NOKIA

C33525.90_H0
Nokia MetroHub Transmission Node Rel. C3

General Glossary

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1 Introduction

This Glossary is meant to help those acquainting themselves with the Nokia documentation.

The Glossary covers the central concepts of telecommunications as well as the concepts related to the products of Nokia.

The Glossary has been compiled at Nokia in collaboration with experts on both technology and terminology work. It is based on the concept of terminology adopted in the Nordic countries and on several national and international sources, as well as on international technical and terminological standards and recommendations.

The entries are arranged in alphabetical order. Synonyms are also entered independently with a "see" reference to the main entry.

Since terminology by its nature is a constantly developing field, the Glossary is continuously expanded and developed. Therefore, any feedback on this Glossary will be highly appreciated.

The terms used only in a limited geographical area are marked with codes according to standard ISO 3166 Names of Countries.

The codes used in this dictionary:

/GB/	Great Britain
/US/	The United States of America

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2 Glossary

2.1 Numbers

1+1 protection *See 1+1 redundancy*

1+1 redundancy; *1+1 protection* redundancy scheme in which a unit type consists of one active unit and one spare unit, and the idle spare unit can replace the active unit

1-safe replication *See one-safe replication*

1-to-many PoC communication *See PoC group communication*

1-touch dialing /US/ *See speed dialling*

10 BASET *See 10Base-T*

1000Base-LX/LH Gigabit Ethernet standard, based on IEEE 802.3, which uses two strands of multimode or single-mode optical cable per link

1000Base-Sx standard (IEEE 802.3) for Gigabit Ethernet using two strands of multimode optical cable per link

1000Base-T standard (IEEE 802.3ab) for Gigabit Ethernet over an unshielded twisted-pair wire

1000Base-TX Gigabit Ethernet standard, based on IEEE 802.3, for data transfer over copper wire

100Base-T *See Fast Ethernet*

100BaseTX 100-Mbps baseband Fast Ethernet specification using two pairs of either unshielded twisted pair (UTP) or shielded twisted pair (STP) wiring

10Base-T; *10 BASET* IEEE 802.3 media standard abbreviation for a 10 Mbps baseband Ethernet using twisted pair cabling

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1st line maintenance *See first line maintenance*

1x *See CDMA2000 1X*

1x Evolution, Data and Voice *See CDMA2000 1XEV-DV*

1x Evolution, Data Only *See CDMA2000 1XEV-DO*

1xEV-DO *See CDMA2000 1XEV-DO*

1xEV-DV *See CDMA2000 1XEV-DV*

1XTREME global open standards proposal and technology, which provides integrated voice and data speeds up to 5.2 Mbps on a single 1.25 MHz in CDMA

2 Mbit/s submultiplexer; *SM2M* submultiplexer that combines 90 16 kbit/s subrate channels into one 2 Mbit/s transmission bus

2-branch diversity *See two-branch diversity*

2-safe replication *See two-safe replication*

2-way uplink diversity *See two-way uplink diversity*

2.5G further developments of the 2nd generation digital cellular technology before the 3rd generation

2B1Q *See two binary, one quaternary*

2G *See 2nd generation mobile communications*

2G MSC *See second generation mobile services switching centre*

2G networks networks of the 2nd generation of mobile communication systems

2G SGSN; *2G-SGSN* DX 200-based serving GPRS support node (SGSN) for GPRS networks

2G-SGSN *See 2G SGSN*

2K protocol proprietary Nokia network management protocol in which IP data links are used to connect the Nokia Hopper Manager or a management system to a node

2M external 2048 kbit/s synchronisation source conforming to ITU-T G.703

2N *See 2N redundancy*

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2N redundancy;*2N*; *duplication* redundancy scheme in which two units are used to complete a task for which one is enough at any given time

2nd generation *See 2nd generation mobile communications*

2nd generation mobile communications;*2nd generation*;*2G* current digital cellular system, for example, GSM900/1800/1900, IS-95 (CDMA), IS-136 (TDMA), and PDC

2nd line maintenance *See second line maintenance*

2PC *See two-phase commit protocol*

2PC *See two-phase commitment*

2PL *See two-phase locking*

30 B + D / DSS1 primary rate access between the base station controller (BSC) and another network element, which is part of the ISDN Abis feature

3DES;*triple DES* encryption that is based on a DES algorithm, in which three different keys are utilised

3G *See 3rd generation mobile communications*

3G HLR home location register (HLR) for third generation networks, which stores packet-switched and circuit-switched access-related data and performs HLR functions that are defined in 3GPP Release 4

3G MSC;*third generation mobile services switching centre* mobile services switching centre (MSC) for a third generation network

3G networks networks of the 3rd generation of mobile communication systems

3G SGSN;*3G-SGSN* serving GPRS support node (SGSN) for 3rd generation mobile networks

3G UP collection of the user plane (UP) parameters specified by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)

3G user equipment; *user equipment (3G)*;*UE* terminal that supports a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM) and the Uu interface, with the USIM inserted

3G-SGSN *See 3G SGSN*

3G-VMSC visited MSC for third generation mobile networks

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3GPP *See 3rd Generation Partnership Project*

3L description language language describing the operation of multiprocessor systems and how different system functions proceed in different units and processes

