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INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK (ISDN)

GENERAL STRUCTURE

VOCABULARY OF TERMS FOR ISDNs

ITU-T Recommendation I.112

(Previously "CCITT Recommendation")

FOREWORD

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union. The ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, established the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

ITU-T Recommendation I.112 was revised by the ITU-T Study Group XVIII (1988-1993) and was approved by the WTSC (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

NOTES

1 As a consequence of a reform process within the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the CCITT ceased to exist as of 28 February 1993. In its place, the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) was created as of 1 March 1993. Similarly, in this reform process, the CCIR and the IFRB have been replaced by the Radiocommunication Sector.

In order not to delay publication of this Recommendation, no change has been made in the text to references containing the acronyms "CCITT, CCIR or IFRB" or their associated entities such as Plenary Assembly, Secretariat, etc. Future editions of this Recommendation will contain the proper terminology related to the new ITU structure.

2 In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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VOCABULARY OF TERMS FOR ISDNs

(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984; amended at Melbourne, 1988 and at Helsinki, 1993)

1 Introduction

This Recommendation consists primarily of those terms and definitions that are considered essential to the understanding and application of the principles of an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN). They are not exclusive to ISDNs and are also recommended for application, insofar as they are relevant, to other types of telecommunication networks.

Included are some terms that are already defined in other Recommendations. However, the definitions given here embrace only the essential concepts and on that basis it is considered that they are not inconsistent with the more specialized definitions that appear in those other Recommendations.

A small number of the terms and definitions in this Recommendation are duplicated in Recommendation G.701. References to these definitions are given in brackets, for example {1001}, as an aid to ensuring consistency between the two Recommendations in the event of future amendments.

According to the conventions applied in this Recommendation, any term in common usage but whose use is deprecated in the sense defined, is shown as in the following example: “419 functional group [functional grouping]”.

Where a truncated term is widely used in an understood context the complete term is quoted following the colloquial form, for example, “111 circuit, telecommunication circuit”.

Annex A to this Recommendation contains an alphabetical list of all of the terms contained in this Recommendation.

2 Vocabulary of terms

2.1 General

101 **communication**

F: communication
S: comunicación

The transfer of information according to agreed conventions.

NOTE – In French and Spanish the corresponding terms “communications” and “comunicación” have additional specific meanings in telecommunication.

102 **signal** {1001}

F: signal
S: señal

A physical phenomenon one or more of whose characteristics may vary to represent information.

103 **analogue signal** {1002}

F: signal analogique
S: señal analógica

A signal one of whose characteristic quantities follows continuously the variations of another physical quantity representing information.

104 **discretely-timed signal** {1003}

F: signal (temporel) discret
S: señal discretamente temporizada

A signal composed of successive elements in time, each element having one or more characteristics which can convey information, for example, its duration, its waveform and its amplitude.

105 **digital signal** {2006}

F: signal numérique
S: señal digital

A discretely-timed signal in which information is represented by a number of well-defined discrete values that one of its characteristic quantities may take in time.

NOTE – The term may be qualified to indicate the digit rate, for example: "140 Mbit/s digital signal".

106 **transmission** {1004}

F: transmission
S: transmisión

The action of conveying signals from one point to one or more other points.

NOTES

1 Transmission can be effected directly or indirectly, with or without intermediate storage.

2 The use of the English word "transmission" in the sense of "emission" is deprecated.

107 **digital transmission** {3001}

F: transmission numérique
S: transmisión digital

The transmission of digital signals by means of a channel or channels that may assume in time any one of a defined set of discrete states.

108 **channel, transmission channel** {1005}

F: voie, voie de transmission
S: canal, canal de transmisión

A means of unidirectional transmission of signals between two points.

NOTES

1 Several channels may share a common path; for example each channel may be allocated a particular frequency band or a particular time slot.

2 The term may be qualified by the nature of the transmitted signals, by the bandwidth, by the digit rate, or by an arbitrary designation.

3 See also Term 414, access channel.

109 **digital channel, digital transmission channel** {3002}

F: voie numérique, voie de transmission numérique
S: canal digital, canal de transmisión digital

The means of unidirectional digital transmission of digital signals between two points.

110 **telecommunication** {1006}

F: télécommunication
S: telecomunicación

Any transmission and/or emission and reception of signals representing signs, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

111 **circuit, telecommunication circuit** {1007}

F: circuit, circuit de télécommunication
S: circuito, circuito de telecomunicación

A combination of two transmission channels permitting bi-directional transmission of signals between two points, to support a single communication.

