

Key Terms
Chapter 3
Telecommunications and
Network Technologies

1. Audio conference _____
2. Bridge _____
3. Camera phone _____
4. Central exchange system (CENTREX) _____
5. Centralized computing _____
6. Client/server computing _____
7. Collaborative computing _____
8. Computerized branch exchange (CBX) _____
9. Digital subscriber line (DSL) _____
10. Digitizing _____
11. Enterprise network _____
12. Foreign exchange _____
13. Front-end processor _____
14. Gateway _____
15. Global network _____
16. International direct-distance dialing (IDDD) _____
17. Inward wide area telephone services (INWATS) _____
18. Local area network (LAN) _____
19. Metropolitan area network (MAN) _____
20. Modem _____
21. Multiplexer _____
22. Network interface card (NIC) _____
23. Network topology _____
24. Peer-to-peer computing _____
25. Private branch exchange (PBX) _____
26. Telecommunications _____
27. Tethered line _____
28. Text telephone (TT) _____

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- 29. Tie line _____
- 30. Value-added network (VAN) _____
- 31. Virtual private network _____
- 32. Wide area telephone service (WATS) _____
- 33. Wireless channel _____

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- A. A leased, private telephone connection linking business telephones in two locations. (29)
- B. System that includes the networks of several organizations internationally; the Internet is the world's largest.)
- C. An organization-wide information system that integrates key business processes so information flows freely between different divisions.
- D. A device that converts (**m**odulates) digital data codes from the computer system into analog signals for transmission on telephone lines and **d**emodulates received analog signals into digital data codes for the computer system; required at both the receiving and sending locations.
- E. A private multi-media, multipath, third-party managed, medium-speed wide area network shared by multiple organizations; services provided include network management, e-mail, electronic data interchange, and security.
- F. A telephone call for three or more people to talk with one another.
- G. Networks are networked to accomplish integrated operations and link common processing tasks.
- H. A communication processor that provides connection between two similar networks.
- I. Allows one communication channel to carry data from multiple sources at the same time; required at both the receiving and sending locations.
- J. A toll-free call for the caller by dialing a toll-free area code and telephone number; the party with the toll-free number pays for the call.
- K. A cell phone enhanced to capture photographic images that can be immediately sent to other camera phone users along with a message, downloaded to computers, or posted on the Internet.
- L. The exchange of voice, data, text, graphics, or audio and video information over computer-based networks.
- M. A special telephone service that provides customers a local number when calling a business located in another city; the toll charge for the call is billed to the listed number.

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- N. An expansion card that connects the microcomputer to a network enabling the exchange of data between computers.
- O. A private network that supports communication within an office, building, or firm at lower computer costs for the company by linking electronic devices so data can be shared easily and at greater speeds than otherwise provided.
- P. Line channels that are continuous; the three line channels are twisted wire, coaxial cable, and fiber optic cable.
- Q. A telephone system where each extension is assigned a seven-digit number for direct outward and direct inward dialing.
- R. A network configuration used in local area and wide area telecommunications networks; three basic configurations are bus, star, and ring.
- S. A computer-based telephone communication system for automated telephone switching and management.
- T. Used by many organizations for intranet and extranet security when the Internet is the network backbone.
- U. Processing data in a mainframe or supercomputer with users entering data from local input devices.
- V. A small, specialized computer that communicates with the main computer system and manages all routine telecommunications tasks.
- W. Widely used form of distributed computing where a microcomputer, mid-range computer, or a mainframe is a server to its clients; data storage and management, processing logic, and an interface are shared between the server and client. \
- X. A high-capacity digital transmission over existing twisted copper telephone lines from the office or home to the telephone switching station.
- Y. A fixed monthly subscription for national, regional, or state area calls.
- Z. A communication processor that connects two dissimilar networks and translates the differences between the systems so the computers can communicate with one another.

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- AA. A form of distributed computing where all computers on the network can access organizational data, application software, public files, and peripherals connected to the network; through transparent access, unused disk space and processing power can be utilized for large computing tasks.
- BB. Converting data into digital information called bits.
- CC. Direct dialing an overseas call by using the international access code, the code for the country called, the city or area code, and the local telephone number.
- DD. Telephones designed to accommodate individuals with disabilities.
- EE. Low-power radio frequencies or infrared technologies to transmit digital communications between communication devices.
- FF. Connecting local area networks with fiber optic cable for high-speed data transmission within a small geographic area.
- GG. A special purpose computer that accepts and transmits voice and data using regular telephone lines; no special wiring is required.

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