

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

MTAS

TERMINOLOGY

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1 Introduction

This document is a summary of known abbreviations and terminology used by other documents to describe the MTAS Customer Product Information (CPI).

The defined terms, definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations are sorted in alphabetical order. Some abbreviations can have more than one definition.

General telecommunication vocabularies are described at the following URL:

- <http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/fs-1037/>

Other sources for glossary are available at the following URLs:

- <http://www.ietf.org/>
- <http://webapp.etsi.org/Teddi/>
- <http://www.openmobilealliance.org>
- <http://www.omg.org>

Scope

This document does not cover the following:

- General abbreviations, acronyms, and terminology understood as well-known concepts defined by external glossaries. For example, general IP technology acronyms and terminology or general telecommunication acronyms and terminology, unless the MTAS narrows the scope or changes the meaning.
- Protocol details. The reader is recommended to read the protocol itself for further details.

Target Groups

This document is intended for anyone who wants more knowledge about terms and definitions used in the CPI, describing the MTAS node.

1.1 Related Information

For information on trademarks, typographic conventions, definition, and explanation of abbreviations and terminology, refer to *Trademark Information*.





2 Terms and Definitions

The following sections define the terms and definitions used in the MTAS CPI.

2.1

A-E

ATCF

Access Transfer Control Function. Node that acts as a B2BUA between a circuit switched network and the IMS core network. The ATCF coordinate the access transfer of a session between access and circuit switched networks.

ATGW

Access Transfer Gateway. Node that handles the media transport on the boundary between the circuit switched and IMS core networks as defined by 3GPP architecture and procedures. The ATCF controls the ATGW using H.248.

ATU-STI

Access Transfer Update - Session Transfer Identifier. Routable URI (SIP URI or E.164 number) pointing to SCC AS. It is a statically configured URI in SCC AS node.

Action

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

Activation

An action taken by a user or by a service provider to change the state of a service from inactive to active.

Alarm

Raised by the system to indicate an unexpected behavior of malfunction requiring corrective action by the user. An alarm has at least state raise (initial detection of the fault) or clear (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. Defined in 3GPP TR 21.905.
API	Application Programming Interface. A formalized set of software calls and routines that can be referenced by an application program to access supporting network services.
Arwa	Arwa is a Heartbeat license management solution.
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.
AVP	Attribute-Value Pair. A data representation in an application. Diameter AVPs carry specific authentication, authorization, and accounting information, security information as well as configuration details for the request and the reply.
Authentication	The process of verifying the identity of an entity.
Authorization	The granting of permission based on authenticated identification.
BE	Best Effort QoS. A QoS traffic class which provides minimal performance guarantees, allowing an unspecified variance in the measured performance criteria.



CNIP	Calling Name Identity Presentation. The Calling Name Identity Presentation service alters the originating identity presented in a communication based on the preferences of the participants and information retrieved from an external node outside IMS.
CSCF	Call Session Control Function. Several roles of SIP servers or proxies that are collectively called Call Session Control Function (CSCF). These are used to process SIP signalling packets in the IMS. See Proxy Call Session Control Function, Interrogating Call Session Control Function, and Serving Call Session Control Function for details regarding the different CSCF types within IMS.
Cardinality	<p>The number of elements in a set. Two sets with the same number of elements have the same cardinality.</p> <p>Can exist in the MOM between MOs in parent-child relationships, and in associations between MOs.</p>
Charging	The process of gathering Charging input by serving elements, transferring it to Charging Control, processing of this information, by Charging Control and distributing the result of this processing to involved parties.
Complex activation/deactivation	A state of a service that can be changed by a user using Ut interface.
CPI	Customer Product Information. Documentation for an ME, delivered in the Active Library Explorer.
CpuSteal	The time spent by vCPU waiting while hypervisor cannot allocate the real CPU.
CSR	Customer Service Request. Used during the trouble reporting process to describe the problems identified.
CAI3G	Customer Administration Interface Third Generation. An Ericsson-defined SOAP-based protocol for provisioning.
Data Check	The interrogation function that compares data input by a user during an interrogation procedure with the data stored about a service.



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.
Deactivation	An action taken by a user (or by a service provider) to change the status of a service from active to inactive.
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.
Dh	The name of the interface reference point between the SLF and the SIP AS.
DN	Distinguished Name. The name of an object or 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 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.
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.
Embedded tel URI	Embedded tel URI implies the tel URI <local-number> along with the phone-context or tel URI <global-number> parts are embedded between the “.”, and “@” characters in a SIP URI.



