

Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary

GLOSSARY



NOTICE

The information contained in this document is believed to be accurate in all respects but is not warranted by Mitel Networks™ Corporation (MITEL®). Mitel makes no warranty of any kind with regards to this material, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. The information is subject to change without notice and should not be construed in any way as a commitment by Mitel or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries. Mitel and its affiliates and subsidiaries assume no responsibility for any errors or omissions in this document. Revisions of this document or new editions of it may be issued to incorporate such changes.

No part of this document can be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means - electronic or mechanical - for any purpose without written permission from Mitel Networks Corporation.

TRADEMARKS

The trademarks, service marks, logos and graphics (collectively "Trademarks") appearing on Mitel's Internet sites or in its publications are registered and unregistered trademarks of Mitel Networks Corporation (MNC) or its subsidiaries (collectively "Mitel") or others. Use of the Trademarks is prohibited without the express consent from Mitel. Please contact our legal department at legal@mitel.com for additional information. For a list of the worldwide Mitel Networks Corporation registered trademarks, please refer to the website: <http://www.mitel.com/trademarks>.

© Copyright 2017, Mitel Networks Corporation

All rights reserved

1 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the acronyms, abbreviations, and some of the terms used in the documentation.

1.1 CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document is divided into two main sections:

- Terms
Describes the terms that have been used in the customer documentation.
- Glossary
 - Acronyms and abbreviations
Describes the acronyms and abbreviations that have been used in the customer documentation.

2

TERMS

The following terms have been used in the customer documentation:

16 kbit Switching and Multiplexing

A feature that makes it possible to multiplex sub-rate data in a voice compression board and then switch the sub-rate data through the exchange. Used in conjunction with the voice compression feature.

Access Right Identity

A DECT parameter that is used to identify different parts of a DECT system.

ACD Agent

A user (person) who is defined in the ACD system.

ACD Group

Automatic Call Distribution Group. A logical point for the start of a search for free ACD agents.

Address/Subnet mask

A set of bits that enables definition in an IP address, the part ascribed to the subnet and the part ascribed to the terminal. It is used to decide if a packet should be sent within the segment of the LAN or to another segment of the LAN through a router.

Agent

A user or a member in a Call Center (ACD) system. Also a CSTA monitored extension in the PBX.

A-law

A type of PCM coding.

Alphanumeric display

Indicates support for at least the following characters: space, 0-9, *, #, a-z, and A-Z.

Analog phone

Any type of analog phone with DTMF signaling can be connected to the MX-ONE.

Rotary dialing phones are supported in Servers (LIMs) with MD110 hardware. The rotary dialing phones do not support DTMF signaling.

Announcement number

The number that points to one or more voice messages stored in a server, for example MX-ONE. In most cases one announcement is the same as one message.

Answering Party (Group Call Pick-up)

The party who dials the procedure to pick up the call.

A-party

Calling party. Executive override initiating party.

Application Link

An Mitel developed CSTA (Phase 1) server platform, to connect the MX-ONE CSTA to, for example, a Novell Telephone Server, or an ECMA CSTA.

ASB 501 04

Mitel's product identity for the MD110/TSW PBX system.

ASP 113 01

Mitel's product number for the MiVoice MX-ONE system.

Asymmetric Encryption

Uses a public key for encryption, while another private key is used for decryption.

Authentication

The process of verifying the identity of a user, device, or entity in a computer system.

B1

The first B-channel on a BRA interface.

Bandwidth

A term used to mean how fast data flows on a given transmission path. It is expressed as data speed in bits per second (bit/s).

BAS mode

BluStar Application Server mode, used by the BluStar video terminals (when not in PBX mode).

B-channel

Bearer channel for user information.

Blacklist(-ing)

A term that means forbidding certain listed entities access to something. In the MX-ONE it is a control mechanism that allows incoming public calls to proceed, except those with a Calling Line Identity explicitly mentioned in the blacklist.

BluStar client

Name of Mitel/video terminals and Mitel softclients.

B-party

Called party. The party upon whom executive override was initiated (see A-party).

Branch Office

Remote Office with a limited number of extensions. This Office has a permanent connection to the company's WAN from leased or company-owned point-to-point lines.

Bridge

A device that connects two or more networks at the data link layer (layer 2). Bridge devices are specified in the IEEE 802.1D standard. Bridges are not part of the collision domain (that is, bridges may be used to split a network into multiple collision domains).

Broadcast Domain

Segments joined together by bridges form a broadcast domain.

Call Data

Information about a call or event.

Call Duration

The elapsed time between call answer and call termination.

Called Party

The party who is called.

Calling Party

The party who initiates the call.

Camp on

A queuing function that gives the possibility of queuing one or more calls to a busy extension.

Central Call-Log

A logging function for extensions which logs missed, made and answered calls. The log is centrally stored either in the PBX or on some other server, but not in the terminal.

CENTREX

Business Subscriber System. Public exchange with PBX function.

CIL Heartbeat

A periodically generated Heartbeat record.

Cluster

Or Standby cluster. A cluster is a number of Servers with one designated standby Server.

CMG Application Suite

Consists of several applications for operating and managing an MX-ONE.

Command log

A file that stores the records of the commands and some other system events.

Common diversion number

A number of a divertee position that is common for an entire exchange system.

Common Fixed Part

ELU31 board with firmware. For DECT.

Common function

A program that exists in only one or, possibly, two instances (if duplicated) in the PBX system, that is, it does not exist in each Server (LIM).

Condition code

Up to three characters that designate the type of call, in CIL/SMDR.

Connectionless

A signaling principle where the signaling information is transmitted without first establishing a signaling connection. Every signaling message must have a full address to find its destination.

Connection Oriented

A signaling principle where a signaling connection is established before the signaling information is transmitted.

Cordless extension

The cordless type of extension, using the DECT protocols.

Cordless phone

The cordless phone feature enables users to make and accept calls at any location in the coverage area of its base stations. The feature is fully compliant to the DECT GAP/CAP standards, which ensures desk phone speech quality and full security from wiretapping. Also known as an DECT PP in MX-ONE.

C-party

The third party connected to A- and B-parties in executive override (see A- and B-parties).

Cron

A time-based job scheduler.

Crontab

A configuration file that specifies shell commands to run periodically on a given schedule.

CTI group

A CTI group is the same thing as an ACD group without any member agents. To the PBX, it is thus an empty ACD group, so the calls are always queued (waiting for a defect request from the Call Center application).

Customer diversion number

A common diversion number for each customer in the system.

Data network

It is the same as a packet based network.

DBY

Product name for option unit for Ericsson legacy telephones.

D-channel

Signaling channel (ISDN). In voice compression the signaling rate is 16 kbit/s or 64 kbit/s.

Decryption

The method of connecting the cipher text back to plain text.

Default gateway/router

The device used for routing packets between segments in the LAN. The IP address included in the packets is the key for the routing function. The router is external to the PBX and routes the packets that should be sent to another LAN segment.

Deflected-to party

The party that receives deflection, that is, the called party of the deflection service.

Digital phone

An extension equipped with a digital phone can use the telephony features in an easier way than extensions equipped with analog phones. As the digital phones are equipped with preprogrammed keys for the most used features and programmable keys for other features (the most advanced also so called soft-keys and display), the features can be used without dialing procedures.

Digital Signature

The digital signature is an encrypted digest of the file (message, document, driver, or program) being signed. This summary is computed from the contents of the file and then encrypted with the private key of the CA. To prove that the file was not tampered with, the recipient uses the public key to decrypt the signature back to the original digest, recomputes a new digest from the transmitted file and compares the two to see if they match. If they do, the file has not been altered in transmission by an attacker.

Directory number

The extension's private phone number defined by O&M commands in the MX-ONE. A directory number consists of an internal part (defines an extension within MX-ONE, maximum 10 digits) and a network part (defines the MX-ONE node in the private network, maximum 5 digits).

Domain

Part of the DNS naming hierarchy that consists of a set of network addresses.

E1

2 Mbit/s Interface (ETSI)

Encryption

Primarily a way of protecting the secrecy of a message. It transforms the message into one that is not easily read using an algorithm controlled by a key.

Enterprise Media Gateway

A self contained, 19-inch, rack-mounted 1U unit. Not for new deliveries.

Note: This media gateway is not supported by the multiple gateways per server functionality. Each one needs its own server.

Ethernet

IEEE 802.3 10BaseT, the standard networking technology for local area networks.