NOTES

1 If the telecommunication is by nature unidirectional (for example: long distance television transmission), the term "circuit" is sometimes used to designate the single channel providing the facility.

2 In a telecommunication network use of the term "circuit" is generally limited to a telecommunication circuit directly connecting two switching devices or exchanges, together with associated terminating equipment.

3 A telecommunication circuit may permit transmission in both directions simultaneously (duplex) or not simultaneously (simplex).

4 A telecommunication circuit that is used for transmission in one direction only is sometimes referred to as a unidirectional telecommunication circuit. A telecommunication circuit that is used for transmission in both directions (whether simultaneously or not) is sometimes referred to as a bidirectional telecommunication circuit.

112 **digital circuit, digital telecommunication circuit** {3003}

F: circuit numérique, circuit numérique de télécommunication
S: circuito digital, circuito de telecomunicación digital

A combination of two digital transmission channels permitting bidirectional digital transmission between two points, to support a single communication.

NOTES

1 If the telecommunication is by nature unidirectional (for example: long distance television transmission), the term "digital circuit" is sometimes used to designate the single digital channel providing the facility.

2 In a telecommunication network, use of the term "digital circuit" is generally limited to a digital telecommunication circuit directly connecting two switching devices or exchanges, together with associated terminating equipment.

3 A digital telecommunication circuit may permit transmission in both directions simultaneously (duplex), or not simultaneously (simplex).

4 A digital telecommunication circuit that is used for transmission in one direction only is sometimes referred to as a unidirectional digital telecommunication circuit. A digital telecommunication circuit that is used for transmission in both directions (whether simultaneously or not) is sometimes referred to as a bidirectional digital telecommunication circuit.

113 **switching**

F: commutation
S: conmutación

The process of interconnecting functional units, transmission channels or telecommunication circuits for as long as is required to convey signals.

114 **digital switching**

F: commutation numérique
S: conmutación digital

Switching by means that may assume in time any one of a defined set of discrete signal states, in order to convey digital signals.

115 **exchange**

F: commutateur [central]
S: central

An aggregate of traffic carrying devices, switching stages, controlling and signalling means, and other functional units at a network node that enables subscriber lines, telecommunication circuits and/or other functional units to be interconnected as required by individual users.

116 **digital exchange**

F: commutateur numérique
S: central digital

An exchange that switches digital signals by means of digital switching.

117 **integrated digital transmission and switching**

F: transmission et commutation numériques intégrées
S: transmisión y conmutación digitales integradas

The direct (digital) concatenation of digital transmission and digital switching, that maintains a continuous digital transmission path.

118 **local exchange, ISDN local exchange**

F: commutateur local, commutateur local RNIS
S: central local, central local RDSI

The exchange which, in addition to the switching function, contains the exchange termination for the ISDN customer accesses.

2.2 Services

201 **service, telecommunication service**

F: service, service de télécommunication
S: servicio, servicio de telecomunicación

That which is offered by an Administration or ROA to its customers in order to satisfy a specific telecommunication requirement.

NOTE – Bearer service and teleservice are types of telecommunication service. Other types of telecommunication service may be identified in the future.

202 **bearer service**

F: service support
S: servicio portador

A type of telecommunication service that provides the capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces.

NOTE – The ISDN connection type used to support a bearer service may be identical to that used to support other types of telecommunication service.

203 **teleservice (telecommunication service)**

F: téléservice
S: teleservicio, servicio final

A type of telecommunication service that provides the complete capability, including terminal equipment functions, for communication between users according to protocols established by agreement between Administrations and/or RPAs.

204 **teleaction service [telemetry service]**

F: service de téléaction [service de télémesure]
S: servicio de teleacción

A type of telecommunication service that uses short messages, requiring a very low transmission rate, between the user and the network.

NOTE – Examples of teleaction services are: telealarm, telecommand, telealerting.

205 **demand service, demand telecommunication service**

F: service à la demande, service de télécommunication à la demande
S: servicio por demanda, servicio de telecomunicación por demanda

A type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established almost immediately, in response to a user request effected by means of user-network signalling.

206 **reserved circuit service, reserved circuit telecommunication service**

F: service de circuit réservé, service de circuit de télécommunication réservé
S: servicio de circuito reservado, servicio de telecomunicación de circuito reservado

A type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established at a time specified in advance by the user, in response to a user request effected by means of user-network signalling.