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.
Erasure	An action taken by a user (or by a service provider) to delete data stored for a particular service by a previous registration.
Ericsson NETCONF Interface	A machine to machine 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.
Erasure	An action taken by a user (or by a service provider) to delete data stored for a particular service by a previous registration.
XML	Extensible Markup Language. Markup language that describes data formats and the information model. XML represents structured data in textual form, and is similar in concept to HTML.
2.2 F-K	
GP	Granularity Period. The time between the initiation of two successive gatherings of measurement data.
GSM Compatible SSF	The GSM Compatible SSF feature introduces an integrated SSF function supporting CAPv2 protocol. This function makes it possible to support legacy IN services already available in existing service layer when introducing Voice over LTE with MMTel.
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.



HSS	Home Subscriber Server. An IMS database that contains the subscription-related information (subscriber profiles), performs authentication and authorization of the user, and can provide information about the location of the subscriber and IP information.
ICS Enhanced MSC	An MSC with extra ICS functionality such as interworking functionality between CS and IMS for an ICS user the CS user-network signaling interworking with IMS/SIP signaling for bearer control.
ICS UE	The VoLTE UE with extra ICS-specific functionality such as service control communication with SCC AS (over Gm or I1), executes ADS for originating sessions, assists SCC AS in T-ADS.
ICS User	An IMS subscriber that uses IMS Centralized Services as service domain regardless of the access type, CS, or PS.
ICS	IMS Common System. A common base for both wireline and wireless applications on which operators can introduce their IMS services.
ISC	IMS Service Control Interface. The ISC interface is able to support subscription of event notifications between the AS and the S-CSCF to allow the AS to be notified of the implicit registered Public User Identities, registration state, and UE capabilities. Defined in 3GPP TS 23.228.
IMS Voice over PS support	The PS access network supports bidirectional speech media.
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.
Interrogation	An action taken by a user to request information from a service provider about a particular service. The interrogation function includes Status Check, Data Request, and Data Check.
Invocation	An action taken by a user, on a per call basis, to start (for example, temporarily activate) a supplementary service.



2.3

L-P

Load Balancing

A feature that balances the load over a cluster of processors. It exposes only one IP address for the control plane independent of the number of processors configured to handle traffic to or from that network.

LOTG

Linux Open Telecom Cluster. Provides a Linux cluster with High Availability characteristics. The system is an adapted and preconfigured version of the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) distribution with added cluster level tooling and services.

Man-Machine Interface

The mechanism by which an operator may communicate with one or more Network Elements.

Managed Object Management

A folder in the Active Library Explorer that contains the MOM.

Marshalling

Marshalling is the process of transforming the memory representation of an object to a data format suitable for storage or transmission (similar to serialization). It is typically used when data must be moved between different parts of a computer program or from one program to another.

ME

Managed Element. An entity that supports the management functionality needed for a specific resource that can be one or more of: network components, host systems, or applications. Managed objects are conceptual views of said resources that are being managed or exist to support management such as event logging. Therefore, a Managed Object is an abstraction of such a resource that represents its properties as seen by (and for the purposed of) management. An MO can also represent a relationship between a resource or a set of resources. A Managed Object is defined by the attributes visible at its boundary, the management operations which can be applied to it, the behavior exhibited by it in response to management operations or in reaction to other types of stimuli. These can be either internal (for example, threshold crossing) or external (for example, interaction with other objects), or notifications emitted by it.



MIB	Management Information Base. A set of managed objects in a management domain, together with their attributes, constitutes that management MIB of the domain. MIB is also used in SNMP for trap and counter-definition.
MIM	Management Information Model. Describes Management Object Classes (MOC), their associations, attributes, and operations.
MO	Managed Object. A software object that encapsulates 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 that provide information used to characterize the MOs that belong to the MOC. An MO can also have actions that allow the user to perform operations on the underlying implementation.
MOC	Managed Object Class. A description of all the common characteristics for several Managed Objects, such as their attributes, operations, notifications, and behaviors.
MOM	Managed Object Model. A structured collection of configuration information that defines 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.
MMTel	Multimedia Telephony, one of the IMS Service formats that provide the user with services belonging to the telephony service format.
MMTel session	A Multimedia Telephony SIP session.
NBI	Northbound Interface. Machine-machine interface between an element management system and a network management system.
NETCONF	Network Configuration. A network management protocol developed in the IETF. It uses an XML-based data encoding for the configuration data as well as the protocol messages. The NETCONF protocol operations are realized on top of a simple Remote Procedure Call (RPC) layer.