3N *See 3N redundancy*

3N redundancy;*3N* redundancy scheme in which three units are used to complete a task for which one or two is enough at any given time

3pcc *See third party call control*

3PTY *See three party service*

3rd generation mobile communications;*3G* digital wideband mobile communication system that aims at worldwide use

3rd Generation Partnership Project;*3GPP* project in which standards organisations and other related bodies have agreed to co-operate for the production of globally applicable technical specifications for a third generation mobile system

3rd line maintenance *See third line maintenance*

3rd party registration *See third party registration*

3xx response *See redirection response*

4-way uplink diversity *See four-way uplink diversity*

6over4 mechanism which uses an IPv4 domain that supports IPv4 multicast to allow isolated IPv6 hosts to act like fully functional IPv6 hosts without direct contact with an IPv6 router

6to4 transition mechanism which provides a way to connect IPv6 end-site networks by creating a tunnel over the intervening IPv4 network

802.11I specification for enhanced security for the IEEE 802.11 based wireless networks

802.1X;*port-based network access control* IEEE standard for local and metropolitan area networks which makes use of the physical access characteristics of IEEE 802 local area network (LAN) infrastructures in order to provide a means of authenticating and authorising devices attached to a LAN port that has point-to-point characteristics, and of preventing access to that port in case the authentication and authorisation process fails

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900 service /US/ *See premium rate*

2.2 A

A bit *See acknowledgement request bit*

A interface interface between a base station controller and an exchange through which all the services and other facilities are offered to a GSM PLMN user in order to enable the use of the system

A interface circuit allocation terrestrial circuit reservation part of the GSM 08.08 assignment procedure

A' interface interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and multimedia gateway (MGW)

A-alarm critical alarm generated by a fault which inhibits the normal operation of the equipment

A-GPS *See assisted GPS*

A-interface gateway;*AGW* gateway between an intranet and a GSM network which provides the A interface for the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

A-law;*compression law* ITU-T standard for non-uniform quantising logarithmic compression

A-subscriber *See calling subscriber*

A-TRAU protocol which together with the V.110 protocol provides support for rate adapted transparent and non-transparent data rates (14.4 kbit/s and 9.6 kbit/s respectively) in the base station controller (BSC) and in the mobile services switching centre's (MSC) interworking function (IWF) interface

A-TRAU' protocol that provides support for rate-adapted transparent and non-transparent data rates (28.8kbit/s, 33.6kbit/s) in the ATM module and in the mobile services switching centre's (MSC) interworking function (IWF) interface

A/D *See analogue-to-digital conversion*

A/D conversion *See analogue-to-digital conversion*

A/D converter *See analogue-to-digital converter*

A3 *See A3 algorithm*

A3 algorithm;*A3* cryptographic algorithm used for subscriber authentication in a GSM public land mobile network (PLMN)

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A5 *See algorithm A5*

A5/3 *See A5/3 algorithm*

A5/3 algorithm;*A5/3* cryptographic algorithm for GSM/EDGE, which produces ciphertext out of cleartext using the ciphering key (Kc)

A8 *See A8 algorithm*

A8 algorithm;*A8* cryptographic algorithm used for generating cipherkeys to protect the data transfer on the radio path in a GSM public land mobile network (PLMN)

AA *See access authentication*

AA *See anonymous access*

AAA; *authentication, authorisation, and accounting*; *authentication, authorization, and accounting /US/* facility that provides an interface between the devices and security servers through which access control can be set up

AAA profile; *authentication, authorisation, and accounting profile* user profile which contains information on the user's role, access rights, name, and passwords, and on the account expiration date

AAA server; *authentication, authorisation, and accounting server* server that handles user requests for access to computer resources and provides authentication, authorisation, and accounting services

AAD function *See subscription area restriction*

AADB *See active alarms database*

AAL *See ATM adaptation layer*

AAL performance measurements feature for collecting and monitoring the AAL5, AAL2 signalling protocol at UNI, AAL2 signalling protocol at NNI, and signalling AAL (SAAL) protocol performance parameters

AAL type 2 *See ATM adaptation layer type 2*

AAL type 2 channel identifier;*AAL2 channel identifier*; *channel identifier*; *CID* common unique identifier of an AAL type 2 channel

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AAL type 2 connecting point point in a connection where the two adjacent AAL type 2 links come together, providing the connecting functions

AAL type 2 connection;*AAL2 connection* logical concatenation of one or more AAL type 2 links between two AAL type 2 service endpoints

AAL type 2 intermediate switch;*AAL2 intermediate switch* AAL type 2 switch serving as an AAL type 2 signalling endpoint at an AAL type 2 connecting point

AAL type 2 link;*AAL2 link* logical user plane communication facility between two adjacent AAL type 2 switching points or service endpoints

AAL type 2 link characteristics;*AAL2 link characteristics* information used to describe attributes of the AAL type 2 link

AAL type 2 path;*AAL2 path* logical concatenation of one or more ATM virtual channel connections (VCC) between two AAL type 2 switches

AAL type 2 path identifier;*AAL2 path identifier* in an ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) signalling protocol message, a field with a fixed size of 4 octets which identifies the AAL type 2 path

AAL type 2 served user *See AAL2 served user*

AAL type 2 service endpoint;*AAL2 service endpoint* termination point of an AAL type 2 connection, providing the connection termination functions