Exchange language

The language the system administrator selects for the exchange by default. The Exchange language is an alias to any of the circa 20 available languages in the system. An application system parameter states which of these languages is the exchange language.

Extension

Type of party that includes all types of extensions. When generic extensions are mentioned, the conditions for these types differ from other extension types.

Extension API, Generic Extension API

The defined interface between extension line blocks (for example, CTL, IPL, REL, SIPL) and the rest of the MX-ONE software system. Also called generic extension API.

External call

A call to or from a destination outside the PBX.

External equipment

Equipment outside the MX-ONE Service Node, for example a PC, FAX, modem, or printer.

Feature Package

A set of extension end user services packaged together. The system has four levels of sets; basic, entry, standard and premium. Premium has all features, while basic has a minimum.

Firewall

A set of programs, located in a server at the entrance point to a network, that protects the resources of a private network from users from other networks.

Fixed Part

The logical entity that handles the network end of the DECT protocol and the GDI protocol. In an MX-ONE Integrated DECT system, the Fixed Part (FP) consists of the CFP and the connected RFPs.

Forced Gateway

The forced gateway concept means for calls only involving IP end-points, that the media still must involve a media gateway, even if the end-points could have allowed direct-media connection. Configured by O&M.

For SIP extension and trunk it means:

No change in the established RTP socket (IP address/port) shall take place. The same RTP resource will be used from establishment until end of the call, and RTP media is terminated in a Media Gateway (no direct media between the end-points, even if they are of the same type). Still new SDP offers may be done, keeping the same RTP channel, but offering different media type (for example switch from RTP to T.38) or attributes (e.g. sendonly).

For H.323 extension and trunk it means:

No H.245 Pause and Rerouting shall take place. There will be no change in the H.245 session from establishment until end of the call, and RTP media is terminated in a Media Gateway (no direct media between the end-points, even if they are of the same type).

Format String

Defines a certain type of events for logging and formats the output

Free seating

A feature that provides a user with the possibility of moving between different physical telephones and still keep the categories of the free seating number.

Free seating extension

A generic extension number that has an associated individual authorization code.

G.721

ITU-T standard for audio compression. Codec which converts a 64 Kbps stream into 32 Kbps - ADPCM. Each difference value is coded with 4 bits. Sampling rate is 8 KHz.

G.729

ITU-T standard for audio compression. Codec designed for wireless applications at a fixed 8 kbit/s output rate.

Gatekeeper

The entity that basically provides address translation, bandwidth management, call management, and admission control for H.323 endpoints.

Gateway

The H.323 endpoint that allows the connection of IP terminals on a packet based network to other terminals in the switched circuit network by providing protocol translation.

Gateway call

This is a call between two H.323 parties (extensions or trunks or both) in different TCP/IP networks or an H.323 party (extension or trunk) and any other kind of extension or trunk. Media transmission is done through the Media Gateway. Bandwidth cannot exceed 64 kbps (one B-channel).

General output format

Scripted text output format. Defined with I/O commands.

Generic Extension

An extension that is implemented according to the generic Extension/User API. This means complying with some defined interfaces. Current extension types that are generic extensions are the following: IP extension, Remote extension and Integrated DECT extension.

Graphic display

Indicates support for any character.

Handover

Transfer of a call or data session between two cells in a cellular network without loss or interruption of services.

Heartbeat

A periodic signal generated by the hardware or another system, for activation or synchronization, or both, purposes.

H.225.0

ITU-T Recommendation for call signaling protocols and media stream packetization for packet based multimedia communication systems.

H.245

ITU-T Standard describing the logical channel signaling protocol between H.323 entities.

H.323

ITU-T umbrella recommendation for multimedia communications using a packet switched transport network.

H.323 (access) gateway

A network point that acts as an entrance to another type of network. It provides protocol translation between both networks.

H.323 Endpoint

An H.323-compliant terminal, Gateway or Multipoint Control Unit. It generates or receives, or both generates and receives information streams.

Handshake

An initial negotiation between client and server that establishes the parameters of their transactions.

Host extension

Extension from where a free seating logon is required.

Home Location Register (HLR)

A Home Location Register (HLR) is a database that contains semi-permanent user information for mobile users in a given 'serving area' (in our case an MX-ONE system). Mobile means in this context a user who can log in or roam in at different physical locations. It can be a wired (e.g. SIP) or a wireless user. HLR user information includes the user identities, location information (the identity of the currently serving User Location Register (ULR) to enable the routing of calls to mobile users), service restrictions and supplementary services information.

The HLR also initiates transactions with ULR to complete incoming calls and to update subscriber data.

Hosting system

A system where the PBX functionality is running in a hosted environment, either virtualized or native on a service provider's server. Also called a private cloud system. The end customers subscribe to/rent resources from the hosting system.

Host Telephone

The physical phone from which a logon has been requested.

Hub

A device where data arrives from one or more directions and is forwarded out in one or more other directions.

Hypertext

The organization of information units into connected associations.

IMS/IP-Wi-Fi

Integrated Message Server for WLAN. A Unite module that enables messaging to and from the VoWi-Fi handsets in a VoWi-Fi system.

InAttend, Mitel InAttend

A SIP-based PBX attendant application.

Insecure Extension

A directory number that is registered on UDP and whose signaling is in plain text.

Insecure Terminal

An H.323 terminal that does not support TLS signaling. For example, soft phones, DBC 422 01, DBC 425 01, and so on.

Intranet

A set of interconnected LANs, usually owned, used, and operated by a single organization.

IP address

The network layer address that makes an entity to be addressable at this protocol level. It is used to identify a unique entity within a network.

IP DECT

Internet Protocol Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications.

IP DECT is an IP based cordless telephony and messaging system connected to MX-ONE.

IP Gateway

Interface to an external IP network for VoIP access.

IP network

The data network (a LAN typically) to which the IP terminals are connected. The underlying protocol is TCP/IP.

IP-OWS

Operator work station (PC client) compliant with H.323.

IP PC-client

A PC with software compliant with H.323.

IP phone

An H.323- or SIP-compliant phone for connection to the IP network.

IP terminal

An H.323 terminal, which behaves as described in the standard, and belongs to the extension domain of ASP 113 01 (MX-ONE Service Node) as a generic extension or a common expression for equipment that is connected to the IP network. It can be either an IP phone or an IP PC-client.

Jitter

Time deviation in the arrival of packets.

Jitter buffer

The temporary storage for packets to avoid the jitter effect. Its size is changeable by command, taking into account that a high value means a delay and a low value may cause packets to be dropped.

Key

When encrypting data, a key is a value that determines the cipher text that a given algorithm will produce from a given plain text. When decrypting data, a key is a value required to correctly decrypt a cipher text. With a symmetric encryption algorithm, the same key is used for both the encryption and decryption of the same data. With an asymmetric encryption algorithm, also called public-key encryption, different keys are used for the encryption and decryption of the same data.

Latency

The total time for a data frame to travel from a sender to a receiver.

Latin 1

An 8-bit character set as defined in ISO/IEC 8859-1.

Link

A communication connection used to report CSTA events between the MX-ONE Service Node and the client application (for example, Application Link).

Pointer and - if applicable - address control, unit, Server and monitor reference, to another record.

Link group

A group of links that originated from the same client application.

LINUX

An operating system used in MiVoice MX-ONE.

Load distribution

A technique used to register the IP terminals evenly among the gatekeepers.

Local Hop Off

A function that will route a PSTN call on the IP WAN to the closest gateway to the intended destination.

Local Presence

A function that makes it possible to make outgoing PSTN calls in the branch node where the calling extension is located.

Location Area

The domain in which a Portable Part may receive or make calls or both as a result of a single location registration. In the MX-ONE Mobility system it is the area covered by one or more base stations connected to the same ELU31 board.

Location Registration

A procedure initiated by the PP when entering a new Location Area or when switched on.

MAC address

Media Access Control address. A unique identifier attached to most forms of computer networking equipment.

MX-ONE Service Node Manager

MX-ONE Service Node Manager. A web-based management tool used to configure the MX-ONE Service Node.

Marooned IP Extension

An IP extension is marooned when the MX-ONE Service Node notices its IP network connection to the IP terminal has been lost. The extension shall sort of be treated as logged-off, although it is not.

MD110

Sales name for the ASB 501 04 product (by Ericsson).