NFS	Network File System. A Network File System is any computer file system that supports sharing of files, printers and other resources as persistent storage over a computer network.
Notification	A general term for a message that carries an alarm or alert instance.
offline charging	3GPP term: A charging mechanism where charging information does not affect, in real time, the service rendered.
online charging	Charging mechanism where charging information can affect, in real-time, the service rendered and therefore a direct interaction of the charging mechanisms with the session/service control is required.
Originating session	A session handled on behalf of an originating user.
PAI	P-Asserted-Identity. A header field that contains a URI and an optional display-name. The header field is used among trusted SIP entities (typically intermediaries) to carry the identity of the user sending a SIP message as it was verified by authentication.
PM	Performance Management. A functional area for collection and configuration of performance data.
P-Header	Private Header
PUI	Public User Identity. An identity used within the home domain of an IMS network to uniquely identify a user profile. It is the address used for establishing a session to the user. The PUI has the form of either a SIP URI or a tel URI. Defined in 3GPP TS 23.003.
2.4	Q-T
	Registration
	An action taken by a user (or by a service provider) to store specific data necessary to enable subsequent operation of a service.
	Rf
	Interface used in 3GPP to send off-line charging information to the Charging Data Function (CDF).
	Ro
	The name of the interface reference point between the SIP AS and the OCF.
	Role
	Equivalent to the user occupation within an organization, for example, System Administrator. A user can have one or more roles.



Rule	Authorization rules specify the permissions to a set of resources within the ME. The authorization rules are grouped into roles. Authorization rules are defined locally on the ME.
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.
Separator	A one-character string, the star (*) symbol, used within a command dialogue control action to separate two-digit strings. The digit strings can be a service code or a supplementary information string.
SCC AS	Service Centralization and Continuity Application Server. The Service Centralization and Continuity Application Server is an application server in the home IMS network of the served UE supporting at least one of the SRVCC, SDS, or T-ADS functions.
Service Code	A two or three digit string used within a command dialogue control action to identify a supplementary service.
Service Code Prefix	A one or two character string preceding the service code and indicating which set of functions is to be applied to a service, within a command dialogue control action.
SDS	Service Domain Selection. The Service Domain Selection function selects IMS as service domain for VoLTE UE originating at 2G/3G CS access.
Serving Element	The role played by a system interacting with Charging control for Charging.
Service Suffix	A one-character string (usually a square symbol #) used within a command dialogue control action to define the end of the command string.
Session Charging	Method performing subsequent Charging requests during delivery of a service. Charging of a voice call is a typical example for use of session Charging.
SDP	Session Description Protocol. Intended for describing multimedia sessions for the purposes of session announcement, session invitation, and other forms of multimedia session initiation. Defined in IETF RFC 2327.



SF	System Functions. Common system functions and resources for the management entity such as Fault Management (<i>Fm</i>), Performance Management (<i>Pm</i>), and Security Management (<i>SecM</i>). <i>SystemFunctions</i> is one of the first-level branches in the MOM.
Sh	The name of the interface reference point between the HSS and the SIP AS.
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol. A signaling protocol for creating, modifying, and terminating sessions with one or more participants. Defined in IETF RFC 3261.
SLA	Service Level Agreement. A contract between a network service provider and a customer that specifies what services the network service provider furnishes.
STN-SR	<p>Session Transfer Number - Single Radio. A routable URI of E.164 format pointing to SCC AS using SRVCC R9 or to the visited ATCF using SRVCC R10.</p> <p>The following is a description of the SRVCC R9 and SRVCC R10 respectively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R9 <p>The STN-SR pointing to SCC AS is statically associated with the C-MSISDN of the subscriber.</p> • R10 <p>The STN-SR pointing to the visited ATCF is dynamically associated with the C-MSISDN of the subscriber during the registration procedures.</p>
SIP URI	A SIP address.
SRVCC	Single Radio Voice Call Continuity. The SRVCC function allows voice call continuity between IMS over PS access and CS access for calls that are anchored in IMS when the UE can transmit/receive on only one of those access networks at a given time.
Status Check	The interrogation function that enables a user to request information on the existing status of a designated service.



SCTP	Stream Control Transmission Protocol. A reliable transport protocol operating on top of IP. It provides acknowledged error free non-duplicated transfer of data. SCTP also detects data corruption, loss of data, and duplication of data by using checksums and sequence numbers. Defined in IETF RFC 2960.
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.
SUM	A subtype of performance measurements status inspection.
Supplementary Service Functions	The collection of functions that are commonly applied in supplementary services including; Activation, Deactivation, Disabling, Erasure, Interrogation, Invocation, Provision, Registration, and Withdrawal.
Syntax	The particular sequence of service prefix, service code, separator, supplementary information, service suffix, and so on, specified for a command dialogue information string.
SysM	System Management. Represents the system-level functions such as time handling and version handling. <i>SysM</i> is a system function.
Tel URI	A telephone address.
T-ADS	Terminating Access Domain Selection. The Terminating Access Domain Selection (T-ADS) function is executed to select the terminating access domain for the VoLTE UE (CS or PS). The access domain is selected based on registered contacts data, on access type for ongoing VoLTE session and most recent VoLTE session, and on the T-ADS information (if the current location access network supports IMS Voice over PS) obtained from HSS.
Terminating session	A session handled on behalf of a terminating user.
Terminating unregistered session	A session handled on behalf of a terminating unregistered user.



