

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Ericsson Service-Aware Policy Controller

TERMINOLOGY

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1 Glossary of Terms and Acronyms Introduction

This document defines the terms and acronyms used in this library.





2 Terms

2.1 A-E

Access Point (AP)

A device that allows Wi-Fi capable devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi technology.

Action

An executable operation triggered by setting attributes on an MO. Each action is defined in the related MOC description.

Active node

SAPC node that is processing traffic and provisioning operations.

Alarm

Raised by the system to indicate an unexpected behavior of malfunction requiring corrective action by the user. An alarm has at least states raised (initial detection of the fault) or cleared (when the fault no longer exists). An alarm can also change state regarding perceived severity. Alarms are also called “stateful” alarms to emphasize that they have a state. An active alarm is an alarm that has been raised but not cleared.

All alarm state changes including cleared state are recorded in the Alarm Log. Each alarm has an alarm Operating Instructions document. It describes the possible fault reasons, fault locations, and the potential service impact. It also describes the procedure to execute to eliminate the problem and eventually clear the alarm.

Alert

A stateless alarm, that is, an alarm that can only have the raised state. As an alarm, an alert has an associated Operating Instructions document and is reported in real time as an SNMP notification. Alerts are recorded in the Alert Log but are not exposed in any list over the NBI.

Alias Role

Identity of a role, which has meaning to the user. An alias role is an alias for one or more real roles. The definition of alias role allows the user to use names of roles that the user is used to. Also, the same alias can be used for several real roles. The latter can be useful when different types of MEs have defined real roles with different names, but which requires the same (or similar) authority.

Application

A service enabler deployed by service providers, manufacturers, or users. Individual applications are often enablers for a wide range of services.



Application Channel

Connection between SAPC nodes in a geographical redundant configuration used for geored supervision and control functions.

Application detection filter

A logic used to detect packets generated by an application based on extended inspection of these packets, such as header and/or payload information, and dynamics of packet flows. The logic is entirely internal to a PCEF enhanced with ADC.

Application Function (AF)

A logical element that enables applications to control IP-CAN bearer resources. The AF shall use the Rx reference point to provide session information to the SAPC. In the context of this document, the AF can be the Proxy Call Session Control Function (P-CSCF), a DPI node (such as SASN), or a third-party service provider.

Application identifier

An identifier, referring to a specific application detection filter.

Asynchronous replication

The data is committed in the active node and then it is replicated to the mated peer. Therefore, the standby node lags behind the active until the data is replicated.

Attribute

Represents the configuration. The read-only attributes in the MOs describe configuration state and operational values. The writable attributes control the operation and configuration for the particular network resource. Each attribute is defined in the related MOC description.

Authentication

The process of verifying the identity of an entity.

Authorization

The granting of permission based on authenticated identification.

BNG

Broadband Network Gateway is an IP Edge Router where bandwidth and QoS policies may be applied. The BNG may encompass any or all the functionality of a BRAS

BRAS

Broadband Remote Access Server is a component of broadband access networks that serves as an aggregation point for subscriber traffic. It provides session termination function, IP address assignment, and subscriber management functions.

**Broadband Service Controller (BBSC)**

An intelligent control function that combines information from different sources and makes decisions about the Service Chaining.

Cardinality

Can exist in the MOM between MOs in parent-child relationships, and in associations between MOs.

Charging Control

The charging control function makes it possible to determine the Rating Group applicable to an IP flow.

CPI

Customer Product Information. Documentation for an ME, delivered in the Active Library Explorer.

CNOM

Core Network Operations Manager (CNOM) provides a set of GUI-based applications used to facilitate operator user cases, including monitoring, health check, troubleshooting, and tracing.

CSR

Customer Service Request. Used during the trouble reporting process to describe the problems identified.

database ownership

When opening a geographical redundant object for safe read, update, or delete, a lock is held by the local SAPC node, using a mechanism called “ownership” of the relevant object. This means that the next access to the same data from the SAPC mated peer, is possible and consistent, but requires more processing and adds latency.

Data Model

A mapping of the contents of an Information Model into a form that is specific to a particular type of data store or repository. A data model is basically the rendering of an information model according to a specific set of mechanisms for representing, organizing, storing, and handling data. In contrast to an Information Model, a Data Model includes implementation (and protocol-) specific details. That is, rules that explain how to map MOs onto lower-level protocol constructs.