AAL type 2 signalling protocol;*AAL2 signalling protocol* set of control plane functions which establishes and releases AAL2 connections and the maintenance functions associated with the AAL2 signalling

AAL type 2 switch;*AAL2 switch* system which is capable of switching AAL type 2 connections

AAL1 *See ATM adaptation layer type 1*

AAL1 connection ATM adaptation layer type 1 (AAL1) based connection which has a constant bit rate and is suitable for carrying video and speech traffic

AAL2 *See ATM adaptation layer type 2*

AAL2 CAC *See AAL2 connection admission control*

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AAL2 CC *See AAL2 connection control*

AAL2 CC *See AAL2 cross-connection*

AAL2 channel identifier *See AAL type 2 channel identifier*

AAL2 connection *See AAL type 2 connection*

AAL2 connection admission control; *AAL2 CAC* ATM connection admission control that operates only within an existing virtual channel connection (VCC) and that decides whether the system can accommodate a new AAL2 connection within the given VCC

AAL2 connection control;*AAL2 CC* feature that handles the operations (create, delete, interrogate) related to AAL2 cross-connections and the allocation of connection identifier (CID) values for the AAL2 cross-connections

AAL2 connection control function function which routes the AAL2 signalling according to the received service endpoint address so that the AAL2 transit connections can be formed between two service endpoints via the multimedia gateway (MGW)

AAL2 connection management AAL2 connection control function which provides services to manage the creation, modification, interrogation, and release of the AAL2 cross-connections

AAL2 cross-connection;*AAL2 CC* cross-connection by which ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) packets are switched between the internal N_CID and the internal 1_CID termination points

AAL2 intermediate switch *See AAL type 2 intermediate switch*

AAL2 link *See AAL type 2 link*

AAL2 link characteristics *See AAL type 2 link characteristics*

AAL2 nodal function;*nodal function*;*NF* function in the multimedia gateway (MGW) which enables any ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) based connections to be routed via MGW without control from the MSC server

AAL2 packet switching;*AAL2 switching* switching performed at ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2), in which packets that are encapsulated within an ATM cell are switched according to their virtual path identifier (VPI), virtual channel identifier (VCI), and channel identifier (CID) values

AAL2 path *See AAL type 2 path*

AAL2 path identifier *See AAL type 2 path identifier*

AAL2 PE *See AAL2 protocol entity*

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AAL2 protocol entity;*AAL2 PE* software which is responsible for performing AAL type 2 (AAL2) signalling protocol towards other network elements

AAL2 resource management AAL2 connection control function which provides services to manage the resources needed for AAL2 cross-connections

AAL2 resource reservation measurement measurement which enables to follow the user plane ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) resource reservation failre reasons and success rates for the whole radio network controller (RNC) and individual AAL2 paths

AAL2 served user; *AAL type 2 served user* user of an AAL2 signalling protocol

AAL2 service endpoint *See AAL type 2 service endpoint*

AAL2 signalling signalling that is used to set up and release AAL2 connections inside virtual channel connections

AAL2 signalling protocol *See AAL type 2 signalling protocol*

AAL2 switch *See AAL type 2 switch*

AAL2 switching *See AAL2 packet switching*

AAL2 termination and switching feature which implements the termination and switching function for the switching platform to support AAL2 packet based transmission

AAL2 VCC *See AAL2 virtual channel connection*

AAL2 virtual channel connection;*AAL2 VCC* ATM virtual channel connection which is based on the use of the ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2)

AAL2 VPC endpoint management AAL2 connection control function which provides services to create and delete virtual path connection (VPC) endpoints related to a given AAL2 Switching Processor (A2SP) and also services to select the proper VPC endpoint for the requested AAL2 cross-connection

AAL3/4 *See ATM adaptation layer type 3/4*

AAL5 *See ATM adaptation layer type 5*

AAL5 common part;*AAL5 CP* part of ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5) which consists of segmentation and reassembly (SAR) sublayer and common part convergence sublayer (CPCS)

AAL5 CP *See AAL5 common part*

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AAL5 profile profile which contains the parameters for configuring an ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5) connection

AB *See access burst*

abandoned call call registered in the automatic call distribution where the calling subscriber has hung up or queuing time has expired before the subscriber has got through to an attendant

abandoned traffic *See lost traffic*

abbreviated dialing /US/ *See abbreviated dialling*

abbreviated dialing, subscriber registration /US/ *See abbreviated dialling*

abbreviated dialling;*abbreviated dialling, subscriber registration*; *abbreviated dialing /US/*;*abbreviated dialing, subscriber registration /US/* facility which enables a subscriber to make a call by dialling an abbreviated number instead of the full telephone number

abbreviated dialling number *See abbreviated number*

abbreviated dialling, subscriber registration *See abbreviated dialling*

abbreviated number; *abbreviated dialling number*;*ADN* private number (short code) dialled instead of the called subscriber's telephone number, programmed in the exchange or the telephone

ABICCCH *See Abis interface common control channel*

ABIECCCH *See Abis interface extended common control channel*

Abis interface common control channel;*ABICCCH* common control channel (CCCH) hand of the Abis interface program block (ABIPRB), which handles CCCH procedures

Abis interface extended common control channel; *ABIECCCH* common control channel (CCCH) hand of the Abis interface program block (ABIPRB), which handles extended CCCH procedures