NOTE – The duration of the communication, or the time of release of the communication path, may also be specified in advance by the user.

207 **permanent circuit service, permanent circuit telecommunication service**

F: service de circuit permanent, service de circuit de télécommunication permanent
S: servicio de circuito permanente, servicio de telecomunicación de circuito permanente

A type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established in response to a customer request effected by means of an operational or administrative message.

NOTE – Release of the communication path is effected in a similar way to its establishment.

208 **service attribute, telecommunication service attribute**

F: attribut de service, attribut de service de télécommunication
S: atributo de servicio, atributo de servicio de telecomunicación

A specified characteristic of a telecommunication service.

NOTE – The value(s) assigned to one or more service attributes may be used to distinguish that telecommunication service from others.

2.3 Networks

301 **link, transmission link**

F: liaison, liaison de transmission
S: enlace, enlace de transmisión

A means of transmission with specified characteristics between two points.

NOTE – The type of the transmission path or the capacity is normally indicated, e.g. radio link, coaxial link, or 2048 kbit/s link.

302 **digital link, digital transmission link** {3005}

F: liaison numérique, liaison de transmission numérique
S: enlace digital, enlace de transmisión digital

The whole of the means of digital transmission of a digital signal of specified rate between two digital distribution frames (or equivalent).

NOTES

1 A digital link comprises one or more digital sections and may include multiplexing and/or demultiplexing, but not switching.

2 The term may be qualified to indicate the transmission medium used, for example: “digital satellite link”.

3 The term always applies to the combination of “go” and “return” directions of transmission, unless stated otherwise.

4 The term “digital path” is sometimes used to describe one or more digital links connected in tandem, especially between equipments at which the signals of the specified rate originate and terminate.

303 **node, switching node**

F: nœud, nœud de commutation
S: nodo, nodo de conmutación

A point at which switching occurs.

NOTE – The term “node” is sometimes used to refer to a point at which circuits are interconnected by means other than switching. In such a case a suitable qualification should be used, for example: “synchronization node”.

304 **digital switching node**

F: nœud de commutation numérique
S: nodo de conmutación digital

A node at which digital switching occurs.

305 **network, telecommunication network**

F: réseau, réseau de télécommunication
S: red, red de telecomunicación

A set of nodes and links that provides connections between two or more defined points to facilitate telecommunication between them.

306 **digital network, integrated digital network**

F: réseau numérique, réseau numérique intégré
S: red digital, red digital integrada

A set of digital nodes and digital links that uses integrated transmission and switching to provide digital connections between two or more defined points to facilitate telecommunication between them.

307 **integrated services network**

F: réseau avec intégration des services
S: red de servicios integrados

A network that provides or supports a range of different telecommunication services.

308 **integrated services digital network (ISDN)**

F: réseau numérique avec intégration des services (RNIS)
S: red digital de servicios integrados (RDSI)

An integrated services network that provides digital connections between user-network interfaces.

309 **connection**

F: connexion, chaîne de connexion
S: conexión

A concatenation of transmission channels or telecommunication circuits, switching and other functional units set up to provide for the transfer of signals between two or more points in a telecommunication network, to support a single communication.

310 **digital connection** {3004}

F: connexion numérique
S: conexión digital

A concatenation of digital transmission channels or digital telecommunication circuits, switching and other functional units set up to provide for the transfer of digital signals between two or more points in a telecommunication network, to support a single communication.

311 **switched connection**

F: connexion commutée
S: conexión conmutada

A connection that is established by means of switching.

NOTE – A switched connection may be used to support both demand and reserved circuit services.

312 **non-switched connection**

F: connexion non commutée
S: conexión no conmutada

A connection that is established without the use of switching, for example by means of hard-wired joints.

313 **exchange connection**

F: connexion de commutateur
S: conexión de central

A connection that is established through an exchange, between the terminations on that exchange, of two or more channels or circuits.

314 **ISDN connection**

F: connexion RNIS
S: conexión de RDSI

A connection that is established through an ISDN between specified ISDN interfaces.

315 **connection attribute, ISDN connection attribute**

F: attribut de connexion, attribut de connexion RNIS
S: atributo de conexión, atributo de conexión de RDSI

A specified characteristic of an ISDN connection.

NOTE – The value(s) assigned to one or more connection attributes may be used to distinguish that connection from others.

