line that allows eight subscribers to complete any number of calls in the flat rate area, each for a fixed, monthly charge. *See also* four-party flat rate (4FR) line, one-party flat rate (1FR) line, and ten-party flat rate (10FR) line.

eight-party line

See party line.

EISP

See enhanced ISDN signaling preprocessor (EISP).

EIU

See Ethernet interface unit (EIU).

EKTS

See electronic key telephone service (EKTS).

electromagnetic interference (EMI)

The event that occurs when electromagnetic energy causes one of the following problems:

- a not accepted or not desirable response,
- a failure,
- a degradation,
- an interruption in the operation of the electronic equipment subsystems, or systems.

electronic business set (EBS)

A telephone set that provides subscribers with push-button access to different business features. Also known as electronic telephone set. *See also* Meridian business set (MBS).

Electronic Industries Association (EIA)

An American organization made up of manufacturers of electronic products that include telecommunications equipment. The EIA is active in the development of industry standards.

electronic key telephone service (EKTS)

A set of services for integrated services digital network (ISDN) voice terminals on a basic rate interface (BRI). EKTS provides shared directory numbers (DN), and a multiple call appearance on the DNs, which is like Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN).

Electronic Switched Network (ESN)

A business communications network that consists of a number of nodes that dedicated links connect. These nodes can be all DMS-100 class 5 switches with Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) software. The switches can be any group of DMS-100 MDC, or Meridian 1 (options 111 to 211 and 21 to 71) switches. These nodes have access to the public network. The different interconnections available to the network offer many possible choices for completing calls that the network users dial.

electronic tandem network (ETN)

See Electronic Switched Network (ESN).

electronic telephone set (ETS)

A telephone set that provides subscribers with push-button access to different business features. The preferred term is electronic business set (EBS).

electrostatic discharge (ESD)

A transfer of electrostatic charge. Direct contact between two bodies at different electrostatic potentials can cause the charge. An electrostatic field can induce the charge.

ELN

See essential line (ELN).

ELTU

extended line testing unit

E & M

Receive and transmit leads, of a signaling system. *See also* E & M signaling.

embedded operations channel (EOC)

A message channel between the DMS-100 switch and the access vehicle. The EOC conveys operations-related commands and responses.

EMC

See enhanced multipurpose cabinet (EMC).

emergency administrative interface (EAI)

A terminal port at the distributed processing peripheral (DPP) to support the emergency administrative terminal (EAT).

emergency administrative terminal (EAT)

A mobile computer terminal that can establish a direct link to the distributed processing peripheral (DPP) unit during emergencies.

emergency directory number route (EDNR)

A utility that identifies a route for an E911 call. The call is routed or transferred to an emergency agency that is not an E911 public safety answering point (PSAP). The E911 tandem cannot offer direct service to the agency.

emergency manual line

A line that receives manual service under emergency conditions. When the system activates the service, the subscriber connects directly to an operator.

emergency ringback (ERB)

A system-related telephony service that recalls the subscriber station immediately following disconnection from an operator or emergency service bureau (ESB). The ESB or the operator requests the ERB after disconnection.

emergency service (ES)

Trunk that provides end-office-to-tandem connections when the tandem contains Basic 911 Emergency Service (B911) software.

emergency service bureau (ESB)

A location that accepts 911 calls. The acronym ESB also refers to the termination point of an emergency service (ES) trunk.

emergency service central office (ESCO) number

A number that represents the central office (CO) where the Enhanced 911 Emergency Service trunk starts.

emergency service number (ESN)

A special three-digit number for an emergency service zone (ESZ).

emergency service zone (ESZ)

An area with a single set of emergency agencies.

emergency stand-alone (ESA)

An emergency service that permits local calls within a remote switching center (RSC) or remote line-concentrating module (RLCM). This service activates when communication with the host office fails.

emergency stand-alone central control (ESA CC)

A software module residing in the ESA processor that handles remote line concentrating module (RLCM) ESA call processing.

emergency stand-alone (ESA) enter

A procedure to enter ESA mode when the remote line concentrating module (RLCM) determines that communication with the host site is not possible.

emergency stand-alone (ESA) exit

A procedure to exit ESA mode when communication from the DMS central control (CC) to the remote line concentrating module (RLCM) is restored.

emergency stand-alone (ESA) processor

A circuit card that contains a part of the translation data found in the DMS central control (CC).

Emergency Technical Assistance Service (ETAS)

Northern Telecom technical support provided to operating companies in Canada for emergencies, cutovers, software updates, and product verification.

EMI

See electromagnetic interference (EMI).

EML

See expected measured loss (EML).

EMPC

See enhanced multiprotocol controller (EMPC).

EM relay

A relay used in the E & M type II trunk.

E & M signaling

An arrangement in which signals between a trunk circuit and an associated signaling unit transmit over two leads:

- an M lead to transmit signals to the signaling unit,
- an E lead to receive signals from the signaling unit.

E & M signaling provides full-time, two-way, and two-level supervision. E & M type I works between central offices (CO) with electromechanical switches. E & M type II works between COs with electronic switches. E & M type III is a partially looped system that also works between electronic offices.

en-bloc signaling

A signaling method in which the address digits are assembled into one block for onward transmission. The block contains all the required address information to route the call to its destination.

encode

To convert data by means of a code or coded-character set. Coded data converts back to its original form. *See* decode.

encoder

A device that encodes data. An encoder consists of the following:

- a number of input lines of which a maximum of one at a time can carry a signal,
- a number of output lines of which any number can carry signals.

A one-to-one communication is present between the input signals and the groups of output signals. *See* decoder.

end office (EO)

A switching office (SO) arranged for terminating subscriber lines and with trunks for establishing connections to and from other SOs. *See also* central office (CO), office classification.

end-to-end (ETE)

A line testing configuration. An ETE configuration uses the line test access (LTA) and maintenance cards in the remote carrier urban (RCU). An ETE configuration uses the transmission test unit (TTU) in a maintenance trunk module (MTM).

end-to-end signaling

A signaling method that transmits signals from one end of a multilink connection to the other end, where the signals require processing. End-to-end signaling allows signaling between registers over two or more links in tandem without signal regeneration in intermediate (transit) exchanges. End-to-end signaling requires registers that use compatible signaling systems.

ENET

See enhanced network (ENET).

Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System (EADAS)

An operational support system that collects data from many central offices (CO). The EADAS contains two components. One component is for data collection (EADAS/DC), and the other component is for network management (EADAS/NM).

Enhanced 800 Service (E800 Service)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) feature that allows interexchange carriers equal access on Basic 800 Service. This service gives network intelligence at an access tandem office or an end office (EO). The ES800 service uses a system of on-line database query also called ES800. *See also* Basic 800 Service, 800 Plus Service (800+), and 800 Service.

Enhanced 911 Emergency Service (E911)

A set of features that adds selective routing and transfer to Basic 911 Emergency Service (B911).

Enhanced ACD

See Enhanced Automatic Call Distribution (Enhanced ACD).

Enhanced Automatic Call Distribution (Enhanced ACD)

A feature that performs the following three functions:

- takes a call that travels to operator services,
- analyzes the call properties of the call,
- assigns the call to the correct operator or call queue.

Enhanced ACD provides 64 call queues and 256 call classes. The operator can use Enhanced ACD to create a maximum of 99 groups of attributes for transferring calls to queues.

enhanced D-channel handler (EDCH)

A card in an ISDN line group controller (LGC) or in an ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI) that provides the primary interface to all D-channels. The EDCH also performs Q.921 LAPD layer 2 processing. The EDCH connects to an ISDN loop, and receives or sends messages on the signaling and packet data channel. The EDCH is like the DCH. The EDCH has a memory upgrade from 1 Mbyte to 4 Mbyte and a clock speed upgrade from 16 MHz to 20 MHz. The EDCH has an upgrade of the databus from a 16-bit width to 32 bits. *See* DCH.

enhanced ISDN signaling preprocessor (EISP)

A card in the ISDN remote cluster controller (RCCI) that provides interfaces to the signaling processor (SP) and to the speech bus (SB). The EISP terminates a single message link for each D-channel handler (DCH) and processes layer 3 information. The DCH extracts signaling information that travels to the master processor (MP) through the EISP. The EISP replaces the ISDN signaling preprocessor in XPM-PLUS modules. *See also* ISDN signaling preprocessor (ISP).

enhanced ISDN line concentrating module (LCME)

A two-unit peripheral module (PM) that terminates the following lines:

- ISDN 2B1Q (two binary one quaternary) U-type (single slot) lines,
- ISDN S/T-type lines, POTS lines, electronic business set (EBS) lines,
- Datapath lines.

The LCME also provides access to the ISDN B-, D-, and M-channels. The LCME supports 480 POTS or EBS lines, or 240 Datapath lines.

enhanced multiprotocol controller (EMPC)

An enhanced data communications card that allows data communications between a DMS-100 switch and an external computer.

enhanced multipurpose cabinet (EMC)

A cabinet that contains one or more single shelf link peripheral processors (SSLPP).

enhanced network (ENET)

A time switch that provides voice and data connections between peripheral modules. Connections are pulse-code-modulated. The ENET also provides message paths to the DMS-bus.

enhanced outward WATS (EOW)

A wide area telephone service (WATS) available in the residential services environment that provides outward WATS for equal-access end offices (EAEO).

enhanced remote maintenance module 2 (RMM2)

A peripheral module (PM) with a configuration like that of the maintenance trunk module (MTM). The RMM2 is an enhanced version of the remote maintenance module (RMM) and accommodates Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) applications.

Enhanced Secondary Directory Number (ESDN)

A feature that provides a secondary directory number (SDN) that can function separately from options assigned to the primary directory number (PDN). A single line can support a maximum of six SDNs. *See also* secondary directory number (SDN), SDN with options, teen service.

enhanced service provider (ESP)

A third-party vendor. This vendor supplies value-added services to the subscriber.

enhanced single-board computer (ESBC)

A computer that provides the processing power to run the software that executes the six channels in shared resource units (SRU).

enhanced telephone user part (TUPE)

A CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) protocol.

entity set

Entities that share characteristics are collected as a group. Examples of entity sets are the intertoll trunk group or the centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) trunk group.

environmental control unit (ECU)

Equipment that comes with the outside plant module (OPM) to regulate temperature and humidity and to circulate clean air. The ECU contains temperature sensors, fans, heaters, air filters, and dampers.

EO

See end office (EO).

EOC

See embedded operations channel (EOC).

EOW

See enhanced outward wide area telephone service (EOW).

EPROM

See erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM).

equal access (EA)

An operating company tariff that gives special local access and transport area (LATA) access. Equal access in type, quality, and price for all connected inter-LATA and international carriers (INC).

equal access end office (EAEO)

A central office (CO) that provides access to several long distance carriers.

equal access operator services signaling (EAOSS)

A signaling service. EAOSS permits operating companies to combine traffic types between an equal access end office (EAEO) and an access tandem (AT). Operating companies can combine traffic types by different methods.

equalization

The reduction of frequency distortion of a circuit, phase distortion of a circuit, or both by the introduction of networks. This reduction compensates for the difference in attenuation, time delay, or both, at the different frequencies in the transmission band.

equipment view (EV)

Simplified drawings that show front and rear views of the DMS-100 Family switching equipment. The EV is part of the standard documentation package for a DMS-100 Family office.

equipped port

A port that provides 24 host channels and six intraswitched channels for calls. An equipped port of a line concentrating module (LCM) in a remote line concentrating module (RLCM) maps one-to-one with a DS-1 link.

erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM)

A type of read-only memory in which data is initially programmable as in programmable read-only memory (PROM). In PROM, the program cannot change after initialization. In EPROM you can reverse and change EPROM internal data after you install the first program.

ERB

See emergency ringback (ERB).

ERL

See echo return loss (ERL).

erlang (E)

A measure of the average traffic occupancy of telephony equipment over a period of time, normally a busy hour. One erlang equals 3600 call seconds. *See also* busy hour (BH).

error correction code (ECC)

A code in which data signals conform to exact rules of construction. This code permits the system to detect departures from this construction in the received signals. The ECC code permits the automatic correction, at the receiving terminal, of some or all of the errors. ECC codes require more signal elements than the transfer of basic information does.

errored seconds (ES)

The length of time during which one or more detected in-service errors occurs on a signaling unit.

error processor

In DMS call processing, the processor used to terminate a call on detection of a fault in the hardware or software.

ERWT

See expensive route warning tone (ERWT).

ES

See echo suppressor (ES) or emergency service (ES) or errored seconds (ES).

ESA

See emergency stand-alone (ESA).

ESA CC

See emergency stand-alone central control (ESA CC).

ESA enter

See emergency stand-alone (ESA) enter.

ESA exit

See emergency stand-alone (ESA) exit.

ESA processor

See emergency stand-alone (ESA) processor

ESB

See emergency service bureau (ESB).

ESC

See echo suppressor control (ESC).

ESD

See electrostatic discharge (ESD).

ESDN

See Enhanced Secondary Directory Number (ESDN).

ESF

See extended superframe format (ESF).

ESL

emergency service line

ESMS

See echo suppressor measuring set (ESMS).

ESN

See Electronic Switched Network (ESN) or emergency service number (ESN).

ESP

See enhanced service provider (ESP) or essential service protection (ESP).

essential line (ELN)

A line option, in SERVORD, that gives ELN calls a higher priority than non-ELN calls when the system overloads.

essential service protection (ESP)

A service that protects against loss of essential call processing services in the event of system overload. The ESP is a higher grade of service. The ESP does not guarantee against loss of service.

estimate

A call processing mode that allows an operator to estimate the cost of completion of a call. The operator presses a key to toggle between estimate and normal call processing modes.

estimated work time (EWT)

The estimated work time for each call of a TOPS serving area expected at a specified future date.

ESZ

See emergency service zone (ESZ).

ET

See exchange termination (ET).

ETAS

See Emergency Technical Assistance Service (ETAS).

ETE

See end-to-end (ETE).

Ethernet

A physical and data link protocol for LANs.

Ethernet interface unit (EIU)

The unit that connects the DMS SuperNode to the local area network.

ETN

See electronic tandem network (ETN).

ETS

See electronic telephone set (ETS).

ETSI

See European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI)

European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI)

The ETSI is the European counterpart to the American National Standards Institute. The ETSI is based in Sophia-Antipolis, near Nice, France. ETSI aids the integration of telecommunications in the European community. The ETSI is part of the single European market program.

EV

See equipment view (EV).

EWT

See estimated work time (EWT).

EXB

See Extension Bridging (EXB).

ExBand

See external band (ExBand).

exception report

A report that the Exception Reporting application operates for software errors.

Exception Reporting application

The Exception Reporting application within SDM performs event correlation, and generates exception reports.

exchange

The unit of an operating company that administers telecommunications services in a specified area. This area is normally a city, town, or village. Exchange consists of one or more central offices (CO) together with the associated plants that provide service in that area.

exchange alternate billing service (EABS)

A classification for intra-LATA alternately billed calls.

exchange termination (ET)

The functional name for the ISDN component that serves as the access termination for basic rate interfaces (BRI) and primary rate interfaces (PRI). An exchange termination also provides circuit-switched services to the ISDN switch.

exchange termination (ET) ISDN switch

A switch that contains the U-loop portion of the basic rate interface (BRI). The U-loop portion converts the network termination 1 (NT1) to an ISDN U-line card.

exclusive exchange line

See direct exchange line.

exit event

An event that occurs in a service switching point (SSP) that indicates completion of the point in call (PIC) in call processing. The exit event causes the switch to process the event that a detection point (DP) starts. *See also* point in call (PIC), and detection point (DP).

expanded Bellcore AMA format (EBAF)

The ability to attach additional data in modular form to Bellcore automatic message accounting format (BAF) AMA call records. Module codes identify the format of the data attached to the BAF call record. A BAF call record attaches many modules. *See also* Bellcore automatic message accounting format (BAF).

expected measured loss (EML)

The expected reading, in decibels, at the test point at one end of a trunk. The EML occurs when a sending power of a specified value is applied to a prescribed test point. The prescribed test point is at the other end of the trunk.

expensive route warning tone (ERWT)

An optional calling service that provides a warning tone to indicate the selection of an expensive route for the completion of a call. This permits the caller to decide whether to call at another time.

EXT

external alarms maintenance system. *See also* extension shelf (EXT).

extended area service (EAS)

The extension of a toll-free area to include exchange areas that are close by in return for acceptance of a higher tariff.

extended call management (ECM)

See Meridian Automatic Call Distribution (MACD) with CompuCALL option.

extended diagnostic test

A diagnostic that runs at the line test position or automatic line testing (ALT) levels of the MAP terminal. The extended diagnostic test checks a line card for correct operation.

extended multiprocessor system (XMS)

A workstation microcomputer with networking capabilities based on a Motorola 68000 microprocessor. The XMS has system software written in Bell-Northern Research (BNR) PASCAL.

extended recording unit (XRU)

A data element that records call data on an optional segmented basis. An XRU is not in the call condense block (CCB) extension chain, but an XRU does provide recording functions. The XRU recording functions are like the recording functions that the primary recording unit (PRU) provides. *See also* modular recording unit (MRU), primary recording unit (PRU).

extended superframe format (ESF)

A DMS SuperNode configuration consisting of 24 consecutive DS-1 frames.

extension block

In DMS-100 call processing, which provides additional data space for a call condense block (CCB) or call data block (CDB).

Extension Bridging (EXB)

A CLASS feature that allows one directory number (DN) for multiple locations. The system can assign call forwarding (CF) and speed calling to the primary DN. Any extension in the extension bridging arrangement can control these options.

extension shelf (EXT)

A shelf that contains T1 circuit packs and D-channel handlers (DCH) that increase the capacity of the remote cluster controller 2 (RCC2) shelf.

external band (ExBand)

A number from 0 to 127 assigned to a set of 16 voice circuits on a CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) link. *See also* local band (LBAND).

external delays

Time lost as a result of conditions beyond the control of the operator or maintenance engineer. An example of an external delay is the failure of an external power source.

EXTSHI

maximum high water mark

EXTSZD

extension blocks seized

F entries

FA

See feature activator (FA).

FADS

See Force Administration Data System (FADS)

FADSHADS

A Force Administration Data System (FADS) that runs on a HOBIC administrative (HADS) teletypewriter. *Also refer to* Force Administration Data System (FADS), HOBIC administrative (HADS) teletypewriter.

FADS TTY

See Force Administration Data System teletypewriter (FADS TTY).

FANI

See flexible automatic number identification (FANI).

FAP

See feature appearance (FAP).

fast module

A module with no data for each process. The fast module has two head segments, protected and not protected, that two permanently assigned base registers address.

fault detection (FD)

A signal that initiates the maintenance system interaction protocol (MSIP) in the DMS-100 Family switches.

F-bus

See frame transport bus (F-bus).

F-bus tap

See frame transport bus (F-bus) tap.

FC

See flexible calling (FC).

FCM

See functional call management (FCM).

FCOT

See fiber central office terminal (FCOT).

FD

See fault detection (FD).

FDM

See frequency-division multiplexing (FDM).

FDOC

See feature document (FDOC).

feature activator (FA)

The key on an integrated services digital network (ISDN) stimulus terminal with circuit-switched service that activates additional features like Ring Again (RAG).

feature appearance (FAP)

A feature key that activates a feature on an M5317T or any ISDN terminal.

feature document (FDOC)

A document that describes in detail the hardware and software features of the DMS Family switches. Known before as design intent document.

feature/function access code

A code subscribers use to control and to access custom calling services.

feature group (FTRGRP)

A feature that allows an operating company to use a single service order command to assign a group of features to a line. The operating company defines a feature group. The operating company also defines the features that the group includes. Any line assigned to feature FTRGRP has all the features in the group.

feature indicator (FI)

A device that indicates the state or condition of a call when the subscriber uses a supplementary service. The subscriber uses a supplementary service on an ISDN stimulus terminal with circuit-switched service.

feature interaction

What occurs when one feature modifies another feature. These actions between features can be good or bad.

feature key management (FKM)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The use of feature activators (FA) and feature indicators (FI) to access supplementary services. Only stimulus terminals can access features this way.
- A facility available on ISDN voice terminals that provides access to auxiliary features like Ring Again (RAG).

feature not allowed (FNAL)

A call treatment applied when the subscriber tries to activate a feature that is not assigned to the line.

feature processing environment (FPE)

A software architecture for the implementation of custom calling features.

feedthrough

The connection of a circuit on one layer of a circuit board with one in the next layer.

FESA

See forced emergency stand-alone (FESA).

FET

See field effect transistor (FET).

FFM

See functional feature management (FFM).

FGB carrier

Part of the feature group B (FGB) access arrangement. The call must dial interim prefix (950-Wxxx) for each call. *See also* interim prefix.

FGC carrier

Part of the feature group C (FGC) access arrangement. Non equal access end office (non-EAEO) subscribers use FGC dialing to access the carrier. Equal access end office (EAEO) subscribers use FGD dialing to access the carrier.

FGD carrier

Part of the feature group D (FGD) access arrangement. The subscriber dials equal access plan (EAP) prefix (10xxx). The system software also can add the prefix. This prefix is for calls that go to a feature group C (FGC) or feature group D (FGD) carrier for completion.

FGND

See frame ground (FGND).

FHR

See fixed hierarchical routing (FHR).

FI

See feature indicator (FI).

fiber central office terminal (FCOT)

A component of the S/DMS AccessNode that terminates connections from service nodes and fiber optic transmission facilities from remote fiber terminals (RFT). The primary function of the FCOT is to convey traffic that arrives on the fiber optic transmission facilities. The FCOT conveys traffic to the correct service nodes. The FCOT also directs traffic that arrives from the service nodes to the correct fiber optic transmission facilities.

fiber interface module (FIM)

A subassembly that houses a pair of synchronous optical network (SONET) interface packs.

fiber peripheral module (FPM)

A type of peripheral module (PM) in which DS512 compatible fiber links replace DS30 interfaces.

FIC

F-bus interface controller

field effect transistor (FET)

A unipolar semiconductor device in which most carriers alone carry the current. The FET is not like junction transistors, in which both the majority and minority carriers contribute to conduction. The voltage applied at a third electrode modulates the current.

FIFO

See first in, first out (FIFO).

file transfer (FT)

An application that allows the DMS switch to transfer operating company and customer data. The DMS switch transfers data that the Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) utility stores over a communications link.

FIM

See fiber interface module (FIM).

first in, first out (FIFO)

An arrangement that handles calls in which the calls queue in the order of arrival. Along with priority, the agent with the longest idle time serves the calls in order of arrival.

fixed hierarchical routing (FHR)

An operational mode for network management of the DMS-100 switch that occurs when Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) is active. Fixed hierarchical routing sends the overflow traffic along already assigned routes in a fixed sequence. *See also* Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR).

FKM

See feature key management (FKM).

FL0

Failure of rectifier 0 to sense its output.

FL1

Failure of rectifier 1 to sense its output.

flag

In a DMS switch, an operating system synchronization primitive. A flag controls the shared limited resources that a concurrent processes allocated or deallocated.

flat rate area

A group of specified destinations within a geographic area limit that surrounds the central office (CO).

flat rate charge service

A service that permits completed calls without any limits from a local non-coin line to a flat rate area. This service has a fixed monthly charge. The system can specify two or more flat rate areas for a central office (CO). The system also can assign some destinations to more than one flat rate area.

flexible automatic number identification (FANI)

A service that allows an operating company to define special-purpose automatic number identification (ANI) information digits. These digits identify special types of calls that the general Bellcore-defined ANI information digits do not cover. These special ANI information digits apply to outgoing equal access (EA), EA corridor, and Operator Services System (OSS) calls.

flexible calling (FC)

A feature that allows subscribers with functional signaling and electronic key telephone service (EKTS) to join two calls. The FC feature joins two calls into a single conference call.

Flexible Charging System (FCS)

A system that allows for flexible charging of supplementary service features for Japan Public Network (JPN7) ISDN user part (ISUP) trunks.

flexible reroute (FRR)

A service that allows rerouting of telephone traffic if necessary for quick response to network traffic congestion and overload.

floating point (FP)

An exponent that represents the position of the decimal point. The output of the level meter section of the pulse code modulation (PCM) level meter card in the maintenance trunk module (MTM) uses an FP.

flux cancellation

The cancellation of electromagnetic lines of force through the use of equal but opposing electromagnetic lines of force.

flux cancelation test

A test that checks the flux cancelation circuitry on a POTS or electronic business set (EBS) line card.

FM

See force management (FM) or frequency modulation (FM).

FMC

See force management center (FMC).

FMS

See Force Management System (FMS).

FNAL

See feature not allowed (FNAL).

FNT

See Free Number Terminating (FNT).

footprint

A facility that allows access to a series of buffers for gathering data.

Force Administration Data System (FADS)

Data derived from TOPS operational measurements used for force management and to calculate operating performance.

Force Administration Data System Teletypewriter (FADS TTY)

The teletypewriter (TTY) used in a TOPS multitraffic office and located in the force management center (FMC). The FADS TTY provides a printed record of force management statistics. The FADS TTY provides statistics for the traffic offices and for the whole TOPS office. The FADS TTY also serves as an input and output terminal for other input commands and output reports.

forced emergency stand-alone (FESA)

The FESA is a feature of dual remote cluster controller (DRCC) configuration. The FESA is a feature that forces a connected remote cluster controller (RCC) into emergency stand-alone (ESA) mode. With the RCC in ESA mode, the FESA allows interswitching to continue.

force management (FM)

The administrative system that manages the all of the International Traffic Operator Position (ITOPS) work force.

force management center (FMC)

The location in which a group of persons administer some functions of a multitraffic office.

Force Management System (FMS)

The management system for automatic call distribution (ACD). The host computer is the CPU for FMS.

force managers position

A position provided for the administration of the operator force in a TOPS complex with more than one traffic office. Force managers position consists of a video monitor and a teletypewriter.

force release (FRLS)

A technique used at the trunk test position (TTP) to force the release of a posted trunk circuit. After release, you can busy and test the circuit manually.

force supervisor

The manager responsible for force management in a TOPS complex with more than one traffic office. The force supervisor is in the force management center (FMC).

foreign area translation

A service that permits routing calls directly to offices in other numbering plan areas where more than one route is available.

foreign exchange (FX)

A service that allows a remote central office (CO) to service a telephone or a private branch exchange (PBX). The distant CO replaces a CO in the immediate geographical area.

foreign exchange trunk (FX trunk)

A private branch exchange (PBX) office or a Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) office that provides access to a remote central office.

foreign exchange with battery (FXB)

A line card in special-service connections that connects to one of the following:

- a subscriber (foreign exchange with battery station end)
- a piece of digital telephone equipment, like a channel bank before the line card reaches the subscriber (foreign exchange with battery office end).

foreign exchange with battery office end (FXBO)

A line card in special-service connections that connects to a piece of digital telephone equipment before the connection reaches the subscriber. An

example of digital telephone equipment that an FXBO connects to is a channel bank.

foreign exchange with battery station end (FXBS)

A line card in special-service connections, that connects to the subscriber.

formatter

A device that allows the conversion of any type known to the data dictionary. A formatter converts human-readable character representation to procedure-oriented type enforcing language (PROTEL) representation. A formatter also converts PROTEL representation to human-readable character representation.

forward supervision

In data communications, the use of supervisory sequences sent from the primary station to a secondary station. *See also* backward supervision.

four-party flat rate (4FR) line

A party line that allows four subscribers to complete calls within the flat rate area for a fixed monthly charge. *See also* eight-party flat rate (8FR) line, one-party flat rate (1FR) line, and ten-party flat rate (10FR) line.

four-party line

See party line.

FP

See floating point (FP).

FPE

See feature processing environment (FPE).

FPM

See fiber peripheral module (FPM).

frame

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- One complete cycle of events in time-division multiplexing. The frame normally includes a sequence of time slots for the different channels and additional bits. Examples of these slots are for control or framing.
- A unit of hardware in a DMS switch that normally contains one bay but can contain two or more functionally related bays.

See also bay, shelf.

frame check sequence (FCS)

The FCS checks for transmission errors in every frame. The network discards frames with errors.

frame ground (FGND)

A metallic connection to the earth to establish zero potential or voltage with respect to ground or earth.

frame loss

The loss of one complete cycle of events (193 bits) in time-division multiplexing, including the voice channels and control bits.

frame supervisory panel (FSP)

A hardware device that accepts the frame battery feed and ground return from the power distribution center (PDC). The FSP distributes the battery feed to the shelves of the frame or bay in which the FSP mounts. The FSP also contains alarm circuits.

frame transport bus (F-bus)

An 8-bit bus that provides communications between a link interface module (LIM) and the application-specific units (ASU). The LIM and ASU must be in a link peripheral processor (LPP) cabinet or frame. To increase reliability, two load-sharing F-buses are in the LPP. Each F-bus provides service to a LIM unit.

frame transport bus (F-bus) tap

A facility that provides messaging access to a frame transport bus (F-bus). The tap is one of the following:

- part of the F-bus rate adapter card that the link interface module (LIM)
- part of the CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7)

See also frame transport bus (F-bus).

framing

Synchronization of the equipment at the receiving end of a time-division multiplex (TDM) channel. This synchronization makes the equipment correctly recognize the frame.

Free Number Terminating (FNT)

A feature that prevents a charge to the subscriber for a call that terminates on that line. This option applies to local calls only.

frequency-division multiplexing (FDM)

A multiplex system that divides the available transmission frequency range into narrower bands. This system uses a band for each channel.

frequency modulation (FM)

A form of angle modulation in which the immediate frequency of a sine wave carrier varies from the carrier frequency. The carrier varies by an amount proportional to the immediate value of the modulating signal. Combinations of phase and frequency modulation also are referred to as frequency modulation.

frequency selective ringing (FSR)

A service that rings only the called station on a party line. Each subscriber station matches one frequency of a set of five frequencies. Only the ringer that matches that frequency will ring.

There are three sets of five frequencies, as follows:

- decimonic (20, 30, 40, 50, 60 Hz)
- harmonic (16.67, 25, 33.33, 50, 66.67 Hz)
- synchronic (20, 30, 42, 54, 66 Hz)

See also harmonic ringing.

frequency shift keying (FSK)

A form of frequency modulation in which the modulating signal shifts the output frequency between predetermined values. The output signal does not have phase discontinuity. *See also* phase shift keying (PSK).

frequency shift ratio (FSR)

A clock-synchronization term. Subtract the desired frequency from the correct frequency and divide the difference by the desired frequency to determine the FSR.

FRLS

See force release (FRLS).

FRO

See Fire Reporting System, Origination (FRO).

FRR

See flexible reroute (FRR).

FRS

See Fire Reporting System (FRS).

FSK

See frequency shift keying (FSK).

FSP

See frame supervisory panel (FSP).

FSR

See frequency selective ringing (FSR) or frequency shift ratio (FSR).

FT

See file transfer (FT) or phototool (FT).

FTR

See refinable translation result (FTR).

FTRGRP

See feature group (FTRGRP).

fully compelled signaling

See continuous compelled signaling.

fully disassociated mode

See disassociated mode.

function

In DMS call processing, one of several procedure types that can accomplish specific tasks.

functional call management (FCM)

The section of functional signaling that affects basic call processing and the supplementary services. Supplementary services are optional parts of basic call processing.

functional feature management (FFM)

The section of functional signaling that affects the supplementary services that operate on calls that are in progress.

functional signaling

Messages for call control in an integrated services digital network (ISDN). These messages require a user terminal to use an intelligent process.

Functional signaling terminals can follow a call state related to call processing. *See also* stimulus signaling.

functional terminal

A intelligent terminal that shares call control functions between the switch and the terminal.

FX

See foreign exchange (FX).

FXB

See foreign exchange with battery (FXB).

FXBO

See foreign exchange with battery office end (FXBO).

FXBS

See foreign exchange with battery station end (FXBS).

FX trunk

See foreign exchange trunk (FX trunk).

G entries

gate interface

The part of a gate module that defines the procedures available to the user.

gate module

A utility module that provides the mechanism for selecting functions coded in different agencies on the standard of information passed to and stored in the gate.

gate procedure

A procedure used to perform an abstract function. The gate procedure relies on the selector value to determine how to perform that function. This process involves calling a target procedure.

gate utility

A subsystem of software that provides a procedure-oriented type enforcing language (PROTEL) procedural interface. The system implements PROTEL in another subsystem. The procedures are known as target procedures and are chosen based on a selector.

GBH

See group busy hour (GBH).

GCO

See group chief operator (GCO).

GDT

See guaranteed dial tone (GDT).

GEN

See general (GEN).

general (GEN)

A call queue that contains calls that do not require transfer to a specialized operator.

general feature description (GFD)

A Nortel (Northern Telecom) customer document that describes all or part of a Nortel software feature package for a particular batch change supplement (BCS).

general specification (GS)

A document that provides general information about the associated product so that marketing, programming, and engineering personnel can evaluate the product.

GFD

See general feature description (GFD).

GIAC

See Group-Intercom All Call (GIAC).

GIC

See Group Intercom (GIC).

glare

A condition that results from the simultaneous seizure of a two-way trunk at both ends. Also known as double seizure.

global option

A characteristic of subscriber-line service implicitly assigned through the class of service that associates with the line.

global timer

A timer in the peripheral processor that records the passage of real time. The register that indicates the current time value increases every 10 min.

global title (GT)

An application address that does not display the necessary information that allows routing by the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the message transfer part (MTP). The SCCP global title translation (GTT) function translates a GT into a correct network address.

global title translation (GTT)

The process that translates an application-specific address (such as a dialed 800 number) into the Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network address. The CCS7 is normally the address of the correct service control point (SCP).

grooming

The process by which either the existing online central office (CO) switch, the replacement switch, or both, prepare for a cutover in a half-tapping application. Grooming assures that the transfer of line service from one switch to another agrees with particular engineering and provisioning rules. These rules relate to line service spread, traffic, and real-time issues.

ground start line

A line circuit arrangement in which a dial tone is sent in response to a ground signal on the ring conductor applied by the calling station or private branch exchange (PBX). This process differs from the more common loop start configuration in which the system accomplishes seizure by bridging the tip and ring conductors.

ground start mode

A condition that applies to Custom Calling Feature (CCF) lines, with a battery that applies -48 V to the ring side of the subscriber loop and the tip side open.

group

Twelve voice-channels that are frequency-division multiplexed together into a single frequency band. Also known as channel group.

group busy hour (GBH)

The hour when a line or trunk group carries the most traffic. Group busy hour is a factor in calculating traffic provisioning.

group chief operator (GCO)

A small-group leadership position in a traffic office.