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Abis interface stand-alone dedicated control channel;*ABISDCCH* stand-alone dedicated control channel (SDCCH) hand of the Abis interface program block (ABIPRB), which handles SDCCH procedures

Abis interface traffic channel; *ABITCH* traffic channel (TCH) hand of the Abis interface program block (ABIPRB), which handles TCH procedures

Abis signalling link signalling link in the Abis interface connecting a base transceiver station (BTS) and a base station controller (BSC)

ABISDCCH *See Abis interface stand-alone dedicated control channel*

ABITCH *See Abis interface traffic channel*

ABNF *See augmented Backus-Naur form*

abort terminate, in a controlled manner, a processing activity in a computer system because it is impossible or undesirable for the activity to proceed

Abort-Session-Answer *See Abort-Session-Answer message*

Abort-Session-Answer message; *Abort-Session-Answer*;*ASA* message that is sent as a response to a previously received Abort-Session-Request message (ASR)

Abort-Session-Request *See Abort-Session-Request message*

Abort-Session-Request message; *Abort-Session-Request*;*ASR* message that a server sends to the access device which provides a session service to request that a session identified by a session identifier is stopped

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ABR *See available bit rate*

ABR *See border router*

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absent subscriber service;*absent subscriber service - immediate diversion*;*absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to an answering service*;*manual answering service*
call forwarding which enables a subscriber to have incoming calls automatically diverted to a manual answering service

absent subscriber service - diversion on no reply, to any number
See call forwarding on no reply

absent subscriber service - immediate diversion
See absent subscriber service

absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to a fixed announcement without message accepting capability
call forwarding which enables a subscriber to have incoming calls automatically diverted to an announcement in the terminating exchange

absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to an answering service
See absent subscriber service

absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to any number
See unconditional call forwarding

absent subscriber service with immediate diversion to any number
See unconditional call forwarding

absolute address;*machine address*
address in a computer language that identifies a storage or a device without the use of any intermediate reference

absolute domain name
See fully qualified domain name

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absolute radio frequency channel number *See absolute radio frequency number*

absolute radio frequency number; ***absolute radio frequency channel number*****;*****ARFN*****;** ***ARFCN*** radio frequency used in connection with, for example, mobile originating and terminating test calls

absolute time difference;***ATD*** time difference that is calculated based on time stamps from a known system time in the acquired global positioning system (GPS) data

abstract data type data type that is defined solely in terms of the operations that can be performed on objects of that type, and the range of values that it can take, regardless of the method of representation of the value

abstract syntax notation;***ASN*** notation which enables complicated types to be defined and enables values of these types to be specified without determining the way an instance of this type is to be represented

abstract syntax notation one;***ASN.1*** transmission notation standardised by the International Organization for Standardization and used to describe notations generally used by the adaptation layer protocols

AC *See admission control*

AC *See access controller*

AC *See audio codec*

AC *See access channel*

AC *See area code*

AC *See ApplyCharging*

AC *See application context*

AC *See authentication centre*

AC *See access conditions*

AC alarm *See alarm-cancel alarm*

AC band *See access channel band*

AC pool *See autoconfiguration pool*

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AC signaling /US/ *See alternating current signalling*

AC signalling *See alternating current signalling*

AC statistics feature which provides statistical data through authentication

ACAP *See Application Configuration Access Protocol*

ACB *See anonymous call barring*

ACC *See account card calling*

ACC *See automatic congestion control*

ACC *See acceptable channel codings*

accentuation *See pre-emphasis*

accept list access control list which allows users to specify exactly which users may call them directly

accept-contact header SIP header that contains feature sets that describe the user agents that the caller would like to reach

acceptable cell suitable cell from which the mobile station can make emergency calls

acceptable channel codings;*ACC* part of a bearer capability information element (BCIE) in a mobile-originating call set-up that indicates the channel coding methods the mobile station can use

access right or ability to enter, approach, or use something

access accept authentication phase message from the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) server conveying a positive authentication reply

access administration administration of user access to resources such as systems, applications, and information

access administrator user who manages the login accounts and access rights of the service and subscription administrators and the subscriber's login accounts and access rights for self-service management purposes

access attempt process by which one or more users interact with a telecommunications system to enable initiation of user information transfer

access authentication;*AA* authentication of a user's log-in name and password before they are allowed to connect to the network or to a device

access burst;*AB* signal sent by the mobile station to the base transceiver station so that the base transceiver station can derive the timing advance from the delay of its arrival

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access channel;*AC* channel marked with a special identification signal and used to gain access to a traffic channel when, for example, the mobile station initiates a call

access channel designated part of the information transfer capability having specified characteristics, provided at the user-network interface

access channel band;*AC band* the frequency band in use for access channels

access code sequence of digits or characters which must be dialled, typed, or entered for using a device or a service

access concentrator network device which is used to combine multiple communications lines onto a single, high-speed output link

access conditions; *AC* set of security attributes associated with a file

access contention conflict between the demands made on a network termination in multipoint access

access control technique for the prevention of unauthorised use of a resource, including its use in an unauthorised manner, to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information

access control list *See access list*

access control list; *ACL* list of entities and their access rights that is used for the access control service

access control list application programming interface;*access control list management interface*;*ACL API* application programming interface that the PoC call processor provides for updating the access control lists via the network operator's customer care system

access control list entry;*ACE* entry in an access control list that usually consists of a type of entry (group or individual user), name or identity and access rights

access control list management interface *See access control list application programming interface*

access control proxy;*ACP* proxy which provides access control services according to user-based and IP-based browsing policies

access control service information security service for providing access control functions

