

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

TERMINOLOGY

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Contents

1	Purpose and Scope	1
2	Terms	3
	Glossary	25





1 Purpose and Scope

This guide provides all users with alphabetical listings of acronyms, terms, and definitions that are related to IPWorks Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM).





2 Terms

3G	Third Generation. Any of the mobile communication systems, including WCDMA, CDMA2000, and ULTRA TDD, that employ high-speed data transfer and radio terminal technology to enable multimedia.
3GPP	3rd Generation Partnership Project. A collaboration agreement that brings together a number of telecommunications standards bodies which are known as "Organizational Partners".
AAA	Authentication, Authorization, Accounting. A service that verifies the identity of users who request access to a network, determines, and enforces their policies (the activities, resources, and services they are permitted to use and perform), and measures their use of the network for billing purposes.
Action	An executable operation triggered by setting attributes on an MO. Each action is defined in the related MOC description.
AIN	Advanced Intelligent Network. The Telcordia/Bellcore version of the intelligent network, which is the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) system. The AIN provides enhanced voice, video, and data services and dynamic routing capabilities by using two different networks. The actual voice call is transmitted over a circuit-switched network, but the signalling is done on a separate Packet Switched Network known as SS7.
Alarm	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>



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 blade	A blade with non-IS infrastructure functions, for example, a Media Gateway.
Application blade system	A blade system with non-IS infrastructure functions, for example, a Media Gateway.
ASDNS	ActiveSelect DNS. Optional extension to the IPWorks DNS Server, which makes DNS more dynamic when responding to queries. Receives monitoring reports from the ActiveSelect DNS Monitors.
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.
AUS	Application Unique String (defined in RFC 3402)
AVP	Attribute-Value Pair. An Attribute-Value Pair (AVP), also known as name-value pair, is a fundamental data representation in computing systems and applications. Designers often desire an open-ended data structure that allows for future extension without modifying existing code or data. In such situations, all or parts of the data model are expressed as a collection of tuples <attribute name, value>; each element is an attribute-value pair. Whether the attribute names are unique or not depends on the particular application and the implementation chosen by programmers.



Authentication	The process of verifying the identity of an entity.
Authorization	The granting of permission based on authenticated identification.
Backplane	<p>A printed circuit board that has several connectors in parallel to each other and connects several printed circuit boards together. In IS, the backplane provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connections between all blades and the MXB blades (IS-internal LAN)• Management buses: IPMI bus and Maintenance bus (M-bus)• Power
BIND	Berkeley Internet Name Domain. An implementation of the Domain Name System (DNS) protocols. Also referred to as ISC BIND.
Blackhole	Specifies a list of addresses that the DNS server does not accept queries from or use to resolve a query.
Blade	A board plus an operating system. A blade is the smallest unit recognized and managed by the Integrated Site (IS). The blade can be a blade system of its own, or it can be a part of a blade system consisting of two or more blades.
Blade system	A system that consists of one or more blades. A blade system has a unique name within the IS and has an active blade system OAM master function (BSOM) on one of its blades. This blade is the master of the blade system, which means that it handles all communication with the IS Management System (ISM) for the blade system.
Cardinality	Can exist in the MOM between MOs in parent-child relationships, and in associations between MOs.
CPI	Customer Product Information. Documentation for an ME, delivered in the Active Library Explorer.
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access. A method of dividing messages into data packets and transmitting each packet over any available network path then reassembling the packets at their destinations. CDMA allows multiple messages to be sent on the same frequency by encoding them in a digital sequence. Also see CDMA2000.



CDMA2000	The third generation (3G) of CDMA that supports mobile data communication at speeds ranging from 144 Kbps to 2 Mbps. It provides a wider bandwidth than cdmaOne and moves the core data network from a circuit-switched infrastructure to one that is packet-switched. Also see Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) and Third Generation (3G).
CIDR	Classless Inter-Domain Routing. Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR), also known as supernetting, is a replacement for the old process of assigning Class A, B, and C addresses with a generalized network prefix. Instead of being limited to network identifiers (or prefixes) of 8, 16 bits or 24 bits, CIDR currently uses prefixes anywhere from 13 to 27 bits. Thus, blocks of addresses can be assigned to networks as small as 32 hosts or to those with over 500,000 hosts. This allows for address assignments that much more closely fit the specific needs of an organization. Also known as Variable Length Subnet Masks (VLSM).
CLI	Command-Line Interface. A means by which a user communicates with a system by typing commands into a computer. In contrast, the user of a graphical user interface (GUI) communicates with the system by using a pointer to select items on the screen such as, menu items, buttons, and icons. In the IPWorks product, it is a shell based interface for manipulating the configuration objects in interactive sessions or scripts. ECLI used to control the basic functionality and configuration of various IPWorks components, such as logging and defining parameters. Core network that part of the network that is concerned with the routing data along major data paths rather than with the final destination of that data.
Cluster	A cluster is two or more systems, or nodes, that work together as a single, continuously available system to provide applications, system resources, and data to users. All nodes are connected and work together as a single entity to provide increased availability and performance.
CSR	Customer Service Report. Used during the trouble reporting process to describe the problems identified.



CSV	Comma-Separated Values. A Comma Separated Values (CSV) file is used for the digital storage of data structured in a table of lists form, where each associated item (member) in a group is in association with others also separated by the commas of its set. Each line in the CSV file corresponds to a row in the table. Within a line, fields are separated by commas, each field belonging to one table column. CSV files are often used for moving tabular data between two different computer programs, for example between a database program and a spreadsheet program.
CUDB	Ericsson Centralized User Database (CUDB) is the data storage node used in our UDC solution to allow consolidation of subscriber data for several application front ends. CUDB provides a single point of access and administration to the subscriber data. CUDB node is based on a Distributed Cluster Architecture which guarantees high capacity with an optimal footprint and real-time availability.
D'	The reference point between a pre R6 HSS/HLR and a 3GPP AAA Server.
DAC	Dynamic Authorization Client. The entity originates the Change of Authorization (COA) Requests or Disconnect-Requests. The DAC can co-resident with a RADIUS authentication or an accounting server, however, this is not necessarily the case.
DAS	Dynamic Authorization Server. The entity receives CoA-Request or Disconnects-Request packets. The DAS is a NAS or a RADIUS proxy.
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 Node	Each MySql cluster must have at least one Data Node. The Data Node stores the ENUM tables using the in-memory NDB storage engine.