Registration	An action taken by a user (or by a service provider) to store specific data necessary to enable subsequent operation of a service.
Rf	The name of the interface reference point between the SIP AS and the CDF.
Ro	The name of the interface reference point between the SIP AS and the OCF.
Role	Equivalent to the user occupation within an organization, for example, System Administrator. A user can have one or more roles.
Rule	Authorization rules specify the permissions to a set of resources within the ME. The authorization rules are grouped into roles. Authorization rules are defined locally on the ME.
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Serving Element	The role played by a system interacting with Charging control for Charging.



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SIP URI	A SIP address.



SRVCC	Single Radio Voice Call Continuity. The SRVCC function allows voice call continuity between IMS over PS access and CS access for calls that are anchored in IMS when the UE is capable of transmitting/receiving on only one of those access networks at a given time.
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Terminating session

A session handled on behalf of a terminating user.

Terminating unregistered session

A session handled on behalf of a terminating unregistered user.

Transaction

Configuration changes are applied through atomic transactions. Thus, it is ensured that all or none of the operations are executed.

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 that carries a notification or heartbeat.

2.5

U-Z

Unmarshalling

Unmarshalling is the process of transforming a data format representation of an object to its memory representation (similar to deserialization). It is typically used when data must be moved between different parts of a computer program or from one program to another.

URI

Uniform Resource Identifier. A URI is a compact string of characters for identifying an abstract or physical resource. Defined in IETF RFC 2396.

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.

UA

User Agent. An endpoint in a SIP-based network.

UDP

User Datagram Protocol. Part of the TCP/IP protocol suite, UDP is a standard, connectionless, host-to-host protocol that is used over packet-switched computer communications networks. UDP is typically used for real-time applications. Defined in IETF RFC 768.

Ut

An integration reference point between the client and XDMS.

**VoLTE UE**

Voice over LTE capable UE (according to IR.92) with IMS as service domain. LTE supports 3GPP accesses and an Evolved Packet Core (EPC) interfacing the IMS core.

XDMS

XML Document Management Server. A server that stores and manages XML documents on behalf of network applications. The XML documents often contain configuration data for application services, for example, MMTel subscriber configuration data for MTAS. An XDMS can store documents for multiple applications. Within each application, there are documents stored for each user. Each user can have multiple documents for a particular application.





Glossary

2PTY

Two Parties

3DES

Triple Data Encryption Standard

3G

Third Generation

3GPP

3rd Generation Partnership Project

3GPP2

3rd Generation Partnership Project 2

3PCC

Third-Party Call Control

3PP

Third Party Products

3PTY

Three Party Service

AAA

Authentication, Authorization and Accounting

AbDial

Abbreviated Dialing

ABNF

Augmented Backus-Naur Form

AC

Area Code

ACA

Accounting Control Answer

ACR

Anonymous Communication Rejection |
Accounting-Request | Accounting Control
Request | Apply Charging Report

ADS

Access Domain Selection

AES

Advanced Encryption Standard

AGCF

Access Gateway Control Function

ALB

Abstract Load Balancer

AMF

Availability Management Framework

AN

Abbreviated Number

ANDUB

Approaching Network Determined User Busy

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

AoC

Advice of Charge

AoC-D

Advice of Charge During

AoC-E

Advice of Charge End

AoC-S

Advice of Charge Start

AOR

Address Of Record

API

Application Programming Interface

AppTrace

Application Trace

ARP

Address Resolution Protocol

AS

Application Server



ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange

ATCF

Access Transfer Control Function

ATGW

Access Transfer Gateway

ATM

Asynchronous Transfer Mode

ATU

Access Transfer Update

ATU-STI

Access Transfer Update - Session Transfer Identification

AT&T

American Telephone & Telegraph

AuC

Additional User Category

AUID

Application Unique Identifier

AV

Audio Video

AVC

Attribute Value Change

AVP

Attribute-Value Pair | Audio-Visual Profile

AVPF

Audio-Visual Profile with Feedback

B2BUA

Back-to-Back User Agent

BB

Broad Band

BCI

Backward Call Indicator

BCSM

Basic Call State Model

BE

Best Effort QoS

BFD

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

BFCP

Binary Floor Control Protocol

BICC

Bearer-Independent Call Control

BP

Barring Program

BRM

Back up and Restore Management

BSP

Blade Server Platform

BSS

Business Support System

C-MSISDN

Correlation Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network

CA

Capsule Abortion | Charge Area

CAC

Call Admission Control | Carrier Access Code

CAI3G

Customer Administration Interface Third Generation

CAMEL

Customized Applications for Mobile Networks Enhanced Logic

CAP

CAMEL Application Part

CARI

Carrier Information

CAT

Customized Alerting Tones

**CAT-S**

Customized Alerting Tones Server

CB

Communication Barring

CC

Call Completion | Cumulative Counter |
Communication Completion | Conference
Creator | Country Code