Group Intercom (GIC)

A feature that creates a user group and allows users to call other group users. Users dial their intercom number to call other users. Intercom groups can be four different sizes. The length of the intercom number depends on the size of the group.

Group-Intercom All Call (GIAC)

A feature that allows a Group Intercom (GIC) group user to page selected users of the group for a conference call.

GS

See general specification (GS).

GT

See global title (GT).

GTT

See global title translation (GTT).

guaranteed dial tone (GDT)

A service that guarantees when the subscriber goes off-hook. The subscriber receives dial tone within a specified period of time, normally 3 seconds.

H entries

HADS

Hotel billing information center (HOBIC) administrative

handshake-override mode

The mode of DMS-core operation that overrides the handshake synchronization of memory data acknowledgments. This bypasses the synchronization again of the mate CPU response. Also known as mate handshake-override mode and sync-override mode.

hard-to-reach flag (HTRF)

An option that allows network management in the DMS-100 Family switches (except DMS-300 switches) to flag certain codes as hard-to-reach. The system checks the codes at the time the trunk is selected. A percentage of traffic is skip-counted.

hard-to-reach peg (HTRP) count

An option that allows network management in the DMS-300 switch to obtain peg counts on suspected hard-to-reach (HTR) codes.

harmonic ringing

A system to signal parties on a party line that uses a different frequency ring for each party. The frequencies are harmonics of 16 2/3 HZ and 25 HZ as follows: 16-2/3, 25, 33-1/3, 50, and 66-2/3 Hz. *See also* frequency selective ringing (FSR).

HDBH

See high day busy hour (HDBH).

HDLC

See high-level data link control (HDLC).

head segment

A data store (DS) area that contains the declared variables of a module. Three different types of head segments associate with a module in a running system: protected, unprotected, and private. When the system transfers control to a given module, the base registers are loaded, if required. The system loads the base registers with the addresses of these head segments in order to establish the addressability of the module.

head set (HSET)

A card in the trunk module (TM) used in line test position line test access (LTPLTA) testing configurations.

Helmsman

A software package that processes electronically-produced documents into a format. This format allows the user to view text and graphics on a computer or print out. Documents are often stored on compact disc-read-only memory (CD-ROM). Helmsman processes these documents into a cohesive volume with a single index that allows complete information retrieval.

HIDLE

See high idle (HIDLE).

HIE

See host interface equipment (HIE) shelf.

high day busy hour (HDBH)

The hour, not always a clock hour, that produces the highest load during busy season. *See also* average busy-season busy hour (ABSBH).

high idle (HIDLE)

A class of messages used in the DMS-100 Family I/O message system. A module sends HIDLE to indicate that only high-priority messages transmit to the module.

high-level data link control (HDLC)

The channel by which high-level control messages from the central control carry between the digital carrier module (DCM) and remote line modules (RLM).

high-low (HL)

The trunk circuit at one end of many loop signaling trunks. HL provides supervisory signaling because HL changes the impedance it applies across the tip and ring conductors.

high-runner call data compression (HRCDC)

The system records some often used (high runner) call types. The system records these call types in shortened automatic message accounting (AMA) record formats. These shortened formats omit normally recorded fields in the record when certain conditions are satisfied. Omission of these fields decreases processing time, transmission time, and storage requirements for call types often generated.

high-speed data access (HSDA) card

A specialized card in the TOPS position controller (TPC) that allows communication between the TPC and other components. These components can include databases supplied by the vendor.

high-speed line interface (HSLI)

A card and cable link in the TOPS MP terminal, TOPS position controller (TPC), and DMS switch to exchange voice and data information.

high tone

An audible signal consisting of 480 Hz the system transmits at -17 dBm.

high usage (HU) circuit group

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A trunk group that serves as the primary direct route between two points. An HU group, with a particular parcel of traffic, is traffic-engineered to overflow to a minimum of one subsequent circuit groups. The HU group is traffic-engineered to overflow to the final choice circuit group.
- Trunks for which the system provides an engineered alternate route. Circuits in the HU trunk groups are heavily loaded with traffic in the busy hour. The HU trunk groups are heavily loaded with traffic because the group operates quickly with high occupancy.

history control block (HCB)

Used to store information for call completion.

history data block (HDB)

Used to store information required for triggering to the database.

HL

See high-low (HL).

HNPA

See home numbering-plan area (HNPA).

HOBIC

See hotel billing information center (HOBIC).

HOBIC administrative (HADS) teletypewriter

A send/receive teletypewriter located in the hotel billing information center (HOBIC). Its functions include the following:

- to allow HOBIC operators to enter billing information into the TOPS position that relays to the Autoquote (AQ), Voice Quote (VQ), or to record (REC) teletypewriter
- to allow HOBIC personnel to identify any AQ, VQ, or REC teletypewriter that is in service or out of service
- to receive hotel change-adjust (credit) messages the TOPS operators generate
- to receive teletypewriter service alarm messages
- to receive HOBIC operational measurements (OM) information

HOC

See host office collector (HOC).

holding class

The accumulating class now holding operational measurements (OM) data collected earlier. *See also* accumulating class, active class.

holding time (HT)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The length of time a communication channel is in use for each transmission. This length of time includes both message time and operating time.
- The system uses holding time (HT) to calculate requirements for some of the plug-in circuit cards in a trunk module (TM). The system also uses (HT) to calculate requirements for maintenance trunk module (MTM).

home numbering-plan area (HNPA)

The numbering plan area (NPA), or area code, of the switch under consideration.

host channel

A link between the remote line concentrating module (RLCM) and the DMS central control (CC).

host interface equipment (HIE) shelf

In the remote line concentrating module (RLCM) frame, this shelf provides interface circuits between the host office and the RLCM.

host office

A central office (CO) that controls peripheral modules (PM) at remote sites.

host office collector (HOC)

A data center that collects automatic message accounting (AMA) data from central offices (CO) within a given area. The HOC collects the data on magnetic tapes. The HOC passes the information to the revenue accounting office (RAO) for the production of subscriber bills.

HOT

See Hotel/Motel (HOT).

hotel billing information center (HOBIC)

A central operator-attended location that provides:

- call details to hotels for guest dialed long distance calls
- time and cost information to guests on request
- details on hotel equipment problems and billing requests

Hotel/Motel (HOT)

HOT is a feature that identifies calls made from a hotel or motel line. A call from a line with feature HOT gives an identification digit to the operator system to identify the call.

hotel/motel diversion

A service that allows a private branch exchange (PBX) to divert restricted toll calls that originate from hotel or motel guest lines. If a call originates from the hotel or motel attendant position, the PBX allows the call to be completed.

hotel/motel message registers

A service that provides for the startup of an operating-company, client-premises message register. The message register starts to operate and displays the number of message units expended on some calls. The message register displays the number of message units expended on some calls from hotel and motel private branch exchange (PBX) lines. The message register arranges message-rate service for hotel and motel PBX lines. The message register only affects completed calls charged within a local message-rate area.

hotline (HTL)

A dedicated line or telephone that dials only one directory number.

hot list

A telephony service that permits the identification and blocking of calls. The hot list identifies and blocks calls charged to a credit card that is not authorized. The hot list also identifies and blocks calls charged to a third number or a special billing number.

hot standby

The operating mode of units in the DMS-100 Family switches where both units perform the same operations at the same time. The hot standby uses the output of only one unit. In the event one unit fails, the other unit takes over the operations without processing loss. *See also* load sharing.

HRCDC

See high-runner call data compression (HRCDC).

HSDA

See high-speed data access (HSDA) card

HSET

See head set (HSET).

HSLI

See high-speed line interface (HSLI).

HT

See holding time (HT).

HTRF

See hard-to-reach flag (HTRF).

hundred call seconds (CCS)

The unit of telephone traffic in the United States. The rest of the world uses the erlang, which is one circuit continuously occupied for 1 hour. One erlang is equal to 36 CCS (old abbreviation based on centum call seconds).

hunt group

The association of several stations in a Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) subscriber group. Calls that come in to a busy line search for an idle line within the group. *Also See* circular hunting, Directory Number Hunt

(DNH), Distributed Line Hunt (DLH), Multiline Hunt (MLH), Preferential Hunt (PRH), pilot.

hybrid circuit

A circuit with a multiwinding bridge coil used with a balancing network. The hybrid circuit connects a two-wire circuit to a four-wire circuit.

I entries

IA

See intrabay (IA).

IA5

See international alphabet 5 (IA5).

IAC

See intracalling (IAC) or ISDN access controller (IAC).

IAE

See integrated access equipment (IAE) frame.

IA link

See intrabay link (IA link).

IAML

See intraoffice matching loss (IAML).

IANL

See immediate action noise limit (IANL).

IAS

See intraswitching (IAS).

IB

See in-band (IB).

IBERT

See integrated bit error rate test (IBERT).

IBG

See interblock gap (IBG).

IBML

See interbay message link (IBML).

IBN

See Integrated Business Network (IBN). Preferred term is Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC).

IBN EBS

See Integrated Business Network electronic business set (IBN EBS).

IBNT2

See Integrated Business Network two-way end-office trunk group (IBNT2).

IBNTI

See Integrated Business Network incoming end-office trunk group (IBNTI).

IBNTO

See Integrated Business Network outgoing end-office trunk group (IBNTO).

IC

See incoming (IC) or inter-LATA carrier (IC).

ICAMA

See international centralized automatic message accounting (ICAMA).

ICH

See international call handling (ICH).

ICL

See incoming callers list (ICL).

ICM

See incoming call memory (ICM).

ICMO

See incoming message overload (ICMO).

ICR

See international call recording (ICR).

IC-XPT

See incoming crosspoint (IC-XPT).

ID

See immediate dial (ID).

IDF

See intermediate distribution frame (IDF).

idler

In DMS call processing, a function or procedure that the system uses to idle an agent. The system idles an agent in the event of call processing behavior that is not normal.

idle time (IDLT)

The time that a TOPS operator spends at the position waiting for a call to arrive.

IDLT

See idle time (IDLT).

IDOC

See internal dynamic overload control (IDOC).

IDTC

See international digital trunk controller (IDTC).

IE

information element, *See* inference engine.

IF

interface

IFM

See incoming formatter (IFM).

ILB

See Inhibit Line Busy (ILB).

ILCM

See international line concentrating module (ILCM).

ILEC

See incumbent local exchange carrier (ILEC).

ILGC

See international line group controller (ILGC).

ILLP

See interlink-to-link protocol (ILLP).

ILTC

See international line trunk controller (ILTC).

image port

A standby port on a line concentrating module (LCM) unit. The image port activates when the mate port on the other LCM unit goes inactive.

IMB

See incoming message buffer (IMB) or Inhibit Make Busy (IMB).

IML

See incoming matching loss (IML).

immediate action noise limit (IANL)

A transmission noise level that is high enough to affect service and requires immediate correcting action if exceeded.

immediate dial (ID)

A mode of operation where the system transmits dial pulse address signals after initiating a signal that connects. The system transmits dial pulse address signals without waiting for a proceed-to-send signal from the called end. The system transmits the dial pulse address signals to the called end of an outgoing trunk to a step-by-step office.

implementation section

A structure component of a software module that contains the code that performs the function of the module.

improved mobile telephone service (IMTS)

Telephone service between a fixed base station and mobile vehicle stations. Telephone service between mobile vehicle stations and the business telephone network.

impulses per minute (IPM)

Interruption rate for call progress tones or supervisory lamps.

IMR

See individual message register (IMR).

IMS

See I/O Message System (IMS).

IMTS

See improved mobile telephone service (IMTS).

IN

See intelligent network (IN).

inactive

A state in which a line concentrating module (LCM) unit no longer connects calls. The LCM unit dropped all activity. The call connections are taken over by another LCM unit.

INB

See installation busy (INB).

in-band (IB)

A coin control method where the in-band uses groups of multifrequency tones to control coin collection, coin return, and ringback call.

in-band signaling

A signaling method in which signals are sent over the same transmission channel or circuit as the communication of the user. Signals also are sent in the same frequency band as that provided for the users. Some pay phones use in-band multifrequency tones to control coin collection and coin return.

INC

See international carrier (INC), industry numbering committee (INC).

incall access PIN

An incall access Personal Identification Number (PIN) is an incall service access code. *See* Service access code.

in-charge manager

The manager responsible for force management in a single-traffic office. In a TOPS single-traffic office, the in-charge manager also performs the tasks that a force supervisor performs in a TOPS multitraffic office.

in-charge position

An administrative position that provides support to operators, monitors and pages operators, places outgoing calls, and performs administrative searches. An in-charge position also has screen displays monitoring the status of the traffic office.

incoming (IC)

The direction of a signal that refers to the described module or unit. An IC signal is on the path to the unit that receives. *See also* outgoing (OG).

incoming callers list (ICL)

A list of callers that one can view and modify from an Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI) set using softkeys that can download. The callers do not know that their calls are being logged. A ICL based on a switch is part of the Call Logging feature.

incoming call memory (ICM)

The memory that stores incoming call information for Custom Local Area Signaling Service (CLASS) features.

incoming call queue

One of four incoming Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call queues. The system assigns each a different priority. Calls are in a queue when agents are not available to answer the calls. The system removes calls from a queue as agents become available.

incoming call screening

A CLASS service that compares the calling number of an incoming call to a call screening list. The entry in the list determines if the system accepts, rejects, reroutes, or identifies a call with special ringing.

incoming crosspoint (IC-XPT)

A crosspoint time switch that receives signals from the peripheral modules (PM) through the incoming formatter (IFM). The IC-XPT performs one stage of time switching before the IC-XPT transmits the signals to another time switch. *See also* crosspoint (XPT).

incoming end office trunk group (T1)

A trunk group type a remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) with emergency stand-alone (ESA) supports.

incoming formatter (IFM)

A circuit within the incoming crosspoint switch of the network module (NM) that converts incoming serial data from the interface card to parallel data. The IFM enters the serial data into the data memory.

incoming matching loss (IML)

The failure to find a path from an incoming trunk to an idle line. The IML is one of the measurements used to determine the grade of service the switch provides. *See* matching loss (ML).

incoming message buffer (IMB)

Registers that store control and data messages between components of the central control complex (CCC), network module controllers (NMC), and peripheral modules (PM). Each IMB associates with the receive path of a message link. Each IMB also stores the message while the system performs I/O message protocol.

incoming message overload (ICMO)

An overload caused by a line card or business set that send messages at a high rate toward the line group controller (LGC) or line trunk controller (LTC).

incoming overflow queue (OVFLINQ)

An option that allows exact types of calls, like priority zero calls, to receive service first. This option also establishes a size for an incoming overflow call queue.

incoming start-to-dial delay (ISDD)

The possibility that the system delays an incoming call from a trunk to a multifrequency receiver. The possibility that the system delays an incoming call by more than 3 s before the receiver becomes available.

incoming trunk busy (ITB)

A network management (NWM) service that allows the network manager to restrict incoming attempts to an overloaded switch. The network manager restricts incoming attempts when a percentage of incoming trunks that have remote make busy (RMB) capability are removed from service.

INDC

See international no double connect (INDC)

index

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- In a DMS switch, a piece of information by which a particular tuple in an internal schema table is identified. No ordering associates with an index and the concept of a used or not used index does not apply. All indexes in the index range are correct.
- The 15-bit field that contains the two-part descriptor index of the call condense block.

individual message register (IMR)

A message register associated with the operational measurements (OM) subsystem. The IMR provides peg counts from 0 through 32 767 and resets automatically to 0.

information element

Additional information that relates to the routing and management of calls for the terminal and network in ISDN operational call control. Information elements vary on the message type.

Inhibit Line Busy (ILB)

A feature for hiding the Call Forwarding Busy (CFB) feature. When an incoming call arrives at a busy line with ILB, the call receives a busy tone or goes to another line in the hunt group.

Inhibit Make Busy (IMB)

A feature on a line in conjunction with the Make Busy Key (MBK) feature. When MBK and IMB are active on a line, an incoming call does not move forward. The call receives a busy tone or other treatment.

Inhibit Ring Reminder (IRR)

A feature that stops the call forwarding (CF) ring reminder.

initialization code

The code that allocates the shared and processed again software resources (like mailbox, processes, and flags) a module needs. This code runs both when a module is loaded for the first time (initial program load [IPL]) and on a subsequent restart if the module is permanently loaded. Preprocess initialization of a module performs every time a process that uses that module is created.

initial period

See minimum charge duration (MCD).

initial position seizure (IPS)

A count of calls oriented for the customer that reach operator positions. This count excludes positions that are seized again (for example, notify and coin overtime). This count also excludes calls originated for the operator (for example, subsequent attempts).

initial program load (IPL)

The initialization procedure that causes a computer operating system to start operation. *See also* cold restart, reload-restart, warm restart.

initial program load (IPL) store

Protected data and program store (PS) the bilge modules allocate. This type of store cannot become protected after the IPL of these modules.

initial signal unit (ISU)

The first signal unit of a multiunit message in the CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) system.

initial VANC

See initial voice-activated network control (VANC).

input message

A message, the data link interface from the message desk formats, that requires interpretation and gets sent to the correct station.

input/output (I/O)

A device or medium that achieve a bidirectional exchange of data. Data exchange in the DMS-100 switch complies with the I/O Message System (IMS).

input/output controller (IOC)

See I/O controller (IOC).

in-service test

A test in which the system sends a null B word on a DS-1 link. The system sends a null B word from a subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR) to a remote concentrator terminal (RCT). If the RCT fails to send a reply, a timeout occurs that indicates a link that has faults.

instruction cache

A fast memory that is a component of the Motorola 68020 microprocessor used to store copies of instructions from the program store (PS).

INT

See intercept service (INT).

integrated access equipment (IAE) frame

For a primary rate interface (PRI), a frame that contains one ISDN access controller.

integrated bit error rate test (IBERT)

A test that a MAP operator runs. A MAP operator uses an IBERT card to test the transmission quality of a selected data line. The card resides in the line drawer of a line concentrating module (LCM) and generates the bit stream for an IBERT. An IBERT tests most types of lines connected to the DMS switch if the lines support the T-link protocol.

Integrated Business Network (IBN)

See Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC).

Integrated Business Network electronic business set (IBN EBS)

A control device with known points (for example, directory number keys, feature keys, and display units). Business sets can support multiple simultaneous calls, voice features, and low-speed data service.

Integrated Business Network incoming end-office trunk group (IBNTI)

A trunk group type for incoming calls that remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) with emergency stand-alone (ESA) supports.

Integrated Business Network outgoing end-office trunk group (IBNTO)

A trunk group type for outgoing calls that remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) with emergency stand-alone (ESA) supports.

Integrated Business Network two-way end-office trunk group (IBNT2)

A trunk group type for both incoming and outgoing calls that remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) with emergency stand-alone (ESA) supports.

integrated services access (ISA)

A service that uses call setup messages and dialed digits to access network services. ISA uses one bidirectional common access facility. ISA can support multiple call types on a single trunk, including the following.

- public and private, outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS)
- inward wide area telephone service (INWATS)
- foreign exchange (FX)
- tie

integrated services digital network (ISDN)

A set of CCITT standards that establish a link between the telephone network and different data terminals and devices. The ISDN is a digital network that evolves from a telephone integrated digital network. The ISDN provides end-to-end connection to support the following services over the same local facility:

The ISDN provides end-to-end connection to support services that include the following:

- circuit-switched voice
- circuit-switched data
- packet-switched data

integrated services line module (ISLM)

A line concentrating module (LCM) that supports ISDN line cards. The ISLM works with the ISDN access controller.

integrated service module (ISM)

A replacement for the maintenance trunk module (MTM).

integrated services switching unit (ISSU)

An international term that describes integrated unit and integrated services access (ISA).

integrated TOPS MP

The TOPS Multipurpose with TOPS message switch (TMS). The integrated version of TOPS MP provides an interface within the DMS central control (CC), TOPS position controller (TPC), and service nodes. Also, high-speed data links interconnect the DMS central controller, TPCs, and directory assistance/operator reference databases.

intelligent network (IN)

A design for the delivery of network services. Service-specific messages to and from a service control point (SCP) provide external service functions.

Intelligent networks include different groups of the following:

- service switching points (SSP) service switching points (SSP)

- signal transfer points (STP)
- service control points (SCP). The Common Channel Signaling No. 7 (CSS7) links connect SCP.

intelligent peripheral (IP)

A peripheral of a service switching point (SSP) that can exchange information with a user. Information that the SSP can exchange with a user includes voice announcement and dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) digits collection.

intelligent peripheral equipment (IPE)

A network system in the advanced intelligent network design. This network system contains a resource control execution environment (RCEE) functional group. The RCEE allows flexible interactions between a user and the network.

interactive voice response (IVR)

A voice processing arrangement that speeds the call to the most correct destination. The IVR asks the waiting caller a number of important questions to speed the call to the correct destination. An IVR system instructs the DMS-100 switch to connect the call to the correct Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group. The IVR provides the necessary information to find and send important computer records.

interadministration accounting (IAA)

Inter-carrier accounting design defines access charge settlements between telecommunications carriers.

interbay (IR)

In intraswitching, the calls between an originator and terminator connected to different bays of the same remote line module (RLM) frame. *See also* intrabay (IA), intraswitching (IAS).

interbay message link (IBML)

A link that provides a two-way path between mate bays of the remote line module (RLM) frame for call processing message traffic. *See* interbay (IR), intraswitching (IAS), mate remote line module link (MRLM) link.

interblock gap (IBG)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- Part of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) format for a nine-track data recording on magnetic tape. The IBG is a section of the tape on which the network does not record data. The IBG separates data blocks and other characters.

- The space between two consecutive blocks on a data medium. This gap indicates the end of a block or a physical record.

intercept call

A call that comes to an operator position when the subscriber dials an out-of-service (OOS) or changed number.

intercept service (INT)

A service that routes a call to an operator position when the subscriber calls an out-of-service (OOS) or changed number.

interexchange carrier (IEC)

Any carrier authorized to carry customer transmissions between local access and transport areas (LATA).

interface (IF) card

An identification of the type of circuit card in a network module. The IF cards provide bidirectional interfaces between the biphasic signals on the speech links and the serial data. The serial data enters the incoming formatter and leaves the outgoing formatter.

interface section

The section of a module that contains the statements of procedures, types, and data that other other modules access.

interim prefix

The prefix (950-Wxxx) that accesses feature group B (FGB) or feature group D (FGD) carriers. The first three digits (950) form a reserved central office code. The fourth digit (W) is a filler digit (0 or 1). The digits that remain (xxx) represent the carrier access code (CAC). See FGB carrier, FGD carrier.

inter-LATA

Telecommunication services, revenues, and functions that originate in one local access and transport area (LATA). Terminations occur outside that LATA or inside another LATA.

inter-LATA carrier (IC)

Any carrier that provides telecommunication services between points. One point is inside a local access and transport area (LATA). The other point is outside that LATA or inside another LATA.

interlink

A DS-1 link between remote cluster controllers (RCC) of a dual-plane combined core cabinet (DPCC). This link transmits messaging and speech.

interlink-to-link protocol (ILLP)

A level two Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) protocol that detects message losses between CCS7 link interface units (LIU7). *See also* CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7), Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7).

intermediate distribution frame (IDF)

The frame that provides flexibility in the allocation of a subscriber number to the line unit. The IDF also provides flexibility in the allocation of equipment in the office that will associate with the particular line.

intermodule communication (IMC) links

The XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) links exchange call processing and diagnostic messages. The XPM also transmits software loads and related data between the active and inactive units.

internal dynamic overload control (IDOC)

A network management control. The controlling office transmits and generates a signal in response to internally detected overload indicators. The IDOC requests selected subtending or continuous offices to implement a known set of routing controls. This action occurs so that the IDOC can reduce the load offered to the controlling office. *See also* dynamic overload control (DOC), preplanned control (PPLN).

international alphabet 5 (IA5)

An international alphabet that is like ASCII and supports some ASCII characters.

international call handling (ICH)

The processing of calls from other countries.

international call recording (ICR)

The recording of information about all charged direct-dialed long distance national and international toll calls for selected lines. These lines originate on the DMS-100 international switch.

international carrier (INC)

Any carrier that handles the overseas sections of an international call.

international centralized automatic message accounting (ICAMA)

A record design that International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) uses as a guideline for ITOPS call details billing record.

international digital trunk controller (IDTC)

A digital trunk controller (DTC) that acts as an interface between a DMS switch and PCM30 trunks. *See also* Austrian digital trunk controller (ADTC), digital trunk controller (DTC).

international line concentrating module (ILCM)

A three-processor peripheral module (PM) that acts as an interface for either of the following:

- international line group controller (ILGC)
- international line trunk controller (ILTC)

The ICLM can have a maximum of 256 subscriber lines. *See also* line concentrating module (LCM).

international line group controller (ILGC)

A three-processor line group controller that connects PCM30 links from the network to international line concentrating modules (ILCM). *See also* line group controller (LGC).

international line trunk controller (ILTC)

A peripheral module (PM) that is a group of the following:

- international line group controller (ILGC)
- international digital trunk controller (IDTC)

An ILTC provides all the services of the ILGC and the IDTC. *See also* line trunk controller (LTC).

international no double connect (INDC)

An INDC prevents all interruptions on all calls until the feature deactivates manually to provide data line capability. Toll break-in (TBI) and Call Waiting tone (CWT) are examples of interruptions that an active INDC prevents.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

The organization that created a seven-layer protocol model for a data communications network.

international originating toll center (IOTC)

The toll center where the calling telephone receives service.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The telecommunication agency of the United Nations provides standard international communication procedures and practices. Procedures and practices include frequency allocation and radio regulations.

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee

See CCITT.

International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS)

A call processing system made up of a number of operator positions. Each operator position consists of a video display unit (VDU), a controller, a keypad, and a headset. Toll operations use ITOPS positions to set up and monitor calls that require operator help. Toll operators also use ITOPS positions to enter routing and billing information. The ITOPS design is for use in the international environment.

interperipheral connection (IPC)

A connection in the interperipheral message link (IPML) in common channel interoffice signaling. Two IPCs can share the message handling load.

interperipheral message link (IPML)

The path between the message switch and buffer (MSB) and the digital trunk controller (DTC). An IPML consists of two nailed-up cross-connections called interperipheral connections (IPC). The IPC share the message-handling load. Each IPC can handle the full load if the other IPC fails.

interprocessor communication (IPC)

Software that allows tasks in the signaling processor (SP) or the master processor (MP) to communicate with each other. The SP and MP send and receive buffers that contain messages to communicate with each other. *See also* long interprocessor communication (LIPC).

interregister signaling

An in-band signaling method on analog trunks that transmits address signals. Interregister signaling normally uses the multifrequency signaling technique. *See also* multifrequency (MF).

interswitch

Switches calls between remote cluster controllers (RCC) in a dual remote cluster controller (DRCC) configuration. The network can route calls that originate on one RCC to the interconnected RCC after the network sets the call up.

interswitched call

A call in which the calling party and called party are on different units of a line concentrating module (LCM). The LCM is in the remote line concentrating module (RLCM).

interswitch trunk (ISW)

A trunk between switching centers.

intertoll trunk

A trunk between two toll offices.

interunit (IU) channel

A type of interchannel connection that port 6 of a line concentrating module (LCM) unit uses. Interunit channel connections are necessary for link sharing.

intrabay (IA)

In intraswitching, the calls between an originator and terminator connected to the same bay that the host office does not switch. *See also* interbay (IR), intraswitching (IAS).

intrabay link (IA link)

A link that provides speech channels through a time or space switch. The speech channels are in each bay of the double-bay remote line module (RLM) frame. *See also* intrabay (IA), intraswitching (IAS).

intracalling (IAC)

A service available with a remote cluster controller (RCC) or remote line concentrating module (RLCM). The IAC service does not use the network in the host office to make connections.

intrachannel

A link that loops back into a unit of a line concentrating module (LCM) in a remote line concentrating module (RLCM).

intraconnect schematic (IS)

A block diagram of subsystems, frame configurations, and the connections between these components.

intra-LATA

Telecommunication services, revenues, and functions that originate and terminate in the same local access and transport area (LATA).

intra-LATA carrier

An operating company or carrier that has regulatory approval to provide intra-LATA services.

Intra-LATA PIC (LPIC)

A feature that allows Subscriber Services subscribers to choose a primary carrier (PIC) for intra-LATA service.

intraoffice matching loss (IAML)

The failure to set up a network connection from an originating line to an idle terminating line. Intraoffice matching loss is one of the measurements used to determine the grade of service that the switch provides. *See also* matching loss (ML).

intraoffice trunk

A trunk connection in one central office (CO).

intraswitch

A call completed between subscribers connected to the same central office (CO) or remote unit like the remote switching center (RSC).

intraswitched call

A call in which the calling party and the called party are on the same unit of a line concentrating module (LCM). The LCM is in the remote line concentrating module (RLCM).

intraswitching (IAS)

A service in which the network switches calls in one double-bay remote line module (RLM) frame. The network does not use the host office switching network to switch these calls. *See also* mate remote line module (MRLM) link, intrabay link (IA link), interbay message link (IBML).

INV

See inverter unit (INV).

inverter unit (INV)

A hardware device that converts a 48-V dc small office battery to a 115-V 60-Hz supply for the cooling units.

INW

See inward call (INW).

inward call (INW)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A call that must transmit through the inward operator of a country other than the country where the call originated.
- A call between positions in a traffic office.

inward wide area telephone service (INWATS)

A telephone service that allows a subscriber to receive long distance calls without a charge to the caller. A toll-free number assigns to a private branch exchange (PBX) to allow for free calls. *See also* Basic 800 Service, outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS), and wide area telephone service (WATS).

INWATS

See inward wide area telephone service (INWATS).

I/O

See input/output (I/O).

IOAU

See I/O audit (IOAU).

I/O audit (IOAU)

A log report that the system generates when a remote carrier urban (RCU) audit detects a node status error.

IOC

See I/O controller (IOC).

I/O controller (IOC)

An equipment shelf that provides an interface between the central message controller and a maximum of 36 I/O devices. The central message controller (CMC) and the IOC contain a peripheral processor (PP). The PP performs local tasks that reduce the load on the central processing unit (CPU). *See also* IOC shelf.

IOC shelf

A shelf that provides an interface between a maximum of 36 I/O devices (IOD) and the central message controller (CMC). *See also* I/O controller (IOC).

IOD

See I/O device (IOD).

I/O device (IOD)

A device that allows the entry or reception of data from the data processing system.

IOE

See I/O equipment (IOE) frame.

I/O equipment (IOE) frame

A frame that houses I/O devices.

I/O interrupt

An interrupt the central message controller (CMC) generates when the system receives an incoming message or sends an outgoing message.

IOM

input/output module

I/O Message System (IMS)

A system that organizes the transmission and reception of internal messages between components of the DMS-100 Family switches. The IMS defines the structure, protocol, and maintenance features of internal message handling.

IOTC

See international originating toll center (IOTC).

IP

Internet Protocol. *See also* intelligent peripheral (IP).

IPC

See interperipheral connection (IPC) or interprocessor communication (IPC).

IPE

See intelligent peripheral equipment.

IPF

integrated processor and F-bus

IPL

See initial program load (IPL).

IPM

See impulses per minute (IPM).

IPML

See interperipheral message link (IPML).

IPS

See initial position seizure (IPS).

IR

See interbay (IR).

IRATE

The International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) rating test program feature. The IRATE feature allows the operating company to verify its TOPS rating system data entry.

IS

See intraconnect schematic (IS).

ISA

in session activation. *See also* integrated service access (ISA).

ISC

international service carrier

ISD

See incremental software delivery (ISD) process.

ISDD

See incoming start-to-dial delay (ISDD).

ISDN

See integrated services digital network (ISDN).

ISDN access controller (IAC)

A frame that supports integrated services digital network (ISDN) access between a DMS switch and voice and data packets.

ISDN digital trunk controller (DTCI)

A peripheral module (PM) that connects DS30 links from the network to integrated services digital network (ISDN) digital trunk circuits. *See also* digital trunk equipment (DTE) frame.

ISDN digital trunk equipment (DTEI) frame

A frame that contains a maximum of two dual-shelf integrated services digital network (ISDN) digital trunk controllers (DTCI). *See also* digital trunk equipment (DTE) frame.

ISDN dual remote cluster controller (DRCCI)

A dual remote cluster controller (DRCC) that supports ISDN channeling. *See also* dual remote cluster controller (DRCC).

ISDN dual remote switching center (DRSCI)

A dual remote switching center (DRSC) with ISDN capabilities. *See also* dual remote switching center (DRSC).

ISDN line

The physical part of a basic rate interface (BRI) that connects the terminals to the network termination (NT1 or NT2).

ISDN line concentrating array (LCAI)

A shelf in the ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI) that contains four physical line drawers. It consists of two line concentrating arrays (LCA), which operate in a load sharing mode with mutual takeover capability.

ISDN line concentrating equipment (LCEI)

A single-bay equipment frame that contains two ISDN line concentrating modules (LCMI) or two enhanced line concentrating modules with ISDN (LCME).

ISDN line-concentrating module (LCMI)

A two-unit peripheral module (PM) that terminates integrated services digital network (ISDN) lines. The system uses LCMI B-channel connections on a per call base. The per call base is different from the connections on the integrated services line module (ISLM).

ISDN line group controller (LGCI)

A peripheral module (PM) that connects DS30 links from the network.

ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI)

A peripheral module (PM) that links the line group controller (LGC) and the digital trunk controller (DTC). The LTCI provides the services of both and also supports integrated services digital network (ISDN) channeling.

ISDN remote cluster controller (RCCI)

A remote cluster controller (RCC) that processes calls from integrated services digital network (ISDN) terminals.

ISDN remote switching center (RSCI)

A remote switching center (RSC) with integrated services digital network (ISDN) capabilities. The RSCI includes the ISDN remote cluster controller (RCCI), the ISDN line-concentrating modules (LCMI) and the remote maintenance module (RMM). *See also* remote switching center (RSC), remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S), and unified processor (UP).