Media Gateway

An MX-ONE device that allows the connection of H.323 and SIP entities to ISDN trunks or analog extensions by providing protocol translation.

Media Gateway Classic

MX-ONE Media Gateway Classic was delivered in releases before MX-ONE 6.0 as one or two 7U high, 19-inch wide sub-racks with standing circuit boards.

This media gateway is based on the LSU-E board.

Media Gateway Classic Stackable

Media Gateway Classic Stackable is provided with the old Stackable building practice with up to 4 magazines per gateway, each magazine contains 8 board positions for different functions and interfaces.

The media gateway is based on the LSU-E board.

Media Gateway LIM

Dedicated to IP networks and mobile phones.

Message number

A number corresponding to a specific recorded voice message.

MiCollab

Name of a Mitel portfolio of UC applications, such as Audio, Web and Video Conferencing, Application Server, and SIP soft clients.

MiCollab Advanced Messaging

Name of a portfolio of Mitel Unified Messaging applications (such as Voice Mail and Fax). Formerly called OneBox.

The Messaging **Faxmail** Server is an e-document delivery system for the small to mid-size company, department, or work group. Messaging Faxmail includes a number of network faxing options, including creating, sending and receiving documents directly from computer desktops.

Messaging **Voice Mail** includes all the traditional voice mail features and can be expanded into a complete Unified Messaging system. Messaging Voice Mail also

provides auto attendant capabilities that can be used to route incoming calls without an operator.

MiCollab client

Name of Mitel softclients.

MiContact Center Enterprise

Mitel's MiContact Center Enterprise (former Solidus eCare or MiCC Solidus) is a Mitel/product that offers enterprises of all sizes IP and mobility-enabled virtual contact centers across multiple sites.

MiVoice MX-ONE

Name of a Mitel PBX and cloud solution for Enterprises.

MiVoice Call Recording

Name of a Mitel VoIP recording application.

Mobile phone

A mobile phone has access to features and functions comparable to an internal extension, like callback, conference and so on. To get the services and feature sets into the mobile phone, it is recommended that an agreement with a local mobile phone operator is in place.

MODEM

Modulation/Demodulation. An electronic device for converting between digital data from a computer and an audio signal suitable for transmission over telephone lines.

MS-Lync Forking

Function to enable an extension to be registered in two communication solutions simultaneously, both in the Microsoft Lync/Skype-for-business, and in the MX-ONE Service Node. Calls are handled either by MS Lync/Skype-for-business or MX-ONE.

Mu-law

A type of PCM coding.

Multicast

A technique that allows copies of a single packet to be passed to a selected predefined subset of all possible destinations.

Muted ringing

Low volume or silent ringing where the ringing is indicated, for example, optically.

MX-ONE

Mitel's/ product name for the IP-PBX with product number ASP 113 01.

MX-ONE Classic

The MX-ONE Classic media gateway is provided as one 7U high, 19-inch wide subrack with a number of board positions for different functions

The media gateway is based on the MGU board.

MX-ONE IP telephone

IP terminal that complies with H.323 v2 standard and uses the WAP-based proprietary service protocol to communicate with the MX-ONE.

MX-ONE IP terminal

An IP terminal compliant to H.323 Version 4 or Version 2, which, in addition to the H.323 protocol stack, uses a proprietary protocol to communicate with the MX-ONE Service Node

MX-ONE Lite

MX-ONE Lite is a 3U high, 19-inch wide subrack with 5 board positions for different functions and interfaces.

The media gateway it is based on the MGU board.

MX-ONE Manager

Provides the management functions for the MX-ONE system in accordance with the FCAPS paradigm.

MX-ONE Media Server

Software based Mitel/Media Gateway which emulates the MGU board. The MX-ONE Media Server is to be used in pure SIP scenarios only.

MX-ONE Messaging

Provides features and applications used for voice mail and faxmail.

MX-ONE Slim (obsolete name)

MX-ONE Slim was a 1U high, 19-inch wide sub-rack. Now called MX-ONE 1U chassis.

MX-ONE server

A server unit that can host a variety of applications, such as applications for messaging applications or any other application to install. MX-ONE server consists of ASU, Mitel ASU Lite or Mitel ASU II.

MX-ONE, MiVoice MX-ONE

Medium and large enterprise PBX, which provides business class telephony features. It performs call control, call-signaling, media transcoding and conversion functions.

Non-gateway call

A type of call between two H.323 or SIP parties (extensions or trunks, or both) that are in the same IP network. Media transmission is done directly between both parties.

OIP-Phone

Office IP Telephone. A type of proprietary IP-Client.

OnDemand system

A system which is intended for a hosting solution, i.e. a cloud solution.

Originating PBX

The exchange from which the call originates or enters the private network.

Output Device

The hardware where the CIL data is output in the system.

Output File

A readable file with the defined call data of the calls or events.

Output Format

The appearance of the output file based on an I/O command.

Packet based network

A packet switching network.

Paging equipment

A simple personal telecommunications device for short messages.

Parameter definition file

Defines the portable model, that is, the VoWi-Fi handset.

Password

A keyword used to authenticate users in a computer network.

PBX-group

An internal group hunting group in the exchange.

PBX-member

An internal PBX-group member.

PBX mode

A mode of operation for the BluStar video terminal (used when not in BAS mode).

PBX operator

A PBX operating individual.

PBX operator group

A call origin group for the PBX operator.

Personal certificate

A digitally signed data record with information about an internet user.

Personal number

The common expression for Personal number (multiple call lists) and Repeated Individual Diversion (one call list). Both use the Deflect service.

Port

A service access point; that is, the logical interface between entities of two protocol layers where a service is provided. In the documentation, the ports mentioned are used to exchange Registration/Admission/Status (RAS) signaling and call signaling.

Portable

Concerns Wi-Fi. A handset or a pager developed to work together with the PDM.

Portable Part

The physical handset of a CXN (DECT concept).

Pre-shared keys

Used for symmetric encryption.

Primary call

One of the calls involved in Transfer. In the case of transfer before answer, the primary call is the answered (active) call. If answered, the primary call is the parked one.

Primary extension

The first extension initiated on an analog line.

Private Key

In public-key cryptography, this key is the secret key. It is primarily used for decryption but is also used for encryption with digital signatures.

PR list

Parallel Ringing List. The extensions to ring simultaneously are grouped as a parallel ringing list. A parallel ringing list consists of one main extension and up to two secondary extensions.

Provisioning Manager (PM)

A tool for user (mainly extension) management for the MX-ONE.

Public external line

A telephone line between a private telephone network and a public telephone system.

Public Key

In public-key cryptography, this key is made public to all.

Public trunk line

A telephone line between a private telephone network and a public telephone system.

Q.931

ITU-T Recommendation for ISDN user-network interface layer 3 specification for basic call describing the logical channel signaling protocol between ISDN S₀ terminals.

R2 Signaling

R2 signaling is a Channel Associated Signaling (CAS) protocol that is defined in ITU-T recommendations Q.400 through Q.490.

Radio Fixed Part

Radio base station (a DECT concept).

RAS signaling

Signaling described in the H.225.0 recommendation for registration and authentication of H.323 entities.

RAID

RAID is a data storage virtualization technology that combines multiple physical disk drive components into a single logical unit for the purposes of data redundancy.

RAID 1

RAID 1 implements disk mirroring, where a copy of the same data is recorded onto two drives. By keeping two copies of data on separate disks, data is protected against a disk failure. If, at any time, a disk in the RAID 1 fails, the remaining good disk (copy) can provide all of the data needed, thus preventing downtime.

Repeated diversion

Multiple diversion, several diversions executed for a call.

Repeater

A device that splits and combines transmission signals from many devices through repeating the signal on all ports. It is sometimes called a repeating hub.

RES1

A response calculated by a DECT PP (in authentication of a PP).

RES2

A response calculated by an DECT FP (in authentication of a PP).

RIM Server

Radia Inventory Manager Server

Ring group (Cascade ring group)

An internal extension group in the exchange, similar to hunt group, but ringing the members in parallel, not in series.

Roaming

The extension of the connectivity service in a location that is different from the home location where the service was registered.

Router

A device or, in some cases, software in a computer, that determines the network point to which a packet should be forwarded towards its destination, based on the Network Layer Information in the packets (A more advanced form of Bridge). Many different types of routers exist: Access Routers, Border Gateways, Firewalls, Edge Routers, and so on.

