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## A

<b>ACU</b>	Auxiliary Control Unit. Provides the ability to conserve energy by powering the lights, projector, and optional peripherals for Cisco TelePresence systems on and off.
<b>ad hoc meeting</b>	Non-scheduled, administrator-initiated, dial-out meeting. A meeting scheduler or administrator initiates the meeting through the Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch (CTMS) administration interface by listing the telephone number of the rooms which will participate in the multipoint meeting. See <a href="#">static meeting</a> .
<b>Auto Answer</b>	A phone set to automatically answer an inbound call. Use the Auto Answer feature in Cisco Unified Communications Manager. Activating this option or button causes the speaker phone to go off hook automatically when an incoming call is received.
<b>Auto Collaborate</b>	<p>Cisco TelePresence supports simple information sharing using a powerful “Auto Collaborate” feature that allows any object, document, or PC application to be displayed in a plug-and-play fashion. Auto Collaborate enables you to share images instantly in multiple locations by plugging in a laptop computer or high-definition ceiling document camera. The Cisco TelePresence 3000 Series built-in projector automatically displays images from the most recently activated device.</p> <p>Ceiling cameras are perfect for capturing images of objects that are too valuable to ship, or cannot easily be copied or sent electronically. Cisco recommends and supports document cameras made by WolfVision, specifically the WolfVision Visualizer. This is a special live-camera system designed for picking up any object on a working surface with perfect illumination and depth of focus. All types of objects (e.g., photos, books, brochures, transparencies, slides, or three-dimensional objects) can be picked up quickly and easily, and meeting participants can use a wireless remote to control light, zoom, or focus.</p> <p>Cisco TelePresence 3000 and 1000 systems support the Auto Collaborate capability, and meeting organizers can project content in multiple locations, including above or below displays, or on the side of a room.</p>
<b>A/V Expansion Box</b>	Audio/video extension unit. Required if your system uses an Auxiliary Control Unit ( <a href="#">ACU</a> ).

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## B

<b>bit rate</b>	Speed at which bits are transmitted, usually expressed in bits per second.
<b>black screen codes</b>	<p>System status information messages that appear on the main display screen before your meeting starts and while the screen is still black. For example, “Please wait, you are the first meeting participant.”</p> <p>For more information, see the <a href="#">Cisco TelePresence System User Guide</a>.</p>

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C

<b>call control device</b>	External device that controls the Cisco TelePresence System: Cisco Unified IP Phone, and the Cisco TelePresence Touch.
<b>CCP</b>	The Conference Control Protocol (CCP) is an interface between the CTS and the CTMS that controls the elements of a Cisco TelePresence meeting.
<b>CIF</b>	Common Intermediate Format. A video standard that provides 352x288 pixels, or picture elements, of video resolution.
<b>Cisco CTI Manager</b>	CTI Manager is required in a cluster for applications that use TAPI or JTAPI Computer Telephony Integration (CTI). The CTI Manager acts as a broker between the CTI application and the Cisco Unified Communications Manager Service. It provides authentication of the application and enables control or monitoring of authorized devices. The CTI application communicates with a primary CTI Manager and, in the event of a failure, will switch to a backup CTI Manager. The CTI Manager should be enabled only on call processing subscribers, thus allowing for a maximum of eight CTI Managers in a cluster. Cisco recommends that you load-balance CTI applications across the various CTI Managers in the cluster to provide maximum resilience, performance, and redundancy.
<b>Cisco TelePresence T Series</b>	The Cisco TelePresence T Series high-definition presentation capabilities and simple controls on a touch display help make your meeting as immersive and natural as possible. See <a href="#">Immersive Telepresence Endpoints</a> .
<b>Cisco TelePresence Touch 12</b>	<p>A touch-panel LCD device that enables you to conduct telepresence meetings without the Cisco Unified IP phone.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Installing and Configuring the Cisco TelePresence Touch 12</a> and the <a href="#">Cisco TelePresence Touch 12 User Guide</a> for more information.</p>
<b>Cisco Unified Communications Manager</b>	<p>Unified CM. Application that extends enterprise telephony features and capabilities to packet telephony network devices such as IP phones and multimedia applications. Open telephony application interfaces make possible services such as multimedia conferencing and interactive multimedia response systems. See also <a href="#">CUCM</a>.</p> <p>See the <a href="#">Cisco Unified Communications Manager Configuration Guide for the Cisco TelePresence System</a> for more information.</p>
<b>codec</b>	The “brain” of the CTS. The <a href="#">primary codec</a> connects with the network and Cisco Unified Communications Manager (Unified CM) to perform call management functions for the system. The <a href="#">secondary codec</a> performs processing for the system elements that are attached to them. The optional <a href="#">presentation codec</a> supports the document camera (if present), auxiliary displays, and works with an auxiliary control unit and audio extension unit for additional audio/video applications. The number and type of codecs your system uses depends on which CTS device you are using.
<b>CTRS</b>	<a href="#">Cisco TelePresence Recording Server</a> . Providing HD studio recording capabilities in existing Cisco TelePresence rooms. Recordings can be archived automatically on a schedule or transferred to a digital content management system. The CTRS can deliver Cisco TelePresence recordings to any video-enabled device including PCs, smartphones, and digital signs. CTRS runs on the same reliable Media Convergence Server platform as Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch and Cisco TelePresence Manager.