ISDN service group (ISG)

The services that a D-channel handler (DCH) provides and their allocation to the channels within the DCH. The ISG allows hardware-independent access to service-related functions at the MAP. The ISG MAP level provides a view of the services and the DCH MAP level provides a view of the hardware.

ISDN signaling group (ISG)

Signaling protocols for communication between ISDN and host peripherals.

ISDN signaling preprocessor (ISP)

A device that provides call control messaging and D-channel handler (DCH) maintenance functions. *See also* enhanced ISDN signaling preprocessor (EISP).

ISDN switch

A DMS switch configured to provide ISDN services. Its main operational components are the access termination and the packet handler.

ISDN terminal

A digital telephone or personal computer connected to a customer premises loop that forms part of a basic rate interface (BRI). *See also* basic rate interface (BRI).

ISDN U-line card (U-ISLC)

An ISDN line card that terminates the U-loop in the ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI). The U-ISLC allows the network termination 1 (NT1) situated on the customer premises to act as the network termination. Also known as ISLC and U-line card. *See also* S/T-line card.

ISDN user part (ISUP)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) message-based signaling protocol that acts as a transport carrier. A CCS7 message-based signaling protocol acts as a transport carrier for integrated services digital network (ISDN) services. The ISUP provides the functionality in a CCS7 network for voice and data services.

ISG

See ISDN service group (ISG) or ISDN signaling group (ISG).

ISLC

See ISDN U-line card (U-ISLC).

ISLM

See integrated services line module (ISLM).

ISM

See integrated service module (ISM).

ISN

integrated services node

ISO

See International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

ISP

See ISDN signaling preprocessor (ISP).

ISSU

See integrated services switching unit (ISSU).

ISU

See initial signal unit (ISU).

ISUP

See ISDN user part (ISUP).

ISW

See interswitch trunk (ISW).

ITB

See incoming trunk busy (ITB).

ITOPS

See International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS).

ITOPS trunk

A trunk connected to a local office and incoming to the DMS switch.

ITU

See International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

ITU-T

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Telecommunications Standardization Sector. The ITU-T studies technical issues in international telecommunications and makes recommendations to improve standards and performance within the industry. The ITU-T continues the work of the CCITT.

IU

interunit

IVR

See interactive voice response (IVR).

J entries

Japan Public Network 7 (JPN7)

An application of Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) used in Japan.

JF

See journal file (JF).

JNET

See junctored network (JNET).

journal file (JF)

A utility that records changes made to the datafill tables of the DMS-100 Family switches. The JF provides a way to restore the tables to reload office software from a back-up source.

JPN7

See Japan Public Network 7 (JPN7).

junctor

The interface equipment at the end of any interoffice circuit or intraoffice trunk that provides circuit and signaling compatibility.

junctored network (JNET)

A time-division multiplexed system that can switch 1920 channels in each network pair (completely duplicated). External junctors, internal junctors, and a digital network interconnecting (DNI) frame establish additional channels. Channels route directly, or through alternate routing that uses junctors, a DNI frame, and software control. The capacity for a DMS-100 switch is 32 network pairs or 61,440 channels (1920 channels x 32 network pairs).

K entries

key

Information that identifies a given tuple in the logical and customer schema. Keys have an ordering and a correct property. The user asks for a specified key from the set of used keys. An example of a key is the first, next, or last key.

keyboard send/receive (KSR)

An I/O printer that has a keyboard to transmit and receive information.

keylist

A group of directory numbers (DN) that corresponds to a feature assigned to a separate key on a business set.

key-pulse (KP)

The use of a keyset to transmit information, not a dial.

keyset

See key telephone set (KTS).

key telephone set (KTS)

A multiline telephone set in which the user can select lines, or place lines on hold. Features of the system include pickup and holding, intercommunications, visual and audible signals, cutoff, exclusion, and signaling. Also known as keyset. *See also* Key Telephone System (KTS).

Key Telephone System (KTS)

An arrangement of multiline telephone station apparatus and associated equipment. The arrangement allows a user to originate, answer, and hold calls over a specified central office (CO). The arrangement allows a user to originate, answer, and hold calls over a private branch exchange (PBX) line. Operating buttons (or keys) that connect with the station apparatus hold or select lines. *See also* key telephone set (KTS).

KP

See key-pulse (KP).

KSR

See keyboard send/receive (KSR).

KTS

See key telephone set (KTS) or Key Telephone System (KTS).

L entries

L/A

See loop-around (L/A).

LAMA

See local automatic message accounting (LAMA).

LAN

See local area network (LAN).

language option

In a bilingual system, the languages used to interact with a caller until the caller specifies a language. The subscriber can specify that interaction be in English only. The subscriber can specify that interaction be in French first and English second until the caller makes a choice.

language versions

The languages in which an announcement is available.

LAPB

See link access procedure balanced (LAPB).

LAPD

See link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD).

LAR

See local and remote (LAR) alarm.

Large Business Remote (LBR)

A DMS-100 switch configured to provide service as a switching unit at a remote site.

Last Number Redial (LNRA)

A feature that automatically dials the last number that a user called. This service does not depend on the DN used to place the call

last trunk busy (LTB)

Condition that occurs when the last group of circuits is busy. If the group has automatic alternative routing, the system automatically tries to locate alternate routes for additional calls.

LATA

See local access and transport area (LATA).

LATA access

Any activity an operating company performs that originates or terminates inter-LATA telecommunications for an inter-LATA carrier (IC).

LATA Equal Access System (LEAS)

A DMS-200 software package. This package provides a service that is like equal access (EA) to non-equal-access end office (non-EAEO) subscribers.

LATA tandem

A switching system that provides intra-LATA traffic concentration and the distribution point for end-office (EO) switching systems. The switching system provides intra-LATA traffic concentration and the distribution point for other tandems. These tandems are in a local access and transport area (LATA).

LBAND

See local band (LBAND).

LBR

See Large Business Remote (LBR).

L-bus

See local bus (L-bus).

LC

See line circuit (LC).

LCA

line concentrating array

LCAI

See ISDN line concentrating array (LCAI)

LCC

See line card carrier (LCC), or line class code (LCC), or link control card (LCC).

LCD

liquid crystal display. *See also* line concentrating device (LCD).

LCDR

See Local Call Detail Recording (LCDR).

LCE

See line concentrating equipment (LCE).

LCEI

See ISDN line concentrating equipment (LCMI).

LCF

See line control feature (LCF).

LCGA

See local carrier group alarm (LCGA).

LCM

See line concentrating module (LCM).

LCMDT

line concentrating module with Digitone telephone

LCME

See enhanced ISDN line concentrating module (LCME).

LCMI

See ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI).

LCMKS

line concentrating module with key-driven set

LCMP

See line concentrating module processor (LCMP).

LD

See line drawer (LD).

LDI

See Long Distance Indicator (LDI).

LDR

See local dump and restore (LDR).

LDT

See line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT).

LDTPSAP

See line appearance on a digital trunk public safety answer point (LDTPSAP).

LEAS

See LATA Equal Access System (LEAS).

leased circuit

A telecommunications circuit leased by one or more operating company clients only for use between specified locations.

least significant bit (LSB)

In binary numbers, the bit that represents the lowest power of 2. *See also* most significant bit (MSB).

LEC

See local exchange carrier (LEC).

LED

See light-emitting diode (LED).

LEN

See line equipment number (LEN).

LGC

See line group controller (LGC).

LGCI

See ISDN line group controller (LGCI).

LGE

line group equipment

LIDB

See line information database (LIDB).

light-emitting diode (LED)

A solid-state device that emits light when the device receives correct voltage. The LEDs in the DMS-100 switch components are front panel indicators. The LEDs are normally off when equipment status is normal.

LIM

See link interface module (LIM).

line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT)

A condition that occurs when the line appearance on a digital trunk public safety answering point (LDTPSAP) receives E911 calls on an emergency service (ES) trunk.

Condition LDT is also a bi-directional signaling conversion (from trunk to line and from line to trunk). Condition LDT allows a trunk to use line features.

linear predictive coding (LPC)

A narrow-band analog-to-digital conversion technique that uses a single-level or multi-level sampling system. The normal signal value in each sample is a linear function of the past values of the quantized signal.

line attribute index

An index number to the line attribute (LINEATTR) index table in the DMS-100 switch. The line attribute index points to a group of data elements that define a class of service for a subscriber line.

line card

One of the line circuit (LC) cards in a line drawer. *See also* data line card (DLC), voice line card (VLC).

line card carrier (LCC)

A physical carrier that holds a maximum of four line cards in the remote carrier urban (RCU).

line circuit (LC)

A hardware device that provides an interface between subscriber lines and the digital switch. Each subscriber line has a dedicated line circuit. *See also* line drawer (LD).

line class code (LCC)

An alphanumeric code that identifies the class of service assigned to a line.

line concentrating array (LCA) shelf

A unit of the line concentrating module (LCM). An LCM has two LCA shelves.

line concentrating device (LCD)

The generic term for all modules. Line module, line concentrating module (LCM), remote line module (RLM), and remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) are examples of modules. These modules can accommodate a subscriber line card.

line concentrating equipment (LCE)

A single-bay frame containing two line concentrating modules (LCM).

line concentrating module (LCM)

A peripheral module (PM) that uses between two and six DS30A links. The PM connects the line trunk controller (LTC), or a line group controller (LGC), and a maximum of 640 subscriber lines. *See also* international line concentrating module (ILCM)

line concentrating module processor (LCMP)

A circuit in a line concentrating module (LCM) unit. This circuit handles messaging to the host office for the lines the host LCM or remote line concentrating module (RLCM) unit support. The host LCM or RLCM unit can support a maximum of 320 lines.

line control feature (LCF)

A subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR) capability. This capability schedules and controls ringing, automatic number identification (ANI), coin functions, maintenance, and line loss pad functions.

line drawer (LD)

A hardware device in the line module (LM) and line concentrating module (LCM). This device contains line circuit (LC) cards. *See* line circuit (LC).

line-ended PSAP (LINEPSAP)

One of three types of public safety answering points (PSAP). A LINEPSAP uses normal line hardware and software. It is datafilled as a hunt group line and receives automatic number identification (ANI) on a Meridian business set (MBS). *See also* line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT), line appearance on a digital trunk PSAP (LDTPSAP), public safety answering point (PSAP).

line equipment number (LEN)

A seven-digit number that identifies line circuits (LC). The LEN provides information about the location of equipment. This information includes the site, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack.

line feature

A characteristic or capability that assigns in hardware or through software data tables. This feature, assigned to the telephone line of the subscriber, provides telephone switching services. Examples of a line feature include, conference calling, call waiting and call forwarding.

line finder

A service-related telephony term that refers to a switch in the concentration stage of a central office (CO). When a line finder initiates a telephone call, a line finder searches out a line. The line connects this line to the next stage of switching. Call finder is another name for line finder.

line group controller (LGC)

A peripheral module (PM) that connects DS30 links from the network to line concentrating modules (LCM). *See also* international line group controller (ILGC).

line group equipment (LGE) frame

A single-bay frame that contains line group controller (LGC) modules.

line hunting

A procedure that searches a number of lines to find an idle line. *See also* directory number hunt (DNH), distributed line hunt (DLH) and multiline hunt (MLH).

line information database (LIDB)

A database used to query alternate billed intra-LATA calls. The LIDB relays information to the DMS switch. This information associates with billing number verification for a given dialing number. Examples of this information include:

- collect bill-to-third-party calls the called party always refuses

- collect bill-to-third-party calls the called party always accepts

line insulation test (LIT)

In automatic line testing (ALT), a test performed on an idle subscriber line to check for insulation defects. The test is based on measurements of resistance.

line load control (LLC)

A line option that provides selective denial of call origination capability to specified subscriber lines. The option provides selective denial when a switching center receives high demands for service. An LLC does not affect the capability to receive calls.

line module (LM)

A peripheral module (PM) that provides voice and signaling interfaces for a maximum of 640 subscriber lines. The LM includes line drawers, a line module controller (LMC), and a frame supervisory panel (FSP).

line module controller (LMC)

The controller shelf for the line module (LM). The LMC performs the peripheral processor (PP) functions.

line module equipment (LME) frame

A double-bay frame that contains a supporting pair of line modules (LM).

Line Overflow to Directory Number (LOD)

A feature that directs overflow calls to an indicated directory number (DN).

Line Overflow to Route (LOR)

A feature that moves overflow calls to a route identified in one of the standard route tables.

LINEPSAP

See line-ended PSAP (LINEPSAP).

lines maintenance subsystem (LNS)

A DMS-100 Family subsystem for the maintenance of subscriber loops.

line screening code (LSC)

Software that defines the outgoing side of two-way Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) trunk groups. The network class of service (NCOS) has access to these trunk groups.

line signaling

An in-band signaling method used on analog trunks to transmit supervisory signals.

Line Study (SDY)

A feature on lines that require an automatic message accounting (AMA) record for customer problems or line use monitoring.

line subgroup (LSG)

A group of a maximum of 32 line cards in a drawer of the line concentrating module (LCM). Each drawer contains two LSGs.

line switching

See circuit switching.

line test

A test performed at the line test position line test access (LTPLTA) MAP level. The test measures dc voltage, ac voltage, resistance, and capacitance on subscriber loops.

line test access (LTA)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- Access to a line card or to the subscriber loop associated with the line card for testing.
- A card in the remote carrier urban (RCU) that provides line test access.

line test position (LTP)

A MAP terminal equipped to perform line tests.

line test position line test access (LTPLTA)

A MAP level accessed from the line test position. Line tests and other operations are available at this level.

line test unit (LTU)

A pair of cards located in a maintenance trunk module (MTM). The LTU connects to the line circuits through metal connections and performs tests on the line circuitry and the subscriber loop.

line trunk controller (LTC)

A peripheral module (PM) that joins the line group controller (LGC) and the digital trunk controller (DTC) that supports a line-concentrating module (LCM).

line trunk equipment (LTE) frame

A frame that contains a maximum of two two-shelf line trunk controllers (LTC).

link

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A four-wire group of conductors that provide transmit and receive paths for the serial speech or message data. The paths are between components of DMS-100 Family switches. Speech links connect peripheral modules (PM) to the network modules (NM). Message links connect NM controllers or Input/Output controllers (IOC) to the central message controller (CMC).
- A logical switched virtual circuit (SVC). An X.25 communication cable carries a maximum of 256 logical SVCs.

link access procedure balanced (LAPB)

An ISDN access protocol used with links established on a B-channel. An LAPB supports a single data link. The data link operates with a fixed single-byte address standard between the ISDN terminal and the network.

link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD)

An ISDN access protocol used with links established on a D-channel.

link access protocol for the B-channel

A subset of the high-level data link control (HDLC) procedures. The X.25 interface uses link access protocol for the B-channel. Link access protocol for the B-channel is the accepted protocol for ISDN-transmitted high-speed packet-switched data.

link-by-link signaling

A signaling method in which signals transmit one link at a time in a multilink connection. Each intermediate switching point processes the signals for transmission.

link control card (LCC)

A card in a Remote Line Concentrating Module (RLCM) that provides an interface between the RLCM and host office equipment.

link interface module (LIM)

A peripheral module (PM) that controls messaging between link interface units (LIU) in a link peripheral processor (LPP), and between the LPP, and the DMS-bus. A LIM includes two LIM units and two frame transport buses (F-bus). The two LIM units operate in a load-sharing mode with each other. *See also* frame transport bus (F-bus), link peripheral processor (LPP), and local message switch (LMS).

link interface unit (LIU)

A peripheral module (PM) that processes messages that travel through a link peripheral processor (LPP). To travel through an LPP, the messages pass through a single signaling data link. *See also* CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7).

link interface unit for CCS7 (LIU7)

See CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7).

link peripheral processor (LPP)

The DMS SuperNode equipment frame or cabinet that contains two types of peripheral modules (PM). The module types are a link interface module (LIM) and one or more application-specific units (ASU). *See also* application-specific unit (ASU), CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7), and link interface module (LIM).

link protocol

A set of rules for data communications over a data link. Link protocols are present for transmission codes, transmission nodes, and data control and recovery procedures.

linkset

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A group of links associated with one application instance.
- A collection of links that connect two adjacent signaling points in CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6). The signaling points are common channel interoffice signaling no. 6 (CCIS6), and Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7).

link sharing

A connection between a line trunk controller (LTC) and a terminal on a remote line concentrating module (RLCM). In a link sharing connection, the terminal is on a different unit of the line concentrating module (LCM) than the LTC-bound, C-side port.

link status signal units (LSSU)

A packet sent between message transfer parts (MTPs) to provide common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) information. This information refers to the sending node and the links of the sending node.

LIPC

See long interprocessor communication (LIPC).

liquid crystal display (LCD) lamp

An LCD located beside seven of eight feature keys on an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) set. The display can show a black diamond indicator (lamp) against each feature key. The indicator has four states: off, on, flashing (60 times in each minute), and winking (120 times per minute).

LIT

See line insulation test (LIT).

LIU

See link interface unit (LIU) or local area network interface unit (LIU).

LIU7

See CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7).

LLC

See line load control (LLC).

LM

See line module (LM).

LMC

See line module controller (LMC).

LMDP

line module with dial pulse telephone

LMDT

line module with Digitone telephone

LME

line module equipment

LMS

See local message switch (LMS).

LMSOP

See local message switch processor (LMSOP).

LNP

See Local Number Portability (LNP).

LNR

See Last Number Redial (LNR).

LNRA

See Last Number Redial (LNRA).

LNS

See lines maintenance subsystem (LNS).

loader control file

A file that contains a set of commands. The commands instruct the loader to load modules and to organize the modules into different programs, processes, or program increments.

load sharing

The operating mode of duplicated units in the DMS-100 Family switches in which the two units share processing operations. If one of the units fails, the other unit can take over the load. *See also* hot standby.

load transfer (LTR)

In Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7), a signal generated to transfer signaling to a new transmission link.

local access and transport area (LATA)

An area where an operating company provides telecommunications services. *See also* inter-LATA and intra-LATA.

local and remote (LAR) alarm

An error that indicates a local carrier group alarm (LCGA) and a remote carrier group alarm (RCGA) occurred.

local area network (LAN)

A network that connects computers to share data storage devices and printers. *See also* wide area network (WAN).

local area network interface unit (LIU)

A local area network (LAN) hardware component that interfaces with the X.25 protocol. The X.25 protocol is the software that allows the DMS switch to communicate with the voice service node (VSN). This interface unit takes high speed data from one LAN port and formats the data to fit in ports that operate at lower speeds.

local automatic message accounting (LAMA)

A system that collects and stores local billing information. A LAMA joins AMA equipment and automatic number identification (ANI) equipment in the same office. A LAMA can process a user dialed toll call without operator help. *See also* centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA).

local band (LBAND)

A number from 0 to 127 used internally to identify a set of 16 voice circuits in a trunk group. The number also identifies a set of 16 circuits that are not associated in signaling transfer point (STP) operation. *See also* external band (ExBand).

local bus (L-bus)

A bidirectional link that functions as the interface between the bus interface card (BIC) and the line card. This interface occurs in an enhanced line concentrating module (LCME).

Local Call Detail Recording (LCDR)

A feature that generates automatic message accounting (AMA) records. Feature Lcdr generates records for flat-rate area calls. Feature Lcdr generates full-detail records for calls in a multi-unit message rate (MUMR) service area.

local carrier group alarm (LCGA)

An error that indicates the carrier detects high bipolar violations (BPV) or frame loss. A minor alarm is 25% of the group, a major alarm is 50%, and a critical alarm is 75% of the group.

local coin overtime charging

A telephone service that allows an overtime charge on any local call that exceeds the first charge period. The subscriber must deposit a coin in response to an announcement that indicates that the first charge period is over. If the subscriber fails to deposit a coin, the system disconnects the call.

local dump and restore (LDR)

A software change process. In this process the operating company personnel copy and store operating company data integrated with an active release. The operation company stores the data until an update of the software occurs. Personnel at a Nortel (Northern Telecom) facility, use a taped copy of the software from the site to perform this procedure. *See* remote dump and restore (RDR). Nortel personnel send an updated version back to the site where operating company personnel load the software again.

local exchange carrier (LEC)

The company that provides local telephone service. The LECs also include independent local telephone companies.

locality call

An incoming call that requires billed party verification and a locality check.

locality link

A mapping between a directory number (DN) and an announcement, or a DN and a language option.

local loop

See loop (LP).

local message switch (LMS)

A shelf in the link peripheral processor (LPP) frame or cabinet. The LMS sends messages between application-specific units (ASU) in the LPP and provides access to the DMS-bus. Also known as link interface module (LIM).

local message switch processor (LMSOP)

A high performance microcomputer CPU board based on a Motorola MC68000-series microprocessor.

Local Number Portability (LNP)

A feature that provides the capability for customers to retain directory numbers when the customers change location, service provider, or service.

local office

See central office (CO).

local service provider (LSP)

The company that provides basic local telephone service.

local terminal identifier (LTID)

The identifier assigned to a logical terminal entered in the integrated services digital network (ISDN) access termination.

local test cabinet (LTC)

A piece of external test equipment. Dial an access code from the LTC to gain metallic access to the subscriber loop.

local test desk (LTD)

A piece of external test equipment. Dial a special access code from the LTD to gain metallic access to the subscriber loop.

location portability

User can change locations without the need to change directory number (DN).

LOD

See Line Overflow to Directory Number (LOD).

logical terminal

The entered instance of an abstract terminal provided with a subset of the features and services (service profile). The access termination for the abstract terminal contains the service profile.

logical terminal identifier (LTID)

The identifier assigned to a logical terminal when the terminal enters in the ISDN access termination.

log report

A message sent from the DMS switch when an important event occurs in the switch or one of the switch peripherals. A log report includes state and activity reports. A log report includes reports on hardware and software problems, test results, and other events or conditions. These conditions can affect the performance of the switch. The system can generate a log report in response to a system or manual action.

log system

The system the DMS software uses to record the occurrence of all important events (for example, equipment failure). The DMS software uses the log system to report the events to the operating company.

lone signal unit (LSU)

A signal unit in the CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) system that carries a one-unit message.

Long Distance Indicator (LDI)

A feature that indicates a long distance incoming call.

long interprocessor communication (LIPC)

Intertask or intratask communication in an extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) that uses buffers with more than 64 bytes. Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) and ISDN use long interprocessor communication for messaging. *See also* interprocessor communication (IPC).

loop (LP)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A local circuit between a central office (CO) and a subscriber telephone station. Also known as subscriber loop and local loop.
- A signaling method. On-hook/off-hook signals transmit by bridging the loop on a two-wire trunk or circuit. Signals are received by detecting the flow of loop current. In a trunk, LP signaling occurs in one direction at a time.

looparound (L/A)

A test circuit in which the transmit path of a trunk or line circuit connects to the receive path. The DMS-100 Family software applies L/A tests during diagnostic and maintenance procedures.

looparound diagnostic

A test circuit for the A-bit/B-word circuit pack, in which the transmit path connects to the receive path. An outgoing test byte tests the circuit pack. The byte loops from the outgoing to the incoming data path during spare channel times. The byte is stored in the incoming data memory. The 8085 microprocessor in the A-bit/B-word circuit pack checks the two values often. The 8085 microprocessor reports an error if the two values do not match.

looparound message audit

An audit of a test circuit in which the transmit path of a line circuit connects to a receive path.

loopback

The reflection of data signals of known characteristics to the point of origin. The reflected bit stream compares to the transmitted bit stream.

loop detector test

A test that checks the ability of a line circuit to detect an off-hook condition.

loop start line

A coin telephone loop that operates by coin dial-tone first (CDF).

loop time slot (LPTS)

The logical number associated with a subscriber line that has gone off-hook. The logical number associated with the remote carrier urban (RCU) group number to which the subscriber belongs.

LOR

See Line Overflow to Route (LOR).

LP

See loop (LP).

LPC

See linear predictive coding (LPC).

LPIC

See Intra-LATA PIC (LPIC).

LPP

See link peripheral processor (LPP).

LPTS

See loop time slot (LPTS).

LSB

See least significant bit (LSB).

LSC

See line screening code (LSC).

LSG

See line subgroup (LSG).

LSP

See local service provider (LSP).

LSSU

See link status signal unit (LSSU).

LSU

See lone signal unit (LSU).

LTA

See line test access (LTA).

LTB

See last trunk busy (LTB).

LTC

local test cabinet. *See also* line trunk controller (LTC).

LTCI

See ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI).

LTD

See local test desk (LTD).

LTE

See line trunk equipment (LTE) frame.

LTID

See logical terminal identifier (LTID).

LTP

See line test position (LTP).

LTPLTA

See line test position line test access (LTPLTA).

LTR

See load transfer (LTR).

LTU

See line test unit (LTU).

luhn check digit

A number added to a group of digits (to form a code) that identifies entities in the system used for verification.

M entries

M5209T

A 5209T integrated services digital network (ISDN) Meridian business set. The M5209T uses functional signaling to access circuit-switched voice data and packet-switched data. The M5209T can be a stand-alone ISDN voice telephone or a voice-data set with integrated RS-232C interface.

M5317TX/TDX

A 5317TX/TDX integrated services digital network (ISDN) Meridian business set. The M5317TX/TDX uses functional signaling to access circuit switched voice and data and packet switched data. The M5317TX/TDX can be a stand-alone ISDN voice telephone or a voice-data set with integrated RS-232C interface.

MACD

Meridian Automatic Call Distribution. Preferred term is Meridian Automatic Call Distribution with CompuCALL Option.

MACD server

See Meridian Automatic Call Distribution (MACD) server.

MADN

See Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN).

MADN-MCA

See Multiple Appearance Directory Number-multiple call arrangement (MADN-MCA).

MADN-SCA

See Multiple Appearance Directory Number-single call arrangement (MADN-SCA).

magnetic tape center (MTC) frame

An equipment frame that contains one or more magnetic tape drives.

magnetic tape drive (MTD)

In a DMS switch, a device used to record DMS-100 Family data. You can mount an MTD on a magnetic tape center (MTC) frame or an input/output equipment (IOE) frame. Also known as tape drive.

magnetic tape unit (MTU)

A general term used to describe the magnetic tape recording function as a maintenance tool. The MTU is any type of magnetic tape drive that functions in this way. Also known as tape unit.

mailbox

A software resource allocated to receive messages for the support operating system.

main distribution frame (MDF)

A frame that contains terminal blocks where cables from outside plant and office equipment terminate. Outside plant equipment terminates on vertical columns of blocks and office equipment on horizontal rows. Jumper pairs between horizontal and vertical terminal blocks provide cross-connection flexibility and order.

maintenance and administration position

See MAP.

maintenance bus

A common internal bus in the maintenance trunk module (MTM) that connects enabled test cards as scheduled by DMS-100 Family software.

maintenance limit (ML)

A threshold that, when exceeded, causes warnings to occur.

maintenance modem pool (MMP)

A modem pool reserved for testing only. The MMPs allow the operator to test the modem pool equipment. The operator tests the modem pool equipment from MAP terminals of the DMS-100 Family switch through integrated test equipment.

maintenance noise limit (MNL)

A transmission noise level that, if exceeded, requires maintenance action but is not high enough to affect service.

maintenance spare storage (MSS) frame

A frame that contains card position slots to store spare cards.

maintenance (MTCE) subsystem

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A group of hardware elements and software resources in the DMS-100 Family switches. These elements and resources detect, analyze, and correct errors in the system. System status appears the video display unit (VDU), and the VDU keyboard can access the MTCE subsystem.
- Central control (CC) software responsible for the maintenance of system devices. This responsibility includes manual and automatic testing and the understanding and resolution of error conditions. One maintenance subsystem is present for each type of peripheral.

maintenance system interaction protocol (MSIP)

A protocol that governs the sequence of events in the DMS-100 Family switches. The detection of a fault initiates MSIP.

maintenance time

The time used for hardware maintenance. Hardware maintenance includes both protective and corrective maintenance. *See also* available time.

maintenance trunk module (MTM)

A peripheral module (PM) in a trunk module equipment (TME) frame that has test and service circuit cards. The MTM contains buses that can contain test cards for maintenance. The MTM provides an interface between the DMS-100 Family digital network and the test and service circuits.

Make Set Busy (MSB)

A feature where a subscriber uses an access code to make the line busy to all incoming calls. Callers to that line will receive a busy tone.

Make Set Busy Override (MSBOVRD)

A feature that allows a supervisor to override the Make Set Busy feature at the agent position.

Malicious Call Hold (MCH)

A feature that allows a business set user to hold a connection in the switching unit on a malicious call. This action traces the call back to the originating party.

Malicious Call Trace (MCT)

A feature that traces a malicious call originator back to the originating party. A signal from the subscriber that receives the malicious call helps trace the call.

management information system (MIS)

See Automatic Call Distribution Management Information System (ACDMIS).

man-machine interface (MMI)

See user interface.

manual originating line service

A service that provides for the automatic request for operator help. An automatic request for operator help occurs on detection of an origination from a line arranged with this service.

manual request (MR)

An input to the DMS-100 Family switch from the video display unit (VDU). *See also* action request (AR), diagnostic request (DR), status request (SR).

MAP

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- maintenance and administration position. The user interface that operating company personnel use to operate the DMS-100 Family switches. The interface includes a video display unit (VDU) and keyboard, a voice communications module, and test facilities.
- mobile application part

MAPCI

MAP command interpreter

mapper

A circuit pack used to route messages in the DMS SuperNode message switch.

market

A wired-logic control circuit. The circuit, among other functions, tests, selects, and establishes paths through switching stages in response to external signals.

mass calling

A network management control. This control limits the traffic offered to a directory number (DN). The control limits the traffic when the system routes a high number of calls to that number. A radio talk show is an example of a DN that receives a high number of calls. The number can be in the same switching system or in another switching system.

mass table control

An International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) service that permits activation of data changes at the same time in ITOPS tables.

master position (MP)

A TOPS position used by on-site personnel to perform diagnostics.

master processor (MP)

The processor in a DMS switch that contains the instruction set. The instruction set starts the tasks assigned by the central control (CC) software. The MP performs all high-level tasks.

master processor card

A circuit card that handles most of the computation involved in switching and routing calls.

master processor memory card

A circuit pack that contains memory for the master processor card.

master reference frequency frame (MRFF)

A DMS frame that houses two external reference oscillators and a fuse panel.

master trouble file (MTF)

See customer service report (CSR).

matching loss (ML)

When a network path is not present between an incoming or originating call and a free customer line or acceptable outgoing trunk. *See also* incoming matching loss (IML), intraoffice matching loss (IAML), outgoing matching loss (OML), tandem matching loss (TAML).

mate channel

A link between unit 0 and unit 1 of a line concentrating module (LCM) in a remote line concentrating module (RLCM).

mate communications register (MCR)

A 16-bit register. Two planes communicate with each other through the 16-Bit MCR. These planes are of the central control (cc) of the NT40 processor, or two CPUs of the Super Node core.

mate handshake-override mode

See handshake-override mode.

mate remote line module (MRLM) link

A link that provides two-way connections for interbay calls in the double-bay remote line module (RLM) frame. *See also* interbay message link (IBML), intrabay link (IA link), intraswitching (IAS).

MAU

See memory access unit (MAU) or multistation access units (MAU).

MBI

See message billing index (MBI).

MBS

See Meridian business set (MBS).

MBS single button transfer

See quick conference key (QCK).

M-bus

memory bus

MC

See message controller (MC).

MC68020

A Motorola Corporation (MC) 68000 series 32-bit microprocessor.

MCA

See multiple call arrangement (MCA).

MCD

See minimum charge duration (MCD).

MCH

See Malicious Call Hold (MCH).

M-channel

A 16-kbit/s bidirectional U-loop channel used to transfer maintenance information between the NT1 and the exchange termination.

MCR

See mate communications register (MCR).

MCSS

See Meridian cabinet spare storage (MCSS).

MCT

See Malicious Call Trace (MCT).

MDC

See Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) or message and device controller (MDC).

MDF

See main distribution frame (MDF).

MDS

See modular documentation system (MDS).

Mechanized Force Administration Data System (MFADS)

A minicomputer system that extracts force management operational measurements (OM) from a pollable port every half hour. The system provides traffic office managers with service and force summaries. The system also provides forecast of the number of operators office managers may require.

mechanized loop tester (MLT)

A piece of external test equipment from which you may dial a special access code to gain metallic access to the subscriber loop.

MEMCALC

See memory calculation (MEMCALC).

memory access unit (MAU)

A computing module (CM) CPU component. This component controls and allows direct access to the high-speed static random access memory (SRAM) data cache for diagnostic purposes. The component also provides access protection over processor address space and parity generation. The component provides a check for the data cache and selected backplane accesses.

memory and device module (MDM)

A central message controller (CMC) with data store (DS). The MDM controls internal message paths between the CPU and other DMS-100 packaged units.

memory calculation (MEMCALC)

A memory provisioning tool that updates with each software release. The memory calculations reflect the inclusion of all features in the current load. The MEMCALC can determine memory requirements before and after feature additions.

memory card

A card that consists of a number of memory modules with common circuitry (used by those memory modules). The memory modules are on a single memory card.

memory extension (MEX) frame

A frame that contains an extension to the data store (DS). Use a MEX frame when the central control complex (CCC) uses a MEX frame when there is not enough space to accommodate an expanded DS.

memory module

A portion of memory that includes a single memory controller. The single memory controller controls the portion of memory.

memory sparing

The process in which the system disables a memory module that has faults. The system configures a memory module that was not used in place of the module that has faults. You may refer to the not used module as a spare.

Meridian 2000

A series of digital telephone sets designed for use with Nortel (Northern Telecom) digital switches. With a compact asynchronous data adapter, the sets provide asynchronous voice and data capabilities at the same time.

Meridian Automatic Call Distribution (MACD)

See Meridian Automatic Call Distribution (MACD) with CompuCALL Option.

Meridian Automatic Call Distribution (MACD) server

A stand-alone Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) system that works with current central office (CO) technology and equipment to provide standard ACD services to any customer.

Meridian Automatic Call Distribution (MACD) with CompuCALL Options

An application that delivers voice calls and data from the host computer to an answering Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent.

