

McGRAW-HILL
ILLUSTRATED
TELECOM
DICTIONARY
FOURTH EDITION



- Completely updated
- 4000+ Definitions
- 600+ Illustrations

SEARCHABLE CD-ROM
OVER 1000 BONUS PAGES

Cataloging-in-Publication Data is on file with the Library of Congress.

McGraw-Hill

A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies



Copyright © 2001 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a data base or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 DOC/DOC 0 7 6 5 4 3 2

P/N 1395091

Part of ISBN 0-07-1395083

The sponsoring editor for this book was Stephen S. Chapman and the production supervisor was Sherri Souffrance. It was set in ITC Century Light by Techbooks.

Printed and bound by R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company.



This book is printed on recycled, acid-free paper containing a minimum of 50% recycled de-inked fiber.

McGraw-Hill books are available at special quantity discounts to use as premiums and sales promotions, or for use in corporate training programs. For more information, please write to the Director of Special Sales, Professional Publishing, McGraw-Hill, Two Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121-2298, or contact your local bookstore.

Information contained in this work has been obtained by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("McGraw-Hill") from sources believed to be reliable. However, neither McGraw-Hill nor its authors guarantees the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein and neither McGraw-Hill nor its authors shall be responsible for any errors, omissions, or damages arising out of use of this information. This work is published with the understanding that McGraw-Hill and its authors are supplying information but are not attempting to render engineering or other professional services. If such services are required, the assistance of an appropriate professional should be sought.

*This work
of Brian B
that have l
or a loved*

of co-locations. Alarm companies like to have their alarm-signaling equipment located in the local central office for security and convenience of connecting alarm circuits. Long-distance companies co-locate with local telephone companies as well.

A *virtual co-location* is an interconnection agreement and a physical place where telephone companies hand off calls and services to each other. This is usually done between a CLEC and an RBOC. A virtual co-location is when telephone company A (the CLEC) requests that their phone company's network be connected to telephone company B's (the RBOC's) network. Telephone company B charges company A lots of money. Company B owns, installs, and maintains the equipment. To company A, the interconnection is virtual, because they never physically do anything to it when and after it is installed. Company B likes this, because company A does not get free access to their premises.

Interarea Routing The term used to describe routing between two or more logical areas. Compare with *Intra-Area Routing*.

Interface A device or software program that connects two separate entities. The two entities can be virtual (software), hardware/electronic devices, or distinguish a separation of responsibility between two parties (telephone network interface).

Interior Gateway Protocol Also known as *Link State Routing Protocol*, *Distributed Routing Protocol*, and *Shortest Path First*. An interior gateway routing protocol is a methodology used in router protocol design. This methodology enables routers within an autonomous network (i.e., corporate LAN) to identify each other and the status of their port connections. Interior gateway routing protocols create three databases within a router's memory: a neighboring router database, a link database, and a routing table. The routing table is created by applying Dykstra's algorithm to the first two databases. The two most widely used interior gateway routing protocol is Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). See also *OSPF*.

Intermediate Session Routing (ISR) The first routing algorithm used in *APPN* (*Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking*). ISR (where still used) provides node-to-node connection-oriented routing. Network outages cause sessions to fail because ISR cannot provide nondisruptive rerouting around a failure. ISR was replaced by *HPR* (*High-Performance Routing*), which has been made obsolete by newer routing algorithms that have been incorporated into link-state, distance-vector, and hybrid routing protocols.

Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) An *OSI* (*Open-System Interconnect*) link-state routing protocol that is based on DECnet Phase-V routing. One version of IS-IS, called *Integrated IS-IS*, supports IP-based networks. For more information on link-state protocols, see *Link-State Algorithm*.

IPR2017-00382