CC-AC

Country Code and Area Code

CCA

Credit Control Answer

CCBS

Communication Completion Busy Subscriber

CCF

Charging Collection Function

CCFH

Credit Control Failure Handling

CCNL

Call Completion Not Logged-in

CCNR

Communication Completion by No Reply

CCR

Credit Control Request

CD

Call Deflection | Communication Deflection

CDF

Charging Data Function

CDIV

Communication Diversion

CDIVAll

Communication Diversion All

CDIVN

Communication Diversion Notification

CDP

Charge Determination Point

CDR

Charging Data Record

CDS

Communication Details Server

CDTF

Communication Details Transfer Function

CEA

Capabilities-Exchange-Answer

CEPT

European Conference of Postal and
Telecommunications Administrations

CER

Capabilities-Exchange-Request

CertM

Certificate Management

CFB

Communication Forwarding on Busy

CFBNRVM

Communication Forwarding on No Reply or
Forwarding on Busy to Voice Mail

CFBVM

Communication Forwarding on Busy to Voice
Mail

CFCOND

Communication Forwarding Conditional

CFNL

Communication Forwarding Not Logged in

CFNR

Communication Forwarding on No Reply

CFNRc

Communication Forwarding Not Reachable

CFNRVM

Communication Forwarding on No Reply to
Voice Mail

CFP

Communication Forwarding on Presence



CFU
Communication Forwarding Unconditional

CFUVM
Communication Forwarding Unconditional to Voice Mail

CFx
Any of CFB, CFU, and CFNR

CGI
Cell Global Identification

CI
Charge Information

CIC
Carrier Identification Code

CIEC
Chosen Interexchange Carrier

CIM
Common Information Model

CIRp
Call Information Report

CIT
Charge Information Type

CLB
Converged SIP/HTTP Load Balancer

CLI
Command-Line Interface

CLM
Cluster Membership

CM
Configuration Management

CMCO
Common Component

CMP
Certificate Management Protocol

CMPv2
Certificate Management Protocol version 2

CN
Common Name

CNIP
Calling Name Identity Presentation

CNS
Calling Name Server | Conference Notification Service

CON
Connect

COOB
Call Out Of the Blue

cp
common policy

CP
Conference Participant | Correction Package

CP Manager
Common Parts Manager

CPIM
Common Presence and Instant Messaging (see RFC 3862)