Meridian business set (MBS)

A telephone set that provides push-button access to different business features. This set, used by the supervisor, has one more field display than the electronic business set (EBS). *See also* electronic business set (EBS).

Meridian cabinet spare storage (MCSS)

A cabinet used for spare card storage.

Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC)

A special DMS business services package that uses the capability of DMS-100 Family offices to handle data. The MDC provides a central telephone exchange service. The MDC replaces Integrated Business Network (IBN).

Meridian feature transparency (MFT)

A line option that delivers the complete set of all Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) features. The MFT allows a customer to convert to integrated services digital network (ISDN), and retain MDC features on selected lines.

Meridian M5317T

See M5317TX/TDX.

Meridian wake-up service

A CLASS service that provides a wake-up call service for subscribers who have subscriber services installed. Subscribers can use access codes to program a time when the subscribers want to receive a wake-up call announcement.

message (MSG)

The unit of information transfer between nodes in the DMS-100 switch. Call a message incoming when a peripheral module (PM) sends it to the central control (CC). Call a message outgoing when the CC sends it to a peripheral. A message serves as a control mechanism used in the I/O messages of the DMS-100 Family switches. A MSG header byte specifies that the information to come is a data message to a DMS/100 node.

message and device controller (MDC)

A controller with data store that controls internal message paths between the CPU and other units of the DMS-100 Family switches. The MDC also performs the Input/Output controller (IOC) function for small offices.

message billing index (MBI)

A service that allows the identification of a completed toll message for the purpose of billing the calling party.

message condition (MSGCOND)

The ability of a link to carry messages. The message condition status is open when the link can carry messages or closed when the link cannot carry messages.

message controller (MC)

A node connected to the peripheral side of a central message controller (CMC).

message desk

A collection of Uniform Call Distribution (UCD) groups, a primary UCD directory number (DN), and a duplex data link. A message desk serves as an answering service for stations that have calls forwarded to the message desk.

message desk message

A message sent by the message desk system. The message desk system sends the message over the data link to activate or deactivate the message-waiting indicator for a station.

message interface card

A circuit card that provides tones like dial tones and busy tones. The card collects central control (CC) messages. The signaling processor (SP) accesses these messages on the message interface card.

message protocol and tone generator (MPC)

The MPC interprets and transfers signaling and control messages exchanged between the network and different peripheral modules (PM). The MPC converts parallel data received from the network to serial data for transmission to the PM. The MPC converts serial data sent from the PM to parallel data for transmission to the network. Also known as the common peripheral processor (CPP) message protocol and tone card.

message rate charge service

A service that, for a fixed monthly charge, allows the allocation of a fixed number of message units to a subscriber. This allocation permits a limited number of completed calls from a local originating line to a specified group of destination codes.

message set

The messages an advanced intelligent network (AIN) specification, like Bellcore Release 0.1, and AIN elements require to communicate. The AIN specification provides support to the standard message set.

message switch and buffer (MSB)

A peripheral module (PM) that the DMS-100 Family switches use. The switches use this module along with a signaling terminal (ST), to operate within a common channel signaling environment. The MSB routes the messages received by the ST through the network module (NM) to the digital trunk controller (DTC). The MSB also receives messages from the central control (CC) and routes these messages to the signaling link (SL). The MSB routes these messages through the ST. A different configuration of the MSB is present for each of the two protocols used to implement common channel signaling. *See also* message switch and buffer 6 (MSB6), message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7).

message switch and buffer 6 (MSB6)

The message switch and buffer (MSB) for CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) and common channel interoffice signaling no. 6 (CCIS6) protocol. *See also* message switch and buffer (MSB).

message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7)

The message switch and buffer (MSB) for Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) protocol. *See also* message switch and buffer (MSB).

message switch enhanced network (MSEN) paddle board

A DMS-bus fiber interface paddle board for messaging links between the DMS-bus component and the enhanced network (ENET). The MSEN paddle board connects to the shorting bus (S-bus) on the backplane.

message switching

An arrangement whereby the system receives a message, stores the message until the proper outgoing line is available. The system then retransmits the message. *See also* circuit switching, store-and-forward switching center.

message switch simplex cabinet (MSSC)

One of the three cabinet models for DMS SuperNode. The MSSC is dedicated to a message switch that consists of one message switch shelf.

message system (MS)

In the DMS-100 Family, a system that provides the media and protocol for the transmission of intermodule control messages.

message transfer part (MTP)

A CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) protocol. This protocol provides a transport system with connection to carry Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) signaling messages. The system carries messages between user locations or applications functions. Also known as message transport part.

message transport part

See message transfer part (MTP).

message trunk

A common channel interoffice signaling no. 6 (CCIS6) or Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) trunk. This trunk uses common channel signaling to transmit voice and data on separate trunk circuits.

message type

A descriptor that identifies the function of a message. Stimulus call control has one message type: information. Functional call control has several message types related to call connection, call disconnection, and call status.

Message Waiting (MWT)

A feature that allows the subscriber to receive notification of waiting messages. When the system activates MWT, the system forwards the directory number (DN) of the subscriber to a message desk. When the system queues a message against the line, the MWT notification occurs.

message-waiting indication (MWI)

The message waiting indication key on an electronic business set (EBS).

metallic test access (MTA)

A hardware device that provides metal connections between test access points and different types of test equipment. An example of a test access point is in subscriber line circuits in a digital switching center .

metallic test access unit (MTAU)

A line test resource allocated at the remote fiber terminal (RFT). The MTAU provides connection for metal test equipment.

metallic test unit (MTU)

A circuit card that has all the capabilities of a line test unit (LTU) and can measure metering signals. International applications use an MTU. *See also* line test unit (LTU).

metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS)

A single diffused device that has one junction that obtains transistor action. The junction controls a narrow electronic field to obtain transistor action.

meter

See software meter.

metered agent

An agent that has one or more software meters associated through entries. Metered agents can include the

- DN of the subscriber: A DN that identifies the subscriber. Other subscriber or terminal cannot have the numbers.
- Trunk group: Meters associate with the trunk group as a whole, not with each trunk group members.
- Hunt group: Hunt groups can have meters assigned to the group or to every member of the group, but not both. Individual members can have both software meters and SPMs. If the system assigns software meters to the group, the system cannot use hardware metering.

metering (MTR) trunk

A DMS switch incoming trunk that connects to other toll switches in the country or to switches in other countries. An MTR trunk can also carry outgoing or incoming traffic to the DMS-200 international switch.

method of procedure (MOP)

The guide to the installation of a batch change supplement (BCS). The Bell-Northern Research (BNR) supplies the MOP to an operating company with each software release.

MFADS

See Mechanized Force Administration Data System (MFADS).

MFP

See multifunction peripheral (MFP).

MFT

See Meridian feature transparency (MFT).

MIC

See modem interface card (MIC).

minimum charge duration (MCD)

The period of long distance call time for which the system always applies a charge. The length of the call does not affect the application of a charge. The MCD begins at the point of call completion.

MIS

See management information system (MIS).

miscellaneous (MIS) equipment frame

An equipment frame that contains the auxiliary equipment that provides an interface with DMS-100 Family equipment. The auxiliary equipment is not part of the switching system.

mismatch interrupt

An interrupt generated when mated processors of the DMS-100 Family switches lose synchronization.

MIZAR

A memory administration system that updates entry information in switches.

MLC

A combination of a multiprotocol converter (MPC), a link, and a channel.

MLP

See multiple link procedure (MLP).

MLT

See mechanized loop tester (MLT).

MMI

See man-machine interface (MMI). Preferred term is user interface.

MMP

See maintenance modem pool (MMP).

MNL

See maintenance noise limit (MNL).

mobile telephone exchange (MTX)

A DMS-100 Family switch configured as a cellular mobile radio switch.

mobile telephone service (MTS)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- Telephone service between a fixed base station and mobile vehicle stations.
- Telephone service between mobile vehicle stations and the commercial telephone network.

mode I

A remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) mode of operation with non-concentrated shelf groups. The non concentrated shelf group makes sure that every line circuit has a dedicated channel on a DS-1 link.

mode II

A remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) mode of operation with concentrated shelf groups. Forty eight line circuits compete for twenty four time slots on a DS-1 link mode II.

mode III

A remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) mode of operation with non concentrated shelf groups normally used to provide special services.

modem interface card (MIC)

The interface between a modem and the network module (NM). The MIC is in the trunk module (TM).

modem pool (MP)

A group of hardware devices that converts digital data signals to analog signals and analog signals to digital data signals. The MP converts these signals for transmission along cable pairs or carrier channels. An MP consists of a data line card (DLC), a data unit (DU), a modem, and a voice line card (VLC).

modular documentation system (MDS)

The documentation system for the DMS-100 Family switches. The system produces individual documents for each module. The equipment modules and documentation can change without an affect to the rest of the system.

modular recording unit (MRU)

A data element that records call data in a primary recording unit (PRU). Multiple instances of an MRU can appear with a PRU. The MRU definitions normally target specific pieces of recording data. *See also* extended recording unit (XRU), primary recording unit (PRU).

module

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The basic building block of software structure. A module consists of interface and implementation sections.
- A discrete hardware package used with other components.

module linkage types

The three module linkage types are

- fast-has two permanent base registers that point to the protected and unprotected segments of the system. These modules do not have by-process variables and do not require base register switching on activation.
- normal-has base registers 1, 2, and 3, which are swapped on module entry and exit. The module does not have per-process variables.
- per-process-has base registers 1, 2, and 3, which are swapped on module entry and exit. The module can have per-process variables.

module structure list (MSL)

A list of the products and engineering rules that apply to a given DMS-100 Family switch. Nortel supplies the MSL to the operating company as part of the standard documentation package.

MOP

See method of procedure (MOP).

MOS

See metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS).

most significant bit (MSB)

In binary numbers, the bit that represents the highest power of 2. *See also* least significant bit (LSB).

mother board

A standard-sized printed circuit board. Subordinate boards (daughter boards) can connect to the mother board. *See also* daughter board.

MP

multiparty. *See* master position (MP), master processor (MP), modem pool (MP), or multipurpose position (MP).

MPC

See multiprotocol controller (MPC) or message protocol and tone generator (MPC).

MP terminal

A TOPS multipurpose (MP) operator position that you can configure as toll and assist, in-charge position, assistant, or force management. The MP terminal consists of the base unit, headset, keyboard, and video display unit (VDU).

MR

message register *See* manual request (MR).

MRFF

See master reference frequency frame (MRFF).

MRU

See modular recording unit (MRU).

MS

See message system (MS).

MSB

See Make Set Busy (MSB), message switch and buffer (MSB) or most significant bit (MSB).

MSB6

See message switch and buffer 6 (MSB6).

MSB7

See message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7).

MSBOVRD

See Make Set Busy Override (MSBOVRD).

MSG

See message (MSG).

MSGCOND

See message condition (MSGCOND).

MSIP

See maintenance system interaction protocol (MSIP).

MSL

See module structure list (MSL).

MSL-1

A Meridian 1 (SL-1 architecture) private branch exchange (PBX).

MSSC

See message switch simplex cabinet (MSSC).

MTA

See metallic test access (MTA).

MTAU

See metallic test access unit (MTAU).

MTD

See magnetic tape drive (MTD).

MTF

See master trouble file (MTF). Preferred term is customer service report (CSR).

MTM

See maintenance trunk module (MTM).

MTO

See multitraffic office (MTO).

MTP

See message transfer part.

MTR trunk

See metering (MTR) trunk.

MTS

See mobile telephone service (MTS).

MTU

See magnetic tape unit (MTU) or multiline test unit (MTU) or metallic test unit (MTU).

MTX

See mobile telephone exchange (MTX).

multifunction peripheral (MFP)

A data communications chip that provides different functions. These functions include peripheral interface, timers, and baud rate generators.

multiline test unit (MTU)

An NT2X10 analog card and an NT2X11 digital card, mounted as follows:

- in a maintenance trunk module (MTM), if the MTU is in a host office

- in a remote maintenance module (RMM), if the MTU is in a remote line concentrating module (RLCM)
- in a remote service module (RSM), if the MTU is in a remote line module (RLM)

One uses the MTU in North American applications.

multiparty bridging

With the parties of a party line, a service that makes one circuit parallel with another.

Multiparty Ringing

A feature that provides each party of a party line with a unique ringing alert signal.

multiparty (MP) ringing task

Call processing software in the subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS). MP ringing task can also locate in the subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR) signaling processor (SP) and master processor (MP). The MP ringing task initiates or cancels ringing on subscriber lines.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN)

A directory number (DN) used by a minimum of one Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) station at the same time. These stations form a MADN group. The MADN groups have single or multiple call arrangement.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number-multiple call arrangement (MADN-MCA)

A Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) that allows the use of several telephone sets at the same time. *See also* multiple call arrangement (MCA).

Multiple Appearance Directory Number-single call arrangement (MADN-SCA)

A Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) configured so that only one telephone set can be active at a time. *See also* single call arrangement (SCA).

multiple call arrangement (MCA)

A Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) option that allows several sets on an MADN to be active at the same time. The number of calls at the same time equal the number of users in the MADN group. *See also* Multiple Appearance Directory Number-multiple call arrangement (MADN-MCA).

multiple line of business codes

An enhancement of the line-of-business code feature that allows the system to handle and track multiple activities for the same call.

multiple link procedure (MLP)

A procedure that groups a maximum of six links into a link to a packet switched network.

multiprotocol controller (MPC)

A general-purpose card that allows data communications between a DMS-100 Family switch and an external computer. An example is a communication between a central office (CO) billing computer and a DMS-100 Family switch. The MPC card is on the I/O controller (IOC) shelf. The user downloads MPC card protocol software from the DMS-100 CPU. The software supports software routines for Data Packet Network (DPN) communications.

multipurpose position (MP)

An operator position that can be toll and assist (TA), in-charge, assistant, or force manager. The MP consists of the base unit, headset, keyboard, and video display unit (VDU).

multistage queue status (MSQS) display

An Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) service that increases the efficiency of incoming-call handling. To increase efficiency the service allows the agents to quickly the time calls are in the incoming queue. The time is the length of time the calls are in the queue before the called party answers the call. Supervisors can use this service to add or redistribute agents as required.

multistage queue status (MSQS) refresh

An Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group option established in entries for electronic business sets (EBS) with display. The MSQS improves the current multistage queue status (MSQS) display at agent stations. To improve display, MSQS regularly updates and displays ACD queued-call status information.

multistation access units (MAU)

Units cabled together to form a token ring local area network (LAN) for the TOPS MPX. Each MAU provides connections for a maximum of eight positions.

multitraffic office (MTO)

An office in which the work force consists of a maximum of 30 traffic offices.

multiunit message (MUM)

In common channel signaling, a message transmitted with the use of more than one signal unit.

multiunit message rate (MUMR) service

A service that permits an operating company to use a different method than flat rate to charge local calls.

multiwink (MW)

A method of coin control used between a TOPS position, a local control office, and a keyset. A MW consists of a maximum of five winks of 70- to 130-ms duration transmitted at intervals of 100 to 150 ms. *See also* wink (WK).

MUM

See multiunit message (MUM).

MW

See multiwink (MW).

MWI

See message-waiting indication (MWI).

MWT

See Message Waiting (MWT).

N entries

N5

See CCITT no. 5 signaling (N5).

N6

See CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6).

N7

See CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7).

N7 signaling network

A number of switching and processing nodes that connect to each other with signaling links. The CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) networks can contain signaling point (SP), signaling transfer point (STP), service control point (SCP), and service switching point (SSP).

See also service screening.

NACD

See Network Automatic Call Distribution (NACD).

NACK

See negative acknowledgment (NACK).

nailed-up connection (NUC)

An assigned network connection that is part of the voice path between equipped peripheral modules.(PM).

nailed-up cross-connection

A special-services connection in which channels on a DS-1 link used for special-services cards are not connected through the DMS-100 network. The channels are looped around in the subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) or subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU) formatter card. The channels are looped around on a second DS-1 link. The DS-1 link leads to a channel bank, DMS-100 switch, or other telephone equipment.

NAME

See name display (NAME).

name display (NAME)

A service that allows users of Meridian business sets (MBS) with display to display the name of the calling or called party.

NAP

See network access point (NAP).

NAS

See Network Administration System (NAS).

national number

See destination code.

NBOC

See network build-out capacitance (NBOC).

NBOR

See network build-out resistance (NBOR).

NC

network crosspoint *See* no-circuit condition (NC).

NCI

See network component interface (NCI).

NCOS

See network class of service (NCOS).

NCS

See Network Control System (NCS).

NCWV

See noncall work volume (NCWV).

NDC

See No Double Connect (NDC).

negative acknowledgment (NACK)

A 1-byte control message that is part of the handshake protocol that the DMS-100 switch uses. A NACK message indicates that a transmission contains an error. The result is the retransmission of the data. *See also* positive acknowledgment.

negative loop mode

A condition that applies to coin dial-tone first (CDF) lines. This condition occurs when the battery applies -48 V to the ring side of the subscriber loop. This condition also occurs when the tip side of the subscriber loop is grounded.

NETC

network combined

network (NET)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- An order of stations that can communicate with each other, but not necessarily on the same channel.
- Two or more interrelated circuits.
- A group of terminals and circuits in which transmission facilities interconnect user stations directly.
- A group of circuits and terminals that a single switching or processing center service.
- An interconnected group of computers or terminals.
- The NET module frame of the DMS-100 switch.

network access point (NAP)

An end office that supports advanced intelligent network (AIN) functions by using multifrequency or ISDN user part (ISUP) signaling. However, the end office does not directly access the service control point (SCP) database using Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) messages.

Network Administration System (NAS)

A stand-alone computer involved in operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM) for ISDN services. The NAS uses data on service and system operation to generate files on alarms, accounting, billing, and network operation.

network application processes (NAP)

Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) based services that involve interprocess transactions, call control, or database applications. Examples of these are: area-wide centrex, Enhanced 800 Service, and private virtual networking.

Network Automatic Call Distribution (NACD)

A set of Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) features. The MDC features allow Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) groups of the same user to locate on different DMS-100 switches.

network build-out capacitance (NBOC)

An added quantity of capacitance used to balance the two-wire/four-wire terminating set that matches a two-wire trunk facility to a DMS-100 Family interface circuit. Use the NBOC with network build-out resistance (NBOR). *See also* network build-out resistance.

network build-out resistance (NBOR)

An added quantity of resistance used to balance the two-wire/four-wire terminating set that matches a two-wire trunk facility to a DMS-100 Family trunk interface circuit. Use the NBOR with network build-out capacitance (NBOC). *See also* network build-out capacitance.

network class of service (NCOS)

NCOS determines call privileges on the network. NCOS values are part of the network signals. NCOS values transmit, as part of the calls, between the nodes of a Meridian switched network.

network combined (NETC) frame

A single-bay network frame containing two network modules (NM).

network component interface (NCI)

A compact version of the DMS-100 network module (NM) that provides an all-digital telephone switching network.

Network Control System (NCS)

A software system that provides for real-time control and management of a Data Packet Network (DPN).

network crosspoint (NC) shelf

A shelf that contains the crosspoint cards that perform time switch functions. The NC shelf is in the network frame.

network interface (NI)

A circuit card used in the network modules (NM). An NI provides an interface between a peripheral module (PM) and the crosspoint switches in the NM. Also known as a speech interface card.

network interface unit (NIU)

A DMS SuperNode application-specific unit (ASU) that provides channelized access for the frame transport bus (F-bus) onlink interface units (LIU). The NIU provides access with the channel bus (C-bus). The NIU is in a link peripheral processor (LPP) frame.

network junctor connecting (NJC) panel

A panel in the digital network interconnecting (DNI) frame that accepts patch cards that allows junctor patterns to organize.

network management (NWM)

Operational control of a DMS-100 network that performs from the network management (NWM) MAP level. The objective of NWM is to optimize available resources during overload or facility failure.

network management center (NMC)

The location from which maintenance personnel monitor a switched network. Facilities are present in the NMC for fault correction and handling special traffic conditions.

network management position (NMP)

A furnished MAP terminal. The NMP applies extended and protective controls in order to make the best use of network facilities in overload or failure conditions.

network message controller (NMC)

Handles communications with the central control (CC) or DMS-core and the peripheral module (PM). When the NMC handles control messages for the switching connections, the NMC translates the messages into network connections.

network module (NM)

The basic building block of the DMS-100 Family switches. The NM connects an incoming call to the correct outgoing channels. The NM uses connection instructions from the common control complex (CCCC). Network module controllers (NMC) control the activities in the NM.

network module controller (NMC)

A group of circuit cards that communicate with the central message controller (CMC). The NMC is in the network module (NM). The NMC arranges the flow of the internal messages and sends messages to the peripheral modules (PM). The NMC explains connection instructions to the crosspoint switches.

network operations protocol (NOP)

A protocol that provides an interface between a DMS-100 Family switch and its remote systems.

Network Operations System (NOS)

A utility that allows the DMS-100 switch to transfer data over communications links to a telephone network operating system.

Network Operator Trouble Information System (NOTIS)

A group of utilities provided at a TOPS position that allow an operator to report trouble conditions. The operator reports trouble conditions by keying a defined one-digit or two-digit code. This code translates into an output message through an operating company client-controlled table and the trouble condition is logged.

network service part (NSP)

An element of Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) that includes the message transfer part (MTP) and the signaling connection control part (SCCP).

network subgroup (NSG)

The transmit and receive channels provide a network module (NM). Each set of eight ports constitutes one NSG.

network termination 1 (NT1)

An access point for basic rate interface (BRI) to ISDN. This component is on customer premises and is between the terminals and the exchange termination. An ISDN line requires NT1 when ISDN U-line cards terminate.

network termination 2 (NT2)

An access point for basic rate interface (BRI) to ISDN situated in the exchange termination. An ISDN line uses an NT2 when S/T cards terminate ISDN lines. The lines do not use an NT1.

night service

A state that an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group enters when all agents logout. The ACD group also enters this state when the supervisor logs out the last agent and presses the night service key. Calls deflect to an announcement group or another ACD group.

night service route (NSROUTE)

The route to which Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls deflect if the ACD group is in night service.

NIU

See network interface unit (NIU).

NLT

See No Line Insulation Testing (NLT).

NM

See network module (NM).

NMC

See network management center (NMC), network module controller (NMC), network message controller (NMC).

NMP

See network management position (NMP).

NOAMA

See no automatic message accounting (NOAMA).

no automatic message accounting (NOAMA)

One of the selections (AMA/NOAMA) on a prompt that appears when a CLASS option is added to a line that uses service orders and has subscriber usage-sensitive pricing (SUSP) enabled. The selection AMA generates a billing record of activity on the station and the selection NOAMA does not.

no-circuit condition (NC)

A traffic condition in which no circuits are available.

node

The terminating point of a link. The definition depends on its context. For example, a circuit can be a node in the context of another circuit in a module. The module can be a node in the context of another component of the network. Some common applications are:

- in network topology, a terminal of any branch of a network or a terminal common to two or more branches of a network.
- in a switched communications network, the switching points, that include patching and control facilities.
- in a data network, the location of a data station that interconnects data transmission lines.
- a unit of intelligence in a system; in a DMS switch, a unit that includes the CPU, network module (NM), and peripheral modules (PM).

No Double Connect (NDC)

An option that prevents connection of a line that is off-hook to a verification test circuit, or a conference circuit.

NOH

See No Receiver Off-hook Tone (NOH).

noise

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- Any conditions or unwanted electrical signals from circuit components that degrade the performance of a communications channel.
- Any background signal that is not needed on a circuit. The causes for background signals are: system design limits, wrong alignment, or interference from an outside source.

noise test

A test that checks the level of noise in a line circuit pack.

No Line Insulation Testing (NLT)

A feature that causes the automatic line insulation test (ALIT) to skip a line.

nonassociated mode

A CCITT No. 6 Signaling (N6) and CCITT No. 7 Signaling (N7) mode in which signals are transferred between two exchanges over two or more signaling links in tandem. The signals are processed and passed through one or more signaling transfer points (STP). The nonassociated mode is divided into two types: complete disassociated mode and quasi-associated mode. *See also* disassociated mode and quasi-associated mode.

noncall work volume (NCWV)

The work volume that an occupied position is not handling a call, but is not available to handle a new call generates. System total work volume includes call-busy work volume (CBWV) and NCWV.

nonconforming office

See nonequal-access end office (non-EAEO).

non-EAEO

See nonequal-access end office (non-EAEO).

nonequal-access end office (non-EAEO)

An end office (EO) that does not provide all the features of equal access (EA) that the Modified Final Judgment requires. Also known as a nonconforming office.

nonqueue work volume (NQWV)

A type of work volume measurement where an operator does not log on during the current force management (FM) measurement period. Noncall work volume (NCWV) cannot be applied to queues.

nontransfer operators

Operators that cannot receive transferred calls from other TOPS operators. Operators can initiate transfers.

NOP

See network operations protocol (NOP).

No Receiver Off-hook Tone (NOH)

A feature that prevents a line from receiving a receiver off-hook tone. The feature prevents the off-hook tone when the line has a permanent signal or partial dial tone.

Northern Telecom AMA format (NTFMT)

The format of the output automatic message accounting (AMA) recording data, as Nortel (Northern Telecom) specifies.

Northern Telecom publication (NTP)

A technical document that helps in the operation of Northern Telecom hardware and software products. An NTP has descriptions and step-by-step information. The NTP is part of the purchased product.

A 10-digit number represents the NTP. The first 3-digit division number indicates the system (for example, 297 for DMS). The next 4-digit layer number indicates the product (for example, 297 for DMS). The next 4-digit layer number indicates the product (for example, 5001 for SuperNode). The last 3-digit key number indicates the document type (for example, 547 for card replacement procedures).

NOS

See Network Operations System (NOS).

no test trunk (NTT)

A circuit card, located in a trunk module (TM) or maintenance trunk module (MTM). The feature allows external test equipment to test subscriber lines.

NOTIS

See Network Operator Trouble Information System.

NPA

See numbering plan area (NPA).

NPD

See numbering plan digit (NPD).

NQWV

See nonqueue work volume (NQWV).

NSC

See number service code (NSC).

NSG

See network subgroup (NSG).

NSP

See network service part (NSP).

NSROUTE

See night service route (NSROUTE).

NT1

See network termination 1 (NT1).

NT2

See network termination 2 (NT2).

NT40

First-generation computing module for the DMS-100. *See* central control CPU (NT40 or SuperNode).

NTFMT

See Northern Telecom AMA format (NTFMT).

NTP

See Northern Telecom publication (NTP).

NTT

See no test trunk (NTT).

NUC

See nailed-up connection (NUC).

nucleus

A collection of DMS support modules that provides important operating system functions. These features include synchronizing primitives, scheduling, timing, queuing primitives, storage allocation, message passing, process creation primitives, and a directory system.

numbering plan area (NPA)

Any of the geographical area in the United States, Canada, Bermuda, Caribbean, northwestern Mexico, and Hawaii. Each NPA has a different three-digit area code. No two telephones in the same area code have the same seven-digit number.

numbering plan digit (NPD)

A single digit that represents a numbering plan area (NPA).

number service code (NSC)

A code that provides inward call management features that require access to operating company databases. Call management features include Enhanced 800 Service and advanced intelligent network (AIN).

NWM

See network management (NWM).

Nxx

The three-digit office code, often called exchange code. For example, the Nxx of (613) 621-1234 is 621.

O entries

OAM

See operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM).

OAS

See Office Alarm System (OAS).

OAU

See office alarm unit (OAU).

OBH

See office busy hour (OBH).

OC

See operating company (OC) or operator centralization (OC).

OC-3

See octal carrier level 3 (OC-3).

%OCC

See percent occupancy (%OCC).

occupancy

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The percentage of time a circuit or facility is in use. One circuit in continuous use represents 1 erlang (36 hundred call seconds) of traffic.
- The ratio of operator time on call handling compared to the total time operators are assigned TOPS positions for handling calls.

occupied position

An operator position that has a headset in the headset jack and is in an operating mode.

occupied position CCS

The time (in hundred call seconds (CCS)) when operator positions are occupied and in an operating mode.

octal carrier level 3 (OC-3)

An interface pack for the cabinetized direct fiber interface (CDFI).

ODM

See office data modification (ODM).

OE

See operating equipment (OE).

OFFHKIMM

off-hook immediate. Also known as OHI.

off-hook

The condition when the receiver or handset are away from the hookswitch. Off-hook is the active state of a subscriber or private branch exchange (PBX) line loop. Off-hook can indicate one of two signaling conditions, like tone or no-tone, ground connection or battery connection. *See also* on-hook.

Office Alarm System (OAS)

A system that reports trouble conditions to office personnel located either on-site or at a remote site. The severity of each problem indicates according to the level of emergency—critical, major, or minor.

office alarm unit (OAU)

A peripheral module (PM) that is in a trunk module equipment (TME) frame. The OAU is like the maintenance trunk module (MTM), but the OAU is equipped with circuit cards. The cards provide an interface with different office alarm circuit types instead of test circuits.

office busy hour (OBH)

The hour when an office carries the most traffic. Office busy hour is not a clock hour in duration or the same period as the average busy hour. The OBH is a factor in traffic-provisioning calculations. *See also* busy hour (BH).

office classification

One of a set of numbers assigned to offices. The function of the office in the North American direct distance dialing network determines the office classification. The class numbers used are as follows:

- class 1—regional center (RC)
- class 2—sectional center (SC)
- class 3—primary center (PC)
- class 4—toll center (TC) if operators present, toll point (TP) if operators are not present
- class 5—end office (EO)

office code

The first three digits of a seven-digit telephone number that designates a central office (CO) in a numbering plan area (NPA). A switching machine often handles more than one office code. The office code is often called the exchange code.

office data modification (ODM)

A class of data modification order (DMO) used to modify trunk group and network management variable factors. *See also* data modification order (DMO).

office hardware inventory package (OHIP)

A DMS office management service that maintains a record of the hardware product releases that are in the switch.

office release record (ORR)

A document used in the DMS-100 Family change control procedures. The ORR contains a list of all hardware product codes and software module edition codes used in a specific DMS-100 Family switch.

office repeater unit (ORU)

A repeater on the premises of a central office (CO) as opposed to line or trunk repeaters, which are external.

OFFL

See offline (OFFL).

offline (OFFL)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- Equipment or devices not under direct control of the CPU.
- An equipment state where a node is known to the I/O system. Connection information is defined, but the node is not accessible for normal I/O and system maintenance activity. In this state, a non-resident commissioning package can access the node without affecting the rest of the system.
- Terminal equipment not connected to a transmission line.

offline storage

Computer storage not under direct control of the CPU, for example, on a magnetic tape.

off-net access line (ONAL)

A trunk interface that connects a DMS-250 switch to the line side of a class 5 central office.

OFM

See outgoing formatter (OFM).

OFR

See overflow register (OFR).

OGT

See outgoing trunk (OGT).

OGW

See operations gateway (OGW).

OG-XPT

See outgoing crosspoint (OG-XPT).

OHIP

See office hardware inventory package (OHIP).

OIL

See optimizable intermediate language (OIL).

OL

See out-of-service limit (OL).

OM

See operational measurements (OM).

OMB

See outgoing message buffer (OMB).

OML

See outgoing matching loss (OML).

ONAL

See off-net access line (ONAL).

on-board task microprocessor

An 8085 microprocessor in the A-bit/B-word derived data link (DDL) card. This microprocessor automatically scans remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) lines, provides online and offline diagnostics, and times RCS responses to commands.

one-party flat rate (1FR) line

A party line that allows a subscriber no limit on calls in the flat-rate area. *See also* eight-party flat rate (8FR) line, four-party flat rate (4FR) line, and ten-party flat rate (10FR) line.

one-party message rate (1MR) line

A line for which subscriber charges are set at a fixed rate. The user gets a fixed number of message units for completed calls to an identified group of users.

on-hook

The condition when the receiver or handset are on the hookswitch. On-hook is the idle state (open loop) of a subscriber or private branch exchange (PBX) line loop. On-hook indicates one of two possible signaling conditions, tone or no-tone, ground connection or battery connection. *See also* off-hook.

on-hook balance network test

A test used to determine if a loop is the loaded type or the nonloaded type. The test displays the result on the MAP terminal.

ONI

See Operator Number Identification (ONI).

OO

See object-oriented (OO) technology.

OOB

out-of-band

OPC

See originating point code (OPC).

OPE

Outside plant module (OPM) equipment.

operating company (OC)

The owner or operator of a DMS switch.

operating company client

A person, group, or organization that, under a contractual agreement with an operating company, uses part or all of a DMS switch.

operating equipment (OE)

The subscriber line termination at the electronic switching system central office (CO) switch.

operating range

The range that the universal tone receiver (UTR) recognizes and reports digits.

operating system

Software that manages the basic resources of a computer. *See also* Support Operating System (SOS).

operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM)

All the tasks required to provide, maintain, or modify the services that a switching system provides. These tasks include the provisioning of hardware, start of service, verification of new service, and problem resolution.

operational measurements (OM)

The hardware and software resources of the DMS-100 Family switches. These resources control the collection and display of measurements taken on an operating system. The OM subsystem sorts the measurement data and manages its transfer to displays and records. The OM data does maintenance, traffic, accounting, and provisioning decisions.

operations gateway (OGW)

A subsystem that supplies the routing and communications services needed to connect SONET-DMS (S/DMS) AccessNodes to different operations entities.

Operations Systems Network

A computer network that Bellcore uses to gather and process operations-type information on switching systems in the Bell system. Bellcore uses this information in marketing, planning, engineering, installation, administration, maintenance, billing, and performance.

operator-assisted (OA) calls

Subscriber-dialed calls that require help from the operator.

operator centralization (OC)

An extension of the operator services that a TOPS position provides. The OC allows the operating company to handle traffic in several remote toll centers as though the remote centers were operator centers.

operator-handled calls

Calls not dialed by the subscriber and requiring help from the operator.

