A MITEL
PRODUCT
GUIDE

MiVoice MX-ONE

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Glossary

Release 7.5 SP1
0033-ASP 113 01 Uen Y 2023-03-06

March 2023

◁▷ Mitel®
Powering connections

Notices

The information contained in this document is believed to be accurate in all respects but is not warranted by **Mitel Networks™ Corporation (MITEL®).**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.

Contents

Introduction 1

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

Contents of this Document 2

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.

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 future.

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.

AMR

Adaptive Multi-Rate (AMR).

AMR-WB

Adaptive Multi-Rate Wideband (AMR -WB, also known as G.722.2) codecs for SIP/mobile extensions.

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 (Obsolete) 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

A 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 phased-out 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.

Azure

MicroSoft Virtualization solution.

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.

Cassandra Cluster

A collection of system database (Cassandra) data centers.

Cassandra Database

An Apache Cassandra database used as system database in ASP 113.

Cassandra Node

A Cassandra database instance running on a server.

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.

Central Call History/Log

A feature in MX-ONE that stores the call history of extension users centrally, in the PBX (data conveyed to the terminal/end-point via an API).

CENTREX

Business Subscriber System. Public exchange with PBX functions.

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 deflect request from the Call Center application).

Customer diversion number

A common diversion number for each customer in the system.

Data Center

A geographical location of one or more Cassandra nodes.

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 Trunk 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.

> **ℹ 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 six levels of sets; basic, entry, standard, premium, mobile, and DECT. 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. send only).

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.

GSM-R

Mobility solution for railroad systems, based on the Global System for Mobile communications standards, with additional features for train traffic control functions (for example, call priority and MLPP).

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.

Hash, hashing

A hash function is any function that can be used to map data of arbitrary size to data of fixed size. The values returned by a hash function are called hash values (or digests). The hashing can be used for transformation of for example passwords, so they are not visible in clear text. The result of the hashing is not an encryption, since it cannot be reversed/decrypted.

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.

Keyspace

A Cassandra database concept for the control of the replication model(s) and the data in the database nodes.

KVM

Virtualization solution included in Linux.

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.

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 (Obsolete)

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. It is obsolete, phased out from MX-ONE 7.0.

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

Media Gateway Classic Stackable (Obsolete)

Stackable and pre-stackable building practice cannot be used together with MX-ONE 7.0 or later releases because these releases do not support LSU-E.

> **Note**:
>
> All Classic chassis retained with migration from TSW, and all MX-ONE releases that have LSU or LSU-E and DSUs must be upgraded with MGU. LSU/LSU-E, DSU and IPLU must be removed.

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.

MiSDLC

Mitel Secure Development Life Cycle. Mitel introduces MiSDLC to address security and data privacy throughout all the Mitel development life cycles

Mitel Interaction Recording

Name of a Mitel VoIP recording application.

MiVoice MX-ONE

Name of a Mitel PBX and cloud solution for Enterprises.

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.

MP3

MPEG Audio Layer III. A format for audio files or streams.

MPEG

Moving Picture Experts Group.

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.

MXFER

MNS and Transfer key (combined) for SIP extensions.

MX-ONE

Milel'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, 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.

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 Mitel ASU II and ASU III.

MX-ONE Service Node Manager

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

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.

Opus

A free codec based on RFC 6716 from IETF.

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 (integrated legacy) 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.

PGM

Group Call Pickup key for SIP extensions.

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 S$_0$;terminals.

R2 Signaling

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

Rack

A sub-division of servers within a Cassandra Data Center, primarily to have separate power supply, or other redundancy.

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.

RedHat Linux

A Linux product supplied by RedHat for the business market. It is targeted for servers, but can be installed on desktop computers for testing as well. Not used by MiVoice MX-ONE, but by KVM.

Redundancy

Duplication or backup of specific functionality in a system, which has the intention to avoid/reduce down-time. For example server or network redundancy.

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.

Replication

The copying of data from a database node (replica) to another replica, making the relevant replicas as identical as possible.

Replication factor

The amount of copying of data from a database replica to other database replicas. A replication factor of 1 means that there is only one copy of each data in a Data Center, whereas a replication factor of 3 means three copies of the data are stored across the Data Center. Each Data Center has its own replication factor.

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).

