OXO CONNECT
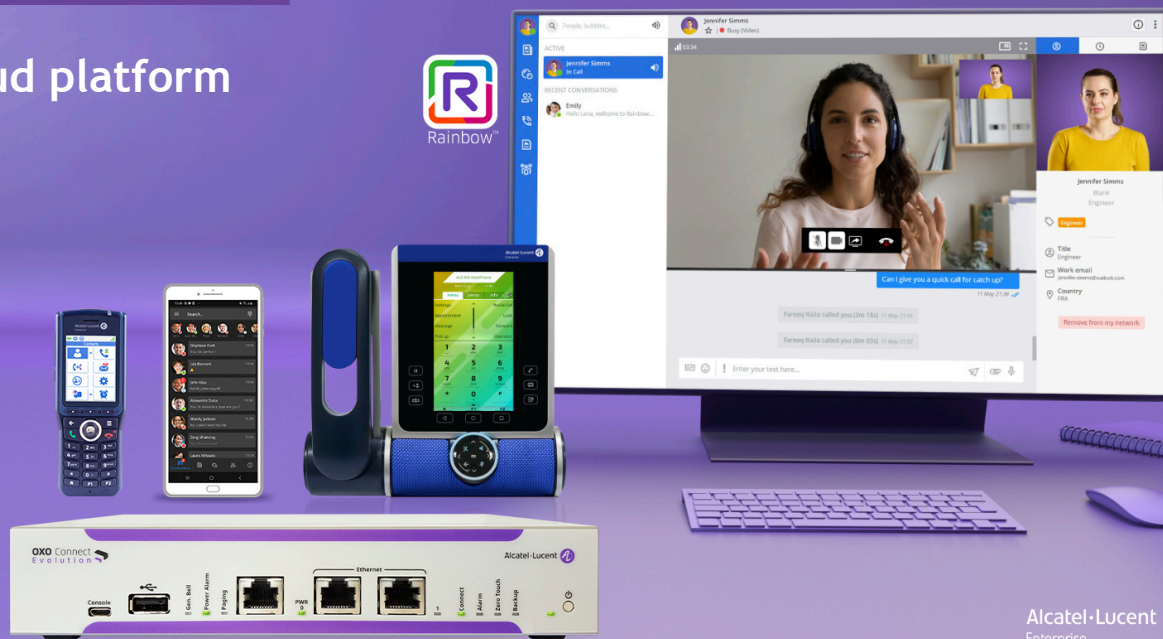
Hybrid-Cloud platform for SMBs

OXO Connect

Glossary

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- 2014/34/EU for ATEX equipment
- 2011/65/EU (RoHS)
- 2012/19/EU (WEEE)

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Chapter 1
Glossary

Glossary

1.1 A

ACD Automatic Call Distribution. A computerized phone system that responds to the caller with a voice menu, and connects the call to the required agent. It can also control call flows by automatically routing calls in the order of arrival.

ACSE Association Control Service Element. OSI convention used for establishing, maintaining and releasing connections between two applications.

ADN Additional Designation Number.

AFU-1 Auxiliary Function Unit. Daughter board of the PowerCPU EE board supporting ancillary functions such as doorphone, audio in, audio out, etc.

AMIX-1 Mixed analog equipment board: analog accesses with CLIP functionalities, analog and digital terminal connection interfaces.

AP Access Point. A device that acts as a switch between the wireless LAN (802.11a, b, or g) and the wired LAN (802.3). There are two types of APs: Thin and Fat. The newer Thin technology AP consists of a thin AP and an access controller (also known as a wireless controller). Only the time-critical functions are managed by the thin AP. The other features are managed by the access controller.

APA Analog Public Access. Board allowing the connection of analog network lines (switched network) with CLIP functionality. That board, equipped with GSCLI boards (Ground Start), is compatible with the American public network.

API Application Programming Interface

ARI Access Right Identifier. System identification number (DECT feature).

ARS Automatic Route Selection. A logic direction is a set of trunks used for a call with the following facilities: seeking out the optimal path for a call, using the least-cost operator or network; overflow management: enables a PCX to find a new route to make an outgoing call when there are no resources available in the initial trunk.