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access controller; *AC* gateway between the Internet and wireless stations that are attached to a wireless LAN

access customer *See packet network access customer*

access delay time elapsed between an access request and successful access

access denial access failure caused by the issuing of a system blocking signal by a communications system that does not have a call-originator camp-on feature or access failure caused by exceeding the maximum access time and nominal system access time fraction during an access attempt

access failure in a communications system, an unsuccessful access that results in termination of an access attempt in any manner other than initiation of user information transfer between the intended source and destination within the specified maximum access time

access grant channel;*AGCH* downlink and point-to-point common control channel (CCH) reserved for assignment messages

access group in location services, a group of one or more access points with the same service characteristic in the same location

access independence shielding the higher layer protocols from the underlying access technology by means of access- independent interfaces

access independent characteristic of a technical solution that is independent of the access technology utilised

access independent interface;*AII* interface that makes the network protocols transparent to the access method utilised

access key *See credentials*

access line loopback loopback in which the OAM cells are inserted by the customer or the network, and switched back by the first ATM node in the network or customer equipment respectively

Access Link Control Application Protocol;*ALCAP* transport signalling protocol that is used to set up and tear down transport bearers

access list;*access control list*;*AL* list of statements that permits or denies packet flow across an interface based on information contained in the packet and the parameters in the list that are applied against the packet contents

access list management feature which allows users to control which incoming invitations to PoC sessions are rejected and which are accepted

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access method access technology utilised to enable communication between two nodes, typically a mobile terminal and a base transceiver station

access mode technique to obtain a specific record form or to place a specific recording in a file contained in a storage device

access network;*AN* telecommunications network between a local exchange and the subscriber station

access node node implemented between the local exchange (LE) and the user, replacing part or the whole of the local line distribution network

access operator *See packet network access operator*

access part *See user access part*

access path path to a file, which can be used for fetching a file but does not explicitly state the storage location of the file

access plan view packet core configurator view that is used to define the default parameters of the access points for a new packet network access plan, and modify or view the parameters of an existing access plan

access point;*AP* physical device that connects wired and wireless networks together

access point;*AP* point of entry or means of entry to a circuit

access point name; *APN* logical name that describes the actual connected access point to the external packet data network according to domain name system naming conventions

access point plan view packet core configurator view that is used to modify and view the parameters of a selected access point

access point provisioning provisioning of the access points in a system so that the access point specific configuration data is consistent in different network elements

access point re-hosting re-hosting that includes removing an access point from one gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and creating an access point in another GGSN for the traffic of a specific end-user

access profile description that contains the access rights for the associated credentials and is used for authorisation, which occurs after authentication

access profile;*ATM access profile* group of attributes associated with an ATM interface or with a virtual path termination point

access protocol protocol that is adopted at an interface at a specified reference point between a user and a network to enable the user to invoke the services or facilities of that network

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access reject authentication phase message from the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) server conveying a negative authentication reply

access request authentication phase message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) server containing such attributes as the user name and password

access revenue sharing revenue sharing in which the revenue made from the access portion of an event is split

access right; *permission* defined right which controls the use of a system or its parts

access router;*AR* access server that provides mobile connections to data networks and corporate local area networks from the switching centre

access security; *network access security* security architecture that provides users with secure access to the network services and protects against attacks on the radio link

access server;*AS* server that connects the user to the network

access service part of transaction processing which starts at the reception of an access token and ends at the release of the token

access stratum;*AS* functional grouping consisting of the parts in the infrastructure and in the mobile station and the protocols between these parts being specific to the access technique

access stratum SDU *See access stratum service data unit*

access stratum service data unit; *access stratum SDU* service data unit transferred over the access stratum service access point (SAP) in the core network or in the mobile station

access tandem /US/ ;*AT* switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating and terminating traffic between end offices and a customer's location

access technology *See radio access technology*

access tier logical layer of a distributed system that is responsible for user authentication and service authorisation of the system

access time time interval between the instant when data is requested from a memory device to the instant when it is delivered to the central processing unit, and vice versa

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access validity emulator;*AVE* emulator that reads the access logs of the ICD service directory, picks out records concerning the traffic analyser, emulates the traffic analyser, and writes validity data regarding the read operation

access window method *See window access control*

access zone;*public access zone*; *hotspot*;*AZ* public location, for example an office, campus, hotel or airport, where wireless LAN connections are provided to users

accessibility data data which defines connectivity between LAN switches and between LAN switches and hosts, and which defines which links are in blocked state and which in forwarding state