<b>CTS device</b>	Cisco TelePresence System (CTS) device: CTS 500, CTS 1000, CTS 1100, CTS 1300, CTS 3000, CTS 3200, CTS 3010, and CTS 3210.
<b>CTS-Manager</b>	<a href="#">Cisco TelePresence Manager</a> . Software application that schedules and manages Cisco TelePresence calls using common enterprise groupware such as Microsoft Exchange and Lotus Notes.
<b>CTS Manager PreQualification Assistant</b>	The CTS-Man PreQualification Assistant ensures that your pre-configuration set-up is performed correctly. The data that is entered into the Tool Test Configuration forms that are used to verify connections to the servers and to get data from them to be used to configure CTS-Man.
<b>CUCM</b>	Cisco Unified Communications Manager. (Unified CM) The phone that controls the CTS is configured and maintained through the Cisco Unified CM Administration interface.  See the <a href="#">Cisco Unified Communications Manager Configuration Guide for the Cisco TelePresence System</a> for more information.

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## D

<b>default gateway</b>	A router on a computer network that serves as an access point to another network.
<b>DHCP</b>	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol is a network application protocol used by devices (DHCP clients) to obtain configuration information for operation in an Internet Protocol network. This protocol reduces system administration workload, allowing devices to be added to the network with little or no manual intervention.
<b>display screen animation</b>	System information icons that may be displayed on the Cisco TelePresence System (CTS) main display screen. System information includes call connection status alerts, meeting alerts, and maintenance alerts. These alerts fade from one state to another to show the status of the system.
<b>display screen icon</b>	System information icons that may be displayed on the Cisco TelePresence System (CTS) display screen. System information includes call connection status alerts, meeting alerts, and maintenance alerts.
<b>DMP</b>	Digital Media Player. Cisco Digital Media Players are highly-reliable, IP-based endpoints that can play high-definition live and on-demand video, motion graphics, web pages, and dynamic content on digital displays, usually an LCD Professional Series display or any other directly attached television screen, monitor, or projector (analog or digital, standard-definition or high-definition) that shows media to an audience. See the <a href="#">Cisco Digital Media Players</a> home page on Cisco.com.  See also <a href="#">LCD</a> .
<b>DN</b>	Directory number.
<b>DNS</b>	Domain Name System. System used on the Internet for translating names of network nodes into addresses.

**DSCP** Differentiated Services Code Point. A field in the header of IP packets for packet classification purposes. DSCP for TelePresence Calls field description: This parameter specifies the DSCP value for Cisco TelePresence calls. This parameter is set to the default value unless a Cisco support engineer instructs otherwise. This is a required field, if present on your system. Default: CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) and is selectable per device.