RVA message

Also referred to as a message. In this document, it refers to any kind of sound (for example, speech or music) that can be stored in a WAV file to be used for RVA or Music on hold.

Secondary call

The other call involved in Transfer.

Secondary extension

An extension that is the second one initiated on the same analog line as the primary extension.

Secure Extension

A directory number that supports signaling encryption through TLS and media encryption through SRTP.

Secure Terminal

An H.323 terminal that supports TLS signaling. For example, the DBC 42x02.

Security Exception

A facility given to an extension number or terminal type to exist in the system without TLS signaling.

Security Policy

The Security Policy restricts or permits the user's registration into the system.

Service Node

Name for the MX-ONE Service Node, i.e the call manager entity in the MX-ONE.

Service Profile

A concept used for extensions to define a set of classes of service for end user services.

Session Key

A key shared by at least two parties (usually a client and a server) that is used for data encryption for the duration of a single communication session. Session keys are typically used to encrypt network traffic. A client and a server can negotiate for a session key at the beginning of a session, and that key will be used to encrypt all network traffic between the parties for that session. If the client and the server communicate again in a new session, they negotiate a new session key.

Signaling Connection

A point-to-point connection across GDI, used to carry information concerning one PP. Established by CFP, released by CTL. A signaling connection may be shared by several transactions.

SIP client

A Voice over IP enabled phone or computer program that uses SIP.

In RFC 3261 (that specifies SIP): A client is any network element that sends SIP requests and receives SIP responses. Clients may or may not interact directly with a human user. User agent clients and proxies are clients. For more information, see <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3261.txt?number=3261>

SIP Registrar

A server in a SIP network that work as a forwarding, proxy, server. SIP user agents register their current location to this server. The registration has a set duration and needs to be regularly re-performed. The SIP registrar receives SIP requests and forwards them on behalf of the requester.

In RFC 3261: A registrar is a server that accepts REGISTER requests and places the information it receives in those requests into the location service for the domain it handles.

SLIP

A standardized procedure to take care of different clock rates between two digital systems by either skipping or repeating a frame of data

Sitekeeper

An entity in a public IP network that provides call routing, number translation and location lookup.

Soft switch

A SIP-only PBX which contains both a Call Manager (e.g. MX-ONE Service Node) and a Media Gateway, but without any Media Gateway hardware. For example a MX-ONE Media Server could be used.

Station ID

A name assigned to the MX-ONE Service Node by a command.

Subscriber

Type of party belonging to PSTN.

Survivability

A function which means that if the IP connection gets lost, all IP telephones will be registered to the SBN instead of to the Main Office. When the connection is reestablished, the telephones will be registered back to the main office.

Switch

A device that is able to forward a signal only to the receiver for which it is aimed. Usually referred to as a Layer 2 switch. A Layer 3 switch is seen as a combination of a Router and a Layer 2 switch. Comes in two types: managed and unmanaged. The latter is very limited or even impossible to configure.

Symmetric encryption

Uses the same key for encryption and decryption.

T1

1.5 Mbit/s interface (ANSI).

T.38

An ITU standard for sending FAX across IP networks in a real-time mode.

TCP/IP network

A packet-based network whose underlying protocols are TCP/IP.

Telephony Switch

An IP (H.323) enabled PBX featuring function for both circuit switched and packet switched terminals and trunks. It is built up using two types of units, LIMs and a GS from the MD110 system.

Telnet

Terminal Emulation Link Network. The Internet standard protocol on top of TCP/IP for remote terminal connection service.

Terminating PBX

The exchange where the nominated position is located.

Tie-line

An external line between two exchanges in a private network.

TLS Session

A TLS session is an association between a client and a server. Sessions are created by the handshake protocol. Sessions define a set of cryptographic security parameters, which can be shared among multiple connections.

Token Ring

LAN technology based on a ring, compatible to IEEE 802.5.

TOLL

Toll restriction indicator.

Toll By Pass

See Local Hop Off.

Transaction

A sequence of messages that together perform a function. For example, the function location registration that consists of the messages {gdiMM-LOCATE-REQUEST} and {gdiMM-LOCATE-ACCEPT} is a transaction. Several simultaneous transactions concerning the same PP share the same signaling connection.

Transport address

The network address (IP address) plus the transport layer identifier (TCP/UDP port).

Unite messaging platform

A generic term for a messaging system that unites different systems, for example System 900, System 9d, and VoWi-Fi.

UNIX

An operating system on which LINUX is based.

Upn

ISDN-like 2B+D protocol used by DECT between the ELU31 board and the base stations.

User Location Register (ULR)

A User Location Register (ULR) is a database which contains temporary information concerning the mobile users that are currently located in a 'serving area', but whose Home Location Register (HLR) is elsewhere.

When a mobile user roams away from his home location and into a remote location, messages are used to obtain information about the subscriber from the HLR, and to create a temporary record for the subscriber in the ULR.

User part

A functional application, that uses SCP connections. User Parts in DECT GDI are DUP and MUP. User parts in SS7 is TUP.

V.24

A serial port or a serial communication standard defined by the ITU-T.

Virtual extension

A generic extension that is not associated with any terminal type.

VMware

Virtual machine software, which facilitates the installation and execution of several operating systems or instances of the same OS, or enhanced redundancy. Used for example for OnDemand/Hosting solutions.

Voice message

A recorded voice announcement message stored somewhere, for example, in the MX-ONE Service Node.

X.25

A communication standard protocol for Packet data signaling, defined by the ITU-T.

X.509

An industry standard specification for digital certificates.

x86/IA32

Intel 32-bit based processor architecture.

XML output format

Extensible Markup Language output format. Used in CIL (and in later releases, also in CSTA).

XRES1

A response calculated by an FP (which is compared with RES1).

XRES2

A response calculated by a PP (which is compared with RES2).

3

GLOSSARY

2B+D

Basic rate signaling format (2x64 kbit/s + 16 kbit/s)

3B+D

A voice compression resource containing a sequence of three VC inputs and one 16 kbit/s D-channel. The D-channel is multiplexed together with the compressed B-channels.

3PCC

Third Party Call Control

4B

A voice compression resource containing a sequence of four VC inputs.

10Base-T

A Baseband Medium specification defined by the standard IEEE 802.3. Commonly known as Twisted Pair Media.

23B+D

Primary rate signaling format (23x64 kbit/s + 64 kbit/s). Only for North-America.

30B+D

Primary rate signaling format (30x64 kbit/s + 64 kbit/s)

AAL

ATM Adaptation Layer. A collection of standardized protocols that provide services to higher layers by adapting user traffic to a cell format.

AAL0

AAL Type 0 - AAL0 cells are sometimes referred to as raw cells. The payload consists of 48 bytes and has no special meaning.

AAL5

AAL Type 5 - Protocol standard for supporting the transport of Lightweight Variable Bit Rate (VBR) traffic and signaling messages.

AC

Area Code, Common Abbreviated number (Speed Dialing), or Alternating Current.

ACCT

Account Code information

ACD

Automatic Call Distribution

ACDM

Automatic Cable Delay Measurement

ACO

Account Code

A-CRC

CRC over the A-field

ACS

Advanced Communication System, a telephony subsystem in the MX-ONE Service Node

ACS

Application Collaboration Server, a server platform used by for example attendant applications

AD	Abbreviated Dialing (Speed Dialing).
AD	Active Directory (Microsoft).
ADAM	Active Directory Application Mode (Microsoft)
ADN	Additional Directory Number
ADSI	Active Directory Server Interface
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AGP	Announcement Group number
AH	Authentication Header
AIDE	Advanced Intrusion Detection Environment
AL	Application Layer
ALEX	Active Library Explorer (an obsolete tool that was used to access the CPI documentation)
ALG	Application Layer Gateway
AM	Advanced Messaging, MiCollab AM
ANCD	Automatic Network Call Distribution
ANI	A-number Identification
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOC	Advice of Charge
AOC-D	Advice of Charge, During call
AOC-E	Advice of Charge, End of call
AON	A-number function in the export markets.
AP	Access Point. A radio transceiver providing LAN connection to wireless devices.
API	Application Programming Interface. See also CA API, TAPI, E-API, and I/O API.
APN	Access Point Name

APNSS

Analog Private Network Signaling System

APP

Application layer

ARC

Access Right Class

ARD

Access Rights Details

ARI

Access Right Identity

ARP

Address Resolution Protocol

AS

Application System

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange

ASN.1

Abstract Syntax Notation 1

ASP

Active Server Pages

ASR

Automatic Speech Recognition

ATM

Asynchronous Transfer Mode

ASU

(Mitel) Application Server Unit

ATS

Analog Telephone Set

AUX

Auxiliary

B2BUA

Back-to-Back User Agent

BAM

Basic Alarm Manager. A tool in the IMS that can be used to handle triggered inputs and alarms and user data from handsets.

