



GLOSSARY

Revised June 30, 2011

A

- ACE** *See* [Cisco Application Control Engine \(ACE\)](#).
- access control list (ACL)** Feature that filters incoming or outgoing traffic based on a set of rules that are applied to specified fields in the messages. You can configure an ACL on an incoming or outgoing interface. You can allow or deny traffic based on criteria such as the source and destination IP addresses and port numbers.
- active/active** Redundancy configuration in which two units actively participate in the system during normal operation. If one unit fails, the workload of both units is processed by the remaining active unit. A load balancer may be used to facilitate active/active redundancy. *See also* [load balancer](#).
- active/standby** Redundancy configuration in which the primary unit actively participates in the system and the secondary unit remains in standby mode. If the primary unit fails, the secondary unit becomes active.
- ad hoc meeting** A meeting that begins immediately (in contrast to a scheduled meeting, which starts at a future time).
- admin context** On the ACE, you can define a single context or multiple contexts. By default, the ACE creates a single context named the admin context. Multiple contexts use virtualization to partition the ACE into multiple virtual devices. Each context can contain its own set of policies, interfaces, resources, and administrators.
- administration console** Provides a graphical user interface for provisioning and monitoring the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System.
- administration server** Provides the application programming interface (API) and the administration console for the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System.
- administrator** A user role that has access to all setup, configuration, and monitoring functionality in the administration console. This role can add or modify API users (but only the system administrator role can add or modify other administrator users).
- application programming interface (API)** Programmatic interface used by a software application program to make requests of another software application.
- attending phone number** The phone number that participants dial to connect to a meeting.

C

call detail records (CDRs)	Real-time call detail records collected by the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System and forwarded to the service provider for use by a billing support system (BSS).
call engine server	Server that manages all call signaling for the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System services. The call engine server supports the active/active mode of redundancy. <i>See also</i> active/active .
call routing	On the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System, a route is a reference to an adjacency on a Session Border Controller (SBC). Each adjacency on the SBC is assigned a unique tag. The tag value is included in SIP messages between the SBC and Cisco TelePresence Exchange System, which allows simplified routing tables on the SBC.
capacity	The number of segments/ports that are required to include an endpoint in a meeting. The system uses endpoint capacity to reserve and allocate media resources for meetings. The scheduling API provides parameters to reserve extra capacity for a meeting and to specify the capacity for unknown endpoint types. <i>See also</i> segment .
Cisco Aggregation Series Router	Provides SIP session border control for the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System. <i>See also</i> session border controller (SBC) .
Cisco Application Control Engine (ACE)	Provides traffic load balancing of HTTP and SIP traffic to the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server cluster. The ACE is available as a standalone appliance or as a service module for the Catalyst 6500 switch.
Cisco TelePresence Exchange System	An integrated video service-creation platform that enables service providers and strategic partners to offer secure cloud-based managed and hosted Cisco TelePresence and business video services.
Cisco TelePresence IP phone	Used by meeting participants in the Cisco TelePresence room to initiate meetings. During the meeting, the phone provides access to features such as call muting, call hold, and placing a basic audio call.
Cisco TelePresence ISDN GW MSE 8321	Cisco TelePresence MSE 8000 Series service module that provides inter-working with ISDN endpoints.
Cisco TelePresence Manager	Provides scheduling integration for a cluster of Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch resources. Cisco TelePresence Manager can provide interoperability with scheduling groupware (such as Microsoft Outlook), and enables One-Button-to-Push (OBTP) functionality for provisioned endpoints. <i>See also</i> One-Button-to-Push (OBTP) .
Cisco TelePresence MCU MSE 8510	Cisco TelePresence MSE 8000 Series service module that provides inter-working with single-screen H.323 and ISDN standards-based telepresence endpoints.
Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch	A multipoint control unit that provides media switching and other features for multipoint meetings. One Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch provides support for a maximum of 48 table segments. <i>See also</i> segment .
Cisco TelePresence Server MSE 8710	Cisco TelePresence MSE 8000 Series service module that provides inter-working with single-screen and multi-screen telepresence endpoints.
Cisco TelePresence Video Communication Server (Cisco VCS)	Extends face-to-face video collaboration across networks and organizations by supporting any-to-any video and telepresence communications. When an enterprise wants to deploy Cisco TelePresence or third-party H.323 and ISDN standards-based endpoints, the enterprise must install at least one Cisco VCS.

Cisco Unified Communications Manager (Unified CM)	Provides configuration, management and call routing to a set of Cisco Telepresence endpoints. <i>See also</i> endpoint .
cluster	<i>See</i> server cluster .
cluster node	One of the nodes in the server cluster. <i>See also</i> server cluster .
common installer	A common installation script that is used to install the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System administration, database, and call engine servers. <i>See also</i> administration server , database server and call engine server .