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 recorded voice message. In this document, it refers to any kind of sound (for example, speech or music) that can be stored in a WAV or equivalent file to be used for RVA or Music on hold, i.e. played to users involved in calls.

SDLC

Secure Development Life Cycle.

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.

System Database

The Apache Cassandra^{TM}, version 4.0.x is used as system database in the MiVoice MX-ONE Service Node (from version 7.0). It requires Apache License 2.

T1

1.5 Mbit/s digital trunk 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 (Obsolete)

A phased-out IP (H.323) enabled PBX featuring function for both circuit switched and packet switched terminals and trunks. It was built up using two types of units, LIMs and a GS from the also phased-out 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.

Terminal Selection Service

An extension service for selection of a specific terminal among multiple forked terminals.

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 a DECT FP (which is compared with RES1).

XRES2

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

Glossary 4

ACD

Automatic Call Distribution

ACDM

Automatic Cable Delay Measurement

ACO

Account Code

A-CRC

CRC over the A-field (error information for DECT)

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 (like InAttend)

AD

Abbreviated Dialing (Speed Dialing).

AD

Active Directory (Microsoft).

ADAM

Active Directory Application Mode (Microsoft)

ADN

Additional Directory Number (for DTS)

ADSI

Active Directory Server Interface

AES

Advanced Encryption Standard

AGP

Announcement Group number

AH

Authentication Header

AIDE

Advanced Intrusion Detection Environment (Linux tool)

AL

Application Layer, or Application Link (for CSTA phase 1)

ALEX

Active Library Explorer (an obsolete tool that was used to access the CPI documentation in earlier ASP 113 releases, and in the phased-out TSW/MD110)

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 (ISDN services)

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, CSTA, E-API, and I/O API.

APN

Access Point Name

APNSS

Analog Private Network Signaling System (phased-out trunk)

APP

Application layer

ARC

Access Right Class (in DECT)

ARD

Access Rights Details (in DECT)

ARI

Access Right Identity (in DECT)

ARP

Address Resolution Protocol

AS

Application System

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange

ASN.1

Abstract Syntax Notation 1

ASP113

The product identity (abbreviated) of the MiVoice MX-ONE system. The full identity is ASP 113 01.

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 DECT handsets.

BAS

BluStar Application Server, for video terminal

BC

Bearer Capability

BCC

Bearer Channel Control

BCD

Binary Coded Decimal

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 (2B+D trunk, phased-out)

BSC

BluStar Client

BSS

Basic Service Set

BSS

BluStar Server

BSY

Busy message

C

C-reference point (ISDN)

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 (used in LCR)

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

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 (used in WiFi)

CCNR

Call Completion on No Reply (ISDN service)

CCOP

Customer Centralized Operator

CCS

Common Channel Signaling

CD

Command Data, or Compact Disc (e.g. CD-ROM)

CDIV

Call Diversion

CFB

Call Forwarding on Busy (ISDN service)

CFP

Common Fixed Part (DECT base station)

CFNR

Call Forwarding on No Reply (ISDN service)

CFU

Call Forwarding Unconditional (ISDN service)

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 (also called SMDR)

CIO

Chief Information Officer

CISS

Call Independent Supplementary Service

CL

Call Logging (see CIL)

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 (of integrated, legacy type)

CoS

Class of Service

CP

Common Public Directory Number

CPU

Central Processing Unit

CQL

Cassandra Query Language

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

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 (via the CSTA interface)

CTL

Cordless Terminal Line program. An MX-ONE software line block for cordless DECT phones.

CTLM

Cordless Telephone Line block Program, Main/common part

CTM

Cordless Terminal Mobility

CUST

Customer number

CXH

Cordless Extension Handler

CXN

Cordless extension

DAM

DECT Authentication Module

DASS

Digital Access Subscriber System

DB

DataBase

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

D.N.A.

Dynamic Network Administration (obsolete/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 1, defined by British Telecom

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 (phased-out product, replaced for example by MBG)

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

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).

ERN

Emergency Call Routing Notification

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

EWT

Estimated Waiting Time

EWTA

Estimated Waiting Time Announcement

EX

Mitel EX Controller, a common gateway from Sentinel/Media5corp

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

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 DECT commands)

FPN

Fixed Part Number (in DECT)

FPS

Fixed Part Sub-number (in DECT)

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

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

GSM

Global System for Mobile communication (used for example in Remote Extension and DECT documents).