BAS

BluStar Application Server, for video terminal

BC

Bearer Capability

BCC

Bearer Channel Control

BCD

Binary Coded Decimal

BDM

Background Debug Mode

BER

Basic Encoding Rules

BHCA

Busy Hour Call Attempt

BHCC

Busy Hour Call Completion

BIOS

Basic Input/Output System

BRA

Basic Rate Access (see also 2B+D)

BRI

Basic Rate Interface

BSC

BluStar Client

BSS

Basic Service Set

BSS

BluStar Server

BSY

Busy message

C

C-reference point (ISDN)

C9000

Contact 9000

CA

Certificate Authority. A trusted third party that certifies that the other entities are who they say they are.

CA API

Call Accounting Application Programming Interface

CAC

Call Admission Control

A method to limit IP traffic on low bandwidth links. The CAC can be used for example for load distribution and to reduce congestion risks in IP traffic.

CAD

Call Diversion

CALT

Call Types

CAP

CTM Access Profile. A DECT concept.

CAS

Channel Associated Signaling.

The Channel Associated Signaling (CAS) extension interface provides a digital connection to external equipment and offers them, through PCM lines, the function of analog extensions. Besides the analog extension function, the CAS extension offers the ability to switch data from 64 kbit clear-channel data-interfaces connected to the external equipment. This is applicable, for example, where a multiplexer (MUX) is used as a simple remote unit and permits connections from multiplexed data extensions to other MX-ONE data interfaces such as ISDN external lines and a Digital Private Network Signaling System.

CAW	Call Waiting
CBCS	Call By Call Service number
CBNA	Callback at No Answer (same as CCNR)
CBWF	Callback When Free (same as CCBS)
CC	Call Control, Collect Call, or Country Code.
CC3	Condition code format with 3 characters (CC1 and CC2 also exist).
CCA	Clear Channel Assessment
CCBS	Call Completion to Busy Subscriber
CCFP	Common Control Fixed Part
CCITT	Comite Consultatif International Telegraphique et Telephonique, now called the International Telecommunication Union (ITU-T).
CCMP	Counter Mode Cipher Block Chaining-Message Authentication Code (CBC-MAC) protocol
CCNR	Call Completion on No Reply
CCOP	Customer Centralized Operator
CCS	Common Channel Signaling
CD	Command Data
CDIV	Call Diversion
CFB	Call Forwarding on Busy (ISDN expression)
CFP	Common Fixed Part
CFNR	Call Forwarding on No Reply (ISDN expression)
CFU	Call Forwarding Unconditional (ISDN expression)
CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
CHO	Choice
CHS	Channel Signaling. Signaling defined in ITU-T standard H.245 v3.

CI	Common Interface
CID	Customer Identity
CIL	Call Information Logging
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CISS	Call Independent Supplementary Service
CL	Call Logging
CLI	Calling Line Identification
CLIP	Calling Line Identification, Presentation
CLIPRO	Calling Line Identity Presentation Restriction Override
CLIR	Calling Line Identification Restriction
CLR	Circuit Loudness Rating
CLSS	Connectionless Supplementary Services
CLT	Clerical Time
CMG, CMG-VM	Contact Management. An advanced contact management system for telephony. CMG-VM is a voice mail system in CMG.
CNF	Conference
CNG	Comfort Noise Generation or Calling tone for Fax.
CNIP	Calling Name Information Presentation (for DECT)
CO	Central Office
Codec	Coder-decoder
COLR	Connected Line Identification Restriction
COMP	Compensation
CONF	Conflict Number Flag
C-OP	Centralized Operator

CORG	Call Origin Group, a PBX-operator group
CoS	Class of Service
CP	Common Public Directory Number
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CRL	Certificate Revocation List. A list of certificates that have been revoked before their scheduled expiration date.
CSI	Call Service Information
CSIU	Call Service Information Users
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection
CSN	Change Sequence Number (used in LDAP)
CSP	Common Service Profile
CSTA	Computer Supported Telecommunications Application
CSU	Channel Service Unit
CSV	Congestion Supervision Value
CT	Call Tracing, or Computer Telephony.
CTI	Computer-Telephony Integration
CTL	Cordless Terminal Line program. An MX-ONE software line block for cordless phones.
CTLM	Cordless Telephone Line block Program
CTM	Cordless Terminal Mobility
CUST	Customer number
CXH	Cordless Extension Handler
CXN	Cordless extension
DAM	DECT Authentication Module

DASS	Digital Access Subscriber System
DC	Direct Current
DCA	Dynamic Channel Allocation
DCK	Derived Cipher Key
DCS	Duplicated Control System
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications
DEST	External Destination
DFS	Dynamic Frequency Selection
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DID	Direct In-dialing
DiffServ	Differentiated services. Mechanism used to specify and control network traffic by class so that certain types of traffic get precedence.
DIG	Digit
DIP	Dynamic IP
DIR	Directory Number
DISA	Direct Inward System Access
DIV	Diversion
DL	Data Link
DLC	Data Link Control
DMI	Digital Multiplex Interface
DMN	Diversion Monitoring key
DN	Distinguished Name (used in LDAP)
D.N.A.	Dynamic Network Administration (phased-out management product, used in earlier versions of MX-ONE)
DND	Do Not Disturb

DNIS	Dialed Number Information Service
DNS	Domain Name System. A system for converting host names and domain names into IP addresses on the Internet or on local networks that use the TCP/IP protocol.
DNT	Destination Number Table
DOS	Disk Operating System
DoS	Denial of Service
DPNSS	Digital Private Network Signaling System
Dq	D-channel at the Q-reference point, ISDN signaling channel
DRA	Dynamic Route Allocation (obsolete function)
DRG	Digital Residential Gateway Gateway used in a domestic or small office environments for various purposes (digital TV, VoIP, and so on). It can connect an Ethernet LAN to the Internet, often with routing and firewall capabilities. By priority mechanisms carrier-grade voice quality is achieved to be used for voice or G3 fax calls.
DSAA	DECT Standard Authentication Algorithm
DSCA	DECT Standard Ciphering Algorithm
DSCP	Differentiated Services Code Point
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DSS1	Digital Signaling System no.1.
DSU	Distributed Switch Unit
DTIM	Delivery Traffic Indication Message
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi Frequency. A method of transmitting keypad key presses or event representations by sending voice frequency band tones in pairs from a matrix, each pair representing a key or an event (busy signal, dial tone, or ring back tone).
DTS	Digital Telephone Set
DUP	DECT User Part

E	Erlang. A standard unit for telephone traffic intensity. For example, if a portable is used 12 minutes per hour, the traffic intensity of that portable is 12/60 minutes, that is, 0.2 Erlang.
EA	External Analysis
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol (e.g. used for port authentication in MGU)
EBG	Enterprise Branch Gateway
EBN	Enterprise Branch Node (phased-out product, replaced by SBN)
ECF	External Call Forwarding (external follow-me diversion)
ECMA	European Computer Manufacturer's Association. Responsible for standardizing private telecom networks.
ED	External destination
EDN	Extra Directory Number (for SIP extensions). Similar to ADN.
EIC	Equipment Installer's Code
ELIN	Emergency Location Information Number
ELISE	Embedded Linux Server. Hardware platform used for Unite modules.
ELM	Enterprise License Manager
ELR	Echo Loss Rating or Equivalent Loudness Rating.
ELU	Extension Line Unit
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMN	Enterprise Mobility Node. Controls and monitors circuit switched calls and provides end-users with features, such as a PBX.
ENR	External Number Redial
ENT	External Number Table
ENUM	The E.164 to URI dynamic delegation discovery system application. A SIP (trunk) concept which means DNS look-up of data associated with E.164 numbers. See RFC 6116.
EOS	End Of Selection