Data Product/Data Plan

A Data Product or a Data Plan is a component of the operator Service Offering. It may be simple (for example, Mobile Data at Flat Rate Data Plan), but also complex (bundling different data services and assigning to each one specific usage condition, for example time, volume, or monetary). Data Products/Data Plans are configured in the SAPC using Subscriber Groups.



Derived Data Type

Data type enhanced with extra restrictions and properties. Derived string data types contain, for example, length and content constraints. Derived integer data types contain extra range constraints. Each derived data type is defined in the related MOC description.

Distinguished Name

The Distinguished Name (DN) is the name that uniquely identifies an entry in the directory.

Directory Information Tree

Tree structure where a set of Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) entries are hierarchically organized.

DN

Distinguished Name. The name of an object tree that is shared between the system and the Management System. The DN is in 3GPP format (from root to leaf). The DN is used to identify an MO uniquely in the system. It gives the path of the MO in the tree of objects. The system uses 3GPP formatted DNs where each relative DN part consists of the MOC name equal to the MO identity. If the key attribute name is not equal to the MOC name plus ID, then the key attribute name is also appended to the MOC name separated by a dot.

Dynamic PCC rules

Dynamic PCC rules are dynamically generated or modified by the SAPC based on information received from the AF and dynamically provisioned towards the PCEF. The PCC rule definition includes the 5-tuple filter along with charging and QoS Information.

ECIM

Ericsson Common Information Model. Controls the MOM structure. The ECIM is based on the CIM standard.

ECLI

Ericsson Command-Line Interface. A terminal-based Command-Line Interface that is used to monitor and manage the ME. The ECLI is based on industry de facto standard patterns.

EF

Enforcement Function. It is a logical entity that enforces policy decisions made by the SAPC.

According to 3GPP, the EF is defined as PCEF in PCC deployment.

In fixed access, one of the entities that provides EF is the BNG.



2.2

Enumeration	Integer-name pairs defining a fixed set of named values for an attribute, return value, or action parameter. Each enumeration is defined in the MOM.
Ericsson NETCONF Interface	A M2M interface for configuration management of the ME using the NETCONF protocol over the Secure Shell.
Event	Occurrence of significance to users, the MEs under surveillance and Network Management specifications. Events do not have states.
F-K	
Gating	A process of blocking or allowing packets belonging to a service data flow, to pass to the desired endpoint.
Granularity Period (GP)	A GP is the time period a certain PM Job is active in collecting measurement data. That is, the GP specifies how often measurement data is harvested and aggregated.
HA	High Availability. A system or component that is continuously operational for a desirably long length of time. Availability is measured relative to 100% operational status.
Heartbeats	Used by a Management System to monitor the interface over which the alarms or alerts are to be sent. Heartbeats are needed because a management system cannot assume that a “silent” ME behaves properly. The Heartbeat event is reported as an SNMP notification at regular intervals.
Information Model	An abstraction and representation of the entities (or MOs) in a managed environment, their properties, attributes, and operations, as well as the way that they relate to each other. It is independent of any specific repository, software use, protocol, or platform.
IP-CAN bearer	IP transmission path of defined capacity, delay, bit error rate, and so on.
IP-CAN session	Session identified by the IP address assigned to an UE attached to the Operator network. The UE can be reached using such IP address and the session lifetime should match with the period the UE is available through such IP address.



2.3

IPoE	IP over Ethernet. IPoE encapsulation extends several LAN-based protocols, including DHCP, to allow use on a broadband network.
IP Flow	A unidirectional flow of IP packets with the same source IP address and port number, the same destination IP address and port number, and the same transport protocol. Port numbers are only applicable if used by the transport protocol.
L-P	
LDAP Attribute	It holds information about the object that the LDAP entry represents.
LDAP Information Tree	In a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory, it is the hierarchically organized collection of entries. It contains a base entry at the top of the hierarchy and the rest of entries organized in a tree-like structure below the base entry.
Load Balancing	The distribution of processing and communications activity evenly across a network so that no single node is overwhelmed.
Load Regulation	Function that secures sustainable acceptable throughput even when the system is overloaded. It provides a graceful degradation of the system at high load.
LOTIC	Linux Open Telecom Cluster. A custom Ericsson operating system distribution based on GNU/Linux. The LOTIC provides a Linux cluster with High Availability characteristics.
Managed Object Management	A folder in the Active Library Explorer containing the MOM.
Mated peer	For a SAPC node, the mated peer is the other SAPC node that is part of the geographical redundancy function.
ME	Managed Element. A node in the network. <code>ManagedElement</code> is a single root element object in the MOM and is the starting point for navigation.