316 **connection type, ISDN connection type**

F: type de connexion, type de connexion RNIS
S: tipo de conexión, tipo de conexión de RDSI

A description of a set of ISDN connections that consists of stated values of one or more ISDN connection attributes.

317 **connection element, ISDN connection element**

F: élément de connexion, élément de connexion RNIS
S: elemento de conexión, elemento de conexión de RDSI

A part of an ISDN connection which has stated values of one or more ISDN connection attributes.

318 **switched connection element, switched ISDN connection element**

F: élément de connexion commutée, élément de connexion RNIS commutée
S: elemento de conexión conmutada, elemento de conexión conmutada de RDSI

An ISDN connection element that is established by means of switching.

319 **non-switched connection element, non-switched ISDN connection element**

F: élément de connexion non commutée, élément de connexion RNIS non commutée
S: elemento de conexión no conmutada, elemento de conexión no conmutada de RDSI

An ISDN connection element that is established without switching.

320 **point-to-point ISDN connection**

F: connexion RNIS point à point
S: conexión de RDSI punto a punto

An ISDN connection that is established between two specified ISDN interfaces.

321 **point-to-multipoint ISDN connection**

F: connexion RNIS point à multipoint
S: conexión de RDSI punto a multipunto

An ISDN connection that is established between a single specified ISDN interface, and more than one other specified ISDN interface.

2.4 Access

401 **user, user of a telecommunication network**

F: usager, usager d'un réseau de télécommunication
S: usuario, usuario de una red de telecomunicación

A person or machine delegated by a customer to use the services and/or facilities of a telecommunication network.

402 **user access, user-network access**

F: accès d'usager, accès d'usager-réseau
S: acceso de usuario, acceso usuario-red

The means by which a user is connected to a telecommunication network in order to use the services and/or facilities of that network.

403 **function**

F: fonction
S: función

A set of processes defined for the purpose of achieving a specified objective.

NOTE – Functions may be ordered in a logical hierarchy.

404 **layer [level]**

F: couche [niveau]
S: capa [nivel]

A conceptual region that embodies one or more functions between an upper and a lower logical boundary within a hierarchy of functions.

NOTE – The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model has seven layers.

405 **protocol**

F: protocole
S: protocolo

A formal statement of the procedures that are adopted to ensure communication between two or more functions within the same layer of a hierarchy of functions.

406 **access protocol**

F: protocole d'accès
S: protocolo de acceso

A defined set of procedures that is adopted at an interface at a specified reference point between a user and a network to enable the user to employ the services and/or facilities of that network.

407 **user-user protocol**

F: protocole d'usager à usager
S: protocolo usuario-usuario

A protocol that is adopted between two or more users in order to ensure communication between them.

408 **interface** {1008}

F: interface
S: interfaz

The common boundary between two associated systems.

409 **user-network interface**

F: interface usager-réseau
S: interfaz usuario-red

The interface between the terminal equipment and a network termination at which interface the access protocols apply.

410 **layer interface**

F: interface de couche
S: interfaz de capa

The interface between adjacent layers of hierarchy of layers.

411 **physical interface**

F: interface physique
S: interfaz física

The interface between two equipments.

412 **interface specification**

F: spécification d'interface
S: especificación de interfaz

A formal statement of the type, quantity, form and order of the interconnections and interactions between two associated systems, at their interface.

413 **physical interface specification [physical interface]**

F: spécification d'interface physique [interface physique]
S: especificación de interfaz física [interfaz física]

A formal statement of the mechanical, electrical, electromagnetic and optical characteristics of the interconnections and interactions between two associated equipments, at their interface.

414 **access channel [channel]**

F: canal d'accès [canal]
S: canal de acceso [canal]

A designated part of the information transfer capability having specified characteristics, provided at the user-network interface:

NOTES

1 The term “transmission channel” is well understood to imply unidirectional working only, and then is commonly abbreviated to “channel”. In the special case where the term “access channel” is used to encompass bidirectional working through the user-network interface, it must not be abbreviated to channel.

2 The term “access channel” may be qualified, for example by H, B or D in which case it is appropriate to abbreviate the term to “H-channel”, to “B-channel” or to “D-channel”.

3 Unless otherwise qualified, the access channel characteristics at the user-network interface are assumed to be bidirectional symmetric. When such characteristics are unidirectional, the term “unidirectional access channel” should be used.