ASN-1 Abstract Syntax Notation 1. OSI language for describing data types independently of processor structures and technical representations.

ATA Analog Trunk Access. Board for connecting analog network lines (switched network).

1.2 B

BACKGROUND MUSIC External device (e.g. radio tuner) that can broadcast music over the loudspeakers of idle terminals; broadcasting is stopped automatically if there is an incoming call to the terminal or if the user makes a call.

BACP Bandwidth Allocation Control Protocol. Control protocol associated with BAP.

BAP Bandwidth Allocation Protocol. PPP protocol that manages bandwidth by allocating it dynamically between two ports, i.e. between the two extremities of a point-to-point link.

BOD Bandwidth On Demand. Service that allocates bandwidth automatically in response to traffic volume.

BRA	Basic Rate Access. Board for connecting T0 or DLT0 digital basic accesses; each access supports a data rate of 144 kbps, structured as 2 B-channels at 64 kbps for voice and data transmission, and 1 D-channel at 16 kbps for signaling.
BTCO	Build To Customer Order.

1.3 C

CA	Certificate Authority.
CCP	Compression Control Protocol.
CHAP	Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol. Security function supported on connections that use PPP encapsulation: prevents unauthorized access.
CIFS	Common Internet File System. This protocol is an extension to the SMB file sharing system. Its main benefit is to provide compatibility with locking operations and multiple SMB read/write operations.
CLIP	Calling Line Identification Presentation. Complementary service for digital protocols that allows the caller number to be presented to the called party.
CLIR/ COLR	Calling/COnnected Line Identification Restriction. Service that inhibits CLIP or COLP.
CNIP	Calling Name Identification Presentation. Complementary service for private digital protocols (ISVPN or ABC-F) that allows the caller's name to be presented to the called party.
COLP	COnnected Line identification Presentation. Complementary service for digital protocols that allows the number of the connected user (the one who answers the call) to be presented to the caller.
CONP	COnnected Name identification Presentation. Complementary service for private digital protocols (ISVPN or ABC-F) that allows the name of the connected user (the one who answers the call) to be presented to the caller.
CPU	Central Processing Unit. Term designating the processor or microprocessor. The central processing unit executes computer program instructions.
CSTA	Computer Supported Telephony Application. ECMA standard that defines command exchanges between a PCX and a server.
CTI	Computer-Telephone Integration. Interaction mechanism between 2 sections, namely a data processing section (computer) and a telecommunications section (PCX), independently of the physical layout of the 2 sections.
CTL	Certificates Trust List.

1.4 D

DAP	DECT Access Point
DASS2	Digital Access Signaling Specification number 2
DDI	Direct Dialing In. Direct external call number for the system terminals (depending on the configuration with the public network operator).

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DECT Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunication. European cordless telephony standard. DECT terminal: cordless terminal that complies with this standard.

DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. Protocol that manages IP address allocation dynamically so that addresses can be reassigned when no longer being used by LAN hosts.

Direct RTP A feature which optimizes the RTP flow of VoIP in SIP, thus optimizing the number of VoIP CODEC resources.

DISA Direct Inward Station Access. Services (Analog DISA and Transit DISA) enabling outside callers to dial a specific number giving direct access to the system.

DLL Dynamic Link Library. Windows library linked dynamically to an application.

DLT0 Digital Line T0. Basic access configured with the QSIG protocol (= digital LIA).

DLT2 Digital Line T2. Private 2 MHz link in PRA mode (= digital ATL).

DNS Domain Name Server. System used on the Internet for converting domain names or machine names into IP addresses. A domain name, unlike an IP address, is an easily memorized Internet address.

1.5 E

ECMA European Computer Manufacturers Association

Entity In this PBX context, an Entity refers to a group of users.

ETHERNET Local network (LAN) operating at 10 or 100 Mbps (10 base T or 100 base T) over a coaxial cable. Ethernet is similar to the IEEE 802.3-series standards.

EVN Emergency Virtual Number

1.6 F

FoIP Fax over IP. Refers to the message and data transmission from a G3 Fax using the Internet protocol (T38 or Fax over G711 with SIP).

FTP File Transfer Protocol. Standard protocol for exchanging files between remote computers over the Internet.