Measurement Instance

A Measurement Instance is a specific measurement value that is identified by three names. It is `moClassName` in `ManagedObjectClass` and `measurementTypeId` in `MeasurementType`.

The third name is the instance name defined in runtime by the application doing the measurement.

Measurement Type

A Measurement Type defines how measurement data is collected and aggregated. Cumulative counters and gauges are examples of collection. Sum, average, and last update are examples of aggregation.

MIB

Management Information Base. The collection of MOs, which control the configuration of an ME and its functionality.

MIM

Management Information Model. A view of the MOM, where certain parts of the MOM can be hidden from the user, depending on the use case. The MOM is traditionally stored offline, while a MIM is traditionally stored online for use by tools. Often the MIM is represented in a different language to the MOM, for example, XML. There is normally one file, in whatever modeling format, per MIM. The cardinality between a MOM and a MIM is one to one.

MO

Managed Object. A software object encapsulating the manageable characteristics and behavior of a particular hardware or software resource. An MO is an instance of a MOC. An MO normally has attributes providing information used to characterize the MOs belonging to the MOC. An MO can also have actions allowing the user to perform operations on the underlying implementation.

MOC

Managed Object Class. The MOM has one or more defined MOCs. The MOCs are instantiated with real data on a deployed ME. The MOC maintains all characteristics of an MO such as attributes and actions.

MOM

Managed Object Model. A structured collection of configuration information defining the O&M capability on an ME. The MOM is defined as a set of MOCs. The MOCs contain attributes representing the configuration that can be performed by the user, and actions representing the operations that can be started by the user. The MOM is a static blueprint for the creation of the actual object model.

Monitoring Key

It is the 3GPP term for Reporting Group.



Multimedia telephony (MMTel)

The 3GPP IMS Multimedia Telephony service that comprises high-quality voice and video services, and uses IP transport over mobile networks and IMS protocol for call and media handling.

NBI

Northbound Interface. The interface to a Management System and a CLI client. The protocols used are ECLI, NETCONF, SFTP, and SNMP.

NETCONF

Network Configuration Protocol. A Network Management protocol developed in the IETF and published as RFC 4741.

Notification

A general term for a message carrying an alarm or alert instance.

Object Identifier

An object identifier (OID) is a string, of decimal numbers, that uniquely identifies an object. These objects are typically an object class or an attribute.

Online Charging System

The entity that performs real-time credit control. Its functionality includes transaction handling, rating, online correlation, and management of subscriber accounts/balances.

Operator Network Policies

Operator Network Policies are the different operator decisions that need to be added to the subscriber data stored in the operator nodes. They may not be visible in the contract between the service provider and the subscriber. Their purpose may be to comply with the operator strategy for network optimization, for up-sell, or with the existing regulation. They may result on more data assigned to the subscriber. The relation between the operator network policies and the Data Products can be any.

Original Distinguished Name

It is the comma-separated list of the object Relative Distinguished Name (RDN) and its parents RDNs all the way up to the top of the object hierarchy, exactly as they were provisioned.

Origin State Id

It is a monotonically increasing value that is advanced whenever a Diameter entity restarts with loss of previous state, for example upon reboot. It is used to allow rapid detection of Diameter terminated sessions.



Overload Protection

Function that protects the system against load peaks. Prevents a processor or the system from crash at overload. Overload protection is needed to handle sudden load bursts even if there is an overload regulation.

PCC deployment

Policy and Charging Control architecture that encompasses 3GPP accesses (E-UTRAN, UTRAN, GERAN), non-3GPP accesses, and fixed broadband access in the convergent scenario. In this deployment, the Ericsson Service-Aware Policy Controller (SAPC) interworks with the PCEF by Gx interface.