**DVI** DVI cables are used for direct digital connections between source video (namely, video cards) and LCD monitors.

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## E

**enbloc dialing** Allows you to compose and edit the number to dial on your phone's display before it is sent to the phone system to be dialed.

**endpoint** Cisco TelePresence System (CTS) endpoint. The combination of hardware and software that comprise a Cisco TelePresence System. The hardware for an endpoint includes a Cisco Unified IP 7900 Series telephone, one or more large-screen meeting displays, plus presentation devices, cameras, microphones, speakers, and in some models, lighting systems.

**EWS** Exchange Web Services. Managed API that provides an intuitive interface for developing client applications that use Exchange Web Services. The EWS Managed API provides unified access to Microsoft Exchange Server resources, while using Microsoft Office Outlook-compatible business logic. The EWS Managed API communicates with the Exchange Client Access server by means of EWS [SOAP](#) messages.

**extranet** An extranet is a private network that uses Internet protocols and network connectivity. An extranet can be viewed as part of a company's intranet that is extended to users outside the company, usually via the Internet. It has also been described as a “state of mind” in which the Internet is perceived as a way to do business with a selected set of other companies (business-to-business, B2B), in isolation from all other Internet users. In contrast, business-to-consumer (B2C) models involve known servers of one or more companies, communicating with previously unknown consumer users.

An extranet can be understood as an intranet mapped onto the public Internet or some other transmission system not accessible to the general public, but managed by more than one company's administrator(s). For example, military networks of different security levels may map onto a common military radio transmission system that never connects to the Internet. Any private network mapped onto a public one is a virtual private network (VPN), often using special security protocols.

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## F

**fluorescent lamp** A lamp that uses electricity to excite mercury vapor in a gas that results in an energy that produces short-wave ultraviolet light. This light then causes a phosphor to fluoresce, producing visible light. Sources of light in most rooms are either incandescent light bulbs that use tungsten filaments or fluorescent lights. Each of these light sources, and the amount of light in terms of lumens or watts, produces a different color temperature. This color temperature is sometimes expressed using terms such as cool, warm, or daylight, but can be expressed more precisely in kelvins (K) as a numeric value. When adjusting the images on the display screens for the Cisco TelePresence system, you must take the color temperature of the ambient light in the room into consideration.

**full duplex mode** Transmission of data in two directions simultaneously.

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## G

**guest operating system** An operating system that is installed and run in a [virtual machine](#). In the Cisco TelePresence environment, the CTS Manager, CTMS, and CTRS are guest operating systems. Before you can install the guest operating system, you must obtain the installation media for the operating system and configure the virtual machine to use the CD/DVD drive to access the installation media. See [VMware](#).

**gzip** GNU zip. Software application used for file compression.

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## H

**H.264/MPEG-4 AVC** A standard for video compression. See also [MPEG-4 AVC](#) and [IDR](#).

**half duplex mode** Transmission of data in one direction at a time.

**HD** High definition display.

**HDMI** Document camera input and cable.

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## I

**IAB** Internet Architecture Board. The IAB is chartered both as a committee of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and as an advisory body of the Internet Society (ISOC). Its responsibilities include architectural oversight of IETF activities, Internet Standards Process oversight and appeal, and the appointment of the [RFC](#) Editor. The IAB is also responsible for the management of the IETF protocol parameter registries.

**IDR** An IDR frame is a special kind of I frame used in [MPEG-4 AVC](#) encoding. IDR frames can be used to create Advanced Video Coding (AVC) streams, which can be easily edited.

**Immersive Telepresence Endpoints** CTS 3210, CTS 1300, Cisco TelePresence T3. Provides an immersive, interactive in-person experience. See also [personal system](#).