DDNS	Dynamic DNS Updates. Internet protocol which allows DNS clients to register their name and address bindings to the DNS server dynamically. IPWorks DHCP servers support DDNS updates to register name and address bindings in DNS for DHCP clients dynamically.
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.
DES	Data Encryption Standard. A Data Encryption Standard that operates on a data block (of variable length) using a key (key size varies).
DN	Distinguished Name. The name of an object of an object tree that is shared between the system and the Management System. 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.
Enumeration	Integer-name pairs defining a fixed set of named values for an attribute, return value, or action parameter.
Ericsson NETCONF Interface	A machine to machine interface for configuration management of the ME using the NETCONF protocol over the Secure Shell.
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.
ECIM	Ericsson Common Information Model. Controls the MOM structure. ECIM is based on the Common Information Model (CIM) standard.
Event	Occurrence of significance to users, the MEs under surveillance and network management specifications. Events do not have states.
E.164	ITU-T standard for international public telephone numbering



FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name is an unambiguous domain name that specifies the position of a node in the DNS tree hierarchy absolutely. To distinguish an FQDN from a regular domain name, a trailing period is added. ex: "somehost.example.com".
Geographic Redundancy	Geographic redundancy ensures that data is consistent, highly available, and stored in more than one geographic location.
GGSN	Gateway GPRS Support Node. An interface between the GPRS backbone network and the external Public Data Networks (radio and IP networks). It is the gateway between the GPRS network and a public or private PDN such as, an ISP, or a corporate network.
GiG-E	Gigabit Ethernet. A version of Ethernet, which supports data transfer rates of 1 Gigabit (1,000 megabits) per second.
Gi Interface	The Gi interface connects the GGSN to an external PDN and provides the MS access to the requested network and services. Also see SGSN.
Gn Interface	The Gn interface connects SGSNs to SGSNs when the two nodes are in the same PLMN. Also see SGSN.
Gp Interface	The Gp interface connects Public Land Mobile Networks (PLMN) together.
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service. A radio technology based on packet-switching protocol for GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) network. It provides fast connection setup and data transfer using unused TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) channels in GSM network.
GP	Granularity Period. The time between the initiation of two successive gatherings of measurement data.
Gr'	Reference point between a pre R6 HSS/HLR and a 3GPP AAA Server.
Gr Interface	The Gr interface is an SS7 signalling network used to connect the Home Location Register (HLR) and SGSNs. Also see SGSN.
GRX	GPRS Roaming Network. A network that connects different PLMNs together.
GTP	GPRS Tunneling Protocol. Data connection established between the MS and a PDN.



GTT	Global Title Translation (GTT) is an SCCP layer capability which translates what is known as a global title (for example, dialed digits for a toll free number) into a signaling point code and a subsystem number so that it can be processed at the correct application.
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.
Health Check Job	Health Check (HC) job is a collection of categories of rules for execution from one or more rule set files. A HC job can be manually or automatically scheduled.
Health Check Rule	<p>A Health Check rule is a single input entity to the health check engine. It contains information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What will be checked.• The command that needs to be executed on the node.• The check that will be performed on the result from the command.• A list of input parameters that could be set for rules evaluation (customizable rules).• Recommended action - what to do, in a case the result is not as expected.• Reason - error message which contains information regarding rule failure.
Rule Set File	A Rule Set File (RSF) consists of one or more rules. It contains details about the conditions to be checked and evaluated for a particular rule.
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.
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force. An international group of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers responsible for developing internet standards, which are expressed in Requests for comments (RFC) and also for handling internet drafts.



INAP	Intelligent Network Application Protocol. INAP is a signalling protocol used in the intelligent network architecture. It is part of the SS7 protocol suite, typically layered on top of TCAP. It can also be termed as logic for controlling telecommunication services migrated from traditional switching points to computer-based service independent platforms.
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.
Initial system start	The first start of the system when it is initially configured and its default settings are defined. The initial system start is normally performed at the factory, before the delivery of the system.
InnoDB	A disk-based storage engine for MySQL. IPWorks uses this engine to store the persistent master copy of the data.
Integrated Site (IS)	<p>A framework that hosts several different independent applications, each having its own independent release cycle.</p> <p>The IS provides a basic level of support to its applications, such as hardware management, software management, connectivity, and address allocation.</p>
Integrated Site base infrastructure	<p>As IS with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical parts: Cabinet, one or more subracks, fans, cables • Power supply • Two SIS blades • Two MXB blades per subrack • ISL boards (if needed) • Software <p>Note: EXB and ISER blades are not included in the base infrastructure.</p>



Integrated Site infrastructure

An IS with:

- Mechanical parts: Cabinet, one or more subracks, fans, cables
- Power supply
- Two SIS blades
- Two MXB blades per subrack
- ISL boards (if needed)
- ISER boards
- EXB boards (optional)
- L3X boards (optional)
- Software

Integrated Site Management system (ISM)

The central management system in the Integrated Site, which provides IS internal services to the blade systems: boot-loading, management support, configuration support, fault management, Network File System (NFS), and others.

The ISM resides on one of the blades in the SIS blade system and is assigned a logical, as well as a physical IP address on the IS Internal OAM Subnet (ISOS). This design makes it easier to move the ISM to another blade in the blade system. The other blades in the blade system have only physical IP addresses.

The operator can communicate with the ISM via:

- The ISM Graphical User Interface (GUI)
- Netconf

**Integrated Site minimum base infrastructure**

The minimum infrastructure that makes an Integrated Site runnable, although not necessarily able to communicate with external networks:

- Mechanical parts: Cabinet, one subrack, fan unit, cables
- Power supply
- Two SIS blades
- Two MXB blades
- Software

Internal OAM basic subnet (ISOB)

A subnet that is logically separated from all other subnets handled by the IS. All communication on the ISOB is confined to the IS domain. Thus, no routing to or from the ISOB is allowed.

Internal OAM supplementary subnet (ISOS)

An extra subnet which exists solely to enable multiblade application blade systems to implement a redundant IP-interface associated to their BSOM function while avoiding so-called weak multihoming.

IPsec

IP Security Protocol. A protocol used to authenticate and encrypt information exchanged over the Internet.

iSCSI

In computing, iSCSI is an abbreviation of Internet Small Computer System Interface, an Internet Protocol (IP)-based storage networking standard for linking data storage facilities. By carrying SCSI commands over IP networks, iSCSI is used to facilitate data transfers over intranets and to manage storage over long distances. iSCSI can be used to transmit data over local area networks (LANs), wide area networks (WANs), or the Internet and can enable location-independent data storage and retrieval. The protocol allows clients (called initiators) to send SCSI commands (CDBs) to SCSI storage devices (targets) on remote servers. It is a popular storage area network (SAN) protocol, allowing organizations to consolidate storage into data center storage arrays while providing hosts (such as database and web servers) with the illusion of locally attached disks. Unlike traditional Fibre Channel, which requires special-purpose cabling, iSCSI can be run over long distances using existing network infrastructure.



IS LAN	The IS-internal LAN over which the IS blade systems exchange data packets. The LAN is physically implemented in the backplane as a Gigabit Ethernet.
Jumpstart	<p>In IS: A procedure where the operating system of a computer system, for instance, a SIS blade, is installed via a network connection.</p> <p>Jumpstart is only used when a reinitialization of the IS software installation is required. During a jumpstart the IS software is transferred from the IS jumpstart server to the IS node. The IS jumpstart server can contain different IS software releases.</p>
Jumpstart server	A computer that has IS software, is connected to an IS system, and from which the (new) software can be loaded into the IS system.
LAN fault management	A function that collects all LAN layer 2 events (uplink and downlink traps) and, based on them, makes a decision about the suspected faulty unit and isolates it. The goal is to isolate the faulty unit within 100 ms.
Link aggregation	The use of two or more links as if they were a single link.
Link aggregation group	A group of two or more data channels which appear as a single logical link between blades.
Link Service Access Point (LSAP)	In IS: A hardware interface between a blade and the backplane. A blade has one or more such interfaces. The interface is automatically created and deleted along with the creation of the blade.
LNP	Local Number Portability. The capability of keeping the same local telephone number when switching carriers.
Load Balancing	The distribution of processing and communications activity evenly across a network so that no single node is overwhelmed.
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.



