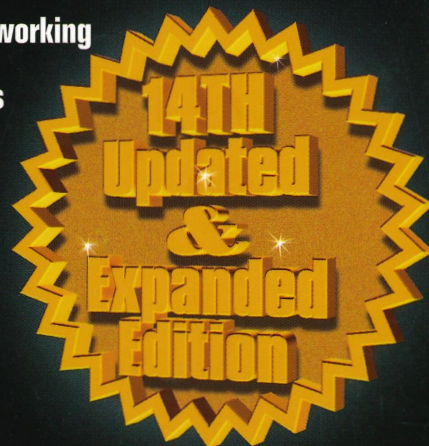


NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

**The Official Dictionary of
Telecommunications**

- ◆ Computer Telephony ◆ The Internet ◆ IP Telephony ◆ Intranets, LANs & WANs
- ◆ Windows 95, NT, NetWare & Unix Networking
- ◆ Wired & Wireless Telecommunications
- ◆ Voice Processing ◆ Carrier Telephony
- ◆ The Intelligent Network ◆ ISDN & T-1
- ◆ Voice on The Internet & Intranets



by Harry Newton

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scriber, special line or trunk destination. Method of assigning extension numbers and the local premises.

Area NPA. A fancy term the Bell years ago to mean Area Codes. See NPA. Character in the Baudot code which establishes following in the transmission are to be characters. See LETTERS SHIFT.

Keypad. A separate section of a computer key- all the numerals 0 through 9. Sometimes, included — a plus sign, a minus sign, and a division sign. The numeric keypad same as that found on calculators and the top row is 789. The second top row is 123. The lowest row is typically 0, ".", and a key pad is exactly opposite that of the keypad, which was designed deliberately ers, so they may not input digits into the item faster than it could take them. Early es were very slow.

Identifier. According to the 1988 X.400 numeric user identifier is a standard (Originator/Recipient) address that con- sence of numbers for identifying a user. er was referred to as Unique Identifier in ations.)

h name for ISDN.

Telephone number that spells a word. For -7279 is the telephone for Telecom which distributes this dictionary. That advertised as 1-800-LIBRARY. It is a because it's easy to remember, although . Numeronyms are in great demand, for n the expansion of the toll-free dialing nd other prefixes in the near future), it's ncreasingly difficult) to protect those ition. By the way, Telecom Library is the e for technology books on telecommu- nications, video, computer telephony. The authors are hand-picked for their well as their ability to write. These last -serving, but someone has to pay my

Demand. Providing a consumer a mul- e, TV program, etc. — on a rotating the appearance of an on-demand sys- (n Demand).

Protocol. Circa 1973 ARPANET protocol. me voice over the ARPANET. Both LPC schemes were successfully implemented c., the Information Sciences Institute, d Stanford Research Institute.

Random Access Memory. RAM that y when you shut the electricity off to it. age is a storage device, like a disk or ata when you turn off.

Cellular radio licenses received from the sociation to telephone company. Also

i. This refers to a circuit bandwidth or e aggregation of nx64 kbps channels . The 64K or DSO channel is the basic Carrier systems.

e ITU-T's approach to creating a stan-

dard algorithm for video codec interoperability It is based on the ITU-T's H.261 standard, which was expanded into the P.64 or H.261 standard, approved in 1990.

NXX. In a seven digit local phone number, the first three dig- its identify the specific telephone company central office which serves that number. These digits are referred to as the NXX where N can be any number from 2 to 9 and X can be any number. At one stage, many moons ago, it was not permissi- ble to have a 1 or a 0 as the second digit in an NXX and it was called an NNX. But that was before everyone had to dial a "1" before making a direct distance dialed long distance call, whether within their own area code or outside it. This little trick of forcing everyone to dial "1" for long distance allowed us to introduce telephone exchanges with the same three dig- its as area codes. For example, one of our company's num- bers is 212-206-6660. The "206" elsewhere is an area code for Seattle and other parts of Washington state.

NYNEX Corporation. One of the seven Regional Holding Companies formed at Divestiture. It includes New England Telephone and New York Telephone Company and sundry service and cellular radio companies. The company says its name is spelled in all capitals, thus NYNEX. The New York Times spells it Nynex.

Nyetscape. Nickname for AOL's less-than-full-featured Web browser.

Nyquist Theorem. In communications theory, a formula stating that two samples per cycle is sufficient to characterize an analog signal. In other words, the sampling rate must be twice the highest frequency component of the signal (i.e., sample 4 KHz analog voice channels 8000 times per second.)