FTP/STP/UTP Foiled Twisted Pairs/Shielded Twisted Pairs/Unshielded Twisted Pairs. Types of connection cables to be used between an OXO Connect and an external distribution panel.

1.7 G

G.722 ITU–T 7 kHz wideband speech codec based on sub-band adaptive differential pulse code modulation (SB-ADPCM) within a bit rate of 48, 56 or 64 kbit/s.

GATEKEEPER Secure directory server

GATEWAY Device connecting different networks

GENERAL BELL   If the operator is absent, internal and external calls to the operator are directed to an external signaling device that lets any authorized terminal take these calls.

1.8 H

HSL   High Speed Link. Link between the basic module and a module expansion; requires an HSL daughter board to be fitted on the PowerCPU EE and PowerMEX boards.

HTTP   HyperText Transfer Protocol. Standard application protocol for exchanging files (text, images, audio, video, etc.) over the Internet.

HTTPS   Secure HyperText Transfer Protocol. Secure version of HTTP: encrypts and decrypts pages containing user requests as well as pages retrieved from a web server.

1.9 I

IAP   Internet Access Provider. See ISP.

IBS   Intelligent Base Station. There are 2 kinds of IBSs: one that can be installed indoors, one outdoors.

ICMP   Internet Control Message Protocol. Network protocol that provides error reports and information on the processing of IP packets.

IM   Instant Messaging

IMAP4   Internet Message Access Protocol. A protocol of the same type as POP3, the difference being that the messages always stay on the ISP server, even after consultation. IMAP requires continuous access to the server while the messaging service is in use.

IN   Installation Number

IP   Internet Protocol. The main protocol supporting the Internet. IP governs the forwarding and transmission of data packets over supporting multivendor packet-switched networks.

IP-DECT   Wireless communication which uses VoIP between the server and the base station and the DECT air interface between the base station and the mobile handsets.

IPSec   Internet Protocol Security. Standard taking network security into account. Protocol used in the implementation of VPNs, and for remote access by connection to a VPN.

ISDN   Integrated Services Digital Network. Standard for the transmission of digital data over telephone cables or other communication vectors.

ISDN-EFM   Integrated Services Digital Network- Emergency Forwarding Module. T0/S0 Forwarding Module.

ISP   Internet Service Provider. Internet Access Provider. A company that provides Internet access for individuals and companies, along with other services, such as web site construction and hosting.

ISVPN   Integrated Services Virtual Private Network. Protocol used in a private virtual digital network; it offers functions such as transfer optimization and the transmission of information such as the name, busy status or diversions.

ISVPN+   Includes metering information in addition to the usual ISVPN services.

ITU   International Telecommunications Union : global coordination body.

IVPS Virtual card, embedded on the CPU board, supporting a voice mail application.

1.10 K

KEY SYSTEM (mode) Dedicated terminal operating mode in which the terminal features as many resource keys (RSP) as there are network lines in the system.

1.11 L

LAN Local Area Network. Network of interconnected switches, routers, and servers that share the resources of a processor or server in a relatively restricted geographical area, usually the premises of a company. In the context of OXO Connect, the LAN includes an IP network and provides services to the wired client and to the WLAN client: file server, proxy, main server.

LDAP Lightweight Directory Access Protocol for access to directory services managed by a directory server.

LOUDSPEAKER External loudspeaker used for broadcasting messages.

1.12 M

MANAGER/ SECRETARY Set of specific services (profile, filtering, diversion) between a manager terminal and a secretary terminal.

MIX Mixed equipment board: T0 accesses, analog and digital terminal connection interfaces.

MLAA Multiple Automated Attendant: Software component used for automatic incoming calls routing via voice guides.

MMC Man Machine Configuration. Command lines that a user types to the interface of an application to change the parameters of system elements. It can also be in the form of graphic images that the user can select to make changes.

MPPP Multi-link PPP. A protocol that aggregates bandwidth from a number of links to obtain faster communication speeds.

MULTILINE TERMINAL Terminal that has several lines for managing several calls at the same time.

1.13 N

NAT Network Address Translation. A service that converts the IP address used on one network into another IP address recognizable by another network. Address translation allows companies to keep their own private IP addresses for internal purposes, while using just one IP address for external communication.