Locally connected terminal

A device connected to a port on the switch hardware equipment directly via a cable, either of:

- A dumb terminal or a computer with a terminal emulator
- A computer with a web browser that can run the ISM GUI

Depending on the type of device and port, the locally connected terminal accesses different management functions.

For some blade systems, a few commands can only be performed from a locally connected terminal.

Note: Locally connected terminal (LCT) is not a technical concept but only a description of how a terminal is connected.

Locking

Manual isolation and preparation for removal of a board belonging to a blade system. When you click a Lock button in the ISM GUI, the Integrated Site system, if possible, isolates the blade system gracefully and then powers down the blade system board.

Locking a blade

The locking of a blade but not of a blade system.

In blade systems that consist of more than one blade you can lock a blade without locking the blade system. When the blade has been locked, that is, its functions have been disabled and stopped, the board is powered off.

Locking a blade system

The locking of a blade system and, as a consequence, of its blades.

When you lock a blade system, all blades in the blade system are locked, that is, all functions on the blades are disabled and stopped, and finally the boards are powered off.



Main Switch (MXB)

The central switching facility in the Integrated Site (IS).

The Main Switch provides Ethernet bridging on the MAC level throughout the IS-internal LAN.

The Main Switch is implemented by two MXB blade systems in each subrack.

To start up an IS two MXBs are needed, but when the system is operational, you can replace a faulty MXB without switching the system off.

Main Switch Blade

One of two MXB blades in each subrack. Each MXB is a blade system of its own.

Maintenance bus (M-bus)

A serial bus for basic management (board reset, and so on) of boards in a subrack.

ME

Managed Element. A node in the network. **Managed Element** is a single root element object in the MOM, which is the starting point for navigation.

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 has normally 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. 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.

Managed Object Management

A folder in Active Library Explorer that contains the MOM.

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 invoked by the user. The MOM is a static blueprint for the creation of the actual object model.

**Management function area (MFA)**

A distinct area of related management functions and services in the Integrated Site (IS).

In the IS GUI, the MFAs are on the top level in the Service Frame.

Most MFAs are subdivided into services, which in turn contains entry points to management functions.

Management function area guide (MFAG)

An online document that is part of the IS help library and describes management operations in the services of a management function area (MFA). It also provides recommendations and guidelines regarding the attributes and parameter settings.

In MFAs where the service descriptions are large, these descriptions are in many cases moved to separate service guides (SGs).

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.

Management Node

Each MySQL cluster has a Management Node. The Management Node manages the configuration of the other nodes in the cluster, so user must start it before starting the other nodes and stop it after stopping the other nodes.

Management terminal

A computer with a web browser that provides access to the Integrated Site Management system (ISM). The management terminal accesses the ISM:

- remotely via ISER or L3X
- Locally via a cable to the Ethernet port on a board in the IS subrack



MAP	Mobile Application Part. MAP is an SS7 protocol, which provides an application layer for the various nodes in GSM and UMTS mobile core networks and GPRS core networks to communicate with each other to provide services to mobile phone users. The MAP is the application-layer protocol used to access the Home Location Register, Visitor Location Register, Mobile Switching Center, Equipment Identity Register, Authentication Center, Short Message Service Center, and Serving GPRS Support Node.
MNP	Mobile Number Portability. MNP enables mobile telephone users to retain their mobile telephone numbers when changing from one mobile network operator to another.
MNP SRF	Signalling Relay Function for support of MNP.
MPBN	Mobile Packet Backbone Network. Part of Ericsson ENGINE Multi-Service Backbone solutions. It is an internet-class, carrier-class data backbone that enables operators to offer new or expand services over an IP infrastructure in an extremely reliable and ultra-scalable configuration. Mobile System Mobile phone system or network consists of a network of cells. Each cell is served by a radio base station from where calls are forwarded to and received from your mobile phone by wireless radio signals.
MySQL	A third-party relational database management system. MySQL is a trademark of MySQL AB.
MySQL Cluster	The MySQL cluster contains a RAM replica of all the ENUM data. It consists of the following different types of nodes: Management Node, Data Node, SQL Node, and NDB Node. The SQL Node acts as slave to Storage Server's MySQL to replicate all the provisioned data. The ENUM Server uses the MySQL NDB API interface to access the data from the cluster.
NDB	Network Database. A RAM-based storage engine used by MySQL Cluster.
NDB Cluster HA	The HA is implemented on the management node, sql node, and data node.



Netconf	<p>A network management protocol developed in the IETF by the Netconf working group. It was published as RFC 4741.</p> <p>The Netconf protocol provides mechanisms to install, manipulate, and delete the configuration of network devices. It also can perform some monitoring functions. 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. This in turn is realized on top of the transport protocol.</p>
Northbound	An interface that conceptualizes lower-level details. It interfaces to higher-level layers and is normally drawn at the top of an architectural overview.
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.
Northbound gateway	A blade system connecting IS to the remote management network.
Notification	A general term for a message that carries an alarm or alert instance.
NP	Number Portability. The capability of keeping the same telephone number when switching carriers or services.
Mobile number portability status	Information indicating the status of number portability for a mobile subscriber. It can be one of the following: own number ported out, own number not ported out, foreign number ported in, foreign number ported to a foreign network, foreign number not known to be ported.
OAM or O&M	Operation, Administration, and Maintenance. A subsystem of an application that permits the user to operate, administer, and maintain an application. OAM gives the operator access to tasks such as, subscriber data, network data, number analysis trees, alarms, and event notification.



PIC	Intelligent Network defines a Basic Call State Model (BCSM), which identifies the various states of call processing. A formal name, which known as a Point In Call (PIC), is assigned by BCSM to each call processing state.
QoS	Quality of Service. The performance properties of a network service, including throughput, transit delay, and priority. QoS properties can provide different service levels for different types of network traffic. For example, streaming video usually has a higher priority than other traffic, since the consequences of interrupting streaming video are immediately apparent to the user.
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial In User Service. It is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for computers to connect and use a network service.
Remote Management	Management from a management terminal that is connected to the IS via ISER or L3X.
report file	The output from the Health Check Management function is a report file. It contains the result of a HC job.
Resource Group	The cluster system enables applications to be run and administered as highly available resources.
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.
S6b	The interface between the PDN GW and the 3GPP AAA server in EPC network.
SDP	Software Delivery Package. An archive file (TAR file) with RedHat® Package Manager (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.
SGSN	Serving GPRS Support Node. The node through which the Mobile Station (MS) connects to a Public Data Network (PDN) to provide packet routing for a service area.



SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol. A protocol that uses a management information base (MIB) to monitor and control devices on an IP network. It can also be used to retrieve statistics from IPWorks DNS or DHCP servers. In addition SNMP traps can be generated for significant event and alarms. Also see Management Information Base (MIB).
SNMP Master Agent	A "master" agent that is available on the standard transport address and port, and processes SNMP protocol messages.
SNMP Subagent	A "subagent" that contains management instrumentation, such as a protocol server or element server. It communicates with SNMP Master Agent through the AgentX protocol.
SQL Node	Each MySQLcluster must have at least one SQL Node. Data is replicated from the InnoDB Node to the SQL Node. The SQL Node creates the ENUM-related tables with engine type NDB. Non-ENUM-related tables are stored on the SQL Node and ENUM-related tables are stored on the Data Node.
SS7	Signalling System #7. An architecture for performing out-of-band signaling in support of the call-establishment, billing, routing, and information-exchange functions of the public switched telephone network (PSTN). It identifies functions to be performed by a signaling-system network and a protocol to enable their performance. IPWorks ERH uses it to communicate with the HLR.
STa	The interface between the trusted non-3GPP IP access network and the 3GPP AAA Server.
Sta+	The reference point between the IPWorks AAA Server and trusted non-3GPP Access Network.
Subrack	A shelf in a cabinet. A subrack contains slots for boards.
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.
SWm	The interface between the IPWorks 3GPP AAA Server and ePDG.
SWx	The interface between the 3GPP AAA server and the HSS.



SF	System Functions. Common system functions and resources for the management entity, for example, Fault Management (Fm), Performance Management (Pm), and Security Management (SecM). <i>SystemFunctions</i> is one of the first level branches in the MOM.
SysM	System Management. Represents the system-level functions such as time handling and version handling.
TCAP component	In TCAP, components are a means of invoking an operation at a remote node. A TCAP message can contain several components, invoking several operations simultaneously.
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. <i>Transport</i> is one of the first level branches in the MOM.
Trap	An unacknowledged SNMP message that carries a notification or heartbeat.
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.
TSIG	Transaction Signature. TSIG uses shared secrets and a one-way hash function to authenticate DNS messages, particularly responses, and updates. It is mainly for resolvers and name servers to use, and flexible enough to secure DNS messages (including zone transfers) and dynamic updates.
TTL	Time To Live. A field in the IP header that specifies the maximum amount of time that a packet can travel on a network before being discarded.



Toll Free

Toll Free number is a special telephone number, in that the called party is charged the cost of the calls by the telephone carrier, instead of the calling party. The cost of the call to the called party is usually based on factors such as the amount of usage the number experiences, the cost of the trunk lines to the facility, and possibly a monthly flat rate service charge.

Virtual LAN (VLAN or vLAN)

An emulated, logically separated LAN on a physical LAN. The physical LAN can host several VLANs, each of them handling a separate subset of the total traffic. VLANs are used for traffic separation and efficient decoupling of broadcast domains. Separation of traffic in a VLAN is based on categorization of packets. In their headers, the packets on the LAN contain a VLAN identifier, which is unique to each VLAN.

Types of Virtual LANs supported by IS are:

- Port-based VLAN (Untagged VLAN): Each physical switch port is configured with an access list specifying membership in a set of VLANs.
- Protocol-based VLAN: A switch is configured with a list of mapping layer 3 protocol types to VLAN membership, filtering IP traffic from end-stations using a particular Layer 3 protocols.
- Tag-based VLAN: The IEEE 802.1Q specification establishes a standard method for tagging Ethernet frames with VLAN membership information. The IEEE 802.1Q standard defines the operation of VLAN Bridges that permit the definition, operation, and administration of Virtual LAN topologies within a Bridged LAN infrastructure. The 802.1Q standard is intended to address the problem of how to break large networks into smaller parts so broadcast and multicast traffic would not grab more bandwidth than necessary. The standard also helps provide a higher level of security between segments of internal networks.

VPN

Virtual Private Network. A private network such as, a corporate LAN that uses the Internet or other public network to transport the private traffic of the network in encapsulated form.

Wa

The reference point between the WLAN AN and 3GPP AAA Server.



Wm

The reference point between IPWorks AAA server and the PDG node.



Glossary

3DES

Triple Data Encryption Standard

3G

Third Generation

3GPP

3rd Generation Partnership Project

3GPP2

3rd Generation Partnership Project 2

3PP

Third Party Products

A-ALG

Access Application Level Gateway

A-RACF

Access-Resource and Admission Control Function

A-SBG

Access Session Border Gateway

AAA

Authentication, Authorization, Accounting

AAAA

Resource Record storing a single IPv6 Address, quad-A.

ABG

Access Border Gateway

ABNF

Augmented Backus-Naur Form

ACA

Accounting-Answer

ACK

Acknowledgment

ACL

Access Control List

ACLI

Acme Command-Line Interface

ACLID

Alternate Calling Line Identification

ACR

Accounting-Request

ACRS

Advanced CDR Repair System

ACT

AXD Configuration Tool

ADMF

Administration and Management Function

ADPCM

Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation

ADSL

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

AES

Advanced Encryption Standard

AGW

Accounting Gateway

AGw or AG

Access Gateway

AH

IPsec Authentication Header

AIN

Advanced Intelligent Network

AKA

Authentication and Key Agreement

ALB

Alarm Log Browser | Abstract Load Balancer

ALEX

Active Library Explorer



ALG

Application Layer Gateway

ALV

Alarm List Viewer

AM

Acknowledged Mode

AMBR

Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate

AMF

Availability Management Framework

AMR

Adaptive Multi Rate

ANCP

Access Node Control Protocol

AOR

Address Of Record

AOS

AXD Operations Suite

AP

Aggregation Proxy | Application Patches

API

Application Programming Interface

APN

Access Point Name

APP

Application-defined RTCP Packet

ARP

Address Resolution Protocol

ARPU

Average Revenue Per User

AS

Application Server

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange

ASDNS

Active Select DNS

ASE

Application Server Element

ASI

Additional System Information

ASM

Alarm Status Matrix

ASN.1

Abstract Syntax Notation One

ASSH

Application Server Service Handler

ASV

Alarm Status Viewer

ATM

Asynchronous Transfer Mode

AuC

Authentication Center

AUID

Application Unique ID

AUS

Application Unique String

AUTN

Authentication Token

AUTS

Authentication Token for resynchronization

AV

Authentication Vector

AVC

Attribute Value Change

AVP

Attribute-Value Pair

B2BUA

Back-to-Back User Agent

BA

Border Agent



BA-MC
Border Agent Management Console

BA-MS
Border Agent Management Server

BBN
Backbone Network

BE
Back-End | Best Effort QoS

BE PHB
Best Effort DiffServ Per-Hop Behavior

BE-UC
Back-End User Case

BER
Bit Error Rate | Binary/Basic Encoding Rule

BFD
Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

BG
Border Gateway

BGCF
Breakout Gateway Control Function

BGF
Border Gateway Function

BGP
Border Gateway Protocol

BGw
Billing Gateway

BHCA
Busy Hour Call Attempts

BHSA
Busy Hour Session Attempts

BIND
Berkeley Internet Name Domain

BIOS
Basic Input/Output System

BLER
Block Error Rate

BLID
Basic Line Identifier (The term PAL is used interchangeably with BLID.)