Operator Number Identification (ONI)

A feature that brings an operator into the circuit to check the calling number when: a subscriber direct-dials a long distance call. The centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) equipment is to charge the call on an itemized bill

See also automatic number identification (ANI).

operator position

An interactive terminal used to handle calls that require operator help. Consists of a microprocessor-based controller, a keyboard, and a video display unit (VDU). An operator uses an operator headset with the position.

operator recall

A service that flashes the switchhook and permits a coin subscriber to recall an operator.

operator reference database (ORDB)

A database through which an operator can access reference information in response to customer queries. The database is on disk at the central (host) computer. The database allows immediate access to customer query information by the TOPS MP operator.

operator response time

The time between the instant the operator enters a request and the instant a visual response appears at the operator position.

operator service center (OSC)

The location of the TOPS MP positions.

Operator Services System (OSS)

A cost-effective method to provide subscribers with directory help (DA). The OSS can be present in the DMS-100 or DMS-200 switch. The OSS handles DA calls (for example, 411, 555-1212). OSS includes a Force Management System (FMS). The OSS has the capability for automatic message accounting (AMA).

OPM

See outside plant module (OPM).

optimizable intermediate language (OIL)

An intermediate compiler stage between procedure-oriented type enforcing language (PROTEL) source code and target machine-dependent object code.

ORDB

See operator reference database (ORDB).

orderly disconnect command

An internal software function that disconnects each level of communications protocol for the multiprotocol controller (MPC) in a logical sequence from level 3 to level 1. This function performs even when the other side of the MPC conversation does not want to disconnect.

originating basic call model (OBCM)

The part of basic call model (BCM) that represents call-processing logic related to the originating call part of a basic call. *See* also basic call model (BCM), and terminating basic call model (TBCM).

originating major class

An electronic switching system data element that specifies the call processing treatment for originating calls.

originating phase

The part of a telephone call sequence the originator controls exclusively.

originating point code (OPC)

A Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) term that defines the address of a signaling point (SP) that generates the message. *See also* destination point code (DPC).

originating screen office (OSO)

In outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS), the OSO controls station access to wide area telephone service (WATS) zones.

originator

An agent in DMS call processing that detects an origination request which starts a call.

ORR

See office release record (ORR).

ORU

See office repeater unit (ORU).

OSC

See operator service center (OSC).

OSO

See originating screen office (OSO).

OSS

See Operator Services System (OSS).

outcall access PIN

An outcall access personal identity number (PIN) is an outcall service access code. This numeric code allows the subscriber to change the User Access PIN and the customer profile. *See also* PIN, service access code, and user access PIN.

outgoing (OG)

The direction of a signal with respect to the module or unit being described. An OG signal is on the transmit path from the unit. *See also* incoming (IC).

outgoing crosspoint (OG-XPT)

A crosspoint time switch that receives parallel data from the incoming crosspoint and performs one stage of switching. The OG-XPT then

transmits the data to the peripheral modules (PM) through the outgoing formatter. *See also* crosspoint (XPT).

outgoing end office trunk group (T0)

A trunk group type a remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) with emergency stand-alone (ESA) supports.

outgoing formatter (OFM)

A function in the outgoing crosspoint (OG-XPT) switch of the network module (NM). The OFM converts parallel data stored in the data memory into serial data for transmission to the interface card.

outgoing matching loss (OML)

The failure to set up a network connection from an originating line to an idle outgoing trunk. Outgoing matching loss is one of the measurements used to determine the grade of service (GOS) that the switch provides. *See also* matching loss (ML).

outgoing message buffer (OMB)

Registers that contain control and data messages between components of the central control complex (CCC), network module controllers (NMC), and peripheral modules (PM). Each OMB associates with the transmit path of a message link and stores the message while I/O protocol is performed.

outgoing trunk (OGT)

A trunk used for calls that go out to a remote toll center.

out-of-band (OOB) signaling

Analog generated signaling that uses the same path as a voice-frequency transmission. In OOB signaling, the signaling frequencies are lower or higher than voice frequency.

out-of-service limit (OL)

A threshold that, when exceeded, causes the system to remove the link from service.

out-of-service test

A test that checks the address control circuit pack of a remote concentrator terminal (RCT).

output message

A message that the data link interface formats and transmits to the message desk from the DMS-100 switch.

outside plant module (OPM)

A stand-alone weatherproofed enclosure equipped to connect from two to six DS-1 links. The OPM connects the links from a line group controller (LGC) at a host office and up to 640 local connected subscriber lines. An OPM consists of the following items.

- one line concentrating module (LCM)
- a remote maintenance module (RMM)
- a remote maintenance module (RMM)
- a host interface equipment (HIE) shelf
- a power supply, environmental control equipment,
- a cable cross-connection for up to 1280 pairs.

outside plant module equipment (OPE) frame

An equipment frame that consists of two rows of two bays each.

outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS)

A telephone service over dedicated lines to the central office (CO). The OUTWATS permits subscribers to make direct-dialed calls to indicated service areas. Users receive either a flat monthly charge or a charge based on use. The OUTWATS lines have special directory numbers (DN). *See also* inward wide area telephone service (INWATS) and wide area telephone service (WATS).

OUTWATS

See outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS).

overflow register (OFR)

A remote hardware register. The OFR increments when a call cannot find an idle line in the hunt group.

Overflow Register, Software (OFS)

A software register. The OFS increments when a call cannot find an idle line in the hunt group.

overlap line signaling

A signaling method in which the onward transmission of a line signal can begin before the recognition time of this line signal expires. The onward transmission of a line signal is from a switching center.

OVFLINQ

See incoming overflow queue (OVFLINQ).

OWT

See outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS).

P entries

PACK

See positive acknowledgment (PACK).

package

See TCAP package.

packaged core auxiliary module (PCAM)

A DMS-100 packaged switch frame that has the following features:

- a power distribution center (PDC)
- two package trunk modules (PTM)
- a disk drive unit (DDU)

packaged core basic module (PCBM)

An auxiliary frame in the DMS-100 packaged switch. The frame contains power distribution, fuse panel, line test unit (LTU) and package trunk modules (PTM). The PTM have metallic test access (MTA). The frame also contains an input/output controller (IOC) for extra RS-232 terminals and an additional metallic test unit (MTU) if required.

packaged core expansion module (PCXM)

A DMS-100 packaged switch frame that has the following:

- a power distribution center (PDC)
- two package trunk modules (PTM)
- an input/output controller (IOC)

packaged core interface module (PCIM)

A single-bay frame in the DMS-100 packaged switch that has interface circuits for additional alarms and equipment. The interface circuits consist of a second metallic test unit (MTU) or a original equipment manufacturer (OEM) unit. The interface circuits also consist of two peripheral trunk units with scan and signal distribution cards.

packaged core line module (PCLM)

A DMS-100 packaged switch frame that has two dual-shelf line concentrating modules (LCM).

packaged core memory module (PCMM)

A DMS-100 packaged switch frame that has a magnetic tape drive (MTD), a disk drive unit (DDU), and two data store (DS) shelves.

packaged core network module (PCNM)

A DMS-100 packaged core switch frame that has four network modules (NM). An NM supports 56 peripheral ports and 64 junctor ports.

packaged core power module (PCPM)

A DMS-100 packaged switch frame that has the following

- two package trunk modules (PTM)
- a power distribution center (PDC)
- a disk drive unit (DDU)

packaged core service module (PCSM)

A DMS-100 packaged switch frame that has five service trunk modules (STM).

packaged core trunk module (PCTM)

A DMS-100 packaged switch frame that two dual-shelf line trunk controllers (LTC).

package trunk module (PTM)

A DMS-100 packaged switch peripheral module (PM). The PTM encodes and multiplexes incoming speech from a maximum of 30 analog trunks into 8-bit pulse code modulation (PCM) format. The PTM combines the information with internal and supervisory control signals for transmission at 2.56 Mbit/s to the network.

packet

A group of binary digits that includes data and call control signals. The network switches a packet as a composite whole. The system arranges the data, call control signals and possible error control information in a specified format for transmission through the network.

packet assembler/disassembler (PAD)

A device that allows data terminal equipment (DTE) to access a packet-switched network. The DTE are not equipped for package switching. Pad functions include the following:

- how to send data packets
- how to handle virtual call setup and clearing
- how to disassemble user data in packets for delivery to start/stop DT

packet handler (PH)

The CCITT term for the part of an integrated services digital network (ISDN) switch that provides packet-switching services.

packet handler interface (PHI)

The name of the device in an exchange termination. Use this device to change the multiplexed low-speed packet data on the D-channel into a DS-1 format. This format is for transmission on links that join the exchange termination to the packet handler (PH). The PHI also performs the reverse operation.

packet sequencing

A process to make sure that packets arrive at the station that receives the data in the same sequence in which the packets leave the sending station.

packet-switched network

A communications system that carries packet data. In this network, external interfaces control the packet data in different formats. Network conversion of the formats occur through an interface computer.

packet switching

The transmission of data by way of addressed packets. The system occupies the transmission channel for the duration of the packet transmission.

Packet Switch Public Data Network (PSPDN)

See packet-switched network.

PAD

See packet assembler/disassembler (PAD).

paddle board (PB)

A small circuit card that mounts on the back of a DMS equipment shelf. The PB carries the cable interfaces and local service functions, like local clock sources and bus terminations.

PAM

See pulse amplitude modulation (PAM).

parallel-to-serial converter

A device that converts a spatial distribution of signal states that represent data into a time sequence of signal states. Each of the parallel input signals require a separate channel. The serial output requires a single channel. Also known as dynamicizer. *See also* serial-to-parallel converter.

parameters

The record in the data base of a stored program control central office. This record specifies equipment, software, options and addresses of peripheral equipment for use in call processing.

park

See call park.

PARS

See Personal Audio Response System (PARS).

partial dial triggering (PDT)

The ability of a call to trigger without receiving the full string of destination digits first. Use PDT to implement services that require triggering before all the destination digits for the call have been received. For example, use PDT when the service control point (SCP) needs to verify the permission level of a user before the call can proceed.

partitioned table editor (PTE)

The software used instead of the table editor (TE) when users own sections of the data in a table. The PTEs have the same functions as the TEs. In addition to these functions, the PTE allows users to view and modify tuples. The PTE makes sure that users do not view or modify the tuple that other users own. *See also* table editor (TE).

party line

A central office (CO) line that serves a minimum of one subscriber. The most common arrangements are for two, four, eight, and ten subscribers.

passthru application entity (PTAE)

An application that allows users of the Network Operations System (NOS) to access the DMS MAP terminal from a remote system. Also known as Centralized MAP.

pathend

A time slot on a channel between nodes.

PAX

See private automatic exchange (PAX).

PB

See paddle board (PB).

P-bus

See processor bus (P-bus).

PBX message register (PBM)

A message register, that associates with the operational measurements (OM) system that counts from 0 to 32 767, then resets to 0.

PC

See primary center (PC).

PCAM

See packaged core auxiliary module (PCAM).

PCB

See process control block (PCB).

PCBM

See packaged core basic module (PCBM).

PCE

See position controller equipment (PCE).

PCIM

See packaged core interface module (PCIM).

PCLM

See packaged core line module (PCLM).

PCM

See pulse code modulation (PCM).

PCM30

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A 32-channel 2.048-Mbit/s speech-signaling and message-signaling link used in international trunks.
- The protocol by which PCM30 links communicate.

PCM30 digital trunk controller (PDTC)

A digital trunk interface that has the hardware configuration of an international digital trunk controller (IDTC). The PDTC runs the software of a digital trunk controller (DTC).

PCM level meter (PLM)

A test circuit card used in the maintenance trunk module (MTM). This card measures the equivalent analog level of pulse code modulated speech or tone samples.

PCM looping test

A test used to verify transmission over a DS-1 time slot. The subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) sends three 8-bit test words to the remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) over a time slot. If the RCS returns these three test words to the DMS switch, the test passes. If the RCS does not return the test words, the test fails.

PCMM

See packaged core memory module (PCMM).

PCM plane

The plane (0 or 1) of the network module (NM). To receive speech signals, this plane connects to the terminal.

PCNM

See packaged core network module (PCNM).

PCPM

See packaged core power module (PCPM).

PCS

See Personal Communications Service (PCS).

PCSM

See packaged core service module (PCSM).

PCTA

See Personal Computer Terminal Adapter (PCTA).

PCTM

See packaged core trunk module (PCTM).

PCXM

See packaged core expansion module (PCXM).

PDC

See power distribution center (PDC).

PDM

See pulse duration modulation (PDM).

PDN

See primary directory number (PDN).

PDT

See partial dial triggering (PDT).

PDTC

See PCM30 digital trunk controller (PDTC).

PE

See peripheral equipment (PE) or processor element (PE).

PEC

See product engineering code (PEC).

peg count

The number of times an event occurs. For example, the number of telephone calls that originate during a specified period of time.

pending order file (POF)

An area in the data store of the DMS-100 Family switches where the system stores data modification orders (DMO). The system stores these orders for activation at a later time.

pending order system

A system that provides facilities for the storage of data modification orders (DMO). This system also provides facilities for the retrieval of DMOs.

%OCC

See percent occupancy (%OCC).

percent occupancy (%OCC)

The ratio of the amount of time an operator spends handling calls to the total time operators are assigned TOPS positions.

percent transfer (%XFR)

The percentage of transfer calls in relation to calls that were not transferable. This percentage appears if the call transfer services are active in the office.

%XFR

percent transfer

performance-oriented practice (POP)

A documentation system that provides maintenance information for subscribers of the DMS-100 Family switches. The system organizes information to permit the completion of a specified task. A POP leads the user through the task in a step-by-step fashion. A POP leads the user from an initial stimulus to all operations required to correct the problem. An example of an initial stimulus is an alarm or problem report. The system arranges information in layers. This procedure allows subscribers at all levels of expertise to progress at their own pace. The POPs assist in the performance of routine and acceptance type tasks.

Periodic Ring Notification (PRN)

A feature that provides message notification for Station Message Waiting (MWT) or Custom Local Area Signaling Service (CLASS) Message Waiting Indicator (CMWI) subscribers. The PRN sends a short-ring to remind the user when messages wait against a line.

peripheral control unit

See I/O controller (IOC).

peripheral equipment (PE)

Equipment that works with a communications system or a computer, but part of it. In DMS-100 Family switches, this is a general term that applies to peripheral modules (PM). *See also* common equipment (CE).

peripheral interface (PI)

The part of the access module that joins peripheral equipment to provide access module (AM) ports.

peripheral module (PM)

Any hardware module in the DMS-100 Family switches that provides an interface with external lines, trunks, or service facilities. A PM contains peripheral processors (PP). These PPs perform local routines and reduce load on the central processing unit (CPU).

peripheral module intercept system test (PMIST)

A debugging tool that traces messages between the peripheral modules (PM).

peripheral processor (PP)

A hardware device in the peripheral module (PM) that performs local processing separate from the central processing unit (CPU). Read-only memory (ROM) in the PM drives the PP, which releases the CPU run time for higher-level activities.

peripheral processor audit process

In peripheral modules (PM), the process that scans a terminal at specified time intervals.

peripheral processor global area

An area of memory in the peripheral module (PM). All terminals can access this area of memory. Within this area is information that relates to the whole PM.

peripheral processor message processor (PPMP)

A processor that supervises transmission and reception of the channel supervision message (CSM) speech channels of the line module controller (LMC). The PPMP also checks parity on speech channels.

peripheral processor terminal

The point in a peripheral module (PM) that connects the module to other components. Each peripheral processor (PP) terminal has a set of basic capabilities. Two terminals on each PM are for central control (CC) and PP communications. These terminals do not have hardware attached.

peripheral side (P-side)

The side of a node that faces away from the central control (CC) and toward the peripheral modules (PM). *See also* central side (C-side).

permanent lockout

See permanent signal.

permanent logical link connection (PLLC)

A type of logical link connection that maintains a permanent path across the frame relay service. *See* logical link connection (LLC) and automatic logical link connection (ALLC).

permanent signal

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A signal that the central office (CO) equipment receives. This signal indicates that a subscriber is off-hook and does not send dial pulses. This activity occurs as a result of a fault condition on a subscriber line.
- A service that tests for the reception of digits after dial tone returns to the originating line. If digits are not present in a specified period of time, the line is in a permanent signal state (off-hook). The system applies permanent signal treatment.

Permanent lockout is another name for a permanent signal.

permanent data store (DSPERM)

A data store type that is not protected, and remains allocated over all restarts. Located within DSPERM are network maps and error report logs.

permanent virtual circuit (PVC)

A continuously available virtual path between remote applications and DMS applications. The PVC eliminates the need to establish a circuit on a separate call basis.

per-process module

A module with three head segments: protected, not protected, and private for per-process data. Swapping base registers 1, 2, and 3 on module entry and exit address these three head segments.

Personal Audio Response System (PARS)

A system that allows an operator to supply customized challenges or prompts to a subscriber. The operator can play recorded material or speak to supply the prompts or challenges.

Personal Communications Service (PCS)

A service that provides personal, terminal, and service mobility to users. The PCS allows users to communicate between wireline stations or as users roam with wireless handsets.

Personal Computer Terminal Adapter (PCTA)

A circuit board with associated hardware that allows a personal computer to connect to a Nortel (Northern Telecom) ISDN switch. The PCTA is for the personal computer and the Meridian series of computers.

personal identification number (PIN)

A number used along with an access code to activate a feature, like Subscriber-activated Call Blocking (SACB). The PIN provides security for the subscriber from the use of a feature that is not authorized.

per-trunk signaling (PTS)

A standard telephone method of signaling that multiplexes the control signal of a call with voice or data over the same trunk.

PH

See packet handler (PH).

phase encoded recording

A method of recording on magnetic tape in which data bit 1 is a flux change to the polarity of the interblock gap. Read in the forward direction, data bit 0 is a flux change to the polarity opposite to that of the interblock gap.

phase shift keying (PSK)

A mode of bidirectional transmission that codes simultaneous analog transmit-and-receive signals. To code these signals, this mode of transmission shifts one of the signals a given number of degrees. Modem hardware performs this mode of transmission. *See also* frequency shift keying (FSK).

PHI

See packet handler interface (PHI).

phototool (FT)

A drawing used in the construction of a printed circuit board. Use phototool as a prefix (instead of Nortel [Northern Telecom] {NT}) to the product engineering code to identify this drawing.

phrase

A digital recording in the digital recorded announcement (DRA) module that consists of a minimum of one subphrase. The central control selects the phrase list in an announcement. The central control passes the phrase list to the digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM) on playback.

physical capacity

The number of terminations that a switch component or group of components can accommodate. For example, the total number of terminations for lines in a line concentrating module [LCM] or group of LCMs.

PI

See peripheral interface (PI).

PIC

See Primary Inter-LATA Carrier (PIC).

pilot

The primary number used to access a hunt group. *See also* hunt group.

PIN

See personal identification number (PIN).

plain old telephone service or plain ordinary telephone service (POTS)

Basic telephone service with no features or special facilities.

plesiochronous

The relationship between two signals, their corresponding significant instants occur at approximately the same rate. Differences in rate are constrained within specified limits.

PLM

See PCM level meter (PLM).

PM

See peripheral module (PM).

PMBX

See private manual branch exchange (PMBX).

PM firmware

The peripheral module (PM) operating system. Software that resides in the PM consists of the following classes:

- software that resides in read-only memory (ROM) that satisfies the standard definition of firmware

- Software loaded into random access memory (RAM) when the peripheral goes into service
- software that consists of execs, which are resident subprograms made up of primitive instructions

PMIST

See peripheral module intercept system test (PMIST).

POF

See pending order file (POF).

point code

The address of a signaling point. *See also* capability code.

point-of-use power supply (PUPS)

The type of power supply for an enhanced line concentrating module (LCME).

point-to-point (PTP)

An operating-company designated single-rate step. This step applies to calls from a specified point in the originating serving area to a specified terminating point. The system uses the PTP in the calculation of rate steps.

polling

In data communications, the process that invites data stations to transmit information. Data stations transmit information one station at a time. The polling process interrogates several data stations in sequence.

pool

An operating system facility that allows processes to define a new data type and to allocate groups of these items. Items in a group or pool are the same size and type.

POP

See also performance-oriented practice (POP).

port

In a DMS switch, the point at which a speech or message link connects to one of the following

- a peripheral module (PM)
- a network module (NM)
- a I/O controller (IOC)
- a central message controller (CMC)

ported number

A DN that that moves from one exchange to another. This exchange can be the same service provider.

position

The part of a switchboard that an operator controls.

position controller

A microprocessor-based system. This system processes voice and data signals so that an International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) terminal can communicate with the DMS switch.

position controller equipment (PCE)

A frame that houses up to four TOPS position controllers (TPC).

position seizure

The Mechanized Force Administration Data System (MFADS) measurement of calls for each type of operator service in a force management (FM) reporting period.

positive acknowledgment (PACK)

A 1-byte control message that is part of the handshake protocol that the DMS-100 switch uses. A PACK message indicates the reception of data. This message also indicates that the transmission is correct. *See also* negative acknowledgment (NACK).

Post Telegraph and Telephone (PTT)

The administrations, normally government-controlled, that manage and operate postal and telecommunications services in many countries. These services are normally monopolies outside North America. Competitive organizations are present in some countries.

POTS

See plain old telephone service or plain ordinary telephone service (POTS).

power converter circuit pack

A circuit pack that provides a regulated power supply with output voltages referred to a common ground.

power distribution center (PDC)

The frame that contains the equipment to distribute office battery feeds to equipment frames of the DMS-100 Family switches. The PDC accepts A and B cables from the office battery. The PDC provides the protected subsidiary feeds to each frame or shelf. The PDC contains noise suppression and alarm circuits. The PDC provides a dedicated feed for the alarm battery supply.

power subsystem

One of seven operating computing module (CM) subsystems. The power subsystem provides the power for the CM processor shelf. The six other subsystems are as follows:

- the clock subsystem
- the bus extension subsystem
- the bus termination subsystem
- the processor/memory subsystem
- the reset control subsystem
- the transmission subsystem

PP

See peripheral processor (PP) or program port (PP).

PP audit process

The process in the peripheral modules (PM) that scans a terminal at designated time intervals.

PPI

See program port interface (PPI).

PPLN

See preplanned control (PPLN).

PPMP

See peripheral processor message processor (PPMP).

PPSN

See public packet switching network (PPSN).

PRA

See primary rate access (PRA). The preferred term is primary rate interface (PRI).

PRE

See protective reservation equipment (PRE).

preference weighting factor (PWF)

A value that the customer can set (from 0 to 100). This value determines the advantage of answering a call in the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group.

Preferential Hunt (PRH)

A feature that establishes type of directory number (DN) hunting. Calls made to a busy DN of a PRH group user must hunt through the other users of the PRH group. The calls hunt through these other users before the larger Directory Number Hunt (DNH) group. A DNH group can have a PRH group of up to 19 users. A DNH group can have up to 64 PRH groups. Each PRH group user must be a DNH group user. *See also* Directory Number Hunt (DNH).

prepay

See coin first (CCF).

preplanned control (PPLN)

A network management control that applies remote dynamic overload controls in response to an external signal from a subtending office. This service consists of preplanned controls that the scan point can activate. These controls are activated through the MAP terminal. Remote dynamic overload control is another name for a PPLN.

preroute peg count (PRP)

A network management control for the inspection of traffic levels to different destination codes. This inspection indicates when to apply code blocking controls.

pretrip

An occurrence of ring trip that has faults on a subscriber loop. A pretrip is a false answer in response to a ringing signal sent to the subscriber loop. A loop that has faults causes a pretrip.

PRH

See Preferential Hunt (PRH).

PRI

See primary rate interface (PRI).

PRI card

See primary rate interface (PRI) card.

primary ACDDN

See primary Automatic Call Distribution directory number (primary ACDDN).

primary Automatic Call Distribution directory number (primary ACDDN)

The Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) directory number (DN) with priorities for trunk and line calls.

primary center (PC)

Any of the third-rank toll switching points in the distance dial network. The primary center can specify sectional centers and regional centers. Another name for a PC is class 3 toll office. *See also* office classification.

primary directory number (PDN)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The directory number (DN) assigned to key number 1 of a Meridian business set (MBS) or M5317T. The PDN identifies the set from the many possible DNs. When the integrated services digital network (ISDN) remote switching center (RCSI) is in emergency stand alone (ESA), only the PDN receives support.
- The main directory number (DN) on a single-part flat-rate line. The PDN is different from any secondary directory numbers (SDN) assigned to the same line.

See also secondary directory number (SDN).

primary group

The lowest level of a multiplexing hierarchy composed of a group of basic signals that multiplexing combines. Primary group also refers to the following:

- the signal that multiplexing these basic signals obtains.
- the transmission channel that carries the signal.

Primary Inter-LATA Carrier (PIC)

A line option assigned to a line when a subscriber selects an inter-LATA carrier to handle toll calls.

primary port

An active port used to connect to DS-1 links and the three types of channels: host, intra, and inter.

primary rate access (PRA)

See primary rate interface (PRI).

primary rate interface (PRI)

An interface that carries nB+D channels over a digital DS-1 facility. This interface carries 23B+D in North America and 30B+D in Europe. The system uses PRI to link private network facilities, like private branch exchanges (PBX), local area networks (LAN), and host computers. The host computers have a standardized architecture as the bridge between private switch equipment and the public network. PRI replaces primary rate access. *See also* B-channel, D-channel.

primary rate interface (PRI) card

A card that provides the physical interface to the DS-1 for the MSL-1.

primary recording unit (PRU)

A recording unit (RU) element accessed directly from the call condense block (CCB) extension chain. A PRU in the extension chain indicates that the system produces a billing record when the system releases a call. *See also* extended recording unit (XRU), modular recording unit (MRU).

primitive

In a DMS switch, a set of basic operations or instructions that each peripheral module (PM) defines. These operations are performed on each PM.

printer queue manager

The base program resource unit (PRU) that handles all tasks or jobs that relate to printer requests.

priority line

A line that the system excludes from the automatic dial gapping controls that the system implements during network overload conditions.

private (PVT)

Incoming and outgoing calls that connect the private branch exchange (PBX) to its virtual private network (VPN). The dialed digits may not conform to E.164 standards. *See also* public (PUB).

private automatic exchange (PAX)

An automatic telephone exchange that provides telephone service within an organization. This feature does not provide connections to the public network.

private branch exchange (PBX)

A private telephone exchange that services extensions in an organization. PBX also provides access to the public network. This telephone exchange is automatic or attendant operated.

private data segment

A temporary-store head segment that contains preprocess variables and descriptors for a specified instance of the module.

private exchange (PX)

A telephone exchange that provides telephone service within an organization and does not provide connections to the public network. The telephone exchanges are automatic or attendant operated.

private manual branch exchange (PMBX)

A private branch exchange (PBX) with manual switching under the control of an operator.

PRK

See call park (PRK).

PRN

See Periodic Ring Notification (PRN) or pseudo-random number (PRN).

procedure

In a DMS switch, a block of procedure-oriented type enforcing language (PROTEL) statements with a single entry and a single exit.

procedure-oriented type enforcing language (PROTEL)

The high-level programming language used to write software for DMS-100 Family switches.

procedure variable

A variable where the value is the name of a procedure. The DMS software uses this variable for dynamic selection of procedures at run time.

process

In a DMS switch, an executable instance of a specified program. Each process has a process control block (PCB). The Support Operating System (SOS) uses a PCB to keep track of information related to that process.

process control block (PCB)

A block of data that the operating system uses to keep track of the status of a process. Each process in the system has a PCB.

process entry module

A module that contains a procedure where the process begins to run after initialization.

processor bus (P-bus)

The bus used in DMS SuperNode modules for processor communications.

processor element (PE)

A part of the access module that contains software. The PE processes the received channels that can be either link access procedure balanced (LAPB), link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD), or both.

processor/memory subsystem

One of seven operating computing module (CM) subsystems. The processor/memory subsystem performs call processing and configures and maintains the other subsystems. The six other subsystems are as follows:

- the clock subsystem
- the bus extension subsystem
- the bus termination subsystem
- the power subsystem
- the reset control subsystem
- the transmission subsystem

product engineering code (PEC)

An eight-character identifier for each marketable hardware item that Nortel (Northern Telecom) manufactures.

program

In a DMS switch, a named set of loaded modules. The use of a loader control file can name these modules in the definition of a specified program. This set of loaded modules can be included as part of the program because other modules use these modules.

program increment

In a DMS switch, a set of related modules that, when added to a base program, forms a new program. This new program has additional capabilities.

program port (PP)

The point of connection on the CPU of the parallel data buses between the CPU and associated program store.

program port interface (PPI)

A circuit card that provides an interface for exchange of parallel data on the buses between the CPU and associated program store. The PPI plugs into the CPU.

program resource unit (PRU)

A modular package or unit that applications processors organize. *See also* shared resource unit (SRU).

program stores(PS)

In a DMS switch programmed instructions for processing, administration, and maintenance procedures. The PS are one of two separate elements of a DMS-100 memory. The other element is data store (DS). *See also* data store (DS) and protected store (PROT).

prompt

The general term for the messages played to telephone subscribers. The prompt library contains these messages.

prompt issue

The name for a message in the prompt library. Each prompt issue in the library is different.

PROT

See protected store (PROT).

protected data store (DSPROT)

See protected store (PROT).

protected program store (PSPROT)

See protected store (PROT).

protected store (PROT)

In a DMS switch a store type (program or data) that must be unprotected before a write operation, and protected after a write operation. This type of store remains allocated. The contents of the store stay complete over all restarts except initial program load (IPL). Protected store holds the office database and translation data equipment configurations. *See also* data store (DS) program store (PS).

protection line

A secondary DS-1 link between a subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) and a remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS). A protection line automatically activates to carry calls when one of the primary DS-1 links fails.

protective reservation equipment (PRE)

A network management (NWM) control similar to directional reservation equipment. The PRE only acts on alternate-routed traffic offered to a two-way trunk group. Directly routed traffic has full access. *See also* directional reservation equipment (DRE).

PROTEL

See procedure-oriented type enforcing language (PROTEL).

protocol

A strict procedure required to initiate and maintain communication. Protocols can be present at many levels in one network, like link-by-link, end-to-end, and subscriber-to-switch.

PRP

See preroute peg count (PRP).

PRTCALC

A personal computer (PC) program designed to estimate DMS-100 switch real-time requirements for peripherals.

PRU

See primary recording unit (PRU) or program resource unit (PRU).

PS

See program store (PS).

PSAP

See public safety answering point (PSAP).

PSDS

See public switched data service (PSDS).

pseudo-random number (PRN)

A test sequence initiated by a command from the MAP terminal. The command generates a 511-bit test pattern that the system transmits in a continuous flow to the terminating office.

P-side

See peripheral side (P-side).

PSK

See phase shift keying (PSK).

PSNAILUP table

A data assignment table with the two end points. The end points are a remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) line or DS-0 channel. The end points form the nailed-up cross-connection and the status of the cross-connection.

PSPDN

See Packet Switch Public Data Network (PSPDN).

PSPROT

See protected program store (PSPROT).

PSTN

See public switched telephone network (PSTN).

PTAE

See passthru application entity (PTAE).

PTE

See partitioned table editor (PTE).

PTM

See package trunk module (PTM).

PTP

See point-to-point (PTP).

PTS

See per-trunk signaling (PTS).

PTT

See Post Telegraph and Telephone (PTT).

PUB

See public (PUB).

public (PUB)

The calls that connect the private branch exchange (PBX) to the central office (CO) in the case of direct outward dialing (DOD). For direct inward dialing (DID), public calls connect the CO to the PBX. The dialed digits conform to E.164 standards. *See also* private (PVT).

public packet switching network (PPSN)

A common carrier network designed to carry data in the form of packets between public users.

public safety answering point (PSAP)

An agency or facility that receives and responds to emergency calls that require public services like fire, police, and ambulance services.

public switched data service (PSDS)

Any common carrier network that can switch data between public users. The data for PSDS are not always in packet form.

public switched telephone network (PSTN)

The standard dial-up telephone system. The PSTN refers to data or other non-telephone services carried over a path. Use of normal telephone signaling and normal switched long distance telephone circuits establishes this path. *See also* plain ordinary telephone service (POTS).

pulse amplitude modulation (PAM)

A modulation system. Pulses of equivalent amplitude and polarity that occur at the same time. The pulses represent the amplitude and polarity of an analog waveform at a series of sample instants.

pulse code modulation (PCM)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The process used to convert an analog (voice waveform) signal to a digital code.

- A form of modulation in which the modulation signal is sampled. The sample is qualified, coded and sent as a bit stream.
- The representation of an analog waveform by coding and quantifying periodic samples of the signal. Each element of information consists of a binary number that represents the value of the sample.

pulsed signaling

A signaling method used by some analog signaling systems for interregister signaling. For example, CCITT R1 signaling (R1) and CCITT no. 5 signaling (N5) use pulsed signaling. Pulsed signaling requires more difficult signal recognition arrangements than continuous signaling. The receiver recognizes the signaling tone. The signaling tone requires constant checking and correlation with the circuit state before the the system validates the signal.

pulse duration modulation (PDM)

The form of modulation in which the duration of a pulse varies in relation to some characteristic of the input signal.

pulse string

See pulse train.

pulse train

A series of pulses that have related characteristics.

pulse width modulation (PWM)

See pulse duration modulation (PDM).

PUPS

See point-of-use power supply (PUPS).

put in-service

To return to service a shared resource unit (SRU) or a program resource unit (PRU).

PVC

See permanent virtual circuit (PVC).

PVT

See private (PVT).

PWF

See preference weighting factor (PWF).

PWM

See pulse width modulation (PWM).

PX

private exchange, *See* two-way DID/DOD PBX digital.

Q entries

Q.921

The CCITT recommendation that defines protocols at the data link layer.

Q.931

The CCITT recommendation that defines protocols for circuit-switched call control at the network layer.

Q-channel

An 800-bit/s maintenance channel that runs on the S/T-bus from the network termination to the terminals.

QCK

See quick conference key (QCK).

QFADS TTY

See Queue Management System force administration data system teletypewriter (QFADS TTY).

QMFADS TTY

See Queue Management System mechanized force administration data system teletypewriter (QMFADS TTY).

QMS

See Queue Management System (QMS).

Q/S-channels

The collective name for the Q-, R-, and S-channels.

QSL

See queue-status lamps (QSL).