NMC Network Management Center. Workstation allowing a communication server administrator to remotely manage, administer (storage of call metering tickets for example) and optimize one or more OXO Connect systems.

NMT Numbering Modification Table

NNTP Network News Transfer Protocol. Protocol used by computers to handle messages created in Usenet forums.

1.14 O

ODC	On Demand Communication - Commercial name of On Demand mode.
On Demand mode	This licence mode introduces a "user" definition and the validity of the license in OPEN state is limited and daily checked by the system.
OS	Operator Station. Dedicated terminal for answering incoming calls from the public network.
OMC	OXO Connect Management Console (formerly PM5). A PC-based management and configuration tool.
OPUS	Opus codec is used to efficiently code speech and general audio in a single format, while remaining low-latency enough for real-time interactive communication. It can scale from low bit rate narrowband speech to very high quality stereo music. It has bit rates from 6 kb/s to 510 kb/s, sampling rates from 8 kHz (narrowband) to 48 kHz (fullband) and Frame sizes from 2.5 ms to 60 ms.

1.15 P

PAP	Password Authentication Procedure. Procedure used by PPP servers to validate connection requests.
PASSWORD	Code acting as a password, controlling access to the voice mail unit and the terminal locking function.
PAT	Port Address Translation
PCBT	PC Based Telephony
PCX (mode)	Mode of operation of dedicated terminals; in this mode, all the network lines are materialized by general-purpose resource keys (RSB).
PE	Public Exchange. Public central terminal (switch).
PLEASE WAIT MESSAGE	An audio component of the system (or an external device, such as a cassette player) which plays a message or piece of music while keeping an external correspondent on hold.
POP3	Post Office Protocol. Standard Internet protocol for receiving electronic messages. POP3 is a client/server protocol in which the messages are received and hosted by the ISP. When a message is read, it is transferred to the client terminal and is no longer hosted by the ISP.
PowerMEX	Module expansion. Controller board for extension or module expansion.
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol. Protocol used in communication between two computers using a serial interface (typically a PC connected to a server via a telephone line).
PRA	Primary Rate Access. Board for connecting a T2 digital primary access; the access supports 48 kbps structured as 30 B-channels at 64 kbps for voice and data transmission, and 1 D-channel at 64 kbps for signaling.

PROXY	A proxy server is used as an interface between a user and the external Internet network.
PSAP	Safety Access Point
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network.
PTN(X)	Private Telecommunications Network (eXchange). A private network consisting of switches and terminals connected together by telephone links.

1.16 Q

QOS	Quality Of Service. Network characteristics (transmission speed, etc.) can be measured, improved and, to some extent, guaranteed in advance.
QSIG	Q Signaling Protocol. Set of standard signaling protocols between the private PBXs of a telephone network (Q reference point) interconnected by digital ATLs.

1.17 R

RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service. A client/server protocol that enables remote access servers to communicate with a central server in order to authenticate remote users before allowing them access to the systems or services they have requested.
RAS	Remote Access Server. Remote access server to the system LAN.
RCE	Rich Communication Edition.
RGO, RGI, RGM	General resource keys supporting local and/or external calls, whether outgoing (RGO), incoming (RGI), or mixed (RGM).
RNIS	"Réseau Numérique à Intégration de Services". French equivalent of ISDN.
ROSE	Remote Operations Service Element
RSB	Resource key dedicated to a trunk group (bundle); used for making external outgoing calls on a particular trunk group, and receiving all network calls.
RSD	Resource key for a particular destination; supports local calls for this number if assigned to a speed dial number, incoming calls for the number if assigned to a DDI number, or outgoing calls on a trunk group if assigned to a trunk group.
RSL	Resource key dedicated to a set; supports calls to and from a particular set.

1.18 S

SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment - Hard disk interface bus.
S0 BUS	Type of connection for S0 digital terminals (passive short bus, long/short point-to-point bus, extended bus); S0 buses and terminals are connected up via an S0 option embedded in a digital terminal.
SELV	Safety Extra Low Voltage. Classification of interfaces in accordance with standard IEC/EN 62368-1 .