BNC
Bayonet Neil-Concelman

BNF
(augmented) Backus-Naur Form

BNSI
Basic Network Surveillance Interface

BOOTP
Bootstrap Protocol

BRAS
Broadband Remote Access Server

BRM
Backup and Restore Management

BS-AS
BroadSoft™ Application Server

BSC
Base Station Controller

BSD
Berkeley Software Distribution

BSOM
Blade System OAM Master

BSP
Blade Server Platform

BSS
Business Support System | Base Station System

BTU/h
British Thermal Units per hour

BW
BroadWorks

CA
Certification Authority

CAI
Customer Administration Interface



CAI3G

Customer Administration Interface Third Generation

CAMEL

Customized Applications for Mobile Networks Enhanced Logic

CAP

Client Authentication Protocol

CAPS

Call Attempts Per Second

CAS

Customer Administration System

CBA

Component Based Architecture

CC

Cumulative Counter | Country Code

CCA

Credit-Control-Answer

CCF

Charging Collection Function

CCP

Call Control Protocol

CCR

Credit-Control-Request

CD

Common Directory

CDF

Charging Data Function

CDMA

Code Division Multiple Access

CDO

Charging Data Output

CDR

Charging Data Record

CEA

Capabilities Exchange Answer

CEE

Cloud Execution Environment

CER

Capabilities Exchange Request

CertM

Certificate Management

CET

Central European Time

CGI

Cell Global Identity

CGSN

Combined GPRS Support Node

CGSP

Carrier Grade Server Platform

CHAP

Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol

CI

Cell Identity

CIC

Cloud Infrastructure Controller

CID

Content ID

CIDR

Classless Inter-Domain Routing

CIF

Common Intermediate Format

CIM

Common Information Model

CIPID

Contact Information in Presence Information Data Format

CLF

Connectivity Session Location and Repository Function

CLI

Command Line Interface

**CLID**

Calling Line Identification

CLIP

Calling Line Identity Presentation

CLIPS

Clientless IP Service

CLIR

Calling Line Identification Restriction

CLM

Cluster Membership

CM

Configuration Management

CMIP

Common Management Information Protocol

CMISECommon Management Interface Service
Element**CMP**

Certificate Management Protocol

CMPv2

Certificate Management Protocol version 2

CMR

Codec Mode Request

CMX

Component Main Switch

CN

Core Network

CN-OSS

Core Network Operations Support System

CNAME

Canonical name

COMInfCommon Operation and Maintenance
Infrastructure**COPS**

Common Open Policy Server

CORBA

Common Object Request Broker Architecture

COTS

Commercial Off-the-Shelf

CP

Common Part

CPB

Cycles Per Bit

CPCI

Compact PCI

CPE

Customer-Premises Equipment

CPL

Call Processing Language

CPN

Customer Premises Network

CPPCommon Profile for Presence | Ericsson
Connectivity Packet Platform**CPS**

Central Provisioning System

CPU

Central Processing Unit

CRC

Cyclic Redundancy Check

CREQ

Conformance Requirements

CS

Centrex Services | Circuit Switched

CS-AS

Centrex System Application Server

CS-CDS

Centrex System Call Detail Server

CS-CS

Centrex System Conference Server



CS-DS
Centrex System Distribution Server

CS-MS
Centrex System Media Server

CS-N
Coding Scheme #N

CS-WS
Centrex Services Web Server

CS1
Capability Set 1

CSCA
Circuit Switched Client Access

CSCF
Call Session Control Function

CSI
Combination of CS and IMS services

CSO
Customer Service Order

CSR
Certificate Signing Request | Customer Service Request

CSS
Call Screening Service

CSS-IP
Centrex and Supplementary Services over IP

CSV
Comma-Separated Values

CTF
Charging Triggering Function

CUDB
Ericsson Centralized User Database

D/I
Drop Insert

DAC
Dynamic Authorization Client

DAS
Dynamic Authorization Server

DB
Database

DBMS
TSP Disk Database Management System

DBN
Database Network

DCH
Dedicated Channel

DCN
Data Communication Network

DDDS
Dynamic Delegation Delivery System

DDF
Digital Distribution Frame

DDNS
Dynamic DNS Updates

DES
Data Encryption Standard

DfE
Design for Environment

DHCP
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

DHCPv4
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol version 4

DIT
Directory Information Tree

DLA
Data Layered Architecture

DM
Device Management

DMR
Disk Mirror and Recovery Tool

DMS
Decompression Memory Size

**DMX**

Distributed Main Switch

DMZ

Demilitarized Zone

DN

Distinguished Name | Directory Name

DnD, DND

Do not Disturb

DNS

Domain Name System

DNSSEC

Domain Name Security Extensions

DoS

Denial of Service

DPR

Disconnect Peer Request

DR

Disaster Recovery

DRBD

Distributed Replicated Block Device

DSCP

DiffServ Code Point

DSL

Digital Subscriber Line

DSLAM

Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer

DSN

Database Store Name

DSP

Digital Signal Processor

DSS

Digital Signature Standard

DSS1

Digital Subscriber System No. 1

DST

Daylight Saving Time

DTD

Document Type Definition

DTLS

Datagram Transport Layer Security

DTM

Dual Transfer Mode | Dynamic Topology Manager

DTMF

Dual Tone Multi Frequency

DTX

Discontinuous Transmission

E-CSCF

Emergency Call Session Control Function

EAP

Extensible Authentication Protocol

EAS

Ericsson Application Server

EBA

External BNSI Adapter

EBS

Ericsson Blade System

ECDSA

Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm

ECIM

Ericsson Common Information Model

ECLI

Ericsson Command Line Interface

ECM

Ericsson Cloud Manager

ECR

Edge Collect Router

EDA

Ericsson Dynamic Activation | Ethernet DSL Access

EDGE

Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution



ENM Ericsson Network Manager	EPS Evolved Packet System
eDNS External Domain Name System	ER Edge Router
EFWS Ericsson Front-End Web Server	ERDEF Enabler Requirement Definition
EGPRS Enhanced GPRS	ERELD Enabler Release Definition
EIT Ericsson Instant Talk	ERH External Resolution Handler
EJB Enterprise JavaBeans	ERSIP Evolved Realm Specific Internet Protocol
ELIM Ericsson License Manager	ESC Event State Compositor
EM Element Manager	ESD Electrostatic Discharge
EMA Ericsson Multi Activation	ESP Encapsulating Security Payload
EMI Electromagnetic Interference	ESRP™ Extreme Standby Router Protocol™
EMM Engine Multimedia	ET Exchange Terminal
EMS Element Management System Enhanced Message Service	ETSI European Telecommunications Standards Institute
ENIW Ericsson Network Integrated Wi-Fi	EU End-User
ENUM E.164 telephone Number Mapping	EUA End-User Administrator
EPA Event Publication Agent	eVIP Evolved Virtual Internet Protocol
EPC Evolved Packet Core	EXB Extension Switch Board
ePDG Evolved Packet Data Gateway	FAB Fulfillment, Assurance, and Billing