QTADS TTY

See Queue Management System traffic administration data system teletypewriter (QTADS TTY).

quasi-associated mode

A limited form of the nonassociated mode of CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) and CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) signaling. In this mode, signals transfer between two exchanges over a minimum of two signaling links in tandem. These signals transfer over predetermined paths and through predetermined signaling transfer points (STP). *See also* dissociated mode, nonassociated mode.

queue

A series of waiting incoming calls or any related series of items waiting to be handled by a process.

queue length

The number of callers that wait at a given time for an operator position to handle.

Queue Management System (QMS)

A software package that provides enhanced capabilities for the management of call and agent queues.

Queue Management System force administration data system teletypewriter (QFADS TTY)

A teletypewriter (TTY) located in the force management center (FMC) of a TOPS office with the Queue Management System (QMS). The TTY provides a printed record of force management (FM) statistics for each traffic office and for TOPS QMS. The TTY also serves as an input/output terminal for various commands and reports.

Queue Management System mechanized force administration data system teletypewriter (QMFADS TTY)

A minicomputer system that extracts Queue Management System (QMS) force management (FM) measurements from a pollable port in a TOPS office. The system calculates summaries of service and force statistics.

Queue Management System traffic administration data system teletypewriter (QTADS TTY)

A teletypewriter (TTY) located in each traffic office of a TOPS office with the Queue Management System (QMS). The TTY provides a printed record of force management (FM) statistics for the traffic office that the TTY is in. The TTY serves as an input/output terminal for various commands and reports.

queue-status lamp (QSL)

A call center administration service that indicates the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) groups that require help. To handle calls more efficiently, this service indicates when the system requires additional agents or a redistribution of agent positions. When the queue reaches its limit, the lamp for that ACD group turns on. The lamp remains lit until the audit determines that ACD calls for that group starts queuing again.

queue threshold

The maximum number of calls in the call queue at one time before incoming calls receive network treatment.

quick conference key (QCK)

An automatic conference feature. The QCK applies a directory number (DN) to a key.

When the user presses this feature during a two-party call, the feature sets a three-way call is set. The MBS single-button transfer is another name for a QCK.

R entries

R1

See CCITT R1 signaling (R1).

R2

See CCITT R2 signaling (R2).

radio frequency (RF)

The frequency in the electromagnetic spectrum between the audio frequency part and the infrared part.

RADR

See Receiver Attachment Delay Recorder (RADR).

RANTH

See recorded announcement threshold (RANTH).

RAO

See revenue accounting office (RAO).

RBOC

See regional Bell operating company (RBOC).

RC

See recent change (RC), recording completing (RC), or regional center (RC).

RCA

See remote controller array (RCA) shelf.

RCAMA

See remote centralized automatic message accounting (RCAMA).

RCC2

See remote cluster controller 2 (RCC2).

RCC

See remote cluster controller (RCC).

RCCI

See ISDN remote cluster controller (RCCI).

RCE

See remote controller equipment (RCE).

RCER

See remote call event record (RCER).

RCF

See Remote Call Forwarding (RCF).

RCGA

See remote carrier group alarm (RCGA).

RCHD

See Residential Call Hold (RCHD).

RCS

See remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS).

RCT

See remote concentrator terminal (RCT).

RCU

See remote carrier urban (RCU).

RDAT

See receive data (RDAT).

RDOC

See remote dynamic overload control (RDOC). Preferred term is preplanned control.

RDR

See remote dump and restore (RDR).

RDT

See remote digital terminal (RDT).

RDW

See record descriptor word (RDW).

read-only memory (ROM)

A solid-state storage chip, programmed at the time of manufacture, that the computer user cannot program again.

ready to manufacture (RTM)

A Nortel (Northern Telecom) approved batch change supplement (BCS) load release for manufacture.

ready to order (RTO)

A Nortel (Northern Telecom) released batch change supplement (BCS) load for manufacture and for which operating companies can place orders.

ready to order-in service (RTOIS)

A batch change supplement (BCS) load, already in service in the field, that is available for order to Nortel (Northern Telecom) operating companies.

ready to order-not in service (RTONIS)

A batch change supplement (BCS) load, not in service in the field, that is available for order to Nortel (Northern Telecom) operating companies.

ready-to-serve time

The time that an operator waits to answer incoming calls.

real time

The time during which the NT40 CPU or DMS-core SuperNode performs the functions. The time is in two main categories: call processing time and noncall-processing time.

REAL::TIME

A personal computer (PC) program that provides an alignment or planning estimate of the DMS-100 Family CPU real-time requirements.

real-time capacity

Applied to the DMS-100 Family NT40 CPU or DMS-core SuperNode. The maximum number of call attempts that the CPU or DMS-core can process while they meet the high day busy-hour service objective. The objective is to not exceed 20% dial tone delay (delay greater than 3 s).

recall position seizure (RPS)

A position seizure measurement that tracks the number of operator recalls in a force management (FM) reporting period.

recall processor

In DMS call processing, the processor used to make sure that billing and feature operations are performed.

received

A message that reports that the system received the digits sent to the terminating office, and the system issues billing.

receive data (RDAT)

A common bus in a maintenance trunk module (MTM), office alarm unit (OAU), or trunk module (TM). An RDAT carries data from the common control section of these modules to the trunk logic circuit in each interface circuits.

receive only (RO)

A teletypewriter or video display unit (VDU) that receives data through the I/O controller (IOC). This data contains operational measurements (OM) and maintenance output reports from the DMS-100 switch and other items. Receive-only printers are in maintenance and traffic management areas.

receive pulse amplitude modulation (RPAM)

A common bus in a maintenance trunk module (MTM), office alarm unit (OAU), or trunk module (TM). An RPAM carries pulse amplitude modulated speech samples from the common circuits in the modules to the digital-to-analog (D/A) circuits in the separate interface cards.

Receiver Attachment Delay Recorder (RADR)

A network management feature that provides a method to measure machine congestion. The system generates test call originations to measure the interval between the original request for attachment to a receiver and the time of connection.

receiver off-hook (ROH)

A condition that occurs when a telephone receiver is off-hook. Receiver off-hook often refers to the loud tone that occurs when the user leaves the receiver off-hook.

receiver off-hook tone

A fast busy-tone initiated when a subscriber telephone is off-hook for a specified period, and the subscriber dialed no digits.

recent change (RC)

A record that specifies a change of service for a given subscriber line. An addition or deletion is an example of a change of service.

record descriptor word (RDW)

A 4-byte word that precedes variable-blocked-spanned data records on magnetic tape. Record descriptor word indicates the length of the record.

recorded announcement threshold (RANTH)

The number of seconds that a caller receives audible ringing before the caller hears a recorded announcement. If this value is 0, the announcement is received immediately.

recording completing (RC)

A type of trunk circuit used to interface with a recording machine.

recording unit (RU)

A data element on which the system records call data.

record (REC) teletypewriter

A receive-only teletypewriter in the hotel billing information center (HOBIC). An REC teletypewriter receives a duplicate copy of messages sent to Autoquote and to Voice Quote teletypewriters. The REC teletypewriter also receives charge-adjust messages sent to the HOBIC administrative teletypewriter.

redundancy signals

Signals additional to those needed to carry the given information. The signals are the components of a message that can be ignored or eliminated without the loss of necessary information.

redundancy check

A check that uses systematically inserted redundant data.

reflex

A set of primitive instructions that the system performs when the terminal sends a message to the central control (CC). The following describes the two types of reflexes:

- transparent reflex, which causes the system to perform the reflex action and send the message to the CC
- nontransparent reflex, which causes the system to perform the reflex action to not send the message to the CC

regenerative repeater

A repeater in which the system amplifies, shapes again, times again, and transmits the pulse code again.

regenerator

Equipment that restores the shape, timing, and pulse amplitude of a digital signal that the transmission distorts.

regional Bell operating company (RBOC)

The seven holding or operating Bell system local telephone companies.

regional center (RC)

A class 1 office and the highest level toll office in the North American switching hierarchy. Regional centers form the basic upper-level network for long distance traffic. *See also* office classification.

register

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The equipment in an automatic switching system that receives address signals and controls the next switching operation.
- The first unit in the assembly of common control equipment in an automatic central office (CO). The register receives address information and stores the information for possible conversion or translation. A register often operates in conjunction with a sender.
- A storage device that has a given storage capacity. For example, a bit, byte, or computer word. The storage device is normally for a special purpose.

register signaling

See interregister signaling.

reinitialize interrupt

An interrupt that the system generates when the need for a restart is detected.

release message (RLS)

An ISDN user part (ISUP) protocol message sent in both directions. The message indicates that the circuit identified in the message is released as a result of the reason supplied. The circuit is ready for the idle state when the system receives a release complete (RLC) message.

reload-restart

Software pointers are set in a program that simulates a reload of software into DMS-100 Family switches. The system retains office configuration and translation data, but the system clears all data.

remote call event record (RCER)

Call processing information transmitted to a public safety answering point (PSAP) through a data link.

Remote Call Forwarding (RCF)

Remote call forwarding (RCF) forwards all calls made to a local directory number (DN), to a remote station. A telephone station is not connected with the number.

remote carrier group alarm (RCGA)

An alarm that appears on the MAP display to indicate that a remote detected excessive bipolar violations (BpV) or frame loss. The alarm also indicates that the remote digroup card is defective or missing.

remote carrier urban (RCU)

A peripheral module (PM) that provides remote subscriber loop concentration for a DMS-1 urban carrier system. The RCU uses high-level message protocol to communicate over one or two message channels. The RCU supports a maximum 528 subscriber lines over a maximum of eight DS-1 links in configuration with a digital switch.

remote centralized automatic message accounting (RCAMA)

A remote system that produces itemized billing details for subscriber-dialed long distance calls. The system records details at a central facility that serves several exchanges. In exchanges not equipped for automatic number identification (ANI), the system routes calls to a centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) operator. This operator obtains the calling number and enters the number in the computer for billing.

remote cluster controller (RCC)

A dual-shelf peripheral module (PM) that provides a master controller for all units at the remote switching center (RSC). The host line trunk controller (LTC) controls the PM.

remote cluster controller 2 (RCC2)

A remote cluster controller (RCC) for the remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S). The RCC2 is an enhanced RCC that provides the central control of the RSC-S. The RCC2 connects to the host with metal or optical fiber

connections. The RCC2 is a single-shelf peripheral module (PM) that provides the same functions for all units at the RSC.

remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS)

A peripheral module (PM) that provides remote subscriber loop concentration for an SLC-96 subscriber carrier system. The RCS supports a maximum of 96 subscriber lines over two to four DS-1 links.

remote concentrator terminal (RCT)

In the DMS-1 switch, a peripheral module (PM) that provides remote subscriber loop concentration over two DS-1 links for a maximum of 256 subscriber lines.

remote controller array (RCA) shelf

A unit of the remote cluster controller (RCC). An RCC contains two RCA shelves.

remote controller equipment (RCE) frame

A single-bay frame that contains two remote-maintenance modules (RMM) and a dual-shelf remote cluster controller (RCC).

remote data polling system (XFER)

A system that permits an operating company to transfer information on the operation of a DMS-100 Family office. The system transfers to the data processing center.

remote digital terminal (RDT)

A generic term for an intelligent network element that provides an interface from subscriber access loops to digital transmission facilities.

remote digital trunking

The assignment of a maximum of six available DS-1 ports on a remote cluster controller (RCC) to interface with DS-1 digital trunk groups. Remote digital trunks handle only trunk traffic originating from or terminating on subscriber lines. These lines connect to the line concentrating modules (LCM) or remote line concentrating modules (RLCM) that the RCC controls.

remote dump and restore (RDR)

An integrated software change process that dumps and stores operating company data with an active software release. This condition is present until an update of the software occurs. A Nortel (Northern Telecom) facility performs this feature at a distance. *See also* local dump and restore (LDR).

remote dynamic overload control (RDOC)

See preplanned control (PPLN).

remote fiber terminal (RFT)

A FiberWorld network element that is the Nortel (Northern Telecom) version of a remote digital terminal (RDT). The RFT terminates subscriber lines and multiplexes them on a synchronous optical network (SONET) facility.

remote line concentrating module (RLCM)

An equipment frame that provides an interface between two to six DS-1 links and up to 640 subscriber lines. The DS-1 links are from the line group controller (LCG) at the host office. The subscriber lines are connected locally. An RLCM has one line concentrating module (LCM), a remote maintenance module (RMM), and a host interface equipment (HIE) shelf.

remote line concentrating module (RLCM) with extended distance capability

An RLCM enhancement that employs a distributed processing approach. The RLCM contains three processors for C-side, P-side and line concentrating module (LCM) functioning.

remote line controller (RLC)

The basic control unit in the remote line module (RLM). The RLC operation is like the line module controller (LMC).

remote line module (RLM)

A pair of remote line modules. The modules provide an interface between a digital carrier module (DCM) at the host office and up to 1280 subscriber lines. This interface has a minimum of two to eight DS-1 links.

remote line test processor (RLTP)

A card in the remote carrier urban (RCU) that performs remote line tests. The card and reports the results through an on-board modem to a connected user.

remote maintenance interface (RMI)

In the SDM, the user interface that provides node maintenance, administration, and monitoring functions. The root or main user can access this interface, accessible at the local or remote VT100 terminal. The root or mainframe can access this interface from the operating company LAN if the required SDM hardware is installed, and telnet access is active.

remote maintenance module (RMM)

A peripheral module (PM) maintenance trunk module (MTM). An RMM configuration. An RMM has up to 12 service and test cards.

remote make busy (RMB)

A signal received on a two-way trunk from the far-end trunk circuit. This signal indicates that the affected circuit is classed as made-busy to incoming traffic.

Remote Memory Administration System (RMAS)

A third-party system used to update datafill information in switches.

Remote Message Register (RMR) for Local Calls

A feature on hotel lines that indicates that a charge is for a local call. When a local call is answered, RMR gives an indication at the terminal end of the loop.

Remote Meter Pulsing (RMP)

A feature assigned to a line that pulses hotel remote registers.

remote-off-remote equipment

Equipment that permits one remote site to share facilities with another remote site. The files are not directly connected to the host office. Equipment at the remote-off-remote site can contain an indoor remote line concentrating module (RLCM) or a weatherproof outside plant module (OPM). Both type of unit interfaces have a maximum of 640 analog lines.

remote operation service element (ROSE)

A language that describes the handling of a data call and the data call information. The ROSE encoding contains CompuCALL messages. The ROSE provides support for an interactive communication between the application process (AP) software on the DMS-100 switch and AP software on the call center computer.

remote operations (RO) service

A utility that uses remote operations to handle communication between a DMS application and a remote system.

remote operator number identification (RONI)

The equipment used to bring a remote operator to the circuit to check the calling number. This action occurs when a subscriber direct-dials a long distance call that is charged on an itemized bill base. Centralized automatic

message accounting (CAMA) equipment changes the call on an itemized bill. *See* automatic number identification (ANI).

remote service equipment (RSE) frame

A frame that contains remote service module (RSM) shelves at a remote line module (RLM) site.

remote service module (RSM)

A peripheral module (PM) that operates with and controls the metallic test access unit (MTAU) at a remote line module (RLM) site.

remote switching center (RSC)

A remote common peripheral module (CPM) that provides an interface at a remote location. RSC provides an interface with a large number of analog lines of digital trunking. The RSC handles remote-off-remote connections from other remote sites. *See also* remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S), ISDN remote switching center (RSCI).

remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S)

An enhanced version of the RSC. The RSC-S is a remote common peripheral module (CPM) peripheral. The RSC-S provides all the functions and features of the current RSC, but with increased capacity and the option of fiber optic connectivity. *See also* ISDN remote switching center (RSCI), remote switching center (RSC).

remote terminal interface (RTIF)

See reset terminal interface (RTIF).

remote test unit (RTU)

A line test resource at the remote fiber terminal (RFT). The RTU provides test head functions.

remote unit bay (RUB)

The name for a bay-type remote carrier urban (RCU) frame.

remote unit cabinet (RUC)

The name for a cabinet-type remote carrier urban (RCU) frame.

reorder tone

An audible signal for all trunks busy. A low tone interrupted at 120 impulses each minute indicates the recorder tone.

repair service bureau (RSB)

Operating company personnel that can access the I/O system of DMS-100 Family switches. The RSB personnel access the I/O system to obtain data for maintenance purposes.

repeater

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A device that modifies and transmits an input signal again. The modification can include amplification, the reshape function, the re-time function, or a group of these functions. Repeaters can be one-way or two-way devices.
- A device that restores signals to their original shape and transmission level. Attenuation distorted these signals.

Requested Suspension (RSUS)

The system assigns the RSUS option to a line when the customer requests delay of service. The system routes to treatment any attempts to originate or terminate calls to the line.

request for action (RFA)

The Nortel (Northern Telecom) document that precedes the customer service report (CSR).

request for feature (RFF)

A request from Nortel (Northern Telecom) to Bell-Northern Research (BNR) that asks for the development of an exact feature.

reroute (RRTE) control

A network management control. The RRTE control allows a percentage of traffic to deflect from a designated trunk group route to a different trunk group route in the routing chain. You can set the percentage level in the range 1 to 100.

RES

See Residential Enhanced Services (RES).

reseat

You completely restore the function of a card that you unseated but did not completely remove from the card slot. You can reseat a card in one of the following:

- a line concentrating module (LCM)
- ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI)

- remote cluster controller (RCC)
- ISDN remote cluster controller (RCCI)
- a remote maintenance module (RMM)

reset control subsystem

One of seven operating computing module (CM) subsystems. The reset control subsystem performs call processing and configures and maintains the other subsystems. There are six other subsystems:

- the clock subsystem
- the bus extension subsystem
- the bus termination subsystem
- the power subsystem
- processor/memory subsystem
- the transmission subsystem

reset terminal interface (RTIF)

The RTIF is a user interface terminal in a DMS SuperNode switch. The RTIF reboots the system and monitors the state of the system. The RTIF can be a remote terminal that connects either through a modem or a local terminal. Another name for the RITF is remote terminal interface.

Residence Enhanced Services (RES)

Software that provides for the implementation of enhanced services for residential subscribers and small businesses that were serviced on plain ordinary telephone service (POTS). The RES apply to subscribers and small businesses that were serviced on POTS single-line flat rate or single-line message rate lines. Residence Enhanced Services replaces Residential Services (RES).

Residential Call Hold (RCHD)

A CLASS feature that allows a subscriber to place a call on hold for a maximum of 3 min. The subscriber originates or receives the call.

Residential Enhanced Services (RES)

Software that provides a platform to implement enhanced telephone services to residential subscribers and small businesses that were serviced on plain ordinary telephone service (POTS). The RES apply to residential subscribers and small businesses that were serviced on single-line flat rate or single-line message rate lines. Known before as Residential Services.

residential message reminder

A CLASS service that provides subscribers with a periodic ring notification, and a visual notification or a stuttered dial tone. Notification occurs when the system queues a message against the line of the subscriber.

Residential Services

See Residential Enhanced Services (RES).

resource index (RI)

The DMS switch calculates this value to determine the best group to answer a call.

resource module (RM)

A software module that performs packet switching operations on data packets. These data packets come from the access module or from digital trunks in the packet switched network.

response processing

The service switching point (SSP) receives and processes response messages from the service control point (SCP), or adjunct. The SSP handles messages according to the information they contain.

resource processor (RP)

A peripheral module (PM) based on a computing module (CM). You can configure the RP for different processing applications.

restart

To reestablish the execution of a routine. The system must restart a routine after a program or data error or machine malfunction occurs. To restart, you normally return to checkpoints that occur at appropriate intervals. These checkpoints are in place so you do not have to start at the beginning of a run. You can continue a job after a failure occurs. The severity of a restart reflects the importance of the resources that you reset. *See also* cold restart, warm restart.

Restricted Sent Paid (RSP)

A feature that causes the system to send an exact automatic number identification (ANI) information with the directory number (DN) of the calling party. You can only use RSP with the Coinless Pay Phone feature.

reversal relay test

A test that checks the return relay for correct operation and release in the correct line circuit packs.

reverse battery (RB) signaling

A signaling method used on a trunk facility. A relay reverses the polarity of the office battery and ground with respect to the tip and ring leads. The operation of this relay transmits on-hook/off-hook conditions. Detection of a battery and ground return on the leads indicates battery signaling is received from the far-end trunk.

reverse battery supervision

A type of loop signaling in which battery and ground reverse on the tip and ring of the loop. Reverse battery supervision gives an off-hook signal when the called party answers.

reverse translation

The translation of a directory number (DN) from the called party to the calling party.

reverse translation verification (REVXLVER)

A utility that verifies entry. The REVXLVER simulates reverse translation from a specified origination to a specified destination. The REVXLVER examines and displays translation data for reverse translation call processing. The REVXLVER displays the reverse translation number result.

reverting call

A call that allows a party line subscriber to complete a call to another party that shares the same line.

revertive pulsing

Pulsing to the originating office from the terminating office. The originating office signals to stop the train of pulses when that office receives the desired number of pulses.

REVXLVER

See reverse translation verification (REVXLVER).

REx test

See routine exercise (REx) test.

RF

See radio frequency (RF).

RFA

See request for action (RFA).

RFF

See request for feature (RFF).

RFT

See remote fiber terminal (RFT).

RG

See ringing generator (RG).

RI

See resource index (RI).

ringback tone

See audible ringing tone.

ringing and supervision test

A test to check if ringing transmitted to the tip and ring leads of a subscriber loop.

ringing generator (RG)

A programmable generator that can produce different ringing waveforms. The RG must receive a correct drive signal.

ring/pad circuit pack

A subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) or subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU) card. This card receives parallel speech pulse code modulation (PCM) from the formatter card. The circuit pack modifies the PCM, and injects the PCM into the time switch card. The circuit pack provides losses (0 to 7 dB) to the speech PCM for each call.

ring test

A test performed on the LTPLTA (line test position line test access) MAP level. The ring test checks the operation of the station ringers connected to a line in the control position.

ring trip

The ring trip cancels ringing when the subscriber lifts the telephone set receiver in response to ringing. The ringing signal stops and the subscriber does not hear ringing.

RLC

See remote line controller (RLC).

RLCM

See remote line concentrating module (RLCM).

RLM

See remote line module (RLM).

RLS

See release message (RLS).

RLTP

See remote line test processor (RLTP).

RM

See resource module (RM).

RMAS

See Remote Memory Administration System (RMAS).

RMB

See remote make busy (RMB).

RMI

See remote maintenance interface (RMI).

RMM

See remote maintenance module (RMM).

RMM2

See enhanced remote maintenance module 2 (RMM2).

RMP

See Remote Meter Pulsing (RMP).

RMR

See Remote Message Register (RMR) for Local Calls.

RO

remote operations . *See* receive only (RO).

ROH

See receiver off-hook (ROH).

ROM

See read-only memory (ROM).

RONI

See remote operator number identification (RONI).

ROSE

See remote operation service element (ROSE).

route

A path that follows a linkset to the signaling network that accesses a destination.

route ID

A translation result that indicates the number of possible routes that the system can use to complete a call.

route list

Software that specifies route identification in DMS call processing.

route queuing

A method to store calls in the International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) database. The stored calls wait for an outgoing route (trunk) group.

routeset

A logical group of Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) signaling paths with the same destination point.

routeset management (RSM)

A service that transfers messages over the signaling network. The RSM helps to maintain the network. The RSM uses an integrity source to check for link problems.

route table

A table of all possible routes to each node in the DMS-100 Family switch. The I/O system maintains the route table. When the maintenance subsystem puts a node or link in or out of service, the subsystem informs the I/O system. The I/O system makes appropriate adjustments to the route table.

routine exercise (REx) test

An automatic test. Internal software performs this test at normal intervals on DMS equipment.

routing

A telephony function that selects and connects a path from the originating terminal to a destination. The analysis of the digits received determine the destination and the screening requirements of a line.

routing and reporting (RR)

A subsystem of the DMS-100 Family switches that provides interfaces between the following:

- the video display unit (VDU)
- the equipment and facility maintenance subsystems
- storage devices
- logging mechanisms
- alarm devices

routing code

An address or group of characters in the heading of a message. The routing code defines the final circuit or terminal that must receive the message. Also known as routing indicator.

routing indicator

See routing code.

routing table

A table associated with a network node. The routing table states the preferred outgoing link available for each message or packet destination.

RP

See resource processor (RP).

RPAM

See receive pulse amplitude modulation (RPAM).

RPS

See recall position seizure (RPS).

RR

See routing and reporting (RR).

RRTE

reroute

RS-232C

The industry standard for a 25-pin interface. The RS-232C connects computers and peripheral equipment. Examples of peripheral equipment are modems and printers.

RSB

See repair service bureau (RSB).

RSCI

See ISDN remote switching center (RSCI).

RSC-S

See remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S).

RSE

See remote service equipment (RSE) frame.

RSM

See remote service module (RSM) or routeset management (RSM).

RSP

See Restricted Sent Paid (RSP).

RTIF

See reset terminal interface (RTIF).

RTM

See ready to manufacture (RTM).

RTO

See ready to order (RTO).

RTOIS

See ready to order-in service (RTOIS).

RTONIS

See ready to order-not in service (RTONIS).

RTU

See remote test unit (RTU).

RU

See recording unit (RU).

RUB

See remote unit bay (RUB).

RUC

See remote unit cabinet (RUC).

S entries

SA

service assistant

SACB

See Subscriber-activated Call Blocking (SACB).

SADS

See System Administration Data System (SADS).

SADSHADS

The combination of a System Administration Data System (SADS) that runs on a HOBIC administrative (HADS) teletypewriter.

SADS TTY

See System Administration Data System teletypewriter (SADS TTY).

SAPI

See service access point identifier (SAPI).

SAPI 0

The call control message for circuit-switched services.

SAPI 16

The low-speed packet data service on the D-channel.

SAPI 17

The service access point identifier (SAPI) used to test TEI-to-TEI on the same loop. The test involves a frame loopback.

SAPI 63

The service access point identifier (SAPI) used for terminal endpoint identifiers (TEI) management.

SBC

See single-board computer (SBC).

S-bus

shorting bus

SC

See sectional center (SC) or SuperCAMA (SC).

SC1

See speed calling short list (SC1).

SC2

See speed calling long list (L30) (SC2).

SC3

See speed calling long list (L50) (SC3).

SCA

See Selective Call Acceptance (SCA) or single call arrangement (SCA).

SCAI

See switch computer application interface (SCAI).

scan points

Read-only bits in the trunk logic circuit that indicate the status of the hardware.

SCC cabinet

See SuperNode combined core (SCC) cabinet

SCCP

See signaling connection control part (SCCP).

SCE

See service creation environment (SCE).

SCF

See Selective Call Forwarding (SCF).

S-channel

An 800-bit/s maintenance channel that runs on the S/T-bus from terminals to the network termination. *See also* S/T-bus.

schedule

A set of charges for the call type being made.

scheduler

A component of the operating system that the system processes share the CPU. These system processes share the CPU based on a preemptive priority plan.

schedule set

A group of rate schedules that define the rating requirements of an originating point.

schema

The representation of data in a DMS switch as seen by the different users. The schema includes tables and associated operations.

SCL

See speed calling long list-L30 (SC2), and speed calling long list-L50 (SC3).

SCLLI

See short common language location identifier (SCLLI).

SCM

See Selective Call Messaging (SCM) or subscriber carrier module (SCM). The preferred term is subscriber carrier module-100.

SCM-100

See subscriber carrier module-100 (SCM-100).

SCMP

See Series Completion (SCMP).

SCP

See service control point (SCP).

SCR

See selective call rejection (SCRJ) or selective charge recording (SCR).

Screening List Editing (SLE)

A feature that provides call-screening lists. To select actions to perform, the subscriber enters one- or two-digit command sequences. Screening lists contain approved directory numbers (DN). Another name for SLE is as selective list editing.

SCRJ

See Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ).

SCSS

See special connection special service (SCSS) log.

SCU

See system control signal unit (SCU).

SCWID

See Spontaneous Call-Waiting Identification (SCWID).

SD

See signal distribution (SD).

SDL

See signaling data link (SDL).

SDLC

synchronous data link control

SDM

SuperNode Data Manager

S/DMS AccessNode

A digital transmission system that connects terminal devices in homes and office buildings to service nodes that reside at a central office (CO). The S/DMS AccessNode is the access vehicle used for both integrated (connected with the DMS-100 switch) and non-integrated configurations. *See also* access vehicle.

SDN

See secondary directory number (SDN), and secondary directory number (SDN) with options.

SDNID

See secondary directory number identification (SDNID).

SDS

See station detail server (SDS).

SDW

See segment descriptor word (SDW).

SDY

See Line Study (SDY).

SEAS

See Signaling, Engineering, and Administration System (SEAS).

secondary directory number (SDN)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- An optional directory number (DN) that the system assigns to a feature key on an electronic business set (EBS). An SDN cannot be an Automatic Call Distribution DN (ACDDN).
- A DN on a single-part flat-rate line that is different from the primary directory number (PDN). A single line can support up to six SDNs. *See also* secondary directory number (SDN) with options, and Teen Service.

secondary directory number identification (SDNID)

When a secondary directory number (SDN) places a call, SDNID allows the secondary number to appear as the originator of the call. Without the activation of this feature, the primary directory number appears as the call originator. The SDNID changes call display and Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) records.

secondary directory number (SDN) with options

An enhancement to the Teen Service feature. This feature allows simultaneous call forwarding of the primary directory numbers (PDN) and the SDNs to different locations. For example, the system can forward the PDN to a voice message service while the system forwards the SDN to another residence. *See also* enhanced secondary directory number, secondary directory number (SDN) and Teen Service.

second-choice route

See alternate route (AR).

sectional center (SC)

A class 2 toll switching center that homes on a regional center. *See* office classification.

segment descriptor word (SDW)

A 4-byte word that identifies segments of variable-length data records on magnetic tape as defined by the record descriptor word.

Selective Call Acceptance (SCA)

A feature that allows the subscriber to accept calls which originate from a group of directory numbers (DN). The system identified these numbers earlier.

Selective Call Forwarding (SCF)

An incoming call management feature that allows subscribers to make a special list of telephone numbers and remote destination numbers. The system forwards calls that terminate on a station with SCF if the originating station directory number matches one of the defined numbers.

Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ)

A feature that allows the subscriber to automatically reject calls that arrive from a limited set of directory numbers (DN). The system identified these numbers earlier.

selective incoming load control (SILC)

A service that restricts incoming traffic to selected trunk groups in accordance with set percentage or rate values. To accomplish this task, the SILC routes calls to a tone to warn the caller that the call failed to complete.

selective list editing (SLE)

See Screening List Editing (SLE).

selective routing (SR)

The ability to transfer a 911 call selectively to the primary public safety answering point (PSAP) that associates with the originating telephone number.

selective routing database (SRDB)

A database for the use of a subscriber that makes an E911 emergency call a direct link to the public safety answering point (PSAP). The SRDB links the subscriber to the PSAP that can respond most quickly.

selective transfer

The ability of a public safety answering point (PSAP) to transfer a call to the correct PSAP for the emergency service number (ESN). The ESN associates with the call.

selective trunk reservation (STR)

A network management capability. This feature observes the occupancy of an outgoing trunk group. This feature applies one of two level filters to the offered traffic at high levels of trunk group occupancy.

semaphore

An operating system utility in a DMS switch that permits synchronization of concurrent processes that share software resources. Semaphores do not permit two or more processes to enter critical equipment at the same time.

send and receive multifrequency (SRMF)

A type of signaling that affects changeover of direction of operation. The SRMF uses groups of two-out-of-six (MF 2/6) or two-out-of-eight (MF 2/8) voice band frequencies. These voice band frequencies indicate telephone address digits, precedence ranks, and line or trunk busy.

senior supervisor

See Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) administrator.

SEP

See signaling end point (SEP).

SEQNO

See sequence number (SEQNO).

sequence number (SEQNO)

A 4-bit field in a DMS switch that the system uses in combination with the call condense block (CCB) index to generate unique call identifiers. Each time the system uses the CCB for a new call, the SEQNO changes.

serial interface module (SIM)

A component of the digital interworking unit (DIU). The SIM provides the multiplexing or demultiplexing of the DS-1 links from the exchange termination (ET). One SIM demultiplexes eight channels from the DS-1 into eight separate circuits. Each DS-1 requires three SIMs.

serializer

See parallel-to-serial converter.

serial-to-parallel converter

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A device that accepts a single time sequence of signal elements and distributes these elements to multiple parallel outputs.

- A device that accepts a single time sequence of signal states that represent data and translates these states into a spatial distribution of digits. These digits appear at the same time.

See also parallel-to-serial converter.

Series Completion (SCMP)

A feature that permits the system to route calls to a busy line to another directory number (DN) in the same switching office (SO). The system can link more than two lines for the SCMP list. The system prevents without a limit looping and excessive real-time use.

service access code

The service access code is a numeric code that identifies to the service switching point (SSP) a call that requires intelligent network (IN) handling.

service access point identifier (SAPI)

An identifier that the datalink layer (layer 2) protocol uses to define the type of service allowed to an ISDN terminal.

service assistance position

A position that has the same hardware as an operator position. This position has a limited set of displays. These displays reflect the general status of the traffic office to which the service assistance position belongs. In addition, the service assistance position can answer requests from operators for support. The service assistance position can also initiate outgoing calls.

service assistant (SA)

The person that uses the TOPS assistance position.

service busy hour

The time-consistent 60 m period when the highest percentage of customers originating a call must wait more than 3 s for dial tone. Also known as dial tone busy hour.

service control point (SCP)

A node in a Common Channel Signaling No. 7 (CCS7) signaling network that supports application databases. An SCP has the following functions:

- to accept a query for information
- to retrieve the requested information from one of the application databases
- to send a response message to the originator of the request

service creation environment (SCE)

The SCE provides tools for the creation and customization of services that are in the service control point (SCP).

service design

To simplify the service design process, ServiceBuilder provides a graphical design environment to construct a new service or change the current service.

service initiation (SI)

The measurement of the number of service calls. The SI calculates average work times (AWT).

service mix

The percentage distribution by service type of all lines in a given carrier serving area.

service node

A device such as a digital or analog telephone switch or a digital cross-connect switch.

service order (SO)

A facility that consists of commands that can change subscriber line service tables.