PCC Rule

The set of information enabling the detection of a service data flow and providing parameters for Policy and Charging Control (PCC).

PDN Connection

Association between a UE and a PDN. An APN identifies a PDN.

PDP Context

GPRS term equivalent to Public Data Networks (PDN) connection or bearer. Primary PDP Context in GPRS is equivalent to Default Bearer in EPS. When the term Bearer or Default bearer is used in this document, the content could be also applied to PDP context or Primary PDP Context.

Performance Management

This is an operation and maintenance function responsible for reporting statistical measures, related to system performance and tuning of the system.

PM Job

A PM Job is a set of Measurement Types, identified by measurementTypeId in `MeasurementType`, with rules that specify when they are collected and how the measurement is reported. It can be a Measurement Job handling data for measures to be reported or a Threshold Job that is used for generating alarms.

Policy

The set of rules that implies a decision about a resource and that trigger certain behavior in the network.

Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)

A physical location, where emergency calls from the public are received.

2.4

Q-T

QoS

Quality of Service. Totality of characteristics of a telecommunications service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated and implied needs of the user of the service.



QoS Class Identifier (QCI)

An identifier that is used as a reference to a specific packet forwarding behavior (for example, packet loss rate and packet delay budget to be provided to a PCC rule.

Quota

Information provided from the SAPC to the EF that specifies the maximum number of seconds or bytes allowed to be reported from the EF and used by the subscriber. When subscriber consumes the quota, the EF reports usage to the SAPC.

Reporting Group The set of service IP flows treated as group from the perspective of usage reporting. Reporting Group is the same concept as Monitoring Key.

Relative Distinguished Name

It is the name and the value (key) of an object distinguished attribute.

Replication channel

Connection between SAPC nodes in a geographical redundant configuration used for data replication and also for geored supervision and control functions.

RG

Residential gateway is a home networking device, used as a gateway to connect devices in the home to the Internet or other WAN.

Role

Equivalent to the user occupation within an organization, for example, System Administrator. A user can have one or more roles.

Rule

It contains a condition formula that is evaluated to permit or deny the authorization to a resource or to return an output attribute.

SDP

Software Delivery Package. An archive file (TAR file) with RPM® software packages and a file describing the Ericsson product data. A software item can be an SDP. A software item represents any kind of Ericsson software product that is present on the ME.

SDN Domain

An SDN domain is a network domain that complies with the SDN architecture supporting one SDN Controller (SDN-C) and one or more Evolved Flow Switches (EFSs). The SDN domain can span multiple geographically separate sites.



Seamless Handover

A method that ensures mobility of the user equipment in the network without affecting a call session, previously established. To secure continuity of the call connection during the handover, the “make before break” principle is applied. According to that principle, the UE attaches to new radio access point establishing a new connection. Once the traffic starts being conveyed through the new connection, the old one is released.

Secured Operator SSID

Is a Service Set Identifier (SSID) that allows a user to connect to the Wi-Fi network using EAP method during Wi-Fi connection setup and grants access to Operator services and the internet.

Service

It identifies a set of aggregated IP flows in the Enforcement function. The SAPC performs policy control over the services using PCC Rules.

Service Chain

A service chain is a logical concept and an object type in the BBSC that determines a chain of service functions which a user’s data flow passes in a well-defined sequence. A service chain can replicate the data flow at specific points in the sequence and forward the replicas to specific service functions.

Service Data Flow

An aggregate set of IP flows. If GPRS or WCDMA is used, it is possible that a service data flow is more granular than a PDP context.

Service Data Flow Filter

A set of filter parameters used to identify one or more of the IP flows constituting a service data flow. At least the following means for the IP flow identification are supported: source and destination IP address+port, protocol.

Service Function

A service function is a network node, or a cluster of network nodes, that analyzes or modifies individual user data packets or complete data flows. Some examples of service functions are deep packet inspection, Content Filter, and header enrichment devices.

Services offering The set of common Policy and Charging Control data offered by an operator to the end users, including, for example, allowed services, bandwidth limit, and Fair Usage data. Services offerings are managed in the SAPC by configuring subscriber groups.