D

database server	Provides a database for configuration data and other persistent data. A pair of database servers are configured in active/standby mode. <i>See also</i> active/standby .
direct-dial calls	The Cisco TelePresence Exchange System supports ad hoc and scheduled direct-dial calls between two endpoints in the same organization. The system does not reserve any media resources for direct dialed calls. <i>See also</i> ad hoc meeting and scheduled meeting .

E

endpoint	A Cisco TelePresence endpoint such as a CTS 500. Direct-dial calls are initiated between endpoints. Multipoint meetings are scheduled by specifying the endpoints to invite.
enterprise endpoint service	Enables an organization to manage the telepresence service in the enterprise network. Connectivity between organizations is provided by the service provider.
evaluation license	License that is pre-installed on each Cisco TelePresence Exchange System, allowing you to operate the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System for up to 30 days. After 30 days, you must purchase a perpetual license. The evaluation license provides support for the Meet-Me service and Two-party direct dial calls. <i>See also</i> perpetual license .

F

feature-based license	License that allows a specific feature, such as Meet-Me service, to function on the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System. <i>See also</i> volume-based license .
------------------------------	--

G

- gateway IP address** When the destination address of an IP packet is outside the local subnetwork, the packet is sent to the gateway IP address.
- guest dial out** An unprovisioned H.323 or ISDN endpoint that is invited to participate in a Meet-Me conference.

H

- health probe** Feature on the Cisco Application Control Engine that monitors the state of a server by sending messages to the server. Based on the server response, the ACE can place the server in or out of service, and can make load balancing decisions. *See also* [Cisco Application Control Engine \(ACE\)](#).
- high availability** Network design, equipment provisioning, and related software capabilities to ensure that services remain available in the event of equipment failure or network connectivity problems.
- hosted endpoint service** Telepresence service hosted for an organization by the service provider. The organization deploys only the telepresence endpoints. Customer endpoints register with the service provider Unified CM.

I

- integrated management module (IMM)** Network interface module that provides management access to the server, even if the server is powered down or is out of service. You configure the IMM before you set up and install software on the database server. *See also* [database server](#).
- interactive voice response (IVR)** Feature that allows a customized Meet-Me service number and greeting to be applied to a Cisco TelePresence call. *See also* [Meet-Me service](#).
- interprovider call** Cisco TelePresence call that is placed between subscribers who are hosted by different service providers.
- Inter-company direct dial with CDRs** Call detail record (CDR) for direct dial calls between two enterprises that are hosted by the same service provider. The Cisco TelePresence Exchange System provides these CDRs.
- Inter-service provider direct dial with CDRs** Call detail record (CDR) for direct dial calls to other service providers. The Cisco TelePresence Exchange System provides these CDRs.
- IVR router** A Cisco router that retrieves and plays all interactive voice response (IVR) files that are used by Meet-Me service meetings. The IVR router retrieves the IVR files from the call engine server. *See also* [interactive voice response \(IVR\)](#) and [call engine server](#).

L

- license** The Cisco TelePresence Exchange System requires that a license be installed and activated for the system to operate. *See also* [feature-based license](#), [volume-based license](#).

load balancer	Component that distributes traffic to servers in a server cluster. The Cisco Application Control Engine provides load balancing for the administration and call engine servers. <i>See also</i> administration server and call engine server .
locally-signed certificate (LSC)	A certificate that is displayed when a remote user logs in by using secure shell (SSH) or hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS) to validate that the user is on the correct system. This certificate is generated from information that you enter during the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System installation procedure, and it includes company name, unit, location, state, and country information for each server.

M

media resources	Cisco platforms that provide capabilities for the media data path (such as multipoint switching or interactive voice response) or the media control path (such as session border controller). Media resources are grouped into clusters at a region. A resource cluster (also known as a resource pool) is a connected set of resources in one physical data center and is also known as a point of presence (POP). <i>See also</i> session border controller (SBC) .
Meet-Me service	Rendezvous conference service in which the participants join the meeting by using a pre-arranged meeting ID. The Cisco TelePresence Exchange System provides business-to-business telepresence services.
multipoint meeting	Requires a Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) to combine or switch the media streams of the meeting participants. A multipoint meeting generally includes more than two participants.
Multipoint Control Unit (MCU)	Network element that provides features for multipoint meetings. For example, the MCU can combine media streams and switch media streams between participants. The Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch is an example of an MCU.