Service Order System (SERVORD)

A user interface that consists of commands that can change, add, or delete subscriber lines. The format used for commands in the SERVORD complies with the standard telephone industry command format. For example, 3WC is three-way calling, ADO is add option, DEL is delete, and CWT is call waiting.

service peripheral module (SPM)

Provides voice mail services for several electronic mailboxes. The SPM can handle up to 192 ports.

service position (SP)

A type of trunk circuit that can interface with a traffic service position.

service profile identification (SPID)

A layer-2 identifier programmed into the logical terminal by the user during configuration. An SPID identifies a logical terminal and the service profile to the switch. An SPID is unique on a switch and has meaning on the local interface only.

service screening

A mechanism in the user part of a CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) network that defines the services that a given destination supports. The system derives a destination from analysis of all or part of the called party address. Service screening tests the services requested for each call against the services that the destination supports. The DMS-300 integrated services switching unit (ISSU) supports service screening on BTUP (United Kingdom variant of national user part) trunks. *See also* N7 signaling network.

service trunk module (STM)

A peripheral module (PM) in the DMS-100 Family switches that consists of two compact maintenance trunk modules (MTM).

service work volume (SWV)

The work volume which accumulates for telephone services. The service type and the team of the operator increase the SWV.

serving numbering plan area (SNPA)

The first 16 primary numbering plan areas (NPA).

SERVORD

See Service Order System (SERVORD).

setup processor

A processor that DMS call processing uses to coordinate the selection of a terminating agent.

SF

storefile. *See* single frequency (SF) or superframe (SF).

SFP

See store and forward processor (SFP)

SG

See stop-go (SG).

shared resource unit (SRU)

Hardware that consists of replaceable components designed for the TOPS voice service node (VSN) bay. *See also* program resource unit (PRU).

shelf

A container for drawers, cards or both. *See also* bay, frame.

shelf designation label

A combination of letters and numbers on a label that identify the shelf operating name and discrimination number.

shelf mounting position

Identifies the shelf installation location.

short common language location identifier (SCLLI)

The shortened version of the common-language location identifier (CLLI), that data tables use to identify the physical transmission paths between offices.

short diagnostic test

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A test performed on the ALT (automatic line testing) MAP level. This test checks the operation of the remote concentrator terminal (RCT) line circuit card and the pulse code modulation (PCM) path between the circuit card and the network.
- A test that checks lines for transhybrid loss, attenuation pads in the line card, noise, and problems in ringing and supervision.

short supervisory transitions (SST)

On-off-on switchhook signals from a called party. The signals last for less than the minimum chargeable duration.

SHU

See Stop Hunt (SHU).

SI

See service initiation (SI) or system index (SI).

signal distribution (SD)

A method of conversion of digital control messages addressed to a trunk or service circuit into supervisory signals. These signals are compatible with the characteristics of the trunk or service facility.

signal distribution (SD) points

The writable bits in the trunk logic circuit that usually correspond to relays in the hardware. Signal distribution points control activities in the hardware.

signaling connection control part (SCCP)

A level of Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) protocol. The SCCP supports advanced services such as E800 and service switching point (SSP) and the Automatic Calling Card Service (ACCS) feature. The main functions of the SCCP include the following:

- the transfer of signaling units with or without the use of logical signaling connection
- the provisioning of flexible global title translations (GTT) for different applications.

signaling data link (SDL)

A bidirectional transmission path for signaling. An SDL consists of two data channels that operate together in opposite directions at the same data rate. The SDL constitutes the lowest functional level (level 1) of CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6). The SDL constitutes the common channel interoffice signaling no. 6 (CCIS6) and Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) hierarchies.

signaling end point (SEP)

A switching office that supports Japan Public Network (JPN7) voice trunks.

Signaling, Engineering, and Administration System (SEAS)

A system that provides a single administrative center that uses network signaling transfer points (STP). These STP monitor and coordinate the elements of a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network. Administration and engineering functions of the SEAS allow the operating company to process, store, and report traffic and performance data on a network-wide basis. This data can evaluate network performance. This data can also balance loads between STP nodes and perform other network management tasks.

signaling link (SL)

This term describes the first two levels of the Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) protocol. The two levels of the CCS7 are the physical level (level 1) and the link level (level 2). Level 2 functions and a level 1 signaling data link constitute an SL. The system uses this SL for the reliable transfer of signaling messages between two signaling points (SP).

signaling point (SP)

A node in a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network. This node originates, terminates, or transfers signaling messages between signaling links (SL).

signaling processor (SP)

The interface between a master processor (MP) and the control circuits in the line-side of a line module. Through the SP, the MP controls and reports the status of the following:

- line circuits
- ringing multiplexers
- programmable ringing generators
- activity circuit

signaling processor card

A circuit card that controls subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) cards and handles message routing.

signaling processor memory card

A circuit pack that contains memory that the signaling processor requires.

signaling system 7 (SS7)

A version of signaling system #7 developed for North American use. See CCITT no.7 signaling (N7).

signaling system #7 (SS#7)

An international version of signaling system 7 (SS7) based on the CCITT specification of SS7.

signaling terminal (ST)

The hardware that error checking, coding, and decoding signaling messages. In common channel interoffice signaling no.6 (CCIS6) and CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6), ST consists of the following:

- a signaling terminal controller
- a modem
- a modem interface card.

In Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7), the signaling terminal is a single card.

signaling terminal 7 (ST7)

A dual processor device with an 8085-based master processor (MP) and an 8031-based data link processor. These processors are in a single card in the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) frame. In Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7), ST7 is the same as a signaling terminal controller (STC).

signaling terminal array (STA) shelf

A shelf that contains two signaling terminal controller modules (STCM).

signaling terminal controller (STC)

In common channel interoffice signaling no. 6 (CCIS6) and CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6), a single card receives and constructs signal units and controls modem interface. This single card also performs error checking of signaling messages.

signaling terminal controller module (STCM)

A group of eight signaling terminal controllers (STC) that associate with a message switch and buffer (MSB). *See also* signaling terminal controller (STC).

signaling terminal equipment 7 (ST7E)

A frame that contains the additional signaling terminal cards. These cards are necessary when a basic rate interface (BRI) office has a large number of ISDN lines or terminals equipped with D-packet service.

signaling transfer point (STP)

A node in a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network that routes messages between nodes. The STPs transfer messages between incoming and outgoing signaling links. With the exception of network management (NWM) information, STPs do not originate or terminate messages. Signaling transfer points are deployed in pairs. If one STP fails, the mate takes over to make sure that service continues without interruption.

signal present (SP)

An internal signal within a trunk circuit that interfaces with single frequency signaling facilities. Signal present communicates the presence or absence of a 2600-Hz tone to the trunk logic circuit (TLC).

SILC

See selective incoming load control (SILC).

silent switchman (SSMAN) test

A test that allows operating company personnel to condition a subscriber loop for testing from a station. This test does not involve personnel at the central office (CO). This test operates a cutoff relay in the line circuit. This test disconnects the subscriber loop from the office battery and ground so that the loop can be checked for faults.

SIM

See serial interface module (SIM).

simplex signaling (SX)

Signaling with the use of two conductors for a single channel. Use a center-tapped coil or an equivalent for this purpose.

Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI)

A CLASS feature allows a DMS-100 switch to communicate with a message desk. The SMDI provides the following:

- directory number (DN) of the called station
- calling station number (if available)
- reason for call to a message desk

The SMDI allows the message desk to activate or deactivate the message waiting indication (MWI). This MWI is for any station that can forward calls to the desk.

singing return loss (SRL)

A test in the Automatic Transmission Measuring System (ATMS). This test measures the return loss of a band-limited white noise signal over a trunk circuit. *See also* echo return loss (ERL).

single-board computer (SBC)

A circuit card that processes all data for the TOPS position controller (TPC) and diagnostics for the following:

- TPC
- high-speed line interface (HSLI) links
- multipurpose position (MP) terminal

single call arrangement (SCA)

An option that allows only one station to be active on a Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) group at any given time. This option allows originating or terminating calls to be active. *See also* Multiple Appearance Directory Number-single call arrangement (MADN-SCA).

single frequency (SF)

A signaling method that uses a 2600-Hz tone to transmit and receive on-hook/off-hook address and supervisory signals. Single frequency is for the E & M signaling on four-wire trunks.

Single Line Variety Package (SLVP)

A CLASS feature package that applies to single-party lines with a minimum of two extensions and one directory number (DN) to have the following:

- intercom with distinctive ringing
- call transfer with distinctive ringing
- call hold

single network packaged core (SNPC)

The basic element of the DMS-100 switch. The SNPC is a two-way unit that contains a central control complex (CCC) and one switching network module (NM).

single rate area (SRA)

An area that the operating company designates as a fixed rate destination. The operating company assigns a single rate step to this area. The SRA is used in the calculation of rate steps.

single-traffic office (STO)

A TOPS office in which the complete work force is in one traffic office.

skip control

A network management control that reroutes a percentage of alternate and direct-route traffic offered to an outgoing trunk group. To reroute traffic, this control skips over the specified group to the next trunk in the routing chain. The percentage level can be set from 1 to 100. Another name for skip control is skip.

SL

Secondary Language (a subscriber services feature). *See* signaling link (SL).

SL-1

A stored logic structure private branch exchange (PBX).

SLC-96

A subscriber loop carrier. This carrier can provide service to 96 subscribers over two to four DS-1 links. These links run from a remote terminal to a central office (CO).

SLC-96 DS-1 interface circuit pack

A subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR) card that provides an interface to the remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) and the SMSR.

SLE

See Screening List Editing (SLE).

sleeve lead control

A service that, by means of a third wire, permits operation of a device in an equipment unit external to the switching system but directly associated with the line. Sleeve leads operate or release auxiliary circuits like remote message registers (RMR), inward wide area telephone service (INWATS) lines, and emergency lines.

slip

A line fault that occurs when a change takes place in the normal transmission rates of bits between two connected digital facilities. Buffers handle short-term changes. If the change is great enough, impulse noise on voice connections or data errors on data connections can occur.

SLM

See system load module (SLM).

SLS code

See signaling link selection (SLS) code

SLT-D

See subscriber loop test digital (SLT-D).

SLT-E

See subscriber loop test extended (SLT-E).

SLU

See subscriber line usage (SLU) or Subscriber Line Usage Peg Count (SLU).

SLVP

See Single Line Variety Package (SLVP).

SMA

See subscriber carrier module-100 access (SMA).

SMDI

See Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI).

SMDR

See Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) system.

SMR

See subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR).

SMS

See Software Management System (SMS) or subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS).

SMSR

See subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR).

SMtc

See switch maintenance (SMtc).

SMU

See subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU).

SNPA

See serving numbering plan area (SNPA).

SNPC

See single network packaged core (SNPC).

SNSE

See DMS SuperNode SE (SNSE).

SO

See service order (SO) or switching office (SO).

SOC

See Software Optionality Control (SOC) or system overload control (SOC).

SOCC

See SMS-originated call control (SOCC).

Software Management System (SMS)

In a DMS switch, a system that allows tracking and capture of the different activities in the software product development cycle. These activities include testing and problem reporting.

SONALERT

A special tone that the administrative positions generate. The administrative positions do not generate this tone in the headset to alert supervisors of special conditions that require immediate inspection.

SONET remote cluster controller (SRCC)

A remote cluster controller (RCC) that the direct fiber interface (DFI) hosts with a synchronous optical network (SONET) interface on the C-side.

sonic delay line

See acoustic delay line.

SOS message

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- Data transmitted between processes through mailboxes.
- The means of run-time communication between the processes in the DMS-100 Family central control (CC).

SOST

special operator service traffic

SP

service portability. *See also* service position (SP), service provider (SP), signaling point (SP), signaling processor (SP), or signal present (SP)

space-division switching

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A method whereby a switch determines single transmission path routing. The switch was a physically separated set of matrix contacts.
- The switching of inlets to outlets with the use of space division techniques.

SPB

See Special Billing (SPB).

SPCS

See stored program control switch (SPCS).

Special Billing (SPB)

A feature that allows subscribers to have services billed to a number other than the directory number of the subscriber.

Special Billing (SPB) number

A number outside the normal number series, allocated to customers for billing purposes.

special connection special service (SCSS) log

A log report used for special-service connections. *See also* special services (SS).

special operator service traffic (SOST) position

A switchboard in the TOPS traffic area for the performance of functions that a TOPS position does not handle.

special services (SS)

A special connection in which channels on a DS-1 link used for special-services cards are not switched through the DMS-100 network. Instead, channels are looped around in the subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU) formatter card, on to a second DS-1 link that leads to one of the following:

- a channel bank
- a DMS-100 switch
- other telephone equipment

special services module (SSM)

A miscellaneous bay that connects to a remote carrier urban (RCU) that provides special services.

special tone (STN) table

A table that contains relevant information like characteristics and codes that concern the tones used in different features available in DMS-100 Family switches. *See also* tone table.

speech bus formatter (card)

A card that converts parallel pulse code modulated signals to serial and serial pulse code modulated signals to parallel. The card also generates shelf and clock signals.

speech interface card

See network interface.

speech link connecting (SLC) frame

The frame in which the speech link connections between peripheral modules (PM) and network modules (NM) are organized. Interchangeable patch cards and panels determine the pattern of connections.

speech path splitting

A service that allows the operator to disable the voice path to either the calling or called parties. Speech path splitting is useful when the operator

does not want one of the parties to hear the conversation with the other party.

speed calling long list (L30) (SC2)

A line option that allows subscribers to program 30 often called numbers. The abbreviated dialing codes available for SC2 range from 20 to 49.

speed calling long list (L50) (SC3)

A line option that allows subscribers to program up to 50 often called numbers. The abbreviated dialing codes available for SC3 range from 20 to 69.

speed calling short list (SC1)

A line option that allows subscribers to program up to eight often called numbers. The abbreviated dialing codes available for SC1 range from 2 to 9.

speed of answer

In a DMS switch, the length of time an average call waits for a connection to a TOPS position. Measurements are taken during a specified period.

SPID

See service profile identification (SPID).

SPM

See service peripheral module (SPM) or subscriber premises meter (SPM).

Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (SCWID)

A feature that delivers calling party information like name or number and a call-waiting tone to the set of the subscriber. This delivery occurs whether the line is idle or in use.

SR

See selective routing (SR) or status request (SR).

S/R

See send/receive (S/R).

SRA

See single rate area (SRA).

SRCC

See SONET remote cluster controller (SRCC).

SRDB

See selective routing database (SRDB).

SRL

See singing return loss (SRL).

SRMF

See send and receive multifrequency (SRMF).

SRT

See station ringer test (SRT).

SRU

See shared resource unit (SRU).

SS

See special services (SS).

SS7

See signaling system 7 (SS7).

SS#7

See signaling system #7 (SS#7).

SSM

See special services module (SSM).

SSMAN

silent switchman

SSN

See subsystem number (SSN).

SSP

See service switching point (SSP).

SST

See short supervisory transitions (SST).

ST

See symbol table (ST).

ST7

See signaling terminal 7 (ST7).

ST7E

See signaling terminal equipment 7 (ST7E).

STA

signaling terminal array

standard board half-hours

The number of operators required in a half-hour to handle the standard work volume hundred-call-seconds (CCS). The standard capacity table illustrates the standard board half-hours..

standard board hours

The average number of occupied positions during an hour. Standard board hours are equal to the total of 2 standard board half-hours, divided by 2.

standard work volume CCS

The product of half-hourly initial position seizure (IPS) or position seizure (PS), multiplied by the standard work time (SWT) for each call. Divide, this IPS or PS by 100 to convert to hundred call seconds (CCS).

standard work seconds (SWS)

A unit of work time used in some operating positions. Calculations are based on the type of call handled, and include average adjustments for inexperienced operators and time spent on other activities.

standard work time (SWT)

The average work time for each call as figured with the use of all call and operators.

start dial

A service, in a system arranged with delay dial, that generates a signal to a far-end trunk circuit. This signal requests signaling.

starter

In DMS software, a procedure called by a call processor uses to access other call processing software. The starter evaluates the message class, call state, and thread or cross-matrix index of the agents involved. The starter evaluates the message in order to activate the appropriate processors to handle the input message. The starter continues to run until the system cancels or completes the call, at which point control returns to the call process.

static data

A subset of translation data loaded into the emergency stand-alone central control (ESA CC) from the DMS CC.

station detail server (SDS)

A member of the DNC-500 Business Network Management (BNM) family. The SDS provides station message detail recording from a DMS-100 switch to end-user premises.

Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) system

In Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC), a system that provides recording facilities for the details of billable and nonbillable calls for each MDC customer group.

station programmable PIN (SPP)

A personal identification number (PIN) that a subscriber can change.

station ringer test (SRT)

A test performed on station equipment, normally a business or residential telephone station or a coin station. Personnel at the station perform the test without the involvement of the switch operator at the central office (CO). The SRT checks digit collection, coin return, and on-hook and off-hook ground ringers. The SRT is available on POTS sets, Meridian business sets (MBS), and Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) sets.

status request (SR)

A request to the DMS-100 Family maintenance system for information on the status of any of the maintenance subsystems. This request goes through a video display unit to the maintenance system. *See also* action request (AR), diagnostic request (DR), manual request (MR).

STB

subscriber toll busy

S/T-bus

An internal eight-wire bus that connects terminals to the NT1 for access to the ISDN. Four out of these eight wires transmit and receive messages. The system transmits messages from port to port over the S/T-bus. Another name for an S/T-bus is an S/T-interface and S/T-loop. The name of an S/T-bus was a transaction bus (T-bus).

STC

See signaling terminal controller (STC).

STCM

See signaling terminal controller module (STCM).

STD

See standard (STD).

step switch

An electromechanical telephone switching system in which digits that the calling party dials control the switches.

stimulus signaling

For ISDN call control, the terminal sends stimulus signaling mode messages for call control to the network. This procedure is a direct result of actions by the terminal user. Terminals that use stimulus signaling have little local intelligence. The network drives these terminals. These terminals do not keep records of call states. *See also* functional signaling.

stimulus terminal

A terminal that uses stimulus signaling. The switch controls the terminals. These terminals have a small amount of computing power. The terminals do not keep records of call states.

S/T-interface

The CCITT name for the S/T-bus. *See also* S/T-bus.

S/T-line card

An ISDN line card that terminates the S/T-bus in the enhanced line concentrating module (LCME) with ISDN (LCME). With the use of S/T-line cards, U-interface and the network termination 1 (NT1) are not necessary. The exchange termination acts as a network termination. *See also* ISDN U-line card (U-ISLC).

S/T loop

See S/T-bus.

STM

See service trunk module (STM).

STO

See single-traffic office (STO).

stop-go (SG)

A method of operation used for supervisory signaling in which a step-by-step office is a tandem between two common control offices. The originating common control office dial pulses the address information. An off-hook signal, which returns to the originating office within the interdigital intervals, stops outpulsing until the on-hook condition returns.

Stop Hunt (SHU)

A feature that allows the cancelation of a hunt feature. A circuit-control key cancels a hunt feature. When the key is not activated, the hunt feature returns to the line. The SHU can apply to any type of hunt line.

storage allocation

The part of the operating system that manages the allocation of store in the DMS-100 Family switches.

store and forward processor (SFP)

A computer attached to the node that records the message signaling units (MSU). The SFP connects externally to the signal transfer point (STP) through Ethernet interface units (EIU).

store-and-forward switching center

A method of operating a data network in which packets or messages are stored before transmission to the final destination. *See also* circuit switching, message switching.

stored program control switch (SPCS)

A switching unit in which a program stored in alterable memory determines the call processing.

STP

See signaling transfer point (STP).

STR

See selective trunk reservation (STR).

STS-1

See synchronous transport signal 1 (STS-1).

stutter dial tone for message waiting

An audible indicator at the set of the subscriber indicates that a message is waiting.

subscriber access multiplexer (SAM)

A subscriber premises modem. The SAM provides an interface to the data above voice (DAV) facility for the telephone of the subscriber and data terminal equipment (DTE).

Subscriber-activated Call Blocking (SACB)

A feature that allows the subscriber to block fixed call classes, like toll calls, 900+ calls, 976+ calls, and 611 maintenance calls. The subscriber can block these call classes from origination on the subscriber line.

subscriber carrier module (SCM)

See subscriber carrier module-100 (SCM-100).

subscriber carrier module-100 (SCM-100)

A group of four peripheral modules (PM) that connect three types of remote terminals with DMS-100 Family switches. The SCM-100 group consists of:

- subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR)
- subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS)
- subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR)
- subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU)

subscriber carrier module-100 access (SMA)

The LTC-based DMS peripheral that provides the following:

- common signaling channel/embedded operations channel (CSC/EOC) link management
- DS-1 facility management
- interface to the DMS-core component

subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR)

A subscriber carrier module. The SMR provides an interface between the remote concentrator terminal of a DMS-1 switch and the central office (CO) of a DMS-100 Family switch.

subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS)

A subscriber carrier module. The SMR provides an interface between the remote concentrator SLC-96 of an SLC-96 system and the central office (CO) of a DMS-100 Family switch.

subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR)

A subscriber carrier module. The SMSR provides an interface between the remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) and a remote switching center (RSC).

subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU)

A subscriber carrier module. The SMU provides an interface. This interface is between the remote carrier urban (RCU) of a DMS-1 switch and the central office (CO) of a DMS-100 Family switch.

Subscriber Line Usage Peg Count (SLU)

A feature assigned to lines that require a peg count of originating and terminating calls.

subscriber line usage (SLU)

The peg count and usage counts on any line or group of lines that connect to a DMS-100 switch or a DMS-100/200 switch.

subscriber loop test

A test that determines if failure of an extended diagnostic subtest occurs as a result of a fault on the loop.

subscriber loop test digital (SLT-D)

Facilities that use a test head in the DMS-1R remote concentrator terminal (RCT) to which any subscriber loop can connect. The digital test head is digital hardware (controlled by B words) that tests parameters like resistance, capacitance, and line insulation.

subscriber loop test extended (SLT-E)

Facilities that use office equipment, like a line test unit, to conduct subscriber loop tests. The test equipment connects to a metallic test access (MTA) that connects to subscriber lines. This connection establishes a direct dc path between office equipment and subscriber loops.

subscriber premises meter (SPM)

An electromechanical counter that attaches to the phone of a subscriber. This counter increases during a call originating from the line of the subscriber.

subscriber usage-sensitive pricing (SUSP)

A method of charging for local calls based on the duration of the call. An example of use-sensitive pricing is local measured service.

SuperCAMA (SC)

A non-dedicated trunk used for overflow 911 and other traffic.

SUPERCONF

See Super Conference (CNF30).

super frame (SF)

Combines 12 standard DS-1 frames together. A multiframe framing pattern identifies the superframe limits.

supergroup

A collection of groups in Automatic Call Distribution (ACD). Up to 48 groups with 256 agents each can function as one networked supergroup.

superimposed ringing

The transmission of a normal interrupted ac ringing current to a called line of a subscriber. This transmission includes a continuous dc voltage from the central office (CO) storage battery.

SuperNode

See central control CPU (NT40 or SuperNode) or DMS SuperNode.

SuperNode combined core (SCC) cabinet

The DMS SuperNode combined cabinet. The SCC contains two message switches, a computing module and system load module.

SuperNode SE

See DMS SuperNode SE (SNSE).

supervision (SV) bit

In a DMS switch, the bit used to transmit on-hook/off-hook status across the network connection between two channels in a peripheral module (PM).

supervision index

In a DMS switch, a number used to index the supervision table to determine what supervision to use. One index from the originator and one index from the terminator determine the supervision.

supervision sender

An emergency stand-alone central control (ESA CC) section that creates work requests to send to the server.

supervisor position

An Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) set with special ACD supervisory functions.

supervisor procedure

The procedure in DMS call processing that builds messages to maintain connections between agents. This procedure continues to run until control transfers to a processor or a delay is encountered.

supervisory signals

Signals that indicate and control the various operating states of the circuits involved in a connection. These signals carry control information related to the call, exchange, or network. In analog transmission, interregister signaling carry supervisory signals. Common channel signaling sends both supervisory and address signals on a common channel that is separate from the voice channels.

supplementary ACDDN

The Automatic Call Distribution directory number (ACDDN) for the use of an ACD group as a supplement to the original ACDDN in that group. Each ACD group can have up to 16 supplementary ACDDNs with a priority assigned to each DN.

supplementary services

Services that are not network wide. The exchange termination (ET) that connects to the terminal provides these services to an ISDN terminal. These services include circuit-switched services based on Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) services and packet-switched services. The ISDN packet handler and packet switching network provide the circuit-switched services. Supplementary services also request optional facilities and require transport of additional information during a CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) call. *See also* virtual private network (VPN).

Support Operating System (SOS)

The software that sets up the environment for loading and executing the application software in the DMS-100 Family switches. The SOS includes the nucleus, file system, command interpreter, and loader.

support programs

A set of programs (along with supervisory and application programs) that installs the operating system. Support programs include diagnostics, testing aids, data generator programs, and terminal stimulators.

SUPPRESS

See Suppress Number/Name Display (SUPPRESS).

Suppress Number/Name Display (SUPPRESS)

A feature that prevents the calling number or name from delivery to a terminating station that has any of the following features:

- Calling Number Delivery (CND)
- Dialable Number Delivery (DDN)
- Calling Name Delivery (CNAMD)

SUSP

See subscriber usage-sensitive pricing (SUSP).

SV bit

See supervision (SV) bit.

SVC

See switched virtual circuit (SVC).

SWACT

See switch of activity (SWACT).

swappable module

A module that does not have data for each process. A swappable module has two head segments (protected and unprotected). The swapping of base registers 1, 2, and 3 on module entry and exit address these two head segments.

switch computer application interface (SCAI)

A software base in the DMS-100 switch. The SCAI allows communication between an application on a DMS switch and a remote host application over an SCAI link.

switched virtual circuit (SVC)

A logical end-to-end connection for data communications made through a Data Packet Network (DPN). An SVC is established dynamically.

switching center

A location housing a complete set of switching equipment that includes the following:

- related power supplies
- transmission facilities
- maintenance equipment

- test equipment

switching network

A digital-switching matrix that interconnects the peripheral modules (PM), with the use of time-division multiplexing (TDM). The switching network components are microprocessor controlled, digital-switching network modules. The switching network has duplicate network planes for reliability and can connect to either the central message controller (CMC) or the DMS-bus and the PMs. The two generations of the switching network are the junctored network (JNET) and the enhanced network (ENET). The NT40 uses only the JNET. The DMS SuperNode can use either the JNET or the ENET. *See also* enhanced network (ENET), junctored network (JNET).

switching office (SO)

A node in the Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network. The SO originates and terminates signaling messages that relate to the set up and take down of ISDN user part (ISUP) trunks.

switch maintenance (SMtc)

A user class that has access to data stored in the DMS-100 Family switches. The data performs normal maintenance and fault correction on the following:

- central control complex (CCC)
- network modules (NM)
- peripheral modules (PM)
- I/O devices (IOD)

switch of activity (SWACT)

In a DMS fault-tolerant system, a reversal of the states of two identical devices devoted to the same function. A SWACT makes an active device inactive and an inactive device active.

switchover

The transfer of function to another component in the event of a failure. Switchover is manual or automatic. *See also* hot standby, load sharing.

Switch Performance Monitoring System (SPMS)

A system that monitors all areas of switch operations and creates reports on performance. The reports are based on a wide range of index values computed from operational measurements (OM) that the switch generates.

SWS

See standard work seconds (SWS).

SWT

See standard work time (SWT).

SWV

See service work volume (SWV).

SX

See simplex signaling (SX).

symbol

In a DMS switch, a character or set of characters that the command interpreter (CI) recognizes.

symbol table (ST)

A group of directories that define all of the symbols accessible to specified operating company personnel.

synchronization signal unit (SYU)

A signal unit used in common channel signaling that contains a bit pattern and information designed to facilitate rapid synchronization.

synchronous transport signal 1 (STS-1)

A transmission process that, between any two significant instants in the overall bit stream, always has an integral number of unit intervals. Step by timing signals maintain transmitting and receiving equipment. This process eliminates the need for start and stop elements (as used in asynchronous transmission) and significantly increases data throughput.

sync-override mode

See handshake-override mode.

SYSDATA

See system data (SYSDATA).

SYSINIT

See system initialization (SYSINIT).

SYSLOG

See system log (SYSLOG).

SYSMON

See system monitor (SYSMON).

System Administration Data System (SADS)

The teletypewriter (TTY) that records data from the TOPS operational measurements (OM). These OMs manage a single-office operation.

System Administration Data System teletypewriter (SADS TTY)

The teletypewriter (TTY) used in a TOPS single-traffic office. The SADS TTY provides a printed record of force management data. The teletypewriter serves as an input and output terminal for different input commands and output messages.

system control signal unit (SCU)

A control signal in CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6) that transmits changeover, load transfer and standby-ready signals.

system data (SYSDATA)

Data structures with a greater scope than a strict definition that most of the system can use.

system index (SI)

A list of key equipment structures, provisioning information and marketable products applicable to a specific DMS-100 Family switch. The SI forms part of the standard documentation package provided to an operating company.

system initialization (SYSINIT)

A process used primarily in Support Operating System (SOS) restarts.

system load module (SLM)

A mass storage system in a DMS SuperNode processor that stores office images. Boot new loads or stored images from the SLM into the computing module (CM).

system log (SYSLOG)

A log that contains a selection of reports from various logs following a reload-restart. The SYSLOG is the only log that survives a reload-restart.

system monitor (SYSMON)

A utility that monitors system performance and monitors the state of a working system. The SYSMON can also detect error conditions.

system overload control (SOC)

A flow control facility that all extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral modules (XPM) use to relieve central control (CC) overload.

system-protected segment

A head segment that contains constant protected variables and descriptors for codes and tables of the constants of a module. This segment is in protected store.

system-unprotected segment

A head segment that contains variables and descriptors that all instances of a module share. This segment is in permanent store.

SYU

See synchronization signal unit (SYU).

T entries

T0

See outgoing end office trunk group (T0).

T1

The standard 24-channel 1.544-Mbit/s pulse code modulation (PCM) system used in North America. This digital carrier carries a signal designated as a DS-1 link.

T1 interface module (TIM)

A component of the digital interworking unit (DIU). The TIM can demultiplex 24 time slots of the T1 into three serial paths. Each path carries eight channels that connect to three associated serial interface modules (SIM).

T2

See two-way end office trunk group (T2).

T8A

A trunk module (TM) with 120 pairs (eight-wire circuits) of conductors wired to the distribution frame. The trunk module has a metallic test access (MTA) bus for access to CCITT circuits.

TA

See test access (TA) or toll and assist (TA).

TABCHK (table check)

A DMS-100 program that checks data, counts the tuples in a table, and checks for false tops and bottoms in a table.

table control (TC)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The DMS software that provides facilities for the creation and maintenance of data tables in a controlled method. The TC software provides facilities at the internal, logical and customer schema levels. The TC software provides procedures to access and modify system data at the correct level. The table editor (TE) and service order facilities use TC.
- Software used to manipulate tables in DMS-100 Family switches.

table editor (TE)

In a DMS switch, software that supports an enhanced set of table control (TC) functions at the user interface. The TE software uses data dictionary, formatter and table control to support the enhanced set of table control functions. Operating company personnel can modify or add tuples to a table. *See also* partitioned table editor (PTE).

TABS

See Talking Alternate Billing System (TABS).

TADS

See Traffic Administration Data System (TADS).

TADS TTY

See Traffic Administration Data System teletypewriter (TADS TTY).

takeback

The action that occurs when a takeover mode ends. The failed (inactive) line concentrating module (LCM) unit becomes active again.

takeover

A remote line concentrating module (RLCM) mode. This mode occurs when either a line control card (LCC) or associated line concentrating module (LCM) unit fails (becomes inactive). This mode also occurs when the active LCM unit takes over the DS-1 links.

Talking Alternate Billing System (TABS)

A system that automates the processing of 0+ calls (collect, bill-to-third, and calling cards) to reduce operating company expenses. The TABS usually refers to the voice service node (VSN) component of the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS).

TAMI

See TPC administration and maintenance interface (TAMI).

TAML

See tandem matching loss (TAML).

TAN

See test access network (TAN).

tandem completing (TG)

A trunk circuit in a DMS switch that can provide an interface with an interlocal office trunk facility.

tandem matching loss (TAML)

The failure to set up a network connection from an incoming trunk to an idle outgoing trunk. The TAML is a measurement that determines the grade of service that the switch provides. *See also* matching loss (ML).

tandem office

An office that interconnects the end offices (EO) in a heavily settled exchange area. The system interconnects over tandem trunks when direct interconnection for all EOs is not economical for an operating company to provide.

tandem originating (TO) trunk circuit

A type of trunk circuit in a DMS switch that connects to an interlocal, tandem-originating trunk.

tandem tie trunk (TDMTT)

A virtual facility group (VFG), in a local access and transport area (LATA) billing configuration. The system routes supported originators through the TDMTT. Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) lines, attendant consoles, and virtual lines that use direct inward system access (DISA) are examples of supported originators.

tandem tie trunk network (TTTN)

The switched interconnection of tie trunk networks.

tandem trunk

A trunk to or from a tandem office or exchange. A tandem trunk is also a trunk between end offices (EO) that can pass traffic to other EOs.

TAS

See Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

TASC

See Technical Assistance and Surveillance Center (TASC).

TASI

See time assignment speech interpolation (TASI).

TAU

See time assignment unit (TAU).

TB

See toll break in (TB).

TBO

See Terminating Billing Option (TBO).

T-bus

See transaction bus (T-bus). Preferred term is S/T-bus.

T&C

See time and charges (T&C).

TC

See table control (TC), test code (TC), toll center (TC), or toll completing (TC).

TCAP

See transaction capabilities application part (TCAP).

TCM

See traveling class mark (TCM).

TDF

See trunk distribution frame (TDF).

TDM

See time-division multiplexing (TDM).

TDMTT

See tandem tie trunk (TDMTT).

TDN

See Toll Denied (TDN).

TDP

See trigger detection point (TDP).

TE

See table editor (TE).

team work-volume CCS

The volume of work performed by a team in a hundred call seconds (CCS). During this time, a given group of operators handle calls while the same group of operators occupy TOPS positions.