FBC
Flow Based Charging

FC-AL
Fiber Channel-Arbitrated Loop

FCAPS
Fault, Configuration, Accounting, Performance,
and Security

FD
Feature Description

FE
Fast Ethernet/ Front End

FEE
Front-End Element

FE XDMS
Front-End XDMS

FEE
Front-End Element

FIFO
First In, First Out

FIPS
Federal Information Processing Standard

FM
Fault Management

FMC
Fixed-Mobile Convergence

FMX
Fault Management eXpert

FNR
Flexible Numbering Register

FQDN
Fully Qualified Domain Name

FSM
Finite-State Machine

FTAM
File Transfer Access and Management

FTP
File Transfer Protocol

FTPD
File Transfer Protocol Daemon

FW
Firewall | Framework

G&DM
Group and Data Management

GAA
Generic Authentication Architecture

GBIC
Gigabit Interface Converter

GBR
Guaranteed Bit Rate

GE
Gigabit Ethernet

GEP5
Generic Ericsson Processor, version 5

GERAN
GSM/EDGE RAN

GGE
GSM, GPRS, EDGE

GGSN
Gateway GPRS Support Node

GiG-E
Gigabit Ethernet

GLMS
Group and List Management Server

GM
Group Management

GMS
Group Management Server

GNIP
Geographical and logical Network Information
Presentation

**GoS**

Grade of Service

GP

Granularity Period

GPRS

General Packet Radio Service

GPS

Global Positioning System

GRX

GPRS Roaming eXchange

GSM

Global System for Mobile Communication

GSM RAN

GSM Radio Access Network

gsmSCF

GSM Service Control Function

GSTN

General Switched Telephony Network

GT

Global Title

GTP

GPRS Tunneling Protocol

GUI

Graphical User Interface

GW

Gateway

HA

High Availability

HC

Health Check

HD

Home Domain

HI

Handover Interface

HLR

Home Location Register

HMAC

Hash Message Authentication Code-Secure

HOD

High Ohmic Distribution

HPLMN

Home PLMN

HSPA

High-Speed Packet Access

HSS

Home Subscriber Server

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language

HTTP

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

HTTPS

Hypertext Transfer Protocol over TLS

I-CSCF

Interrogating CSCF

I/O

Input/Output

IAB

Incoming Instant Personal Alert Barring

IAD

Integrated Access Device

IAZ

IP Addressing Zone

IBCF

Interconnection Border Control Function

ICA®

Independent Computing Architecture

ICID

IMS Charging Identity

ICMP

Internet Control Message Protocol

ICS

IMS Common System



ID Identity	IMH Information Model Handler
IDE Integrated Development Environment	IMPI IP Multimedia Private identity
IDL Interface Description Language	IMPS Instant Messaging and Presence Service
iDNS Internal Domain Name System	IMPU IP Multimedia Public identity
IDP Internet Datagram Protocol	IMS Internet Protocol Multimedia Subsystem
IDS Intrusion Detection System	IMSI International Mobile Subscriber Identity
IEC International Engineering Consortium	IMT IMS Multimedia Telephony
IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	IN Intelligent Network
IETF Internet Engineering Task Force	INAP Intelligent Network Application Protocol
IGP Interior Gateway Protocol	IntServ Integrated Services
IIOP Internet Inter-ORB Protocol	IOI Inter Operator Identifier
IIS Internet Information Server	IP Internet Protocol
IKE IPsec Key Exchange	IPAC Internet Protocol Access Context
IM CN IP-based Multimedia Core Network	IPAT Internet Protocol Address Takeover
IMAP Internet Message Access Protocol	IPCP Internet Protocol Control Protocol
IMAPv4 Internet Message Access Protocol version 4	IPMI Intelligent Platform Management Interface
IMEI International Mobile Station Equipment Identity	IPMM IP Multimedia
	IPMP Internet Protocol Multiple Pathing