EP	Endpoint. A generic term for referring to H.323 terminals, gateways and MCUs.
EPP	Express Powering Pair
EQU	Equipment Position. (See relevant parameter description for the format).
ERWT	Expensive Route Warning Tone
ES	Errored Seconds
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
ESP	Encapsulating Security Protocol
ESSID	Extended Service Set Identifier. An alphanumeric string of maximum 32 characters. This string is used as an identifier for the WLAN system.
ETPID	Ethernet-coded Tag Protocol Identifier
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EVM	Event Manager. A set of tools for alarm handling, fault correlation, and topology information of ASB 501 04 and MiCollab Advanced Messaging network elements.
EWI	Estimated Waiting Time
EWTA	Estimated Waiting Time Announcement
EXN	Extension
FAX	Facsimile Transmission
FC	Feature Code or Function Code.
FCAPS	Fault, Configuration, Accounting, Performance, and Security Management paradigm
FCNCODE	Function Code. (Only outgoing hardware signals from the Server). Indicates to the hardware to which order (or response) a signal corresponds.
FCS	Failure Cause
FCV	Frame Counter Value
FDDI	Fibre Distributed Data Interface

FDT	Fictitious Destination Table
FEN	Free seating Extension Number
FER	Frame Error Rate
FFS	For further study. The Draft Recommendation is not ready.
FMC	Fixed-Mobile Convergence. A wide range of mobile services converging elements of fixed communications infrastructure to complement the core mobile service.
FME	Follow-me
FoIP	Fax over IP
FP	DECT fix part, radio base station. The logical entity that handles the network end of the DECT protocol. In the MX-ONE Mobility system, the FP consists of the ELU31 board and the connected base stations.
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array
FPI	Fixed Part Identity (parameter in CX-commands)
FPN	Fixed Part Number
FPS	Fixed Part Sub-number
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
FR	Frame Relay
FRCT	Fictitious Route Choice Table
FRL	Facility Restriction Level
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying
FT	Fixed radio Termination. A logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the Fixed Part of the DECT CI.
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FTU2	Failure Transfer Unit
FW	Firmware

GAP	Generic Access Profile. A DECT concept.
GARP	Generic Attribute Registration Protocol
GDI	Generic DECT network Interface
GDND	Group Do Not Disturb
GE	General Extension
GEC	Generic Error Control
GEH	Generic Extension Handler
GF	Generic Functional procedures, ISDN mechanism for conveying standardized data.
GFP	Generic Functional Protocol for the Support of Supplementary Services, ETS 300 806-2 (ISDN).
GICI	General Information Computer Interface
GK	Gatekeeper
GNU	A UNIX compatible software system developed by the Free Software Foundation (FSF).
GOS	Grade Of Service. It is the probability that a call cannot be made because of congestion in the system. The customer has to indicate which Grade Of Service is acceptable.
GRP	Group Number
GS	Group Switch
GSM	Group Switch Module
GUI	Graphical User Interface
GW	Gateway
HCS	Hospitality Communication System
HDD	Hard Disk Drive
HLC	High Level Compatibility

HLR	Home Location Register
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
HW	Hardware
IAD	Individual Abbreviated Number (Speed Dialing)
ICL	Intrusion Capability Level
ICMP	Internetwork Control Message Protocol
ICS	Interception Computer Service
IDS	Intrusion Detection Systems
IE	Information Element. A piece of information borne by an H.323 message.
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
IEEE 802	A family of IEEE standards dealing with local area networks and metropolitan area networks, specifically restricted to networks carrying variable-size packets, see also Ethernet.
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IIS	Internet Information Server
I/F	Interface
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IM	Instant Messaging
IMAP	Internet Message Access Protocol
IMR	Instant Message Router
IMS	Integrated Messaging Server. Supports sending and receiving SMS messages to and from a cordless phone and access to a central phone book.
IN	Intelligent Network

I/O	Input/Output
I/O API	Input/Output system Application Programming Interface
IP-OWS	IP-based Operator Workstation
IP	Internet Protocol
IPBS	IP-DECT Base Station
IPC	Inter-PBX Connection at the C-reference point (ISDN)
IPDI	International Portable DAM Identity. Global unique identity, which is hard coded on the SIM-card.
IPDV	IP Packet Delay Variation or Inter-Packet Delay Variation.
IPEI	International Portable Equipment Identity. Global unique identity, which is hard coded in the Portable Part.
IPeX	IP extension. The name of an MX-ONE feature. It allows the connection of IP terminals to the MX-ONE. It covers the software and hardware within the exchange to allow that connection.
IPL	Inter-PBX Link at the Q-reference point (ISDN), Inter-protection Level, Intrusion Protection Level, or Inter-processor Link.
IPLP	Program unit implementing a Gatekeeper and an "Extension" Gateway.
IPLU	Internet Protocol Line Unit for H.323- and SIP interface, used for both extensions and trunks.
IP PBX	IP-based Private Branch Exchange
IPSec	Internet Protocol Security
IPS	Intrusion Prevention Systems
IPTD	IP Transmission Delay
IPU	I/O Unit (only for sustaining)
IPUI	International Portable User Identity. Globally unique, available in each PP. Used only in the access rights procedure.
IPv6/IPv4	Internet Protocol version 6 and version 4.

IRD	Individual Repeated Distribution
IS	Interception computer system or Interception Service.
ISAKMP	Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISDN Q	Q-interface or Q-reference point (between PBXs), ISDN concept.
ISDN Q-SIG	Q.SIG is an ISDN-based protocol developed for networking different enterprise switching systems together and providing additional supplementary services for feature transparency.
ISDN S₀	An ISDN S ₀ terminal has access or partial access to most of the MX-ONE specific extension features. The busy state related services, such as Callback, Call Waiting, Diversion on Busy, Individual Call Pick-up, PBX group membership, Call Announcement, Extending, and Intrusion are, however, not supported. An ISDN S ₀ terminal can be, for example, a telefax GP4, PC with ISDN board, PC with ISDN board and a phone, terminal adapter with a handset, video phone, LAN connection or an ISDN phone.
ISDN T	T-interface or T-reference point (between PBX and public exchange), ISDN concept.
IS/IT	Information System/Information Technology
ISO	International Standardization Organization
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ITG	Integrated Trunk Gateway
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
ITU-T	International Telecommunications Union - Telecommunications Standardization Sector
IVN	Intervening Network
IVR	Integrated Voice Response
IWF	Interworking Function
IWU	Interworking Unit. A unit that is used to interconnect subnetworks. The IWU will contain the interworking functions necessary to support the required subnetwork interworking.

JRE	Sun Java Runtime Environment
kbit/s	Kilobits per second.
kbps	Kilobits per second.
KS	Digital key system telephone text or Session Authentication Key.
KVM	Kernel-based Virtual Machine (IBM's VM included in Linux)
L2TP	Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol
LA	Location Area
LAC	Least Cost Routing Access Code
LAN	Local Area Network. A data network with a shared or switched medium, usually owned, used, and operated by a single organization.
LAPD	Link Access Procedure D-channel
LBP	LIM Backplane
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LCE	Link Control Entity
LCR	Least Cost Routing
LCS	Microsoft Live Communication Server
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. A protocol used to access a directory listing.
LD-CELP	Low Delay Code Excited Linear Prediction
LDIF	LDAP Data Interchange Format
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LIM	Line Interface Module. Legacy name from the MD110/TSW, still used in MX-ONE in some management and switching functions. The LIM can be defined as a Server with an MX-ONE Service Node instance, plus one or several Media Gateways. The Media Gateway(s) can be HW or SW based. One or multiple Servers and one or multiple Media Gateways can be seen as a single logical system.