SF	System Functions. Common system functions and resources for the management entity such as Fault Management (Fm), Performance Management (Pm), and Security Management (SecM). <i>SystemFunctions</i> is one of the first-level branches in the MOM.
Single Radio Voice Call Continuity (SRVCC)	Voice call continuity from IMS over E-UTRAN or HSPA access to UTRAN or GERAN access for calls that are anchored in IMS, when the UE can transmit or receive on only one of those access networks at a given time.
Slice	The maximum allowed quota for a Reporting Group.
SPID	Subscriber Profile ID. The Subscriber Profile ID for RAT/Frequency Selection Priority (SPID/RFSP) used to define camp priorities in Idle mode and to control inter-RAT/inter-frequency handover in Active mode. This index is mapped by the eNodeB (E-UTRAN), RNC (UTRAN), or BSC (GERAN) to locally defined configuration. For more information, refer to General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service Description; Stage 2, 3GPP TS 23.060 and General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) enhancements for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) access, 3GPP TS 23.401.
Subscriber and Session Stickiness	Feature provided by Diameter Clients to bind all the session requests for the same subscriber, to a specific SAPC node instance. This prevents the database ownership latency.
System Controller	There are always two System controllers (SCs) in the SAPC cluster. They provide the OAM and provisioning services.
Standby node	SAPC node that is replicating data from the active node. This node does not process traffic nor provisioning operations but is ready to take over in case of failure in active node.
Struct	Handles structured attributes that can contain an arbitrary number of elements of the same or different type. Each struct is defined in the related MOC description.



Subscription	The subscriber data stored in the operator nodes to guarantee fulfillment of the contract to a particular Service Offering, between the Service Provider (operator) and the subscriber. The part of the subscription stored in the SAPC consists of the set of Policy and Charging Control data that correspond to the contracted Service Offering, for example, allowed data services and bandwidth limit.
SysM	System Management. Represents the system-level functions such as time handling and version handling. SysM is a system function.
Tethering	A method of using a mobile device (such as a cell phone or smartphone) as a modem to connect another device (such as a laptop) to the Internet. The term gets its name from how a phone is attached to the computer using a USB cable, although wireless technologies such as Bluetooth can also be used.
Transaction	Configuration changes are applied through atomic transactions. Thus, it is ensured that all or none of the operations are executed.
Transparent VASs	Service functions that process the user traffic and add value.
Transport Management	Transport-related functions and resources, for example, load sharing between all configured and available blades in the cluster, and distribution of incoming traffic to the system. Transport is one of the first-level branches in the MOM.
Trap	An unacknowledged SNMP message carrying a notification or heartbeat.
U-Z	
Unknown session	A session that is not stored in SAPC.
Untrusted Wi-Fi	A Wi-Fi access network that is not managed by the operator or does not provide sufficient security mechanisms. For example, a public open hotspot, a private Wi-Fi AP at home or any other Wi-Fi AP that does not fulfill security mechanism such as authentication and encryption.

2.5



Upgrade	A product or product version that is created to provide an increased level of functionality or performance to a user. Upgrade is also the operation to replace a previous product or product version with a new product or product version that provides an increased level of functionality.
Usage accumulator	The counter that accumulates the number of seconds or bytes that have been consumed by a subscriber or a group of subscribers sharing usage quota.
Usage limit	The threshold of accumulated usage (volume or time) for a Reporting Group or a particular usage accumulator.
Validity time	The maximum time period before a session reauthorization is required for fair usage control.
Virtual IP	It is the regular method to connect a telecommunication node to an external Data Communication Network. Virtual IP (VIP) is the concept for collective addressing. With VIP, a shared IP address can be used to address distributed functions in a telecommunication node, which is a multi-processing cluster.
XML Attribute	Attributes are used to specify additional information about the element. It may help to think of attributes as a means of specializing generic elements to fit your needs. An attribute for an element is displayed within the opening tag. The syntax for including an attribute in an element is: <element attributeName=value>.
XML Element	Elements are used to classify data in an Extensible Markup Language (XML) document so that the data becomes "self-explanatory". Opening (<element>) and closing tags (</element>) represent the start and end of an element.