**incandescent lamp** A lamp that allows an electric current to pass through a thin filament, heating it and causing it to emit light. Sources of light in most rooms are either incandescent light bulbs that use tungsten filaments or fluorescent lights. Each of these light sources, and the amount of light in terms of lumens or watts, produces a different color temperature. This color temperature is sometimes expressed using terms such as cool, warm, or daylight, but can be expressed more precisely in kelvins (K) as a numeric value. When adjusting the images on the display screens for the Cisco TelePresence system, you must take the color temperature of the ambient light in the room into consideration.

**Internet model (free path)** The Internet model is an unsecured “free path” model of packet delivery: Packets are delivered in any way possible and each uncontrolled router on the way to the destination handles how to deliver the packet to the next stop. See [VPN model \(fixed path\)](#).

**IP address** A device identifier on a TCP/IP network.

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## J

**jitter** Variation in packet transit delay caused by queuing, contention, and serialization effects on the path through the network. In general, higher levels of jitter are more likely to occur on either slow or heavily congested links.

**jitter call**

**jitter period** Jitter call is the average jitter measurement per call. Shown in the Jitter/Call output field as part of Per Call Jitter and Packet Loss Reporting.

Jitter period is the interval between two times of maximum effect (or minimum effect) of a signal characteristic that varies regularly with time. Jitter frequency, the more commonly quoted figure, is its inverse.

The CTS measures jitter every 10 seconds. The Jitter/Period field reports the jitter measurement for the last 10-second period.

The CTS calculates jitter as the sum of the maximum deviation (both late and early) from the expected arrival time as given by the frame period. CMA computes frame jitter based on the arrival time of the last packet of a frame.

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## L

**LCD** Liquid crystal display. The LCD display is an accessory for the Cisco Digital Media Player (DMP) for use in your digital signage network or your enterprise TV network. It is used for displaying video, images, or computer data during a Cisco TelePresence meeting. See the [Cisco LCD Professional Series Displays](#) home page on Cisco.com for more information.

See also [DMP](#).

**LED** Light-emitting diode. Indicators on the CTS that determine whether the user is sitting within camera range.

**light temperature** A theoretical means of describing visible light that is determined by comparing its hue with a heated black-body radiator. The lamp’s color temperature is the temperature in kelvins at which the heated black-body radiator matches the hue of the lamp.

**Live Desk** The Live Desk is a person who has been assigned to a Cisco TelePresence [endpoint](#) to assist you with problems that may occur during a meeting. To connect to Live Desk, press the **Live Desk** softkey. If a Live Desk has not been assigned to your Cisco TelePresence [endpoint](#), the following message is displayed on your phone screen: “There is no Live Desk number configured”

Live Desk is configured in the **Configure > Live Desks** Window of the CTS-Manager Administration interface. See the [Cisco TelePresence Manager Installation and Configuration Guide](#) on Cisco.com.

**LTRP** Long Term Reference Picture.

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## M

**MAC address** Media Access Control. A hardware address that uniquely identifies each node of a network.

**MIDlets** Mobile Information Device Profile (MIDP). A Java application designed to run on resource-constrained devices such as phones, PDAs, intelligent appliances, and the like. A MIDlet (in J2ME) is similar to a Java Applet (in J2SE), but more specialized, efficient, and optimized for limited devices. MIDlets supports graphics and animation, multimedia, touchscreen, networking, persistent data storage, and provides excellent Look And Feel (LAF) integration with the host platform.

The Cisco Unified IP Phone uses MIDlets as part of the Cisco TelePresence System Enhanced Phone User Interface: MIDlets support CTS Cisco Unified IP phone features. Configure MIDlets in the Cisco Unified CM Administration interface for Cisco TelePresence.

See the [Cisco Unified Communications Manager Configuration Guide for the Cisco TelePresence System](#) for more information.

**MPEG-4 AVC** A patented collection of methods defining compression of audio and visual (AV) digital data. See also [H.264/MPEG-4 AVC](#) and [IDR](#).

**multipoint meeting** Multipoint is where you are able to connect more than two sites in one video conference. This normally requires a bridge, although some video conference units are also able to connect multiple sites.