CPE
Customer-Premises Equipment

CPI
Customer Product Information

CPS
Carrier Pre-Select

CPSRn
Carrier Pre-Select Rn

CPU
Central Processing Unit

CR
Change Request

CS
Charging Server | Carrier Select | Capability Set | Circuit Switched

**CSC**

Carrier Select Code

CSCF

Call Session Control Function

CSI

CAMEL Subscription Information

CSR

Customer Service Request

CSRN

CS domain Routing Number

CSRn

Carrier Select Rn

CUA

Capabilities Update Answer

CUG

Closed User Group

CUR

Capabilities Update Request

CW

Communication Waiting

CWA

Communication Waiting Active

CWU

Communication Waiting Used

DAI

Dial Around Indicator

DBL

Dynamic Black List

DBN

Database Network

DBS

Database Service

DCN

Data Communication Network

DER

Discrete Event Registration | Distinguished Encoding Rules

DES

Data Encryption Standard

DN

Directory Number (of a called party) | Distinguished Name

DNDCF

Communication Forwarding Do Not Disturb

DNDCFVM

Communication Forwarding Do Not Disturb to Voice Mail

DNDCB

Do Not Disturb Communication Barring

DNM

Dialed Number Mapping

DNS

Domain Name Server/System

DP

Detection Point

DPA

Disconnect Peer Answer

DPR

Disconnect Peer Request

DR

Distinctive Ring

DRBD

Distributed Replicated Block Device

DSA

Dialed String Analysis

DSCP

Differentiated Services Code Point

DSL

Digital Subscriber Line



DST
Daylight Saving Time

DTLS
Datagram Transport Layer Security

DTM
Dial Tone Management

DTMF
Dual-Tone Multifrequency

DWA
Device Watchdog Answer

DWR
Device-Watchdog-Request

ECDSA
Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm

ECF
Event Charging Function

ECIM
Ericsson Common Information Model

ECGI
E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier

ECLI
Ericsson Command-Line Interface

ECM
Ericsson Cloud Manager

ECMP
Equal-Cost Multipath

EJB
Enterprise JavaBeans

ECT
Explicit Communication Transfer

EMA
Ericsson Multi Activation

E-MRFC
External MRFC

E-MSC
ICS Enhanced MSC

ENUM
E.164 Number Mapping

EP
Emergency Package

EPC
Evolved Packet Core

EPS
Evolved Packet System

ERB
Event Report BCSM

ERSIP
Evolved Realm Specific Internet Protocol

ETSI
European Telecommunications Standards Institute

eVIP
Evolved Virtual Internet Protocol

FA
Flexible Alerting

FAC
Feature Access Code | Feature Activation Code

FC
Function Code

FCD
Flexible Communication Distribution

FCDDP
Flexible Communication Distributions Divert Primary

FCH
Flexible Charging

FCI
Furnish Charging Information | Forward Call Indicator

FE
front end



FEE
front-end element

FIFO
First In, First Out

FM
Fault Management

FMC
Fixed and Mobile Convergence

FQDN
Fully Qualified Domain Name

FS
File Server

FSFS
Flexible Service Format Selection

FTP
File Transfer Protocol

FTU
File Transfer Utility

FUA
Final Unit Action

FUI
Final Unit Indication

GED
Generic Ericsson Device

GCAC
Group Call Admission Control

GETS
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service

GM
Gateway Model

GMSC
Gateway Mobile Switching Center

GP
Granularity Period

GRUU
Globally Routable User Agent URI

GSM
Global System for Mobile Communications

gsmSCF
GSM Service Control Function

gsmSSF
GSM Service Switching Function

GSN
Global Subscriber Number

GSU
Granted Service Units

GUI
Graphical User Interface

HA
High Availability

HCM
Health Check Management

HF
Human Factors

HI
History

HLR
Home Location Register

HO
Handover

HOT
Heat Orchestration Template

HSPA
High-Speed Packet Access

HSS
Home Subscriber Server

HTML
Hypertext Markup Language

HTTP
Hypertext Transfer Protocol



HTTPS

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure

HW

Hardware

ICMP

Internet Control Message Protocol

I-CSCF

Interrogating–CSCF

IAD

Integrated Access Device

IANA

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

IBCF

Interconnection Border Control Function

ICB

Incoming Communication Barring

ICBS

Interconnection Charge Billing System

ICID

IMS Charging Identifier

ICN

Incoming Call Number | Incoming Communication Number

ICS

IMS Common System | IMS Centralized Services

ICSI

IMS Communication Service Identifier

ID

Incoming Dialog

IDP

International Dialing Prefix | Initial Detection Point

IdPres

Identity Presentation

IEC

Immediate Event Charging | Interexchange Carrier

IEEE

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

IETF

Internet Engineering Task Force

iFC

Initial Filter Criteria

IKE

Internet Key Exchange

IMM

Information Model Management

IMRN

IP Multimedia Routing Number

IMS

IP Multimedia Subsystem

IMSI

International Mobile Subscriber Identity

IMPU

IP Multimedia Public Identity

IN

Intelligent Network

INAP

Intelligent Network Application Protocol

I/O

Input/Output

IOI

Inter-Operator Identifier

IP

Internet Protocol

IPsec

Internet Protocol Security

IPv4

IP version 4

**IPv6**

IP version 6

IPVS

Internet Protocol Virtual Server

IRI

Internationalized Resource Identifier

IRP

Integration Reference Point

IRS

Implicit Registration Set

ISC

IMS Service Control | IP Multimedia Service Control | IMS Centralized Services

ISDN

Integrated Services Digital Network

ISO

International Organization for Standardization

ISP

In-Service Performance

ISUP

ISDN User Part

ITU

International Telecommunication Union

ITU-TInternational Telecommunication Union
Telecommunication Standardization Sector**IVR**

Interactive Voice Recognition

IW

Interworking

IWF

Interworking Function

JC

Japanese Charging

KPI

Key Performance Indicator

LAI

Location Area Identity

LAN

Local Area Network

LBE

Load Balancer Element

LCT

Local Craft Terminal

LDAP

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

LDIF

LDAP Data Interchange Format

LDN

Local Distinguished Name

LM

License Management

LEAs

Law Enforcement Agency

LKF

License Key File

LM

License Management

LOTG

Linux Open Telecom Cluster

LSDP

The SDP of the local descriptor of a termination

LTE

Long Term Evolution

MAC

Media Access Control

MAP

Mobile Application Part

MCC

Mobile Country Code



MCID
Malicious Communication Identification

MCR
Malicious Communication Rejection

MD5
Message-Digest algorithm 5

MDF
Model Delivery Function

ME
Managed Element

MG
Media Gateway

MGC
Media Gateway Controller

MGCF
Media Gateway Control Function

MIB
Management Information Base

MID
Message Identifier

MIM
Management Information Model

MIME
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

MMAS
Multimedia Application Server

MME
Mobility Management Entity

MMI
Man–Machine Interface

MMTel
Multimedia Telephony

MNC
Mobile Network Code

MO
Managed Object | Mobile Originated Call

MOC
Managed Object Class

MOI
Managed Object Instance

MOId
Managed Object Identifier

MOM
Managed Object Model

MRF
Media Resource Function

MRFC
Media Resource Function Controller

MRFP
Media Resource Function Processor

MS
Mobile Station

MSC
Mobile Switching Center

MSISDN
Mobile Subscriber ISDN Number

MSRN
Mobile Station Roaming Number

MSRP
Message Session Relay Protocol

MSS
Mobile Softswitch

MT
Mobile Terminated call

MTP
Message Transfer Part

MW
Middleware

MWI NA
MWI NA Message Waiting Indicator Not Applicable



N
Number (a one-digit number)