Technical Assistance and Surveillance Center (TASC)

An organization that monitors the activities of DMS-100 Family switches that are not controlled. The TASC provides technical support to switch maintenance personnel. The operating company personnel have access to data and input commands that apply to switch maintenance.

Technical Assistance Service (TAS)

The technical services organization of Nortel (Northern Telecom) for operating companies in the United States. The TAS handles all regular and emergency support. The TAS handles cutovers, software updates (this includes patches), and technical queries that do not relate to pricing and product availability.

TEI

Terminal equipment interface. *See also* terminal endpoint identifier (TEI).

telephone address

See destination code.

Telephone Network Operating System (TNOS)

Equipment that collects data from multiple DMS switches. The TNOS is on the premises of the operating company.

telephone user part (TUP)

A CCITT no. 7 signaling (N7) protocol. The TUP provides signaling between a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) switching office and a designated customer setup.

telephone user part plus (TUP+)

The Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications (CEPT) implementation of the telephone user part (TUP) protocol.

telephony agent

Any type of line, trunk, or special service circuit that performs a telephony function. Also known as agent.

teletypewriter exchange service (TWX)

A service in which teletypewriters that belong to different subscribers, but are each connected to a TWX switching system, can connect to each other.

temporary data store (DSTEMP)

Data that is not protected or program store written directly to and deallocated over all restarts. Use temporary data store to load temporary programs.

ten high-day busy hour (10 HDBH)

The hour that produces the highest average load for the ten highest business day loads in a busy season. This hour is not always a clock hour.

ten-party flat rate (10FR) line

A party line that allows 10 subscribers to complete calls in the flat rate area, without a limit on the number of calls. Each subscriber pays a fixed monthly fee. See also eight-party flat rate (8FR) line, four-party flat rate (4FR) line, and one-party flat rate (1FR) line.

terminal

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- The point of origination or termination in a communications network.
- Any device that can send information, receive information, or perform both over a communication channel.
- In a DMS switch, the smallest unit of address space within the I/O system.

terminal endpoint identifier (TEI)

The number identifies each terminal on an ISDN interface.

terminal linkage block (TLB)

A software component of the I/O system of the DMS-100 Family switches.

terminal process

A DMS process that associates with each terminal in a peripheral module (PM). This process performs functions that require continuous operation, like digit collection, outpulsing, and switchhook monitoring.

terminal processing task (TPT)

Call processing software in the subscriber carrier module-100S remote (SMSR) master processor. The TPT receives and decodes central control (CC) call processing messages. For the performance of CC requests, the TPT must send messages to other call processing hardware.

terminal state indicator

A single-byte location that associates with each terminal in a peripheral module (PM) of a DMS switch. The terminal state indicator records the current state of the terminal.

terminal status table

A table that provides information to the emergency stand-alone central control (ESA CC). The information determines the action to take when a message arrives from a terminal.

terminal variable area

In a DMS switch, a 30-byte block of store that associates with each terminal in a peripheral module (PM). The terminal variable area stores information that relates to the specific terminal.

Terminating Billing Option (TBO)

A feature that allows the operating company to generate automatic message accounting (AMA) records for calls that terminate to lines.

terminating major

An electronic switching system data element that specifies the call processing treatment for calls that terminate.

terminating matching loss (TML)

A failure to find an idle channel between the host network and an idle terminating line.

terminating phase

In a DMS switch, the part of a telephone call sequence under the control of the terminator.

terminating service suspension (TESS) treatment

A line or trunk routes to this treatment when either tries to terminate on a line with the Suspended Service (SUS) feature assigned.

terminator

In DMS call processing, the terminator selects a terminating agent.

TES

See Toll Essential Service (TES).

test access (TA)

Connection points on the speech interface circuits of a special type of trunk module (TM) used in the DMS-300 switch. Test access permits metal connections for test purposes.

test access network (TAN)

A peripheral module (PM). The TAN provides network connections between a trunk test position (TTP) or a test trunk and an access bus. The connections are on a trunk module (TM) in the DMS-300 switch.

test code (TC)

In a DMS switch, a special pattern of 10-bit words substituted for pulse code modulation (PCM) speech samples. The system transmits through the network modules (NM). The transmission of the TC provides a test of all circuits along the path of the TC.

test signal generator (TSG)

A test circuit card used with the maintenance trunk module (MTM) in a DMS switch. The TSG provides digital tones for trunk test purposes. Select different levels and filters under software control.

TFA

See transfer allowed (TFA).

TG

See tandem completing (TG).

theoretical exchange

A group of subscribers served by a central office (CO) outside of the groups immediate geographic area. These operating company charges this group a tariff that is different from the normal office rate.

Three-way Calling (3WC)

A feature that permits a subscriber to add a third party to an active call without help from the operator.

Three-way Calling with Public Announcement (3WC PUB)

A type of Three-way Calling that automatically bridges the call.

TICS

See TOPS inter-LATA carrier services (TICS).

tie call

A type of call that occurs on private incoming and outgoing lines between private branch exchanges (PBX).

tie-line

A leased or private dedicated telephone circuit. Communication common carriers provide the tie-line. The tie-line links two or more points together without the use of the switched network.

tie trunk

A trunk that connects two private branch exchanges (PBX).

TIM

See T1 interface module (TIM).

time and charges (T&C)

Operators provide this service. The duration of a long distance call, and the charges that apply, are quoted to a subscriber on request.

time assignment speech interpolation (TASI)

A technique used on some long frequency-division multiplex (FDM) links to improve the use of voice channels. The TASI technique allows an additional subscriber to switch on to a channel. The pauses in the original speech of the subscriber idles this channel for a short time period. When the original subscriber resumes speaking, the additional subscriber switches to any idle channel.

time assignment unit (TAU)

A card in a mode II remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) that provides a 2:1 concentration of 48 channels to 24 time slots.

time delay threshold

An option that determines when the network must search again for the best call group in a queue. The user can set the descriptions for this option.

time-division multiplexing (TDM)

A method of multiplexing that obtains channels over a single path. The TDM divides the path into a number of time slots and assigns each channel its own repeated time slot that is not continuous. At the receiving end, each time-separated channel assembles again. The system can transmit digital data and digitizes speech and other signals. The time slot allocation can repeat at normal intervals (fixed cycle) or according to demand (dynamic).

time-division switching

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A switching method that allows the delay of the information content of each incoming time slot. Time-division switching can switch the information content to an outgoing time slot.
- The switching of inlets to outlets using time-division multiplexing (TDM) techniques.

timed-release disconnect (TRD)

A telephony capability to disconnect a line. The TRD disconnects a line if the calling party does not put the handset on-hook after the called station goes on-hook. The calling party must put the handset on-hook in a specified time.

time of day (TOD)

Blocks of time that indicate periods in which periodic ringing applies to the line of a subscriber. The TOD blocks are used with Periodic Ring Notification (PRN) and CLASS Message Waiting Indicator Ring Notification (CRN).

time-out

The action taken when equipment does not receive a response from an addressed location within a specified time.

timer

A register that measures time. To measure time, the content of the timer changes at regular intervals.

time register

See timer.

time slot interchanger (TSI)

A card in the remote carrier urban (RCU) that interconnects digroup-side time slots with line-circuit side time slots.

time switch (TS)

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A generic term that refers to both incoming and outgoing crosspoint switches in the network module (NM). The TS re-assigns time slots of sampled-speech signals that is digital data.
- A circuit card that switches speech channels in time. To switch speech channels the TS rearranges the order of channels in a time-division multiplexed bit stream. The TS allows any network-side channel to connect to any peripheral-side channel. The TS takes the least significant bits from the speech channels and inserts A- and B-bits.

TL

See transmission link (TL).

TLB

See terminal linkage block (TLB).

TLC

See trunk logic circuit (TLC).

T-link

A full duplex byte-oriented adaptation protocol designed to transfer synchronous or asynchronous data over a digital circuit. The T-link transfers this data over a digital circuit at digital trunk equipment (DTE) data rates of a up to 64 kbit/s.

TLP

See transmission level point (TLP).

TM

See trunk module (TM).

TM2

A trunk module (TM) with 30 pairs (two-wire circuits) of conductors wired to the distribution frame.

TM4

A trunk module (TM) with 60 pairs (four-wire circuits) of conductors wired to the distribution frame.

TM8

A trunk module (TM) with 120 pairs (eight-wire circuits) of conductors wired to the distribution frame.

TME

trunk module equipment

TML

See terminating matching loss (TML).

TMS

See TOPS message switch (TMS).

TNOS

See Telephone Network Operating System (TNOS).

TNP

See toll network protection (TNP).

TO

tandem originating. *See* traffic office (TO).

TO15

A force management quarter-hourly output report. The TO15 is provided to each traffic office in a TOPS multitraffic office.

TO30

A force management half-hourly output report. The TO30 is provided to each traffic office in a TOPS multitraffic office.

TOD

See time of day (TOD).

TOF

See total operation failure (TOF).

Toll Alert (LDA)

See Long Distance Signal (LDS).

toll and assist (TA)

A facility that allows an operator to help a subscriber complete a dialed toll call.

toll center (TC)

A class 4 office in which toll message circuits terminate and operator services are provided. *See also* office classification, toll point (TP).

toll completing (TC)

A trunk circuit in a DMS switch. The TC can interface with a toll connecting trunk facility.

toll connecting trunk

A trunk that connects a class 5 office to the direct distance dialing network.

Toll Denied (TDN)

A feature that prevents toll calls from originating on a line.

Toll Essential Service (TES)

A feature that grants toll network access to a line. The TES provides access to a line when the toll network protection denies all other lines access to the network.

toll network protection (TNP)

A network management service that limits outgoing toll calls to lines designated as toll essential service lines.

toll point (TP)

A class 4 office in which switching performs without provision for operator functions, or in which operators handle outward calls only. *See also* office classification, toll center (TC).

toll restriction

Removes the ability of phone extensions to make toll or long distance calls that are not through an attendant. Applies to some or all extensions on a private branch exchange (PBX).

toll service

A communication service that includes all traffic for destinations beyond the local service area and extended service areas. Charges are billed for toll calls.

toll switching (TS)

In a DMS switch, a trunk circuit that can interface with a toll connecting trunk facility.

toll tandem (TT)

A type of trunk circuit that interfaces with an intertoll or toll tandem trunk.

tone receiver

An electronic detector on an incoming line or trunk. The tone receiver determines if dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) or multifrequency (MF) address signals are present. If either of these signals is present, the tone receiver delivers direct-current marks that indicate the value of the digits received to a register.

tone table

In DMS call processing, the table that contains all important information about the tones required for the switching unit. Characteristics and codes are examples of information contained in the tone table. *See also* special tone (STN) table.

TOPS

See Traffic Operator Position System.

TOPS closedown

A service used with operator centralization. To consolidate the traffic office personnel, this service redirects switch traffic between host and remote switches during light traffic hours.

TOPS equal access

An operating company tariff that offers access for TOPS local access transport area (LATA). This access is equal in type, quality, and price for all inter-LATA carriers.

TOPS inter-LATA carrier services (TICS)

A TOPS service that provides telecommunication services. The services are provided as follows:

- between a point inside a local access transport area (LATA) and a point outside that LATA
- between a point inside an LATA and a point inside another LATA

The TICS allows operating companies to provide operator services for the carrier on 0+ inter-LATA calls.

TOPS message switch (TMS)

A DMS-100 Family extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM). The TMS is a concentration and switching device for data links.

TOPS MP

See Traffic Operator Position System Multipurpose (TOPS MP).

TOPS MPX

See Traffic Operator Position System Multipurpose Extended (TOPS MPX).

TOPS position controller (TPC)

A control unit that functions as a workstation-based microcomputer with networking capabilities.

TOPS recording unit (TRU)

A software storage area that holds TOPS call data. To handle these calls, central control (CC) uses the TRU.

TOPS subtending node (TSN)

A node that subtends the TOPS message switch (TMS). The TOPS subtending nodes include the TOPS position controller (TPC) and external databases.

total operation failure (TOF)

A condition caused when messaging fails on both messaging links. This condition is caused by multipurpose position (MP) failure, DS-1 link failure, or subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU) failure. The messaging links are monitored to detect recovery of timing and messaging on the message channel. When communication between the remote carrier urban (RCU) and the SMU recovers, the RCU enters warm start initialization mode.

total power offset

The difference between the total power in a sample and the sum of the power levels of the frequencies in the sample. This difference is in relation to the universal tone receiver (UTR).

touchtone dialing

A service that permits a subscriber to send dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) address signals to a telephone system. *See also* Digitone (DGT).

TP

See toll point (TP).

TPC

See TOPS position controller (TPC).

TPC administration and maintenance interface (TAMI)

A VT225 or VT100 terminal that performs administrative and maintenance tasks on the following:

- TOPS position controller (TPC)
- high-speed line interface links
- multipurpose position (MP) terminal

TPS

See transfer position seizure (TPS).

tracer records

A summary of values, performance, and record quality.

Traffic Administration Data System (TADS)

The teletypewriter that records data that derives from TOPS operational measurements (OM) used for traffic office management.

Traffic Administration Data System teletypewriter (TADS TTY)

The TTY used in a TOPS multitraffic office. Each traffic office has one TADS TTY. The TADS TTY provides a printed record of force management data that is discrete for the traffic office. The TADS TTY serves as an input terminal or output terminal, or both, for other input commands and output messages.

traffic capacity

The number of terminations or requests for service that a component or group of components can accommodate and meet established delay and blocking service standards.

traffic office (TO)

A group of positions attended by operators. The TO maintains for different service-related functions.

Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS)

A call processing system made up of a number of operator positions. Each operator position consists of a visual display unit (VDU), a controller, a keyboard, and a headset.

Traffic Operator Position System Multipurpose (TOPS MP)

A call processing system made up of several operator positions. Each operator position consists of a video display unit (VDU), a controller, a keyboard, and a headset.

Traffic Operator Position System Multipurpose Extended (TOPS MPX)

A dedicated directory assistance (DA) position with customized software, keyboard, and interface. The TOPS MPX position connects to the DMS switch through the TOPS message switch (TMS).

Traffic Separations Measurement System (TSMS)

An operational measurements (OM) feature that measures the use of different parts of the DMS-100 Family switches. The TSMS measures use in detail for different types of calls. The TSMS allows division of revenue for long distance calling.

Traffic Service Position System (TSPS)

A toll operator position that consists of a push-button console.

transaction bus (T-bus)

See S/T-bus.

transaction capabilities application part (TCAP)

A service that provides a common protocol for remote operations across the Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network. The protocol consists of message that formats, content rules, and exchange procedures. The TCAP allows communication between the service switching point (SSP) and a service control point (SCP). The ISDN layer facility message uses the TCAP to transport service information for transaction signaling over primary rate interface (PRI) links. The information for transaction signaling is not associated with an active call.

transaction services

See connectionless signaling.

transfer-allowed (TFA)

A management signal in CCITT no. 6 signaling (N6). The signaling transfer point (STP) sends the TFA when an outgoing route to a destination becomes available.

transfer position seizure (TPS)

A count of customer calls that an operator transfers.

transfer queues

Queues that contain calls transferred from the general queue. Transfer queues are designated as transfer 1 (XFR1), transfer 2 (XFR2), or transfer 3 (XFR3).

transfer recent change (TRC)

A type of record created in the computer system for mainframe operations (COSMOS) database to modify service for a subscriber line.

transhybrid loss test

A test that measures loss between the line card and the network. The test compares expected loss with measured loss for a line circuit. The system reports measurements that are less than or equal to the established threshold as passed. The system reports measurements that exceed the threshold values as failed.

transistor-transistor logic (TTL)

An integrated circuit logic device that uses multiple input transistors to obtain higher switching speeds.

translation

The process in which dialed digits convert into the system information necessary to route the call to a destination.

translator

A DMS call-processing function procedure that coordinates the translation of dialed digits.

transmission level point (TLP)

A reference point against which transmission levels are measured.

transmission link (TL)

A T1 digital carrier that terminates on a digital trunk controller (DTC) in a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) network. In the DMS switch, the TL is a single voice carrier. This single voice carrier is on a DS30 link over connections through the network and into the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7).

transmission subsystem

One of seven functional computing module (CM) subsystems. The transmission subsystem controls in-band data communications with the message switch (MS). The transmission subsystem provides the crossover necessary for link redundancy. The following are the other CM subsystems:

- clock subsystem
- bus extension subsystem
- bus termination subsystem
- power subsystem

- processor/memory subsystem
- reset control subsystem

transmission test trunk (TTT)

A DMS facility that the trunk test position uses to provide circuits for performing loss and noise measurements.

transmission test unit (TTU)

A digital signal processor used to perform transmission measurements on DMS lines and trunks.

transmit data (XDAT)

A DMS common bus in a maintenance trunk module (MTM), office alarm unit (OAU), trunk module (TM), and other peripheral modules (PM). The XDAT communicates data from the trunk logic circuit of each interface circuit to the common control section of the module.

transmit pulse amplitude modulation (XPAM)

A DMS common bus in a maintenance trunk module (MTM), office alarm unit (OAU), trunk module (TM), and other peripheral modules (PM). The XPAM communicates pulse amplitude modulated speech samples. These speech samples are from the analog/digital circuits in the individual interface circuits to the common control section of the module.

trap

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- An unprogrammed conditional jump to a specified address. Hardware automatically activates the trap. A record is made of the location from where the jump originates.
- An error condition that causes a trap interrupt. The firmware, software, or hardware detects the error condition. The process that run stops on the instruction at fault.

trap-interrupt

An interrupt that generates when a hardware or software error occurs.

traveling class mark (TCM)

Signal information that provides a mechanism for network class of service. The TCM allows class of service information to pass through a private network. The TCM affects call routing. Two switches that provide private network service to a single customer can interconnect over private facilities. This condition allows the arrangement of the originating switch to signal more than called-number information to the terminating switch. The TCM

represents this additional information and consists of a minimum of one digit appended to the called number.

TRC

See transfer recent change (TRC).

TRD

See timed-release disconnect (TRD).

trigger detection point (TDP)

A point in basic call processing, as in the basic call model (BCM). The TDP identifies when a service control point (SCP) can receive notification of a given event and affect call processing that follows. The TDPs are at transitions between points in call (PIC) in the BCM.

TRU

See TOPS recording unit (TRU).

trunk busy

A trunk circuit that has the maximum amount of traffic. Maximum amount of traffic means that all connections are in use.

trunk distribution frame (TDF)

A distribution frame dedicated to trunk circuits.

trunk logic circuit (TLC)

A digital circuit that provides a buffer for the transfer of data on the receive-data and transmit-data buses of the following:

- maintenance trunk modules (TM)
- office alarm units (OAU)
- trunk modules (TM)
- peripheral modules (PM)

trunk module (TM)

A peripheral module (PM), in a trunk module equipment (TME) frame. The TM provides speech and signaling interfaces between a DS30 network port and analog trunks.

trunk module equipment (TME) frame

A frame that contains a minimum of one trunk module (TM), maintenance trunk module (MTM), or office alarm unit (OAU).

trunk signaling

See connection-oriented signaling.

trunk test center (TTC)

The location of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal in use as a trunk test position (TTP).

trunk test position (TTP)

A MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal equipped to perform trunk testing.

TS

See time switch (TS) or toll switching (TS).

TSG

See test signal generator (TSG).

TSI

See time slot interchanger (TSI).

TSMS

See Traffic Separations Measurement System (TSMS).

TSN

See TOPS subtending node (TSN).

TSPS

See Traffic Service Position System (TSPS).

TT

See toll tandem (TT) or translation type (TT).

TTC

See trunk test center (TTC).

TTL

See transistor-transistor logic (TTL).

TTP

See trunk test position (TTP).

TTTN

See tandem tie trunk network (TTTN).

TTU

See transmission test unit (TTU).

TUP

See telephone user part (TUP).

TUP+

See telephone user part plus (TUP+).

TUPE

See enhanced telephone user part (TUPE).

twist

The amplitude difference between two tones in a sample, in relation to the universal tone receiver (UTR).

two-party line

See party line.

two-way DID/DOD PBX digital (PX)

A trunk group type supported by remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) with emergency stand-alone (ESA).

two-way end office trunk group (T2)

A trunk group type supported by remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) with emergency stand-alone (ESA).

TWX

See teletypewriter exchange service (TWX).

U entries

UCD

See uniform call distribution (UCD).

UHF

See ultra high frequency (UHF).

UHL

See user header label (UHL).

U-interface

The CCITT term for a U-loop. *See also* U-loop.

U-ISLC

See ISDN U-line card (U-ISLC).

U-line card

See ISDN U-line card (U-ISLC).

U-loop

A portion of a basic rate interface (BRI). The U-loop connects a network termination 1 (NT1) to a line concentrating module with ISDN (LCMI). The U-loop connects an NT1 to an enhanced line concentrating module with ISDN (LCME). *See also* U-interface.

ultra-high frequency (UHF)

Any radio frequency in the band between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. Also, television channels 14 through 83.

UMCD

See under minimum charge duration (UMCD).

UNBAL

See unbalanced line (UNBAL).

unbalanced line (UNBAL)

A transmission line in which the magnitudes of the voltages on the two conductors are not equal in terms of ground. This transmission line is like a coaxial line.

under minimum charge duration (UMCD)

The period of time for an answered call that is under the minimum chargeable duration. The UMCD is normally 2 s.

unequipped port

A port of a line concentrating module (LCM) in a remote line concentrating module (RLCM) that does not map to a DS-1 link. The unequipped port provides 18 intrachannels and 12 interchannels for calls. The unequipped port does not have host channels.

uniform call distribution (UCD)

A Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) service that allows the even distribution of calls to a number of set stations. The set stations are known as UCD stations or UCD positions. The UCD service queues incoming calls to the message desk.

unit

One of two parts of an extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) or a line concentrating module (LCM). Each unit has separate processing capabilities. The peripheral module (PM) has an active unit and an inactive unit. The active unit processes while the inactive unit is on standby.

universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver/transmitter (USART) link

A message switch (MS) link that provides communication with the reset terminal interface (RTIF) paddle board.

Universal Terminal Adapter (UTA)

A device with software that allows a personal computer to connect to a Nortel (Northern Telecom) ISDN.

universal tone receiver (UTR)

An optional service card in the peripheral module (PM). The UTR serves as a Digitone receiver for lines and as a multifrequency receiver for trunks. The UTR cards are located in either of the following service all lines and trunks that connect to that module: specified digital trunk controller, line group controller (LGC), or line trunk controller (LTC) modules. The UTR services all lines and trunks which connect to the module it is located in. The UTR is a 32-channel tone receiver. Thirty channels detect dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) tones and analyze the samples. The results are sent to the signaling processor (SP).

unseat

To dislodge a card without complete removal of the card from the slot. An unseated card cannot function. Unseat the cards from the following:

- line concentrating modules (LCM)
- ISDN line concentrating modules (LCMI)
- remote cluster controllers (RCC)
- ISDN remote cluster controllers (RCCI)
- remote maintenance modules (RMM)

unsolicited message

An autonomous report that indicates an error or fault.

urban remote test unit (URTU)

An environmentally controlled device in the outside plant module (OPM). The URTU allows a full set of line tests over standard DS-1 or fiber optic lines. The URTU mounts on the inside back wall of the OPM cabinet. *See also* remote test unit (RTU).

URTU

See urban remote test unit (URTU).

usage busy hour

Any 60-min period that produces the highest number of originating plus terminating (O+T) use for each main station or network access line. This hour is to gather data for load balancing and provisioning of switching hardware and software. Also known as office busy hour.

usage counts

Sampled measurements (states) that determine the degree of use of switching hardware and software.

USART

universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver/transmitter

USART link

See universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver/transmitter (USART) link.

user access PIN

The user access personal identity number (PIN) is a numeric code. The user access PIN authorizes the subscriber to access the dialed local number portability (LNP) number.

user header label (UHL)

A standard label recorded at the beginning of a magnetic tape data recording. The UHL contains information about the associated data set. The tape user assigns the information that the UHL contains. *See also* user trailer label (UTL).

user trailer label (UTL)

A standard label recorded at the end of a magnetic tape data recording. The UTL contains information about the associated data set. The tape user assigns the information that the UTL contains. *See also* user header label (UHL).

UTA

See Universal Terminal Adapter (UTA).

utility code

A common translation system that translates announcement codes for an office.

Utility Telemetry Service (UTS)

See Suppressed Ringing for Telemetry (UTS).

UTL

See user trailer label (UTL).

UTR

See universal tone receiver (UTR).

V entries

variable-blocked (VB)

A magnetic tape format for blocks of variable-length data records. In a VB format, the total length of one or more records in a block cannot exceed the maximum block size. *See also* variable-blocked-spanned (VBS).

variable-blocked-spanned (VBS)

A magnetic tape format for blocks of variable-length data records. In a VBS format, the total length of one or more records may exceed the maximum block size. In a VBS format, the overflow of the last record spans into the beginning of the next block. *See also* variable-blocked (VB).

variable dial plan

A service with the advanced intelligent network (AIN) software. Variable dial plan allows a flexible number of digits in the query to the service control point (SCP). The number of digits is the same as the number of digits that the subscriber dials.

VB

See variable-blocked (VB).

VBS

See variable-blocked-spanned (VBS).

VC

See virtual channel (VC).

verification office (VO)

A central office (CO) in which new equipment, new features, or both, are tested before general release.

vertical-horizontal (V-H) coordinate system

A grid of vertical and horizontal lines that cover Canada, the United States, and part of Mexico. This system calculates rate steps.

very high frequency (VHF)

Any radio frequency in the band between 30 MHz and 300 MHz. Also, television channels 2 through 13.

VF

See voice frequency (VF).

VFG

See virtual facility group (VFG).

VGA

See video graphics array (VGA).

V-H

vertical-horizontal

VHF

See very high frequency (VHF).

via net loss (VNL)

The lowest loss at which a trunk facility can operate. Measure the VNL in decibels.

video display unit (VDU)

An electronic output device that presents data to a terminal user in the form of a television picture. In a DMS switch, the VDU is one of the components of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal. The VDU, along with a keyboard, provides the main user interface in the DMS-100 Family switches.

video graphics array (VGA)

An industry standard graphics monitor with 640 by 480 pixel resolution, 16 colors, and 16 shades of gray.

virtual channel (VC)

The location in the frequency spectrum that, if present, carrier energy can occupy.

virtual circuit

A network facility used in packet switching for transferring data between data stations that emulate connected stations.

virtual data link

Data connections between a minimum of two computing devices over a switching system instead of the use of dedicated data lines.

virtual facility group (VFG)

A software structure that emulates a trunk. For example, a VFG can limit the calls that come into a customer group. A VFG can simulate a looparound trunk without the use of physical trunk resources. This software also allows the association of either of the following with an E911 call:

- serving numbering plan area (SNPA)
- emergency service number (ESN)
- emergency service central office (ESCO) digits

virtual position controller (VPC)

An equipment configuration in TOPS MPX that replaces the TOPS position controller (TPC) in TOPS MP. The VPC can perform all the TPC functions.

virtual private network (VPN)

A call case that makes use of the public network to support a private numbering plan. The CCITT No. 7 Signaling (N7) user part supplementary services include the VPN. The function of the DMS-300 integrated services switching unit (ISSU) in a VPN is to provide tandem access to other national networks.

visual display unit (VDU)

See video display unit (VDU).

Visual Screen List Editing (VSLE)

A feature that provides Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI) subscribers with a visual interface for Screening List Editing (SLE). Subscribers use downloadable soft keys to create and modify their screening lists.

VIU

See voice interface unit (VIU).

VLC

See voice line card (VLC).

VMX

See voice message exchange (VMX).

VNL

See via net loss (VNL).

VO

See verification office (VO).

voice frequency (VF)

The band of frequencies from 300 Hz to 3400 Hz used for telephony transmission. Also known as the commercial speech band.

voice interface unit (VIU)

Hardware that performs signal processing functions on digital voice-band signals present on the voice bus. The VIU converts pulse code modulation (PCM) data into disk-compatible data and converts disk-compatible data into PCM data.

voice line card (VLC)

A card that is equivalent to a line card. The name distinguishes the VLC from the data line card (DLC) when both cards are present in a hardware configuration. *See also* line card, data line card (DLC).

voice message exchange (VMX)

An optional service that allows users to send and receive voice messages. A VMX microprocessor connects to the host through two-way, four-wire E & M type II trunks. The VMX sends, stores and retrieves voice messages.

Voice Quote (VQ)

A feature for hotels/motels not equipped with Autoquote. The VQ feature allows the hotel billing information center (HOBIC) operator to telephone the hotel and quote call details. *See also* Autoquote, HOBIC administrative (HADS) teletypewriter, record (REC) teletypewriter.

voice response unit (VRU)

Subscriber premises equipment that allows the call center to handle calls more quickly.

voice service node (VSN)

A processor external to the DMS switch that communicates with the switch through an application protocol. This processor communicates with the switch to provide the voice recognition and prompt generation components of Automated Alternate Billed Service (AABS).

volume

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A section of data, together with its data carrier, that can be handled conveniently as a unit.
- A data carrier, like a reel of magnetic tape, that mounts and dismounts as a unit.
- That part of a single unit of storage that is accessible to a single read/write mechanism, for example, a disk pack. *See also* device.

VPC

See virtual position controller (VPC).

VPN

See virtual private network (VPN).

VQ

See Voice Quote (VQ).

VRU

See voice response unit (VRU).

VSLE

See Visual Screen List Editing (VSLE).

VSN

See voice service node (VSN).

W entries

wait threshold

The length of time the first call can queue in a group before the next incoming call receives network treatment.

Wake-up Call Reminder (WUCR)

A feature that allows subscribers to program their telephones to ring at a specified time. The service activates and deactivates by dialing access codes.

Warm Line (WML)

A feature that associates a line with another directory number (DN). The DN is the target WML DN. If the subscriber goes off-hook and does not dial in a prescribed time, the call automatically routes to the target WML DN. If the subscriber dials in the prescribed time, the system routes the call to the number dialed.

warm restart

An initialization phase during which the system deallocates and clears storage for a short period of time. The system drops transient calls while calls in the talking state continue. *See also* cold restart, restart.

WATS

See wide area telephone service (WATS).

wide area telephone service (WATS)

A special direct distance dialing service. Purchase this service for a flat monthly charge or a charge based on accumulated usage. WATS permits either inward or outward dialing between a subscriber and specified areas. *See also* inward wide area telephone service (INWATS), outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS).

wink (WK)

A method of signaling between idle trunk circuits in which trunks signal off-hook toward each other. A WK signal consists of timed off-hook signals transmitted to the calling end after the establishment of a connection. *See also* multiwink (MW).

wink operation

A timed off-hook signal that indicates the availability of an incoming register to receive digital information from the calling office. The duration of a wink operation is normally 140 ms.

wink signal

The following definitions provide the different meanings for this term:

- A short interruption of current to a switchboard lamp to indicate that the circuit is busy.
- On key telephone sets, a flashing lamp that indicates that a line is on hold.
- An indication of change of state between an on-hook and off-hook condition.

wink start

A service that provides control for address signaling. Wink start informs the calling office that the called office can receive address signals. The wink start signal consists of an on-off-on-hook sequence. The off-hook to on-hook change represents the start dial signal.

WK

See wink (WK).

WML

See Warm Line (WML).

work volume (WV)

The length of time during which occupied operator positions are handling calls or are not available to handle a new call. The WV measures in hundred call seconds (CCS).

work volume hundred call seconds (WV CCS)

Work volume expressed in hundred call seconds (CCS).

WUCR

See Wake-up Call Reminder (WUCR).

WV

See work volume (WV).

WV CCS

See work volume hundred call seconds (WV CCS).

X entries

X.25

A CCITT-defined network layer protocol used in packet switching. The X.25 establishes, maintains, and clears virtual circuit connections. These functions apply to connections between an ISDN terminal and a destination in the packet switching network.

X.28

A CCITT-defined protocol for terminal user control of a packet assembler/disassembler (PAD). The CCITT recommendation defines the establishment of an information path. The CCITT recommendation also defines the exchange of control information and user data between start-stop digital trunk equipment (DTE) and a PAD.

X.29

A CCITT-defined protocol for host control of a remote packet assembler/disassembler (PAD). The CCITT recommendation defines the exchange of user data and PAD control information between the PAD and the network.

X.3

A CCITT-defined set of internal variables called packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) parameters. The X.3 govern the operation of a PAD.

X.75

A CCITT-defined network layer protocol used in packet switching. The X.75 establishes, maintains, and clears virtual circuit connections between packet switching networks.

XDAT

See transmit data (XDAT).

XFER

See Remote Data Polling System (XFER).

%XFR

See percent transfer (%XFR).

XLCM

A line concentrating module (LCM) with a large memory (256 kbyte) load.

XMS

See extended multiprocessor system (XMS).

XMS-based peripheral module (XPM)

The generic name for peripheral modules (PM) that use the Motorola 68000 microprocessor. An XPM has two processors in a hot-standby configuration: a master processor (MP) and a signaling processor (SP).

XMS-based peripheral module product life upgrade strategy (XPM-PLUS)

The integration of a new processor complex into the current XPM structure.

XPAM

See transmit pulse amplitude modulation (XPAM).

XPM

See XMS-based peripheral module (XPM).

XPM-PLUS

See XMS-based peripheral module product life upgrade strategy (XPM-PLUS).

XPT

See crosspoint (XPT).

XRU

See extended recording unit (XRU).

DMS-100 Family
**Glossary of Terms and
Abbreviations**
Reference Manual

© 1992–1999 Northern Telecom
All rights reserved

NORTHERN TELECOM CONFIDENTIAL: The information contained in this document is the property of Northern Telecom. Except as specifically authorized in writing by Northern Telecom, the holder of this document shall keep the information contained herein confidential and shall protect same in whole or in part from disclosure and dissemination to third parties and use same for evaluation, operation, and maintenance purposes only.

Information is subject to change without notice. Northern Telecom reserves the right to make changes in design or components as progress in engineering and manufacturing may warrant.

DMS, DMS SuperNode, MAP, Nortel, and NT are trademarks of Northern Telecom.

Publication number: 297-1001-825

Product release: NA008

Document release: Standard 04.03

Date: August 1999

Printed in the United States of America

NORTEL
NORTHERN TELECOM