**MXE** Media eXperience Engine. The Cisco Media Experience Engine is a modular media processing system that provides interoperability between Cisco TelePresence and video conferencing devices, extending the reach of collaboration and communication within organizations. MXE provides 720p interoperability with video conferencing.

Configure MXE in [CTS-Manager](#). See also [Cisco TelePresence Firewall and Access List Considerations](#) for support information for Cisco TelePresence.

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## N

**nonce** A nonce value (a random number that supports digest authentication) is used to calculate the MD5 hash of the digest authentication password.

**Non-permitted User** Cisco WebEx user role configured in the CTS Manager Administration interface. These users are not permitted to request Cisco WebEx; no Cisco WebEx meeting options are available to these users. See [Permitted User](#).

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O

<b>One-Button-to-Push</b>	Allows you to press the meeting that is listed on the in-room CTS Cisco Unified IP phone to start a Cisco TelePresence meeting.
<b>Option 150</b>	Recommended during Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Server configuration so that Windows 2000 can work with the Cisco IP Telephony solution. Unified CM devices boot up and request an IP address. When you create a new scope in the DHCP server and add a TFTP option to the scope, you are prompted to add the default gateway and the TFTP Server IP Address (Option 150). Option 150 can contain more than one IP address, which can be used for TFTP redundancy.

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P

<b>PoE</b>	Power over Ethernet.
<b>P-frame</b>	An easily compressible video frame type. A video frame is compressed using different algorithms that allow varied amounts of data compression. These different algorithms for video frames are called picture types or frame types. The three major picture types used in the different video algorithms are I, P, and B.
<b>Permitted User</b>	Cisco WebEx user role configured in the CTS Manager Administration interface. These users are permitted to request Cisco WebEx for specific meetings using CTS Manager. See <a href="#">Non-permitted User</a> .
<b>personal system</b>	Personal Cisco TelePresence System. The virtual, in-person experience of Cisco TelePresence directly into the private office. The CTS 500 and CTS 1000 are considered to be personal systems. See also <a href="#">Immersive Telepresence Endpoints</a> .
<b>PiP</b>	Presentation-in-Picture. Data or graphics content sharing through an external monitor known as presentation-in-picture (PiP) format for space-constrained offices. Using the <b>PiPCtrl</b> softkey and options in the PiP control screen on your CTS Cisco Unified IP phone, you can toggle the position of the PiP between center, left, or right locations on the screen or change its size in relation to the meeting participant video input during a meeting.
<b>PoE</b>	Power over Ethernet.
<b>point-to-point meeting</b>	The direct connection of two sites in a video conference. This only works if both sites use the same type of connection (either IP or ISDN).
<b>Premium User</b>	Cisco WebEx user role configured in the CTS Manager Administration interface: Cisco WebEx is always on. Controlled on the CTS Manager LDAP configuration page.
<b>presentation codec</b>	The presentation codec provides 30 frames per second to support full-motion video presentations between Cisco TelePresence endpoints.
<b>Presenter</b>	Cisco WebEx user role configured in the CTS Manager Administration interface: A Presenter shares presentations, specific applications, or the entire desktop. The Presenter controls the annotation tools and can grant and revoke remote control over the shared applications and desktop to individual Attendees.