LL	Lower Layers
LLME	Lower Layer Management Entity
LLP	Local Loader
LLQ	Low Latency Queuing
LNR	Last Number Redial
LOC	Location Code (Exchange identity for routing purposes).
LOCPR	Local Private Code
LOCPU	Local Public Code
LPU	LIM Processor Unit
LR	Loudness Rating or Location Registration.
LRMS	Low Rate Messaging Service
LRMS PTP	Low Rate Messaging Service Point-To-Point. This service is the transport layer for SMS.
LS	LIM Switch
LSB	Least Significant Bit
LSU-E	LIM Switch Unit Ethernet
LV	Length and Value
M	Module (1 M = 2.54 mm) or Mandatory.
MAC	Media Access Control or Message Authentication Code. The Message Authentication Code is a one-way hash computed from a message and some secret data. It is difficult to forge without knowing the secret data. Its purpose is to detect if a message has been altered. (This is the modified message digest, mentioned for TLS.)
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
MAPI	Messaging Applications Programming Interface
MCA	Media Control Application (used in MGU)

MBG	Mitel Border Gateway
Mbps	Megabits per second
Mbyte	Megabyte
MCT	Malicious Call Tracing
MCU	Multipoint Controller Unit. H.323 entity for managing multiparty conferences.
MDF	Main Distribution Frame
MDIR	Main Directory number. In dual forking the Own Directory number registered both in MX-ONE and MS-Lync.
MDM	Main Distribution Module
MDN	Multiple represented Directory Number or Multiple Directory Number.
MDP	Market Dependent Parameter, a value that can vary between application systems.
ME	Mobile Extension
MES	Mobile Extension Server
MEW	Message Waiting
MF	Multi Frequency
MFC	Multi Frequency signaling, Compelled
MFPB	Multi Frequency Push Button
MFU	Multi Frequency Unit for senders/receivers of MF signaling
MGU, MGU2	Media Gateway Unit, the primary MX-ONE Media Gateway.
MGW	Media Gateway
MIB	Management Information Base. A database in a managed object reflecting its current configuration and status.
MiCAM	MiCollab Advanced Messaging (former OneBox)
MiCC	Mitel Contact Center

MiCollab	Mitel Collaboration and Unified Messaging applications
MIL	Mobility Information Logging (specific DECT logging in SMDR)
MLS	Mobile Location Service
MM	Mobility Management
MMB	Multi-Member Busy
MMC	Microsoft Management Console, or Mitel Mobile Client (former AMC)
MML	Man-Machine Language
MMN	Mitel Mass Notification application (for emergency calls)
MMS	Multimedia Messaging Service. A protocol forming part of LRMS PTP, which in turn is used as transport layer for SMS.
MMW	Manual Message Waiting
MNS	Multiple directory number and Name Selection (monitoring).
MO	Mobile Originated SMS message.
MoH	Music on Hold, a feature that provides music or other voice messages to a parked party.
MOS	Mean Opinion Score
MoW	Music on Wait. A feature that provides music or other voice messages to a queued or otherwise waiting party.
MPA	Mitel Performance Analytics (former MarWatch application).
MS	Mobile Station
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MSC	Mobile Switching Center
MSH	Messaging Server line interface Handler
MSI	Manufacturer Specific Information
MSL	Messaging Server Line interface

MSN	Multiple Subscriber Number
MSP	Media Stream Processor, or Manager System Performance
MSRP	Message Session Relay Protocol
MT	Mobile Terminated SMS message
MTI	Message Type Indicator
MTLS	Mutual Transport Layer Security
MUP	Management User Part
MW	Message Waiting
MWI	Message Waiting Indication
N/A	Not applicable
NA	Number Analysis
NAC	Network Access Code
NAT	Network Address Translation
NDC	National Destination Code
NGW	Non-gateway
NI	Name Identity
NIC	Network Interface Card or Network Interface Controller.
NIU	Network Interface Unit
NLT	Number Length Table
NOW	Operator application, part of the CMG application suite.
NP40	A small form-factor device that enables service providers to enhance their current customer premises routers to effectively manage real-time, IP-based network communications. It provides service monitoring and session control of all VoIP devices on the company's LAN and protects against malicious packet attacks, assures bandwidth for calls and provides operator governed Call Admission Control.

NPA	Numbering Plan Area
NPI	Numbering Plan Identifier
NSI	Non Specified Information
NT	Network Termination
NTP	Network Time Protocol
NWK	Network
O	Optional
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OACC	Operator Access Code
OAP	Open Access Protocol. An XML based protocol used to create customized applications for Unite access.
OAS	Open Application Server
OC	Office Code
OCPT	Office Code Prefix Table or Office Code Prefix Table number.
ODN	Own Directory Number
OLR	Overall Loudness Rating
OMD	Operator Media Device (H.323 based)
OP	Operator
OPI	Operator Instrument, legacy attendant console
OPS	PBX Operator Subsystem
OS	Operating System
OSA	Operator System Access
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
OU	Organizational Unit

PABX	Private Automatic Branch Exchange (see PBX)
PAP	Password Authentication Protocol
PARI	Primary Access Right Identity. A DECT parameter that uniquely identifies a Fixed Part.
PARK	Portable Access Right Key. Downloaded to the cordless phone by using the access rights procedure. The key is compared to the FP's ARI for correct access.
PBA	Printed Board Assembly
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PCC	Packet Classification Circuit
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
PDC	Public Destination access Code
PDF	Portable Document Format, a language for representing printable documents defined by Adobe Systems.
PDM	Portable Device Manager. An application used for the configuration of the VoWi-Fi handsets. Exists in both System and Windows version.
PDN	Public Directory Number
PEAP	Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol
PEN	Personal Number
PER	Packet Encoding Rules
PESQ	Perceptual Evaluation of Speech Quality
PFA	Packet Frame and Access (module)
PFM	Preference Manager
PHL	Physical layer
PHY	Physical
PIM	Personal Information Management
PIN	Personal Identification Number

PINX	Private ISDN exchange
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure. Used for asymmetric encryption.
PL	Parallel Ringing
PLD	Programmable Logic Device
PLI	PARK Length Indicator
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PN	Personal Number
PNP	Private Numbering Plan
PNR	Private Network Routing
POE	Power over Ethernet
POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service. A traditional telephone service found in most homes and businesses that remains the most basic form of telephone service everywhere in the world. Also referred to as the Public Switched Telephony System (PSTN).
PP	DECT portable part or handset
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
PRA	Primary Rate Access (see also 23B+D or 30B+D).
PRE	Prefix
PRI	Primary Rate Interface
PSCN	Primary Receiver Scan Carrier Number, defines the RF carrier on which one receiver will be listening on the next frame.
PSTN	Public Switched Telephony System. The network of the world's public circuit-switched telephone networks. Also referred to as the Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS).
PSU	Power Supply Unit
PT	Portable radio Termination. A logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the portable side of the DECT CI.

PTN	Private Telephone Network
PTS	Proceed To Send
PTT	Push-To-Talk
PU	Program Unit
PU5DC	Power Unit with 5 DC/DC units
PUN	Portable User Number
PUT	Portable User Type (PUN numbering plan)
Q	Q-reference point (ISDN)
QFALC	Quad Framing And Line interface Component. A framer and line interface component that is designed to fulfill all required interfacing between four analog E1/T1 lines and digital PCM system highway.
QINF	Queue Information indicator
QoS	Quality of Service A monitoring feature in MX-ONE that collects data concerning end-to-end delay, jitter, and packet loss for RTP media traffic.
QSIG	ISDN signaling over the Q-reference point (a tieline protocol, PBX to PBX signaling).
R2 MFC	Multi-Frequency Compelled R2. MFC trunk signaling protocol.
R&D	Research and Development
RAC	Individual Authorization Code (regional)
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial In User Service. A distributed client/server system that secures networks against unauthorized access.
RAM	Random Access Memory
RAS	Registration/Admission/Status signaling protocol used between EPs and GKs. Part of H.225.0. Or Remote Access Server.
RCC	Remote Call Control
RCS	Radia Configuration Server

RCS Server	Remote Provisioning and Configuration Server for end user clients and phones
RCT	Route Choice Table
RDN	Relative Distinguished Name (used in LDAP)
RDS	Remote Data Server
RED	Random Early Discarding
REN	REN is a concept for analog telephone lines, defined as 6930 ohm in series with 8 micro farad, which normally corresponds to the load of one analogue phone. You may have for example maximum 4 phones on the same line.
RES	Reset indicator or Radio Equipment and Systems.
REX	Radio Exchange
RFC	Request For Comments. A series of documents concerning new research, innovations, and methodologies applicable to Internet technologies. The IETF adopts some of the proposals published in RFCs as Internet standards. Each RFC is designated by an RFC number.
RFP	Radio Fixed Part (Radio base station)
RFPI	Radio Fixed Part Identity
RG5DC	Ringing Generator with 5 DC/DC units
RID	Repeated Individual Diversion
RIS	Radia Integration Server
RL	Relay Layer
RLR	Receive Loudness Rating
RMP	Radia Management Portal
RMS	Radia Messaging Server
ROC	Routing Category
RP	Relay Layer Protocol
RPM	Red Hat Package Manager

RPN	Radio fixed Part Number
RQI	Received Quality Indication
RRQ	Registration Request
RS	Session Key
RS232	Industry standard serial communication protocol.
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indication
RSVP	Resource Reservation Protocol. A QoS signaling protocol that nails down a channel through an IP network based on the session ID.
RTCP	Real-time Transport Control Protocol
RTOS	Real-Time OS
RTP	Real-time Transport Protocol. An Internet protocol for transmitting real-time data such as audio and video.
RTSP	Real-time Transport Streaming Protocol
RX	Receive
RXN	Remote Extension. A mobile or fixed public phone also represented in a private network or node.
SA	Security Association
SAAS	Software As A Service
SAN	Centralized data storage, e.g. for VMware.
SAP	Session Announcement Protocol
SARI	Secondary Access Right Identity. A parameter that uniquely identifies a DECT system.
SBC	Session Border Controller
SBN	Survivable Branch Node (based on MiVoice MX-ONE)
SC	Service Center
SCA	Shared Call Appearance (for SIP extensions).