NA
Network Announcement

NAI
Network Access Identifier

N-CSI
Network CAMEL Subscription Information

NANP
North American Numbering Plan

NAT
Network Address Translation

NBI
Northbound Interface

NCC
NorthboundCallControl

ND
New Destination

NDP
National Dialing Prefix

NDUB
Network Determined User Busy

NE
Network Element

NETCONF
Network Configuration

NFS
Network File System

NMS
Network Management System

NN
Number Normalization

NM
Network Management | Node Management

NMS
Network Management System

NNI
Node Network Interface

NOC
Network Operations Center

NP
Number Portability

NPA
Numbering Plan Areas

NPIN
New PIN

NPLI
Network Provided Location Information

NSN
National Significant Number

NTP
Network Time Protocol

NTT
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation

NWAS
Network Application Server

O&M
Operation and Maintenance

O-CSI
Originating CAMEL Subscription Information

O-IOI
Originating Inter-Operator Identifier

O-SDS
Originating SDS

OAM
Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

OAUC
Originating Additional User Category

OCB
Outgoing Communication Barring | Originating Communication Barring



OCF Online Charging Function	OSN Operator Service Number
OCNIP CNIP on originating MMTel AS	OSPF Open Shortest Path First
OCOBP Operator Controlled Outgoing Barring Program	OSS Operations Support System
ocp OMA common policy	OTP Operating Telephony Provider
OCS Online Charging System	OVA Open Virtualized Architecture
OCT Operator Controlled Transfer	OVP Open Virtualization Format
OD Outgoing Dialog	P-CSCF Proxy Call Session Control Function
OID Object Identifier	PNNI P-Private-Network-Indication
OIP Originating Identity Presentation	PA Presence Agent
OIR Originating Identity Restriction	PAI P-Asserted-Identity
OLP Overload Protection	PAM Pluggable Authentication Module
OMA Open Mobile Alliance	PANI P-Access-Network-Info
OPI Operating Instruction	PBX Private Branch Exchange
OPIN Old PIN	PC Personal Computer Probable Cause
OrigTerm Originating and Terminating	PCFA P-Charging-Function-Addresses
OS Operating System	PCV P-Charging-Vector
OSI Open Systems Interconnection	PDF Probability Density Function
	PDU Protocol Data Unit

**PEM**

Privacy Enhanced Mail

PGM

Presence, Group and Data Management

PIDF

Presence Information Data Format (RFC 3863)

PIN

Personal Identification Number

PKCS

Public-Key Cryptography Standards

PKI

Public-Key Infrastructure

PL

Payload

PM

Performance Management | Performance Measurement

PMTU

Path Maximum Transmission Unit

POI

Point of Interface

POSIX

Portable Operating System Interface

POT

Persistent Object Type

PRACK

Provisional Response Acknowledgment

PS

Packet Switched | Presence Server | Previous Store | Protocol Specification

PSI

Public Service Identity

PSK

Preshared Key

PSTN

Public Switched Telephone Network

PUI

Public User Identity

PUID

Passport Unique ID

PXE

Preboot Execution Environment

QoS

Quality of Service

RA

Registration Authority

RAM

Random-Access Memory

RAN

Radio Access Network

RAT

Radio Access Technology

RBAC

Role-Based Access Control

RBT

Ring Back Tone

RBS

Radio Base Station

RCA

Root Cause Analysis

RDN

Relative Distinguished Name

RFC

Request for Comment

Rn

Routing number

ROP

Report Output Period

RPC

Remote Procedure Call



RPH

Resource-Priority Header

RPID

Rich Presence Extensions to the Presence Information Data Format (RFC 4480)

RPM

RedHat Package Manager

RRT

Realm Routing Table

RSA

Public-key cryptography based on Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman

RSDP

The SDP of the remote descriptor of a termination

RSG

Remote Support Gateway

RSIP

Realm Specific Internet Protocol

RT

Ringing Time

RTP

Real-Time Transport Protocol (RFC 3550)