<b>primary codec</b>	The primary codec is the primary unit; it communicates with secondary units, sends and receives packets on the uplink network. It contains an onboard Gigabit Ethernet switch. For example, in a CTS 3000 or CTS 3200 system, the primary codec controls two secondary codecs as well as many system components and the graphical user interfaces. In a Cisco TelePresence 1000, it controls all system functions.
<b>PCB</b>	Printed circuit board.
<hr/>	
<b>R</b>	
<b>RFC</b>	Request for Comments. Document series used as the primary means for communicating information about the Internet. Some RFCs are designated by the <a href="#">IAB</a> as Internet standards.
<hr/>	
<b>S</b>	
<b>scheduled meeting</b>	Multipoint TelePresence meetings are scheduled by end users using Microsoft Exchange or IBM Domino clients in the same manner that a <a href="#">point-to-point meeting</a> is scheduled. Scheduled meetings require no CTMS administrator interaction. CTS Manager is a required component for scheduled meetings. It provides the interface between Microsoft Exchange or Lotus Domino and the CTMS, allowing the appropriate resources on the CTMS to be reserved for the <a href="#">multipoint meeting</a> .
<b>screen resolution</b>	The fineness of detail that can be presented in the image on the CTS main display screen. Recommended screen resolution for Cisco TelePresence is 1024 x 768.
<b>SD</b>	Standard definition display.
<b>secondary codec</b>	Codecs that assist the primary codec in the large Cisco TelePresence 3000/3200 systems. Secondary codecs process audio and video signals and send them to the primary codec, which multiplexes the signals into separate, single RTP streams.
<b>Self View</b>	Enables you to see yourself on the main display before your meeting starts.
<b>single system</b>	A Cisco TelePresence System featuring a single display screen.
<b>SHA</b>	Secure Hash Algorithm. A set of cryptographic hash functions designed by the National Security Agency (NSA) and published by the NIST as a U.S. Federal Information Processing Standard. The three SHA algorithms are structured differently and are distinguished as SHA-0, SHA-1, and SHA-2.
<b>SIP</b>	Session Initiation Protocol. Protocol designed to signal the setup of voice and multimedia calls over IP networks.
<b>SNMP</b>	Simple Network Management Protocol. Network management protocol used almost exclusively in TCP/IP networks as a means to monitor and control network devices, and to manage configurations, statistics collection, performance, and security. See the <a href="#">Cisco TelePresence System Message Guide</a> .
<b>SOAP</b>	Simple Object Access Protocol. XML-based protocol to let applications exchange information over HTTP.
<b>spirit level</b>	Spirit level or bubble level is an instrument designed to indicate whether a surface is level or plumb. A spirit level is included with the CTS 1300 camera kit.

<b>SSCD</b>	System Status Collection Daemon. The daemon gathers statistics about the system it is running on and stores this information. Those statistics can then be used to find current performance bottlenecks (performance analysis, for example) and predict future system load (capacity planning, for example).
<b>static meeting</b>	Non-scheduled meetings configured on the Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch (CTMS) through the administration interface. A meeting scheduler or administrator, who sets up the static meeting, manually assigns a meeting access number that is used to access the meeting. See <a href="#">ad hoc meeting</a> .
<b>supported Internet browser</b>	Cisco administration interfaces support Internet Explorer version 6. You can use Internet Explorer versions 6, 7, or 8, or Firefox version 3.x with the CTS 500 32".
<b>switching mode</b>	<p>CTS Manager configuration. CTS 3000 and CTS 3200 endpoints only.</p> <p>Auto-Assign—Switching mode is determined by the default CTMS policy, which is configured in System <b>Configuration</b> &gt; <b>Policy Management</b> page of your CTMS setup.</p> <p>Room—All the participant displays of the endpoint are switched each time the meeting participant who is speaking changes to a meeting participant at a different endpoint.</p> <p>Speaker—Only the corresponding participant display (left, center, or right) is switched; the remaining participant displays are not switched. Using the speaker switching mode provides the ability to view up to three different remote endpoints at the same time.</p>
<b>Sysop</b>	System Operation (sysop) Logs. Sysop messages describe system activity. Some messages can help you identify and resolve system operation problems. These messages are available to the user from the CTS Administration interface. See the “Managing Log Files” section of the troubleshooting chapter for your CTS device.
<b>Syslog</b>	System Logs (syslog). Debugging logs that are collected from your system and used by Cisco technical response to diagnose and resolve issues. These messages are not ordinarily seen by the user.