Glossary

3DES

Triple Data Encryption Standard

3GPP

3rd Generation Partnership Project

AAA

AA-Answer

AAR

AA-Request

ABR

Area Border Router

ACL

Access Control List

ADC

Application Detection and Control

AES

Advanced Encryption Standard

AF

Application Function

ALB

Abstract Load Balancer

AMBR

APN MBR

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

API

Application Programming Interface

APN

Access Point Name

ARP

Address Resolution Protocol

Allocation Retention Priority

ASA

Abort-Session-Answer

ASBR

Autonomous System Boundary Router

ASR

Abort-Session-Request

aTFTP

Advanced Trivial File Transfer Protocol

AVP

Attribute-Value Pair

BBSC

Broadband Service Controller

BNF

Backus-Naur Form

BPCF

Broadband Policy Control Function

BRF

Backup and Restore Framework

CBA

Component Based Architecture

CCA

Credit-Control-Answer

CCR

Credit-Control-Request

CEE

Cloud Execution Environment

CGNAT

Carrier Grade NAT

CLI

Command-Line Interface

CMX

Component Main Switch



CNOM
Core Network Operations Manager

CoA
Change of Authorization

COM
Common Operation and Maintenance

CoreMW
Core MiddleWare

CPE
Customer-Premises Equipment

CPG
Converged Packet Gateway

CS
Circuit Switch

CSR
Customer Service Request

CUDB
Ericsson Centralized User Database

DB
Database

DHCP
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

DL
Downlink

DN
Distinguished Name

DPI
Deep Packet Inspections

DRA
Diameter Routing Agent

DSCP
DiffServ Code Point

EBS
Ericsson Blade System

ECGI
E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier

ECIM
Ericsson Common Information Model

ECLI
Ericsson Command-Line Interface

ECM
Ericsson Cloud Manager

EF
Enforcement Function

eHRPD
Evolved High Rate Packet Data

ENIW
Network Integrated Wi-Fi

ENM
Ericsson Network Manager

vEPC
Virtual Evolved Packet Core

EPG
Evolved Packet Gateway

EPS
Evolved Packet System

ETSI
European Telecommunications Standards Institute

E-UTRAN
Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network

eVIP
Ericsson Evolved Virtual IP

FEE
Front-End Element

FLS
First Line Support

FQDN
Fully Qualified Domain Name

GBR
Guaranteed Bit Rate



GERAN GSM EDGE Radio Access Network	IMM Information Model Management
GGSN Gateway GPRS Support Node	IMS IP Multimedia Subsystem
GPRS General Packet Radio Service	IMSI International Mobile Subscriber Identity
GTP GPRS Tunneling Protocol	INAP Intelligent Network Application Protocol
GUI Graphical User Interface	IP Internet Protocol
HOT Heat Orchestration Template	IP-CAN IP Connectivity Access Network
HTML Hypertext Markup Language	IPoE IP over Ethernet
HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol	IPsec Internet Protocol Security
HTTPS Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure	IPTV Internet Protocol Television
HW Hardware	ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network
IANA Internet Assigned Numbers Authority	ISP In-Service Performance
IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	JSON JavaScript Object Notation
IETF Internet Engineering Task Force	KPI Key Performance Indicator
IKE Internet Key Exchange	KVM Kernel-based Virtual Machine
ILOM Integrated Lights Out Manager	LAC Location Area Code
IMEI International Mobile Station Equipment Identity	LAN Local Area Network
IMEI-SV IMEI Software Version	LBE Load Balancer Element
	LDAP Lightweight Directory Access Protocol