GUI

Graphical User Interface

GW

Gateway; Media Gateway of some kind, for example MGU or Sentinel 400.

GX

Mitel GX Gateway, a common gateway from Sentinel/Media5corp.

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. MX-ONE 7.0 or later releases do not support IPLU.

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 S_0

An ISDN S_0terminal 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_0terminal 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.

JBoss (a.k.a. WildFly)

Java platform, used for example by PM and SNM

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)

KVM

Keyboard Video Module (for DELL servers)

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. LDAP databases, which use this protocol, are no longer used within the ASP 113 system, but may be used as external database for specific features, such as Blacklisting of certain public subscribers.

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 (obsolete, phased out from MX-ONE 7.0)

LV

Length and Value

M

Module (1 M = 2.54 mm) or Mandatory.

MAC

Media Access Control (HW address), 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

MBG

Mitel (Survivable) Branch Gateway

MCA

Media Control Application (used in MGU)

Mbps

Megabits per second

Mbyte

Megabyte

MCT

Malicious Call Tracing

MCU

Multipoint Controller Unit. An 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/MGU2-X

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)

MiCCB

MiContact Center Business

MiCCE

Mitel Contact Center Enterprise

MiCollab

Mitel Collaboration and Unified Messaging applications. Soft clients, UM and Messaging functions.

MIL

Mobility Information Logging (specific DECT logging in SMDR)

MiSDLC

Mitel Secure Development Life Cycle

MLA

Managed Service License Agreement

MLS

Mobile Location Service

MM

Mobility Management

MMB

Multi-Member Busy (a concept for multi-line telephones)

MMC

Microsoft Management Console, or Mitel Mobile Client (former AMC).

> ℹ **Note**:
>
> Mitel Mobile Client (MMC) is referred to as FMC (Fixed-Mobile Convergence) from MX-ONE 7.0 onwards.

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, or Media Server (a software based media gateway)

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 (phased-out)

NLT

Number Length Table

NOW

Operator application, part of the CMG application suite.

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 (deprecated, 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

PFA

Packet Frame and Access (module)

PHL

Physical layer

PHY

Physical

PIN

Personal Identification Number

PINX

Private ISDN exchange

PKI

Public Key Infrastructure. Used for asymmetric encryption.

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

PRL

Parallel Ringing List for extensions

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 Server

Remote Provisioning and Configuration Server for end user clients and phones

RCT

Route Choice Table

RED

Random Early Discarding

REN

REN is a concept for analog telephone lines, defined as 6930 ohms 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.

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

RID

Repeated Individual Diversion

RL

Relay Layer

RLR

Receive Loudness Rating

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. MX-ONE SaaS is replaced with MX-ONE MLA (Managed Services License Agreement) from MX-ONE 7.0 release onwards.

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 (in DECT SMS)

SC

Service Code (a.k.a. FC, feature code, used in prefix procedures).

SC

Silence Compression (in DECT)

SCCN

Serial Communication Channel Number (for example, SC1 = channel 1).

SCA

Shared Call Appearance (for SIP extensions).

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

SES

Service System, the additional operating system functions of the ASP 113, on Linux.

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 SuSe for the business market. It is targeted for servers, but can be installed on desktop computers for testing as well.

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. (Obsolete)

SQL

Structured Query Language database

SQT

Service Quarter Terminal

SRM

VMware Site Recovery Manager

SRTP

Secure Real-time Transport Protocol

SSD

Solid State Drive

SSH

Secure Shell

SSL

Secure Socket Layer

SSPC

Static Semipermanent Connection

SST

Site Survey Tool

SSW

MX-ONE System Software (for example program units SIPLP, CMP, TLPxx).

ST

Signaling Terminal

SW

Software

SWA

Software Assurance

SYNC

Synchronization signal

T

Tag

TARI

Tertiary Access Right Identity (in DECT)

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

TELR

Talker Echo Loudness Rating

TL

Transfer Layer or Trunk Line block/program.

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 (in DECT SMS)

TPUI

Temporarily Portable User Identity (in DECT)

TR87

A Technical Report from standardization organizations on CSTA via SIP.

TR

Traffic Recording, or Token Ring, or Technical Report.

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.

VDP

Virtual Desk Phone (function for Mitel 6800/6900 SIP phones).