RTT

Round-Trip Time

RTTI

Real-time Transfer of Tariff Information

S-CSCF

Serving Call Session Control Function

SA

Support Agent

SAAL

Signalling ATM Adaptation Layer

SAF

Service Availability Forum

SBG

Session Border Gateway

SC

Service Code | Service Continuity

SCC

Sentinel® Cloud Connect

SCEP

Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol

SCF

Service Control Function

SCP

Secure Copy | Service Control Point

SCPC

Service Control Point Carrier

SCTP

Stream Control Transmission Protocol

SCUR

Session based Charging with Unit Reservations

SD

Subscriber Data

SDP

Session Description Protocol | Software Delivery Package

SDS

Service Domain Selection

SE

Security Element

SecM

Security Management

SELinux

Security-Enhanced Linux

SF

System Functions

SFTP

Secure File Transfer Protocol

**SFW**

Service Frame Work

SHA

Secure Hash Algorithm

SI

Supplementary Information

SIP

Session Initiation Protocol

SLA

Service Level Agreement

SLF

Subscriber Location Function

SM

Security Management

SN

Subscriber Number

SND

Short Number Dialing

SNM

Sub-Network Manager

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol

SoC

Statement of Compliance

SOAP

Simple Object Access Protocol

SPM

Service Process Manager

SR

Separator

SRF

Specialized Resource Function

SRV

Service (Record)

SRVCC

Single Radio Voice Call Continuity

SS

Supplementary Service

SS7

Signalling System No.7

SSC

Supplementary Service Code

SSCF

Service Specific Coordination Functions

SSCOP

Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol

SSF

Service Switching Function

SSH

Secure Shell

SSL

Secure Socket Layer

SSP

Service Switching Point

ST

Sip Trunking

ST AS

Sip Trunking Application Server

STI

Session Transfer Identifier

STN

Session Transfer Number

STN-SR

Session Transfer Number for SRVCC

STOD

Session Transfer to Own Device

sub-MO

sub-Managed Object

SU

Service Unit

SW

Software



SwIM

Software Inventory Management

SwM

Software Management

SX

Service Suffix

SysM

System Management

T-ADS

Terminating Access Domain Selection

T-CSI

Terminating CAMEL Subscription Information

T-IOI

Terminating Inter-Operator Identifier

T-SDS

Terminating SDS

TAC

Tracking Area Code

TAUC

Terminating Additional User Category

TBAC

Target-Based Access Control

TC

Textual Convention

TCA

Terminating Charge Area

TCAP

Terminating CAMEL Application Part

TCP

Transmission Control Protocol

TD

Transparent Data

TCP

Transmission Control Protocol

TDM

Time Division Multiplexing

TDMA

Time Division Multiple Access

TIP

Terminating Identification Presentation

TIR

Terminating Identification Restriction

TISPAN

Telecoms & Internet converged Services & Protocols for Advanced Networks

TLD

Top-Level Domain

TLDcc

Top-Level Domain Country Code

TLEC

Terminating Local Exchange Carrier

TLS

Transport Layer Security

TQT

Time Quota Threshold

TP

Traffic Processor

TPS

Transactions Per Seconds

TR

Trouble Report

TS

Technical Specification

TTC

Telecommunication Technology Committee

TTCN

Testing and Test Control Notation

UA

User Agent

UA-A

User Agent (Calling)



UA-B User Agent (Called)	UTF Unicode Transformation Format
UAC User Agent Client	UUID Universally Unique Identifier
UAS User Agent Server	UIIR User Unrelated ISC Routing
UC Use Case	UTC Universal Time coordinate
UCAC User Call Admission Control	VCC Voice Call Continuity
UCF Upgrade Control File	VCPU Virtual CPU
UDUB User Determined User Busy	vDicos Virtual Dicos
UDP User Datagram Protocol	VIP Virtual IP Address
UE User Endpoint User Entity User Equipment	VLAN Virtual Local Area Network
ULN Unique Logical Name	VM Virtual Machine Voice Mail
UML Unified Modeling Language	VNF Virtual Network Function
UMTS Universal Mobile Communication System	VoIP Voice over IP
UP Upgrade Package Upper Part	VoLTE Voice over LTE
URI Uniform Resource Identifier	VoPS Voice over PS
URL Uniform Resource Locator	VPN Virtual Private Network
URN Uniform Resource Name	VRRP Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
USU Used Service Units	VT Validity Time
UTC Coordinated Universal Time	VTP Virtual Telephony Provider



wIMPU

Wildcarded Public User Identity

WSDL

Web Services Description Language

XCAP

XML Configuration Access Protocol

XCAP Client

An HTTP client that understands how to follow the naming and validation constraints defined in the XCAP draft.

XDMS

XML Document Management Server

XDP

XDMS Data Protocol

XUI

XCAP User Identifier

XML

Extensible Markup Language

XSD

XML Schema Definition

XUI

XCAP User Identity

YPS

Yellow Pages Server