ACCH *See associated control channel*

account *See prepaid account*

account balance; *wallet* amount of resources (for example monetary) in a subscriber's account

account balance management process of managing the account balance in the balance holder

account card calling;*ACC* IN service feature which allows the caller to be automatically charged on a telephone account subscribed with the network operator, for any type of outgoing call

account information on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under club membership, for a user to see his/her credits, transactions and subscriptions

account management process that provides the customer service representative a comprehensive capability to access customer account information

account owner person or organisation legally responsible for paying the bills or accepting any penalties

account query query for the balance of a prepaid subscription

account recharge *See recharge*

account recharging *See recharge*

accounting collection and analysis of data related to the use of the network and services to monitor the amount and monetary value of traffic

accounting answer *See Accounting-Answer message*

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accounting counter counter which stores data related to conversation time in seconds, number of calls, and number of generated charging pulses

accounting counter file file that contains different kinds of accounting counter data

accounting cycle time period during which all the chargeable events are recorded and the charges are calculated, but not billed

accounting improvement feature which enables the operator to define four separate day class groups for normal weekdays, as well as special days

accounting information record; *AIR* record that a network element generates with the purpose of passing relevant data or information to a centralised accounting function

accounting management; *charging management* set of functions which enables the use of telecommunications network services to be measured and the costs for such use to be determined and rendered

accounting meter record record that contains information on one or more counters that register the use of resources as a whole

accounting OFF remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) accounting message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the RADIUS accounting server when the access point becomes inactive so that the IP addresses can be released

accounting ON remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) accounting message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the RADIUS accounting server when the access point becomes active so that the IP addresses possibly hanging can be released

accounting request accounting phase message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) server to free the IP address allocated with the access request

accounting request *See Accounting-Request message*

accounting session session that the network element connected to the online service controller (OSC) initiates whenever the subscriber retrieves content via that node

accounting start remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) accounting message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the RADIUS accounting server when a PDP context is created

accounting stop remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) accounting message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the RADIUS accounting server when a PDP context is deleted

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Accounting-Answer message; ***accounting answer*****;** ***AWA*** Diameter message that is used to acknowledge an Accounting-Request message

Accounting-Request message; ***accounting request*****;** ***ACR message*****;** ***ACR*** Diameter message that is used to request accounting information from a Diameter peer

accumulated call meter; ***ACM*** information stored on the SIM card, holding the information about the total charges for all calls made

accuracy performance criterion that describes the degree of correctness with which a function is performed

accuracy; ***accuracy of a clock*** ability of a clock to maintain frequency and time in comparison with the national standards

accuracy of a clock *See accuracy*

ACD *See business automatic call distribution*

ACD *See automatic call distribution*

ACE *See access control list entry*

ACI *See additional call information message*

ACI *See adjacent channel interference*

ACI message *See additional call information message*

ACID *See atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability*

ACID *See ACID properties*

ACID properties; ***ACID*** properties that a database transaction should satisfy

ACK *See positive acknowledgement*

ACK packet *See TFTP acknowledgement packet*

acknowledged mode; ***AM*** radio link control mode in which a service data unit (SDU) is transmitted to a peer which then acknowledges it

acknowledgement *See positive acknowledgement*

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acknowledgement service of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) by which the receiver of the message informs the sender of the correct receipt

acknowledgement request bit;*A bit* control field bit for the logical link control (LLC) contained in confirmed information transfer frames (I format or I frame) and supervisory functions frames (S format or S frame) to indicate whether acknowledgement is requested

ACL *See access control list*

ACL API *See access control list application programming interface*

ACLI *See additional calling line identity*

ACM *See address complete message*

ACM *See accumulated call meter*

acoustic echo echo formed in the telephone set when the sound is carried from the loudspeaker to the microphone via the handset or from the environment

acoustic echo canceller;*AEC* base transceiver station system feature used for removing the echo caused by coupling between the handset earpiece and mouthpiece

acoustic echo controller voice-operated device installed in audio terminals on the customer premises, used for the purpose of eliminating acoustic echoes and protecting the communication from howling due to acoustic feedback from loudspeaker to microphone

acoustic noise emission;*noise emission* noise emitted by a sound or noise source

acoustical noise emission *See acoustic noise emission*

ACP *See adjacent channel power*

ACP *See access control proxy*

AcQ *See all-call-query*

acquisition indication channel; *acquisition indicator channel*; *AICH* physical channel used to carry acquisition indicators (AI)

acquisition indicator channel *See acquisition indication channel*

acquisition point *See issuing point*

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ACR *See ApplyChargingReport procedure*

ACR *See allowed cell rate*

ACR *See Accounting-Request message*

ACR message *See Accounting-Request message*

ACSE *See association control service element*

ACSU *See assertion consumer service URL*

action operation which is executed within a transition string

action type of management operation which applies to managed objects as a whole. Its impact is generally not confined to modifications of attribute values

action indication indication message which the sender uses to report about a specific event, from a range of discrete possibilities

activate to bring a service into an active state in which it will be invoked by the occurrence of a state or event determined by the nature of the service or at registration

activate a service *See activate*

ActivateServiceFiltering *See ActivateServiceFiltering procedure*

ActivateServiceFiltering procedure; *ActivateServiceFiltering* procedure which makes the service switching function handle calls to destinations in a specified manner without requesting instructions from the service control function

activateSS operation in which a supplementary service is brought into an active state

activation; *service activation*; *activation of service* process which brings a service into an active state in which it will be invoked by the occurrence of a state or event determined by the nature of the service or at registration

activation command pull interface interface that is used to transfer activation commands to the business support system and to the customer care and billing system (CCB)

activation file transfer interface interface that is used to receive activation commands from the business support system and to send back result files containing the results of the activation commands