SIP	Session Initiation Protocol. A signaling protocol for Internet conferencing, telephony, events notification, and instant messaging. SIP initiates for example, call setup, routing and authentication within an IP domain.
SLI	Single Line Interface. Board allowing the connection of analog terminals (also known as Z terminals).
SMB	Server Message Block. File sharing protocol which enables a terminal to localize one or more files across the network, and then to open/read/edit/delete them.
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. Standard protocol used for sending and receiving mails.
SPI	Service Provider Interface
SSH	Secure Shell. A UNIX interface protocol for obtaining secure access to remote computers.
SSID	Service Set Identifier. In Wi-Fi wireless LAN computer networking, an SSID is a code attached to all packets on a wireless network to identify each packet as part of that network. The code consists of a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters. All wireless devices attempting to communicate with each other must share the same SSID. Apart from identifying each packet, the SSID also serves to uniquely identify a group of wireless network devices used in a given "Service Set".
SSL	Secure Socket Layer. Encryption and authentication layer which ensures the authentication, integrity and privacy of the documents distributed by the World Wide Web.

1.19 T

TAPI	Telephony API (Application Programming Interface). Standard defined by Microsoft.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. Standard protocol used on the Internet. TCP corresponds to the Transport layer (layer 4) of the OSI model. IP corresponds to the Network layer (layer 3) of the OSI model.
TERMINAL GROUP	Series of terminals grouped under the same directory number. Any call to that number is routed to a free terminal line.
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol. The simplest network application for transferring files.
TL	(Analog) Trunk Line connecting the system to the public switched network.
TLS	Transport Layer Security.
TSAPI	Telephony Services API. Standard defined by Novell, based on ECMA's CSTA standard.
TSP	Telephony Service Provider. TAPI driver used to access to telephony devices (modem, phone set, etc.).

1.20 U

UAI	Universal Alcatel Interface. Board used for connecting up digital terminals or DECT 4070 IO/EO base stations.
UDA	Universal Directory Access offering the possibility to use the company directory or an external LDAP directory when it exists to find a listed contact.

UPS Uninterruptible Power Supply. Device increasing the system's backup time.

URL Uniform Resource Locator. Address of a resource (file, program, image, etc.) accessible on the Internet.

UUS User to User Signaling. Information carried clear end-to-end by ISDN to enable exchanges between network subscribers; the ISVPN protocol is contained within this information.

1.21 V

VMU Voice Mail Unit. The integrated voice server provides a voice mailbox for each user, as well as a general voice mailbox and features such as Personal Assistant, Automatic Attendant and Audiotex.

VoIP Voice over IP. Term designating voice transmission over a data network using the Internet protocol.

VoWLAN Voice over WLAN. Term designating voice transmission over a data network using the WLAN.

VPN Virtual Private Network. Private data network that uses the public telecommunications infrastructure (e.g. the Internet) while maintaining confidentiality by means of tunneling protocols and security procedures.

1.22 W

WAN Wide Area Network. A geographically dispersed telecommunications network. The term WAN is used in contrast to LAN.

WIFI Wireless Fidelity.

WINS Windows Internet Naming Service. In Windows environment, the service that manages the correspondence between client station names and LAN locations relative to their IP addresses.

WLAN Wireless Local Area Network. A LAN that provides networking using radio frequencies rather than wires for communication.

WLAN association An association refers to the connection between the WLAN client and the AP. There are two types of associations: passive scanning and active scanning. In passive scanning, APs send out information such as SSIDs and supported rates, while the client passively scans the radio channels for beacons and probe responses. The client then selects an AP. The client keeps scanning even after the association is made (to support roaming). In active scanning, clients send out probe requests. If the probe request contains an SSID, only the APs with the correct SSID will respond. If the probe request contains a broadcast, all the APs will respond.

WLAN client Any PC, PDA, or phone set that supports the 802.11a and 802.11b/g protocols can be a WLAN client.

WLAN handset A wireless terminal that is connected to the system through a wired Access Point (AP). The radio connection between the wireless terminal and the AP is specified by the 802.11 family of specifications. The WLAN handset range includes Alcatel-Lucent 8118/8128 WLAN Handsets and Alcatel-Lucent 8158s/8168s WLAN Handsets. WLAN handsets are sometimes referred to as MIPT (Mobile IP Touch) handsets.