LDIF
LDAP Data Interchange Format

LDN
Local Distinguished Name

LKF
License Key File

LM
License Management

LOTG
Linux Open Telecom Cluster

M2M
Machine to Machine

MBR
Maximum Bit Rate

ME
Managed Element

MIB
Management Information Base

MIM
Management Information Model

MK1
Monitoring Key 1

MK2
Monitoring Key 2

MME
Mobility Management Entity

MMTEL
Multimedia Telephony

MO
Managed Object

MOI
Measured Object Instance

MOC
Managed Object Class

MOM
Managed Object Model

MOS
Mirantis OpenStack

MSER
MultiService Edged Router

MSISDN
Mobile Subscriber ISDN Number

NAI
Network Access Identifier

NTP
Network Time Protocol

NSP
Network Server Platform

OAM
Operation and Maintenance

OCS
Online Charging System

ONT
Optical Network Termination

OSPF
Open Shortest Path First

OSS
Operations Support System

OTR
One Time Redirect

OVA
Open Virtual Appliance

OVF
Open Virtualization Format

OVS
Open Virtual Switch

PADI
PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation

PADO
PPPoE Active Discovery Offer

PADR
PPPoE Active Discovery Request

**PADS**

PPPoE Active Discovery Session

PADT

PPPoE Active Discovery Terminate

PCC

Policy Charging and Control

PCEF

Policy and Charging Enforcement Function

PCI

Peripheral Component Interconnect

PCRF

Policy and Charging Rules Function

P-CSCF

Proxy Call Session Control Function

PDC

Performance Data Collector

PDN

Public Data Networks

PDN-GW

PDN Gateway

PGW

Public Data Network (PDN) Gateway

PL

PayLoad

PLMN

Public Land Mobile Network

PM

Performance Management

PMF

Performance Management Files

PMIP

Proxy Mobile Internet Protocol

PNF

Physical Network Function

PPP

Point-to-Point Protocol

PRA

Presence Reporting Area

PS

Packet Switch

PSAP

Public Safety Answering Point

PXE

Pre-Boot Execution Environment

QCI

QoS Class Identifier

QEMU

Quick Emulator

QoS

Quality of Service

QCOW

QEMU Copy-On-Write file

RAA

Re-Authorization Answer

RAB

Radio Access Bearer

RAC

Routing Area Code

RAI

Routing Area Identity

RAID

Redundant Array of Independent Disks

RAN

Radio Access Network

RAR

Re-Authorization-Request

RAT

Radio Access Type

RCA

Root Cause Analysis

REST

Representational State Transfer



RFSP
RAT/Frequency Selection Priority

RFC
Request for Comments

RMF
Resource Management Framework

RTCP
Real-Time Control Protocol

RTSP
Real-Time Session Protocol

SA
Service Area

SAC
Service Area Code

SAPC
Ericsson Service-Aware Policy Controller

SASN
Ericsson Service Aware Support Node

SBG
Session Border Gateway

SC
System Controller

SCX
System Control Switch

SDN
Software Defined Networking

SDU
Service Data Unit

SE
Security Element

SELinux
Security-Enhanced Linux

SFTP
SSH File Transfer Protocol

SGSN
Serving GPRS Support Node

SGSN-MME
Serving GPRS Support Node and Mobility Management Entity

SIP
Session Initiation Protocol

SLA
Spending Limit Answer

SLES
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

SLR
Spending Limit Request

SLS
Second Line Support

SMS
Short Message Service

SNA
Spending-status Notification Answer

SNMP
Simple Network Management Protocol

SNR
Spending-status Notification Request

SOAP
Simple Object Access Protocol

SoC
Statement of Compliance

SPID
Subscriber Profile ID for RAT/Frequency Selection Priority

SPR
Subscription Profile Repository

SRVCC
Single Radio Voice Call Continuity

SSH
Secure Shell

SSID
Service Set Identifier



STA Session-Termination-Answer	vCPE Virtual Customer-Premises Equipment
STR Session-Termination-Request	VCPU Virtual CPU
TDF Traffic Detection Function	VDC Virtual Data Center
TAI Tracking Area Identity	VDP Virtual Delivery Package
TAU Tracking Area Update	vDS Virtual Distributed Switch
TFPT Trivial File Transfer Protocol	VIP Virtual IP
THP Traffic Handling Priority	VIP_OAM Operation and Maintenance Virtual IP
TIPC Transparent Inter-Process Communication	VLAN Virtual Local Area Network
TP Traffic Processor	VM Virtual Machine
TS Technical Specification	VN Virtual Network
UDC User Data Consolidation	VNF Virtual Network Function
UE User Equipment	VNF-LCM Virtual Network Function Life Cycle Manager
UL Uplink	VNFM Virtual Network Function Manager
ULI User Location Information	VNI VXLAN Network Identifier
URI Uniform Resource Identifier	VoLTE Voice over LTE
URL Uniform Resource Locator	VPN Virtual Private Network
UTF Unicode Transformation Format	VR Virtual Router
vApp Virtual Application	VRRP Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol



VXLAN

Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network

Wi-Fi

Wireless Fidelity

WSDL

Web Services Description Language

XML

Extensible Markup Language

XSD

XML Schema Definition