N

node	A single physical server in the server cluster. <i>See also</i> administration server , call engine server and database server .
-------------	--

O

One-Button-to-Push (OBTP)	Feature that enables participants to join a Cisco TelePresence meeting with one simple action. The action may be to push a button on a video phone, or to select the meeting on the Cisco TelePresence IP phone touch-screen display. <i>See also</i> Cisco TelePresence IP phone .
organization	A business customer served by a service provider. An organization controls one or more telepresence rooms (also known as endpoints) that can be included in a meeting. An organization can choose hosted endpoint service or enterprise endpoint service. <i>See also</i> hosted endpoint service and enterprise endpoint service .
organization ports management	An optional feature that allows each organization to control the number of organization ports that are consumed by telepresence traffic on the network between the organization and the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System.

P

- perpetual license** Permanent license that is installed on a Cisco TelePresence Exchange System and that has no expiration date. *See also* [license](#).
- point of presence (POP)** Physical location of service provider resources. For the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System, the service provider POPs are data centers that house media resources (such as a Cisco TelePresence Multipoint Switch or Cisco TelePresence MSE 8000 Series) and call control resources (such as SBC).
- point-to-point meeting** A meeting between two Cisco TelePresence endpoints that does not require an MCU.
- provisioned endpoint** Endpoints for which all configuration details (such as name, phone number, number of screens, and organization) are known by the administrator and configured on the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System. Meet-Me and direct dial calls are placed on provisioned endpoints. If an organization has chosen hosted endpoint service, the endpoints are provisioned endpoints.

R

- region** Represents a major geographic area in which a service provider operates. All media resources in a region are considered to be equivalent for resource allocation purposes.
- remote endpoints** Endpoint for which no configuration details are known. Remote endpoints are endpoints that join the meeting from another service provider network. Configuring a remote endpoint on the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System reserves capacity for the endpoint on the service provider network on which it resides. The Cisco TelePresence Exchange System automatically determines and reserves the capacity to support these interprovider meetings.
- remote meeting** A remote meeting uses media resources hosted by a remote Cisco TelePresence Exchange System. You schedule a remote meeting to provide One-Button-to-Push (OBTP) functionality to the provisioned endpoints.

S

- scheduled meeting** A meeting that starts at a future time. The meeting host contacts the designated scheduler to reserve the meeting. A scheduled meeting can be a multipoint meeting or a point-to-point meeting. *See also* [multipoint meeting](#).
- segment** A unit of capacity. A segment represents one screen of video transmission. *See also* [capacity](#).
- server cluster** A group of physical servers. The Cisco TelePresence Exchange System is a six-node cluster composed of two database servers, two administration servers, and a minimum of two call engine servers. *See also* [database server](#), [administration server](#) and [call engine server](#).
- service provider** An entity that offers telepresence services to a set of business customers (organizations) by using media resources that are provisioned in one or more regions of their network.

session border controller (SBC)	<p>Located at the border of a network. The SBC controls call admission to the network and protects the network from excessive call load and malicious traffic. It also provides media bridging.</p> <p>The SBC includes signaling functionality managed by the Signaling Border Element (SBE), and media functionality managed by the Data Border Element (DBE). The SBC can operate in a unified or distributed deployment model. In the unified model, the SBE and DBE coexist on the same network element. In the distributed model, the SBE and DBE reside on different network elements.</p>
session initiation protocol (SIP)	A text-based call control protocol intended for creating, modifying, and terminating sessions with one or more participants. Cisco TelePresence employs SIP as the call control protocol.
standing meeting	A meeting that remains active until you delete it.
static meeting	A meeting that is permanently available. Each static meeting has its own associated meeting number, and meeting attendees dial that number to join the meeting.
stickiness	A load balancer feature. Stickiness ensures that all messages related to one session are directed to the same server. <i>See also</i> load balancer .
system administrator	A user role that can assign roles to all users and has unrestricted access to configure and modify all settings in the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System.

T

TelePresence Interoperability Protocol (TIP)	Specialized protocol used by some Cisco TelePresence endpoints to provide advanced features such as multi-screen calling and spatial audio.
two-party direct	A call that is a point-to-point meeting between two provisioned endpoints in the same organization. One participant initiates the meeting by direct dialing the other participant. A two-party direct call can be scheduled or ad hoc.

U

Unified CM	<i>See</i> Cisco Unified Communications Manager (Unified CM) .
unprovisioned endpoint	Endpoint for which no configuration details are known by the administrator except the name of the meeting scheduler for that endpoint. You configure an unprovisioned endpoint on the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System to reserve bandwidth for the endpoint on the service provider network. This allows the endpoint to connect with other known endpoints within the network that are scheduled for the same meeting. This capability is useful for intercompany meetings.

V

volume-based license	License that sets a limit on the number of active concurrent sessions (Cisco TelePresence meetings) that can be supported. Volume-based licenses are offered in various quantities to match the call processing requirements of the network.
-----------------------------	--