**IPsec**

Internet Protocol Security

IPTD

IP Packet Transfer Delay

IPv4

Internet Protocol version 4

IPv6

Internet Protocol version 6

IPVS

Internet Protocol Virtual Server

IRI

Intercept Related Information

IRP

Independent Routing Processor | Integration Reference Point

IS

Integrated Site | Information System

ISAKMP

Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol

ISB

Incoming Session Barring

ISC

Internet Service Consortium

iSCSI

Internet Small Computer System Interface

ISDN

Integrated Services Digital Network

ISER

IS Edge Router

ISL

Inter-Subrack Link

ISM

IS Management system

ISM-UI

ISM User Interface

ISO

International Organization for Standardization

ISOB

IS Internal OAM Basic subnet

ISOS

IS Internal OAM Subnet

ISP

Internet Service Provider | In-Service Performance

IST

Installation Support Tool

IT

Information Technologies

ITU

International Telecommunication Union

ITU-T

International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector

IVR

Interactive Voice Response

IWD

Interwork Description

IXFR

Incremental zone transfer

J2EE™

Java 2 Enterprise Edition

JAIN

Java API for Integrated Networks

JAR

Java™ ARchive

JRE

Java Runtime Environment

JRMI

Java Remote Method Invocation

JSA

Java Servlet API



JSGF
Java Speech Grammar Function

JSML
Java Speech Markup Language

JVM™
Java™ Virtual Machine

KPI
Key Performance Indicator

KVM
Kernel-based Virtual Machine

L3X
Layer 3 Switch

LA
Location Area

LAES
Lawfully Authorized Electronic Surveillance

LAI
Location Area Identity

LAN
Local Area Network

LAN FM
LAN Fault Management

LATA
Local Access and Transport Area

LBE
Load Balancer Element

LBO
Local break-out

LCT
Local Craft Terminal

LDAP
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

LDAPS
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol over TLS

LDAPv3
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol version 3

LDE
Linux Distribution Extensions

LDIF
LDAP Data Interchange Format

LDN
Local Distinguished Name

LEA
Law Enforcement Agency

LEMF
Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility

LI
Lawful Interception

LIID
Lawful Interception Identifier

LM
License Management

LNP
Local Number Portability

LOTG
Linux Open Telecom Cluster

LP
Linear Prediction

LPD
Line Printer Daemon

LPS
Leases per Second

LSAP
Link Service Access Point

LSP
Label-Switched Path

LSR
Label Switch Routing

LVD
Low Voltage Differential

LZBS
Lempel-Ziv Back-Skip



MAC
Media Access Control | Message Authentication Code

MAE
Multi-Access Extensions

MAP
Mobile Application Part

MBean
Managed bean

MCS-N
Modulation and Coding Scheme #N

MD5
Message Digest Algorithm 5

MDF
Model Delivery Function

MDI
Mediation Device Interface

MDN
Mobile Directory Number

ME
Managed Element

MERUP
Multimedia Ericsson Rational Unified Process

MET
Main Earth Terminal

MG
Media Gateway

MGC
Media Gateway Controller

MGCF
Media Gateway Control Function

MGCP
Media Gateway Control Protocol

MGM
MeGaCo Manager

MGW
Media Gateway

MI
Managed Item

MIB
Management Information Base

MIM
Management Information Model

MIME
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

MIP
Moveable IP

MLT
Multi-Link Trunk

MM
Ericsson Multi Mediation | Multimedia

MM Call
Multimedia Call

MMD
Multimedia Domain

MMPTT Invite
Multimedia Push-to-Talk Invite

MMS
Multimedia Messaging Service

MN-OSS
Multi-Service Network Operations Support System

MN-OSS/AS
MN-OSS Application Server

MN-OSS/MS
MN-OSS Master Server

MN-OSS/RS
MN-OSS Reports Server

MNP
Mobile Number Portability



MO
Managed Object

MOC
Managed Object Class

MOM
Managed Object Model

MOS
Mean Opinion Score

MP
Media Proxy | Multi Protocol | Maintenance
Package | Multiple Pathing

MP-BGP
Multi Protocol BGP

MPBN
Mobile Packet Backbone Network

MPLS
Multiprotocol Label Switching

MR
Managed Resources

MRF
Media Resource Function

MRFC
Media Resource Function Controller

MRFP
Media Resource Function Processor

MS
Management System | Mobile Station | Media
Server | Master Server

MSC
Mobile services Switching Center

MSED
Multi-Service Edge Device

MSISDN
Mobile Subscriber ISDN Number

MSRP
Message Session Relay Protocol

MTP
Message Transfer Part

MVC
Model–View–Controller

MW
Middleware

MWI
Message Waiting Indication

MXB
Main Switch Blade

N-SBG
Network Session Border Gateway

NACC
Network Assisted Cell Change

NACF
Network Access Configuration Function

NAI
Network Access Identifier

NAK
Negative Acknowledgment

NAPT
Network Address Port Translation

NAPTR
Naming Authority Pointer

NAS
Network Access Server

NASS
Network Attachment Subsystem

NAT
Network Address Translator

NAT-PT
Network Address Translation - Port Translation

NBG
Network Border Gateway

NBI
Northbound Interface



NC PHB
Network Control DiffServ Per-Hop Behavior

NDB
Network Database

NE
Network Element

NETCONF
Network Configuration

NFT
Network Fault Tolerance

NGN
Next Generation Network

NGRC
Next Generation Resource Control

NI
Number Incomplete

NIC
Network Interface Card

NIST
National Institute of Standards and Technology

NLCL
Network Layer Cross Links

NM
Network Manager

NMS
Network Management System

NNA
Node Network Address

NNI
Network-to-Network Interface

NOC
Network Operations Center

NP
Number Portability

NPDB
Number Portability Database

NPI
Numbering Plan Information

NRM
Network Resource Manager

NS
Network Server | Name Server

NSAPI
Network layer Service Access Point Identifier

NSM
Network Surveillance Monitor

NSO
Network Service Order

NSP
Network Server Platform

NSRP
NetScreen® Redundancy Protocol

NSS
Network Supplementary Specification

NSWO
Non-Seamless WLAN offload

NTFS
New Technology File System

NTP
Network Time Protocol

NTSC
National Television System Committee

NWS
NetWork Statistics

OAM
Operation, Administration, and Maintenance

OCC
Open Call Controller

OCI
Open Client Interface

OCI-P
Open Client Interface Provisioning



OCS
Open Client Server

ODBC
Open Database Connectivity

ODF
Optical Distribution Frame

OE
Operating Environment

OEM
Original Equipment Manufacturer

OID
Object Identifier

OLI
Originating Line Identity

OMA IMPS
Open Mobile Alliance Instant Messaging and Presence Services

OMA PAG
Open Mobile Alliance Presence Availability and Group Management

OMA™
Open Mobile Alliance™

OMNA
OMA Naming Authority

ONG
Open Network Gateway

OPI
Operating Instruction

OS
Operating System

OSA
Open Service Access

OSI
Open Systems Interconnection

OSP
Open Settlement Protocol

OSPF
Open Shortest Path First

OSS
Operations Support Systems | Operations Support Systems

OSS-RC
Operations Support System for Radio and Core network

OTAP
Over The Air Provisioning

OTP
Open Telecom Platform | One Time Password

OVA
Open Virtualization Appliance

OVF
Open Virtualization Format

P-CSCF
Proxy Call Session Control Function

P2P
Peer-to-Peer

PABX
Private Automatic Branch Exchange

PAL
Phase Alternating Line | Physical Access Line

PAP
Password Authentication Protocol

PBIST
Power-on Built-in Self Test

PBX
Private Branch Exchange

PCF
Packet Control Function

PCFA
P-Charging-Function-Addresses

PCM
Pulse Code Modulation



PCMCIA

Personal Computer Memory Card International Association

PCN

Packet Core Network

PCO

Protocol Configuration Options

PCRF

Policy and Charging Rules Function

PCV

P-Charging-Vector

PDBF

Profile Database Function

PDCH

Dedicated Packet Data Channel

PDG

Packet Data Gateway

PDN

Public Data Network

PDP

Packet Data Protocol

PDR

Peak Data Rate

PDSN

Packet Data Service Node

PDU

Protocol Data Unit | Power Distribution Unit

PEA

Presence External Agent

PEM

Privacy Enhanced Mail

PEP

Presence Enabled Phonebook

Perl

Practical Extraction and Report Language

PG

Provisioning Gateway

PGM

Presence, Group and Data Management

PHB

Per-Hop Behavior

PIC

Physical Interface Card

PIDF

Presence Information Data Format

PIM

Presence and Instant Messaging

PIN

Personal Identification Number

PISN

Private Integrated Services Network

PIU

Plug-in unit

PKCS

Public-Key Cryptography Standards

PKI

Public-Key Infrastructure

PL

Payload

PLMN

Public Land Mobile Network

PM

Performance Management

PMAL

Provisioning Management Adaptation Layer

PMD

Performance Management Dashboard

PNA

Presence Network Agent

PoC

Push to Talk over Cellular

**PoP**

Point of Presence

POP3

Post Office Protocol version 3

POSIX

Portable Operating System Interface

POST

Power-on Self Test

POTS

Plain Old Telephone Service

PPP

Point-to-Point Protocol

PPTP

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol

PRI

Primary Rate Interface

PS

Packet Switched | Protocol Server

PSAP

Public Safety Answering Point

PSI

Public Service Identity

PSL

Presence Subscription List

PSQM

Perceptual Speech Quality Measure

PSTN