SC n	Serial Communication channel number (for example, SC1 = channel 1).
SCN	Switched Circuit Network
SCP	Signaling Control Protocol
SCTP	Stream Control Transmission Protocol
SDIR	Secondary Directory number. Used for a secondary phone in parallel ringing.
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SES	Servered Errored Seconds, or Service System.
SFB	Skype For Business, a Microsoft application (former Lync)
SGRP	Service Group (in ACD)
SID	Information System Identity
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol or a network communications protocol commonly employed for Voice over IP signaling.
SKI	Soft-Key Information
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLES	SuSe Enterprise Linux. A Linux product supplied by Novell for the business market. It is targeted for servers, but can be installed on desktop computers for testing as well. SLES 11 SP4 x86_64 is used.
SLIC	Subscriber Line Interface Circuit
SLR	Send Loudness Rating
SM	MX-ONE Compact Server Media Gateway or Short Message.
SMDR	Station Message Detail Recording (see CIL)
SMMA	Short Message Memory Available
SMS	Short Message Service
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

SN	(MX-ONE) Service Node = former MX-ONE Telephony Server
SN	Subscriber Number
SNI	Single Number Indication
SNM	MX-ONE Service Node Manager (SNM) enables the configuration and operation of the MX-ONE system (except for extensions, which are handled by PM)
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SOFT-KEY	A function key on an IP phone to access predefined functions for different traffic cases.
SOHO	Small Office/Home Office
SOI	Streaming On Idle (SIP extension)
SP	Service Pack, or Special Purpose Extension.
SPU4	Signal Processor Unit, version 4. Board with DTMF receivers.
SQI	Signal Quality Indication
SQL	Structured Query Language database
SQT	Service Quarter Terminal
SRM	VMware Site Recovery Manager
S RTP	Secure Real-time Transport Protocol
SSD	Solid State Drive
SSH	Secure Shell
SSL	Secure Socket Layer
SSPC	Static Semipermanent Connection
SST	Site Survey Tool
SSV	Slot Signal Value
SSW	MX-ONE System Software (that is, IPLP, TLP65).

ST	Signaling Terminal
STA	Station. A mobile device in an IEEE802.11 WLAN system.
STN	Station
SW	Software
SYNC	Synchronization signal
T	Tag
TAPI	Telephony Application Programming Interface
TARI	Tertiary Access Right Identity
TCB	Transmission Control Block
TCD	Trunk Call Discrimination
TCI	Tag Control Information
TCM	Traveling Class Mark
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol. A communications protocol used along with the Internet Protocol (IP) to send data in the form of message units between computers over the Internet.
TCP/IP	Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The standard IP suite that provides network addressing and secure transport of data over a LAN-type network.
TCS	Traffic Control Subsystem
TDM	Time Division Multiplexing
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TEL	Talker Echo Loudness Rating
TL	Transfer Layer or Trunk Line block.
TLS	Transport Layer Security. A security protocol from the IETF that is based on Secure Socket Layer (SSL) 3.0.
TLU	Trunk Line Unit
TLV	Tag, Length, and Value

TM	Traffic Measurement
TMU	Tone and Multiparty Unit
TNS	Telephony Name Selection or Transit Network Selection. A key type for a DTS and H.323 extension, but also a category related to LCR.
TON	Type of Number
ToS	Type of Service. A QoS mechanism that tags IP packets so they can receive different treatment from network devices. (Superseded by DiffServ).
TP	Transfer Protocol
TPC	Transmit Power Control
TPDU	Transfer Protocol Data Unit
TPUI	Temporarily Portable User Identity
TR87	A Technical Report from standardization organizations on CSTA via SIP.
TR	Traffic Recording or Token Ring.
TRK	Trunk
TRS	Trunk line and Routing Subsystem, but also Transceiver.
TRU	Trunk line. (See relevant parameter description for the format).
TSA	Time Slot Assigner or (obsolete) Telephony Server Application.
	MX-ONE – MX-ONE Service Node
TSI	Time-entry System Interface
TSPEC	Traffic Specification
TSW	MX-ONE – Telephony Switch
TTS	Text To Speech
TUI	Telephony User Interface
TX	Transmit
txmn	Transmission (speech and so on.)

UAK	User Authentication Key
UC	Unified Communication
UDI-TA	Unrestricted Digital Information with Tones and Announcements
UDF	User Defined Function or User Defined Field.
UDP	User Datagram Protocol. A communications protocol that offers a limited amount of service when messages are exchanged between computers in a network that uses the Internet Protocol.
UDS	Unified Directory Service
ULR	User Location Register. A database in the visitor Server (LIM) that stores data for all PPs visiting the Server.
UNP	Uniform Numbering Plan
UNPR	Unknown Private Code
UNS	Unite Name Server. Unite module component that holds the Unite number plan and Unite destinations.
Uq	User channel at the Q-reference point (ISDN)
UPC	User Part Coordination
UPS	Un-interruptible Power Supply
URI	Universal Resource Identifier
URL	Universal Resource Locator
USB	Universal Serial Bus
User Part	A functional application that uses SCP connections. User Parts in GDI are DUP and MUP.
UTC	Universal Coordinated Time
UUI	User-to-User Interface or User-to-User Information.
UUS	User to User Signaling service
VAA	Voice Activated Assistant

VAD	Voice Activity Detection
VC	Voice Compression
VCB	VMware Consolidated Backup
VDB	Visitor Data Base. A dynamic data base in CFP where the data needed for communication with the PP is stored.
VDC	Visitor Data base Control
VDU	Visual Display Unit
VID	VLAN identifier
VIM	Voice Intercept Messaging
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
VLR	Visitor Location Register
VM	Voice Mail
VMware	Virtualization application brand
VoIP	Voice over IP
VoWi-Fi	Voice over Wireless Fidelity. A wireless version of VoIP and refers to IEEE 802.11a, 802.11b or 802.11g networks.
VPM	Voice Processing Module
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VSI	Voice System Interface
VSU	Voice Server Unit
WAN	Wide Area Network. A data network that is geographically dispersed. It may be privately owned or rented, but the term usually connotes the inclusion of public networks.
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol
WAV	Windows Audio Video. Microsoft proprietary file format for sound files, here used for storing RVA messages.

WBM

Web Based Management

WEP

Wired Equivalent Privacy encryption keys. The original security standard used in wireless networks to encrypt the wireless network traffic.

WFQ

Weighted Fair Queuing

Wi-Fi

Wireless Fidelity. A term developed by the Wi-Fi Alliance® to describe WLAN products that are based on the IEEE 802.11 standards. Today, most people use Wi-Fi as a reference to wireless connectivity.

WLAN

Wireless LAN. A type of LAN in which data is sent and received through high-frequency radio waves rather than cables or wires.

WML

Wireless Markup Language

WMM™

Wi-Fi Multimedia™. Offers QoS function for Wi-Fi networks.

WPA™

Wi-Fi Protected Access™. A set of security features for wireless networks based on IEEE 802.11i.

WPA2™

Wi-Fi Protected Access 2™. It adds further security features, the most important of which is pre-authentication, which enables secure fast roaming, and AES – the new FIPS standard for data encryption.

WRS

Wireless Relay Station

WSP

Wireless Session Protocol. A protocol used to setup, pause, resume, and release sessions between WAP applications.

WTLS

Wireless Transport Layer Security

WWW

World Wide Web (Internet)

XML

Extensible Markup Language