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activation of barring based on roaming feature which the operator uses to prevent subscribers from roaming outside their home network and making expensive international phone calls, and then refraining from paying them

activation of service *See activation*

activation status parameter which describes the activity of the optional feature

activation test test in which the exchange attempts a call to a subscriber and releases it before ringing phase if the terminal responds to the call attempt

active brought into an active state for invocation at the occurrence of a state or event determined by the nature of the service or at registration

active *See active condition*

active alarm polarity external alarm input characteristic which defines the logical state of the external alarm input when the corresponding alarm is set by the alarm system

active alarms database;*AADB* database in which all active alarms are stored and which thus indicates the situation in the network

active alarms list list of the active alarms related to a specific part of the managed network, such as a managed object, and sorted by alarm category and time of alarm

active and operative status of the supplementary service when it is activated and the subscriber can operate with it

active and quiescent status of the supplementary service when it is activated but the subscriber cannot operate with it

active CG charging gateway to which charging records are sent

active communication communication mode in which a circuit switched connection is established

active condition; *active* condition, such as an alarm, that is still open and has not been cleared

active connection *See active data connection*

active data connection;*active connection* data connection which the client initiates

active group *See attached group*

active incoming call barring category valid incoming call barring category activated by a user

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active location retrieval;*ALR* feature whereby the GSM service control function (gsmSCF) explicitly requests the current location of the mobile terminal in any time interrogation

active measurement measurement where the measurement system is in an active role generating test traffic and measuring its properties

active mode auto-tuning;*active mode tuning* fast auto-tuning of the handover and the network-controlled cell re-selection (NCCRS) triggers and thresholds according to the cell status

active mode tuning *See active mode auto-tuning*

active modular process active process in a process pair

active part of time-slot *See burst*

active PDP context PDP context which is stored in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) where the user has performed successful PDP context activation and which contains all the negotiated parameters (quality of service and access point name)

active redundancy redundancy wherein all means for performing a required function are intended to operate simultaneously

active router router selected from the router group, which is responsible for forwarding the packets that hosts send to the virtual router at any given time

active service service for which time or condition triggers have been set by a user

active set set of radio links simultaneously involved in a specific communication service between the mobile station and radio access network (RAN) access point

active software build;*active SW build* software build whose load modules are default versions

Active state state into which the subscriber is placed upon making the first outgoing call enabling the subscriber to make and receive calls

active supervision supervision where the object of the supervision actively takes part in supervision by communicating with supervisor in some way

active SW build *See active software build*

active synchronisation unit synchronisation unit which is feeding clock signals to the exchange and is synchronised to one synchronisation signal

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active threat threat of an unauthorised change to the state of the system or alternation of information contained in the system

active user monitor application which displays the current number of active users and groups in the traffic and control servers, making it possible to monitor the load of the servers

active-standby recovery group recovery group that is used to implement active-standby redundancy

active-standby redundancy standby redundancy in which the active processes form a load sharing group and replicate their state to their own dedicated standby process

active/cold standby pair *See cold active/standby pair*

ActivityTest *See ActivityTest procedure*

ActivityTest procedure; *ActivityTest;AT* procedure that is used to check for the continued existence of a relationship between the service control function (SCF) and the service switching function (SSF), between the SCF and the call unrelated service function (CUSF), or between SCFs

actor process in Chorus operating system (ChorusOS)

actor supervision part of fault management in a Chorus unit with the purpose of monitoring the operation of actors, detecting erroneous behaviour and exceptions, reporting them to the local recovery system, and restarting failed actors according to the instructions given by the recovery system

actual group member virtual private network group member included in the virtual private network (VPN) group and provided with the service

actual parameter expression given to a process or procedure for the corresponding formal parameter when the process or procedure is created or called

AD *See adjunct*

AD *See allocation domain*

ad hoc group talk group which users can establish themselves for their own use without the need to contact the operator or to use a group management system

ad hoc group *See open join-in group*

ad hoc group pro *See ad hoc pro group*

ad hoc instant talk group *See temporary dial-out group*

ad hoc network *See peer-to-peer network*

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ad hoc network network that does not have a base transceiver station, central control, or wired infrastructure, the communications of which are supported via mobile-to-mobile transmission

ad hoc PoC group *See temporary dial-out group*

ad hoc pro group; *ad hoc group pro* ad hoc group which professional users can establish themselves for their own use without the need to contact the operator or to use a group management system

ad hoc pro group *See closed join-in group*

ad hoc query *See ad-hoc query*

AD&C *See advice of duration and charge*

ad-hoc query; *ad hoc query* spontaneous or unplanned query carried out with dynamically constructed structured query language (SQL), often constructed by desktop-resident query tools

adaptation function which changes the client-layer information into a form suitable for transfer on the server layer, or recovers the original form of information

adaptation module module consisting of a set of protocols that convert service triggers and handles to the proper syntax to support the services expected by a particular protocol

adaptation sink transport processing function which presents the client layer network characteristic information at its output by processing the information presented at its input by the server layer network trail

adaptation source transport processing function which accepts client layer network characteristic information at its input and processes it to allow transfer over a trail in the server layer network

adapter *See adaptor*

adapter fitting used between two sets of equipment to provide a transition from one to the other when they cannot be directly connected

adaptive differential pulse code modulation; *ADPCM* form of differential pulse code modulation that uses adaptive quantising

adaptive equalizer device that automatically compensates for the distortion experienced by a digital signal or a digitally modulated signal in its passage through a transmission system

adaptive frame alignment process where the mobile station times its transmissions to the base transceiver station in line with those received from the base transceiver station