415 **interface structure, ISDN user-network interface structure**

F: structure d'interface, structure d'interface RNIS usager-réseau
S: estructura de interfaz, estructura de interfaz usuario-red de la RDSI

The number and type of the access channels that appear at an ISDN user-network interface.

416 **access capability, ISDN access capability**

F: possibilité d'accès, possibilité d'accès au RNIS
S: capacidad de acceso, capacidad de acceso de la RDSI

The number and type of the access channels at an ISDN access interface that are actually available for telecommunication purposes.

417 **terminal equipment (TE)**

F: équipement terminal (TE)
S: equipo terminal (TE)

The functional group on the user side of a user-network interface.

NOTE – In Recommendations I.430 and I.431, "TE" is used to indicate terminal terminating layer 1 aspects of TE1, TA and NT2 functional groups.

418 **network termination (NT)**

F: terminaison du réseau (NT)
S: terminación de red (NT)

The functional group on the network side of a user-network interface.

NOTE – In Recommendations I.430 and I.431, "NT" is used to indicate network terminating layer 1 aspects of NT1 and NT2 functional groups.

419 **functional group [functional grouping]**

F: groupe fonctionnel [groupement fonctionnel]
S: grupo funcional [agrupación funcional]

A set of functions that may be performed by a single equipment.

420 **reference point**

F: point de référence
S: punto de referencia

A conceptual point at the conjunction of two non-overlapping functional groups.

NOTE – Each reference point is assigned a prefix letter, for example: T reference point.

421 **reference configuration**

F: configuration de référence
S: configuracion de referencia

A combination of functional groups and reference points that shows possible network arrangements.

422 **multipoint access**

F: accès multipoint
S: acceso multipunto

User access in which more than one terminal equipment is supported by a single network termination.

423 **access contention**

F: conflit d'accès
S: contienda de accesso

A conflict between the demands made on a network termination in multipoint access.

424 **access contention resolution**

F: résolution des conflits d'accès
S: resolución de contienda de acceso

The arbitration of conflicting demands on a network termination in multipoint access.

425 **basic access, basic rate access**

F: accès de base, accès au débit de base
S: acceso básico, acceso a velocidad básica

A user-network access arrangement that corresponds to the interface structure composed of two B-channels and one D-channel. The bit rate of the D-channel for this type of access is 16 kbit/s.

426 **primary rate access**

F: accès au débit primaire
S: acceso a velocidad primaria

A user-network access arrangement that corresponds to the primary rates of 1544 kbit/s and 2048 kbit/s. The bit rate of the D-channel for this type of access is 64 kbit/s. The typical primary rate interface structures are as given in Recommendations I.412 and I.431.

427 **line termination (LT)**

F: terminaison de la ligne (LT)
S: terminación de linea (LT)

The functional group containing at least the transmit and receive functions terminating one end of a digital transmission system.

428 **exchange termination (ET)**

F: terminaison du commutateur (ET)
S: terminación de central (ET)

The functional group containing at least the layer 2 and layer 3 network-side functions of the I.420 interface at the T reference point.

NOTES

1 This may not be true if concentrators or other intelligent equipment are located in the local line distribution network.

2 The ET is not the switching function. The extent to which the ET supports call control processing and management is not defined.

429 **access connection element (subscriber access)**

F: élément de connexion à l'accès (accès d'abonné)
S: elemento de conexión de acceso (acceso de abonado)

The equipment providing the concatenation of functional groups between and including the exchange termination and the NT1. The term should be qualified by the type of access supported. That is:

– basic access connection element;

– primary rate access connection element.

430 **customer equipment (subscriber installation)**

F: installation d'abonné
S: equipo del cliente (instalación de abonado)

The concatenation of equipment on the user side of the T reference point (i.e. TAs, TE2s, TE1s NT2 and associated transmission media). In the case of multiple access, the customer equipment includes all the equipment on the user side of all those accesses comprising the multiple access.

NOTES

1 This term should not imply or restrict ownership or responsibility for providing equipment.

2 The terms “user equipment” and “subscriber equipment” are deprecated.

431 **ISDN customer access [ISDN subscriber access]**

F: accès d'abonné RNIS
S: acceso de cliente de la RDSI [accesso de abonado a la RDSI]

The equipment providing the concatenation of all functional groups relevant to an individual or group of related access connection elements (i.e. customer equipment and access connection element).

NOTE – This term should not imply or restrict ownership or responsibility for providing equipment.