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**T**

<b>TFTP</b>	Trivial File Transfer Protocol. Simplified version of FTP that allows files to be transferred from one computer to another over a network, usually without the use of client authentication (for example, username and password).
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<b>TIP</b>	<p>Telepresence Interoperability Protocol. The TIP Specification provides a protocol for interoperability between videoconferencing products, including streaming of audio, video, and data to and from videoconferencing products.</p> <p>This feature adds TIP 7 support to the CTS and CTMS 1.7 release. The main purpose of the feature is for CTS and CTMS to operate in a strict TIP V7 mode when communicating with devices advertising TIP V7 support. This feature adds the ability to differentiate between MUX and TIP modes of operation to help with the strict adherence to the TIP V7 specifications as well as improving debugging and other operational processes. This feature adds the ability for the CTS to be configured for operation in a TIP-only mode and configured with a set of media features typically not used in Cisco-only deployments. This helps the CTS and CTMS inter-operate with third-party TIP devices.</p> <p>TIP allows only endpoints with Restricted media settings to join Cisco TelePresence meetings. TIP endpoints are expected to be able to send restricted media and to drop endpoints that can only transmit un-restricted media. See the <a href="#">Telepresence Interoperability Protocol for Developers</a> home page on Cisco.com.</p>
<b>trap</b>	A Simple Network Management Protocol ( <a href="#">SNMP</a> ) trap is a message which is initiated by a network element and sent to the network management system. See the <a href="#">Cisco TelePresence System Message Guide</a> .
<b>triple system</b>	A Cisco TelePresence System featuring three display screens.
<hr/>	
<b>U</b>	
<b>UDI</b>	Unique device identification.
<hr/>	
<b>V</b>	
<b>VGA</b>	Video Graphics Array port and cable for Cisco TelePresence. A CTS <a href="#">endpoint</a> initiates a presentation at any point by plugging the VGA Auxiliary cable into the CTS endpoint presenter's laptop, which automatically shares from the presenter's laptop. The last participant in the meeting to plug in their laptop with the VGA cable shares their presentation using <a href="#">PiP</a> . See the <a href="#">Cisco TelePresence System User Guide</a> for more information about sharing presentations.
<b>virtual machine</b>	A virtual machine (VM) is a software implementation of a machine (a computer, for example) that executes programs like a physical machine does. A system virtual machine provides a complete system platform which supports the execution of a complete operating system (OS). See the <a href="#">Cisco TelePresence System Commercial Express Installation Guide</a> on Cisco.com for more information.
<b>VLAN ID</b>	The identification of the virtual LAN, which is used by the standard IEEE 802.1Q. Being on 12 bits, it allows the identification of 4096 VLANs.

**VMware** VMware software provides a completely virtualized set of hardware to the guest operating system. VMware software virtualizes the hardware for a video adapter, a network adapter, and hard disk adapters. The host provides pass-through drivers for guest USB, serial, and parallel devices. In this way, VMware virtual machines become highly portable between computers, because every host looks nearly identical to the guest. In practice, a system administrator can pause operations on a virtual machine guest, move or copy that guest to another physical computer, and then resume execution exactly at the point of suspension. Alternately, for enterprise servers, a feature called VMotion allows the migration of operational guest virtual machines between similar but separate hardware hosts sharing the same storage. Each of these transitions is completely transparent to any users on the virtual machine at the time it is being migrated.

See the [Cisco TelePresence System Commercial Express Installation Guide](#) on Cisco.com for more information.

**VPN model (fixed path)** The VPN model uses a fixed, more secure path for packet delivery. VPNs only allow authorized personnel to gain access to their network. See also [Internet model \(free path\)](#).

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## W

**WebDAV** Web-based Distributed Authoring and Versioning (WebDAV) is a set of methods based on the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that facilitates collaboration between users in editing and managing documents and files stored on World Wide Web servers. WebDAV was defined in RFC 4918 by a working group of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

**WebEx** Cisco WebEx collaboration tools combine real-time desktop sharing with phone conferencing. See the [Cisco TelePresence WebEx OneTouch Configuration Guide for the Cisco TelePresence System](#) for first-time setup information.