Public Switched Telephone Network

PTR

Pointer Record

PTT

Push-to-Talk

PTT-AS

Push-to-Talk Application Server

PTW

Push-To-Watch

PUA

Presence User Agent

PUI

Public User Identity

PVC

Private Virtual Circuit

QCIF

Quarter Common Intermediate Format

QNAME

Query Domain Name

QoS

Quality of Service

QPS

Queries Per Second

RA

Registration Authority

RAB

Radio Access Bearer

RACS

Resource and Admission Control Subsystem

RADIUS

Remote Authentication Dial In User Service

RAID

Redundant Arrays of Independent Disks

RAN

Radio Access Network

RANCID

Really Awesome New Cisco® conflg Differ

RAS

Remote Access Server

RAT

Radio Access Technology

RAU

Routing Area Update

RBAC

Role-Based Access Control

**RBS**

Radio Base Station

RCS_e

Rich Communication Suite-Enhanced

RDB

Routing database

RDBMS

Relational Database Management System

RDF

Resource Description Format

RDN

Relative Distinguished Name

RDT

Recovery and Diagnostic Tool

RFC

Request for Comment

RIP

Routing Information Protocol

RLC

Radio Link Control

RLS

Resource List Server

RMF

Resource Management Function

RMI

Remote Method Invocation

RN

Radio Network

RNC

Radio Network Controller

RNDC

Remote Name Daemon Control

RNS

Radio Network Subsystem

ROP

Report Output Period

RPC

Remote Procedure Call

RPID

Rich Presence Information Data

RPM

Red Hat Package Manager

RPS

Request per second

RR

Reporting Receiver | Receiver Report |
Resource Record | Radio Resource

RRC

Radio Resource Control

RS

Registration Surrogate

RS-P

Registration Surrogate Protocol

RSA

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

RSH

Remote Service Handler

RSIP

Realm Specific Internet Protocol

RSVP

Resource Reservation Protocol

RTCP

RTP Control Protocol

RTO

Real-Time Object

RTP

Real-Time Transfer Protocol

RTSP

Real Time Streaming Protocol

RTT

Round Trip Time



RTU
Right To Use

RX
Receiver

S-CSCF
Serving CSCF

SA
Support Agent

SAD
Software Architecture Description

SAF
Service Availability Forum

SAP
Service Access Point

SAPC
Ericsson Service-Aware Policy Controller

SAR
System Activity Report | SIP Archive | Servlet
Application Archive

SASN
Service Aware Support Node

SBC
Session Border Control | Session Border
Controller

SBG
Session Border Gateway

SC
System Controller

SCCP
Signaling Connection and Control Part

SCE
Service Creation Environment

SCEP
Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol

SCF
Service Control Function

SCIM
Service Capability Interaction Manager

SCLC
Secure Command-Line Control

SCM
Session Control Manager | System Component
Register Manager

SCP
Service Control Point

SCR
Static Conformance Requirements

SCS
Service Capability Server

SCTP
Stream Control Transmission Protocol

SD
(Net-Net) Session Director

SDB
Simple Database Backend

SDES
Source Description

SDK
Service Development Kit

SDS
Service Development Studio

SE
Security Element

SecM
Security Management

SEG
Security Gateway

SELV
Safety Extra Low Voltage

SEP
Signaling End Point



SEPS

Sessions Per Second

SF

System Functions

SFI

Services For Unix®

SFO

Session File Output

SFP

Small Form-factor Pluggable

SFTP

SSH File Transfer Protocol

SG, SGW

Signaling Gateway

SGC

Session Gateway Controller

SGML

Standard Generalized Markup Language

SGSN

Serving GPRS Support Node

SHA

Secure Hash Algorithm

SHA-1

Secure Hash Algorithm version 1

SI

Status Inspection

SID

Silence Insertion Descriptor

SigComp

Signaling Compression Mechanism

SIGTRAN

Signaling Transport (Protocol)

SIM

Subscriber Identity Module | Service Interaction Management

SIMPLE

SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging Extensions

SIP

Session Initiation Protocol

SIP ALG

SIP Application Layer Gateway

SIS

Site Infrastructure Support

SLA

Service Level Agreement

SLB

Switch-assisted Load Balancing

SLF

Subscriber Location Function

SLM

Sentinel License Manager

SM

Server Manager

SMB

Subminiature B

SMF

Service Management Facility

SMS

Short Message Service | State Memory Size

SMTP

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

SNF

Service Network Framework

SNM

Sub Network Manager | Signaling Network Management

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol

**SNMPv1**

Simple Network Management Protocol version 1

SNMPv2

Simple Network Management Protocol version 2

SNMPv3

Simple Network Management Protocol version 3

SNTP

Simple Network Time Protocol

SOA

Start of Authority

SOAP

Simple Object Access Protocol

SOBH

Service Order Batch Handler

SP

Service Package

SPA

Service Provider Administrator

SPA Console

Service Provider Administrator console

SPD

Speech Path Delay

SPT

Service Provisioning Tool

SQL

Structured Query Language

SR

Sender Report

SRD

System Repository and Directory

SRI

Subscriber Roaming Interrogation

SRV

Service Record

SS

Storage Server

SS7

Signalling System No.7

SSA

SIP Servlet API

SSF

Service Switching Function

SSH

Secure Shell

SSHv2

Secure Shell version 2

SSL

Secure Sockets Layer

SSN

System Serial Number

SSO

Single Sign-On

SSP

Server-Server Protocol

SSRC

Synchronization Source

SU

Service Unit

SwIM

Software Inventory Management

SwM

Software Management

SysM

System Management

SZ

Security Zone

TBAC

Target-Based Access Control

**TBCP**

Talk Burst Control Protocol

TBF

Temporary Block Flow

TBS

Telecom Basic Service

TC

Textual Convention

TCP

Transmission Control Protocol

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

TE

Traffic Engineering | Terminal Equipment

Tel URI

Telephony Uniform Resource Identifier

TelORB

Telephone Object Request Broker

TFTP

Trivial File Transfer Protocol

TISPAN

Telecom & Internet Converged Services & Protocols for Advanced Networks

TLD

Top-Level Domain

TLS

Transport Layer Security

TLV

Type Length Value

TM

Traffic Module

TMN

Telecommunications Management Network

TON

Type of Number

TOS

Type Of Service

TP

Transfer Protocol

TPS

Task Procedure Support | Transactions per Second

TRP

Topology Resource Provisioning

TS

Technical Specification

TSCAL

Terminal Server Client Access License

TSIG

Transaction Signature

TSP

Telecom Server Platform

TSS

Telecom Security Services

TT

Translation Type

TTL

Time To Live

TX

Transmitter

UA

User Agent

UAC

User Agent Client

UAS

User Agent Server

UCF

Upgrade Control File

UCS

Universal Character Set



UDDI
Universal Description Discovery and Integration

UDP
User Datagram Protocol

UDR
Usage Detail Record

UDVM
Universal Decompressor Virtual Machine

UE
User Equipment

UFS
Unix File System

UI
User Interface

UID
User Identification

UL
Uplink

ULN
Unique Logical Name

UML
Unified Modelling Language

UMTS
Universal Mobile Telecommunications System

UNI
User Network Interface

UNICS
Unified Information and Computing System

URI
Uniform Resource Identifier

URL
Uniform Resource Locator

URN
Uniform Resource Name

USB
Universal Serial Bus

USD
User Specific Dictionary

UTC
Coordinated Universal Time

UTF
Unicode Transformation Format

UTF-8
UCS Transformation Format 8

UTRAN
Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network

V²oIP
Voice and Video Telephony Service over IP

vAPP
Virtual Appliances

VAD
Voice Activity Detector

VAD/CN
Voice Activity Detector/Comfort Noise

VC
Virtual Circuit

vCPU
Virtual CPU

VIP
Virtual Internet Protocol

VLAN
Virtual Local Area Network

vLAN
Virtual Local Area Network

VLR
Visitor Location Register

VLSM
Variable Length Subset Masks

VM
Virtual Machine

VMS
Voicemail Service



VNF

Virtualized Network Function

VoBB

Voice over Broadband

VoIP

Voice over Internet Protocol

VP

Virtual Path | Value Pack

VPN

Virtual Private Network

VR

Virtual Router | Voice Response

VRF

VPN Routing and Forwarding table

VRRP

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

VSA

Vendor Specific Attribute

VSD

Virtual Security Device

VSFTPD

Very Secure File Transfer Protocol Daemon

VSI

Virtual Security Interface

VXML

Voice Extensible Markup Language

WAN

Wide Area Network

WAP

Wireless Application Protocol

WAR

Web Application Archive

WAV

Waveform audio format

WCDMA

Wideband Code Division Multiple Access

WCDMA RAN

WCDMA Radio Access Network

WebUI

Web User Interface

WI

Web Interface

WLAN

Wireless Local Area Network

WPP

Wireless Packet Platform

WSI

Web Services Interface

WUIGM

Web User Interface for Group and Data Management

WV

Wireless Village™

WWW

World Wide Web

XCAP

XML Configuration Access Protocol

XDM

XML Data Model

XDM FW

XML Document Management Framework

XDMC

XML Document Management Client

XDMS

XML Document Management Server

xDSL

Digital Subscriber Line

XML

Extensible Markup Language

XSD

XML Schema Definition



XSL
Extensible Stylesheet Language

XUI
XCAP User Identifier