432 **direct access, direct access connection element**

F: accès direct, élément de connexion à l'accès direct
S: acceso directo, elemento de connexión de acceso directo

A specific access connection element in which the basic access digital section or primary rate access digital section is directly connected to the exchange termination at a V_1 or V_3 reference point respectively.

433 **remote access, remote access connection element**

F: accès distant, élément de connexion à l'accès distant
S: acceso distante, elemento de connexión de acceso distante

A specific access connection element in which the digital section is not directly connected to the exchange termination but is connected through a multiplexer or concentrator.

2.5 Signalling

501 **signalling**

F: signalisation
S: señalización

The exchange of information specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and with management, in a telecommunication network.

502 **channel-associated signalling**

F: signalisation voie par voie
S: señalización asociada al canal

A method of signalling in which signalling information relating to the traffic carried by a single channel is transmitted in the channel itself or in a signalling channel permanently associated with it.

503 **common channel signalling**

F: signalisation sur voie commune, signalisation par canal sémaphore
S: señalización por canal común

A method of signalling in which signalling information relating to a multiplicity of circuits or functions or for network management, is conveyed over a single channel by addressed messages.

504 **in-slot signalling**

F: signalisation dans le créneau temporel
S: señalización dentro del intervalo

Signalling associated with a channel and transmitted in a digit time-slot permanently (or periodically) allocated in the channel time-slot.

505 **out-slot signalling**

F: signalisation hors créneau temporel
S: señalización fuera del intervalo

Signalling associated with a channel and transmitted in one or more separate digit time-slots not within the channel time-slot.

506 **speech digit signalling**

F: signalisation par éléments numériques vocaux
S: señalización por dígitos de conversación

A type of channel-associated signalling in which digit time-slots primarily used for the transmission of encoded speech are periodically used for signalling.

507 **INFO**

F: INFO
S: INFO

A defined layer 1 signal with specified meaning and coding at a basic access user-network interface.

508 **SIG**

F: SIG
S: SIG

A signal representing an exchange of layer 1 information between line terminations of a digital transmission system for basic access.

509 **function element (FE)**

F: élément de fonction
S: elemento de función

A signal representing a functional exchange of layer 1 information at the V_1 interface.

510 **control channel: C-channel (service channel)**

F: canal de commande: canal C (canal de service)
S: canal de control: canal C (canal de servicio)

Additional dedicated transmission capability provided at a reference point or interface, or transported by a digital transmission system, to support the execution of management functions.

NOTE – The control channel at a specific reference point, interface or type of transmission system is denoted by an appropriate suffix. For example:

– Cv\d1: channel – the control channel at the V_1 interface;

– C\L: channel – the control channel at the line.

2.6 Powering

601 **deactivation**

F: désactivation
S: desactivación

A function which places a system, or part of a system, into a non-operating or partially operating mode where the power consumption of the system may be decreased (low power consumption mode).

602 **activation**

F: activation
S: activación

A function which places a system, or part of a system, which may have been in a low power consumption mode during deactivation, into its fully operating mode.

603 **permanent activation**

F: activation permanente
S: activación permanente

Activation of a system, or part of a system, that will not be deactivated even when it is not required to be fully operating.

604 **line activation**

F: activation de ligne
S: activación de línea

The function which requires the digital line transmission system to be activated but which may also activate the user-network interface.

605 **line-only activation**

F: activation de la ligne seule
S: activación de línea solamente

The function which requires the activation of only the digital line transmission system and does not activate the user-network interface.

606 **one-step activation**

F: activation en une seule étape
S: activación en una etapa, activación monoetapa

A type of activation which invokes a sequence of actions to activate the digital line transmission system and user-network interface from a single command.

607 **two-step activation**

F: activation en deux étapes
S: activación en dos etapas, activación bietapa

A type of activation which is initiated by one command to invoke a sequence of actions to activate the digital line transmission system and continued by a second command to invoke a sequence of actions to activate the user-network interface.

608 **one-step deactivation**

F: désactivation en une seule étape
S: desactivación en una etapa, desactivación monoetapa

Deactivation of the digital line transmission system and user-network interface invoked by a single command.

609 **user-network interface only deactivation**

F: désactivation de l'interface usager-réseau
S: desactivación de interfaz usuario-red solamente

Deactivation of the user-network interface which does not deactivate the digital line transmission system.

Annex A

Alphabetical list of terms contained in this Recommendation[1)]

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

1) The number against a term indicates its location in the vocabulary.