1.2 Connection Configuration between User and NACCS

For each user network there is a connection between the NACCS Center server and the user system, established through the NACCS network (peer-to-peer connection, router connection or gateway connection) or the Internet (netNACCS connection, WebNACCS connection, and gateway connection). Figure 1.2.1 shows the comprehensive connection configuration between the user and NACCS.

1.2.1 NACCS network

1.2.1.1 Peer-to-peer connection

This mode allows the user's computer to connect one-on-one to the NACCS Center server. In this mode, interactive processing mode is available for data transmission/receiving.
This mode requires packaged software provided by NACCS Center. In accessing to the NACCS Center server, a dedicated line, or fiber optic broadband can be used.

1.2.1.2 Router connection

This mode allows the user’s multiple computers on a LAN to connect to the NACCS Center server. In this mode, interactive processing mode is available for data transmission/receiving.
This mode requires packaged software provided by NACCS Center. In accessing to the NACCS Center server, a dedicated line, or fiber optic broadband can be used.

1.2.1.3 Gateway connection

This mode allows the user's gateway computer to connect to the NACCS Center server.

(1) Gateway connection (SMTP/POP3)

E-mail style processing mode (using gateway computers) can be used for data transmission/receipt. A dedicated line or fiber optic broadband can be used to establish access.

(2) Gateway connection (SMTP two-way)

In this mode, the user's server needs to comply with the interactive processing interface requirement. Interactive processing mode (SMTP two-way) can be used for data transmission/receipt. A dedicated line or fiber optic broadband can be used to establish access.

! The NACCS network is a private network provided by NACCS.
It keeps a connection alive between the user and NACCS. A fixed connection fee is applied regardless of the time of usage of the line.
Note that communication bands cannot be guaranteed in fiber optic broadband networks because both connection types are provided on a best effort basis.
(See "Appendix 4 Access Lines and Access Points")

1.2.2 Internet

1.2.2.1 netNACCS

This mode allows the user's computer to connect to the NACCS Center server one-on-one. In this mode, interactive processing mode (netNACCS) is available for data transmission/receipt.
Using packaged software-Processing mode using netNACCS, provided by NACCS Center, access to the NACCS Center server is established through an Internet connection.
Client/server authentication is used for communications between the user's computer and the NACCS Center server and such communications are encrypted with TLS encryption that is the *de facto* standard for HTTP.

1.2.2.2 WebNACCS

This mode allows the user's computer to connect to the NACCS Center server one-on-one. In this mode, the WebNACCS processing mode (using a web browser) is available for data transmission/receipt.
The connection requires a web browser, and the access to the NACCS Center server is established through an Internet connection.
Client/server authentication is used for communications between the user's computer and the NACCS Center server and such communications are encrypted with TLS encryption that is the defacto standard for HTTP.

1.2.2.3 Gateway connection (ebMS processing mode)

This mode allows the user's computer to connect to the NACCS Center server using ebMS2.0, and access is established through an Internet connection.
Communications between the NACCS Center server and user's gateway computers are encrypted with TLS encryption that is the *de facto* standard for HTTP.

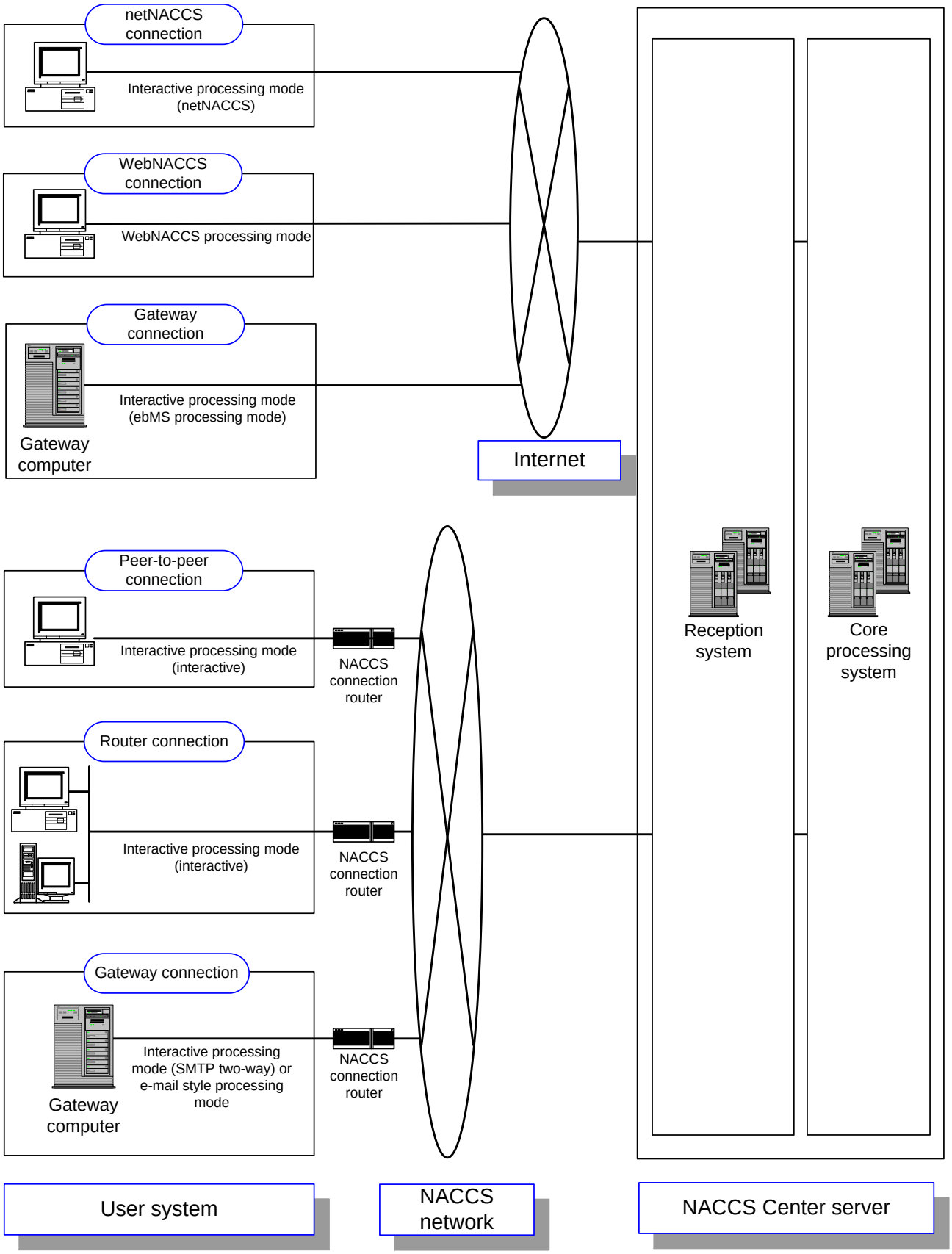

Figure 1.2.1 Comprehensive Connection Configuration Between User and NACCS