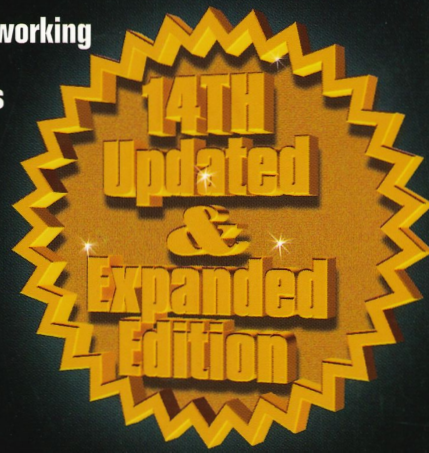# NEWTON's TELECOM DICTIONARY

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

14TH Updated & Expanded Edition

by Harry Newton

NEWTON's TELECOM DICTIONARY

scriber, special line or trunk destination.
od 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 estab-
s following in the transmission are to be
characters. See LETTERS SHIFT.

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

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

h name for ISDN.
ephone 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
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
for technology books on telecommu-
unications, 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-
On Demand).
rotocol. Circa 1973 ARPANET protocol.
me voice over the ARPANET. Both LPC
chemes 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.
ellular radio licenses received from the
sociation to telephone company. Also

. This refers to a circuit bandwidth or
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 HO switched digital network standard, which was
expanded into the Px64 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.)