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adaptive level control with quality measurement *See automatic transmit power control*

adaptive multi-rate narrowband *See UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec 2*

adaptive multi-rate speech codec *See AMR speech codec*

adaptive multi-rate wideband *See wideband adaptive multi-rate speech codec*

adaptive multirate codec *See AMR speech codec*

adaptive predictor predictor whose estimating function is made variable according to the short term spectral characteristics of the sampled signal

adaptive quantising;*adaptive quantizing /US/* quantising in which some parameters are made variable according to the short term statistical characteristics of the quantised signal

adaptive quantizing /US/ *See adaptive quantising*

adaptive reporting rate rate of creating measurement reports which varies according to the allowed changes with reference to the last reported value

adaptor;*RPC Solution Suite adaptor*;*adapter* in a telecommunications management network (TMN), part of a distributed management application which usually resides in an external system and implements the integration interface

ADC *See analogue-to-digital converter*

ADC *See advice of duration and charge*

ADC *See administration centre*

AdC *See administrative computer*

AdC interface *See administrative centre interface*

add party function that extends the switched virtual circuit (SVC) to reach a new leaf to an existing point-to- multipoint connection when the root starts sending data to a new user

add-drop capacity; *add/drop capacity* multiplexing function in connection with synchronous digital hierarchy that allows lower level signals to be added to or dropped from a high-speed optical carrier channel

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add-drop multiplexer;*add-drop node*;*ADM* multiplexer for inserting signals in and/or extracting them from an STM-N frame

add-drop node *See add-drop multiplexer*

add-on charge single additional charge which does not change the current tariff

add-on conference; *conference calling add-on*;*CONF* conference calling which allows the user to reserve a conference resource for making a multi-party call, indicating the date, time, and conference duration. Once the conference is active, the user controls the conference, and may add, drop, isolate, reattach, or split parties

add-on feature feature that supplements an existing feature

add-on program separately installed part that increases or enhances the features of a computer program which can be easily added without changing the original program

add/drop capacity *See add-drop capacity*

added value service /GB/ *See value added service*

additional call information message;*ACI message*;*ACI* message which is used to request and send supplementary call information

additional calling line identity; *additional calling party number*;*ACLI* address information which identifies the additional line of a calling subscriber for calling line identification presentation (CLIP)

additional calling party number *See additional calling line identity*

additional charging charging determined by the origin of the call or the class of the calling party and generated by pulse train charging, time charging, or by a combination of these

additional charging point charging point in the ascending direction below the main charging point

additional charging zone charging zone, other than the main charging zone, according to which metering pulses can be generated to the call

additional dialing / US/ *See additional dialling*

additional dialling; *additional dialing / US/* dialling used in activation and deactivation of facilities in cases when the use of a facility in the network requires further information

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additional digit time supervision;***time supervision for the additional digit***; ***additional number supervision***;***main number time supervision*** period in time within which the user must supply the additional digit in post-dialling

additional information information which describes current functional characteristics of a unit

additional network functions functions which increase call control possibilities in the network

additional number number that is defined to the same access as the main number

additional number supervision *See additional digit time supervision*

additional object information additional information attached to a managed object

additional operation functional definition element that gives additional functions to the basic operations and that can be executed only if the basic operation is executed

additional out-line number out-line number used to access a different numbering plan than the one accessed by using the main out- line number

additional output control block guidance message that indicates how to execute or cancel an MML command

additional routing info information in the database of the service routing register (SRRi DB) that is used to derive the routing address for the map application terminating function (MATF)

address *See URL address*

address character or group of characters that identifies a register, a particular part of memory or some other data source or destination

address data structure or logical convention used to identify a unique entity, such as a particular process, network device or user

address analysis function that finds out the possible subdestinations for the call according to the called party address

address autoconfiguration mechanism by which a node in a network can configure an IP address which is unique throughout the connected portion of the network

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address complete message;*ACM* signalling message sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received

address conversion function which performs conversion between E.164 and NSAP (network service access point) address formats

address digits digit sequence which defines in the network the point which the call is coming from, or where the call is going to

address family set of IP addresses with common characteristics

address file in the mobile client, a linear elementary file that stores the address of the language files and some additional data

address handling; *AH* function which provides analysis, translation, modification, address portability operations, and mapping of alias addresses

address hiding function which allows the sending of anonymous messages where the sender's address or mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) is not shown to the recipient

address information information defining that point in the network to which a call is destinated

address management function that manages a user's directory numbers

address mask *See subnet mask*

address register register in which an address is stored

address resolution conversion of an Internet address into the corresponding physical address

Address Resolution Protocol;*ARP* protocol which operates on the network layer and is used for mapping IP addresses to link layer addresses

address server server for address conversions, for example between a symbolic and a technical address

address server;*AdS* in a push to talk call processor, a server in the management plane which provides mapping information needed to locate the correct authorisation server during signalling transactions

address signal element of information in a network number, sent in the forward direction in call set-up signalling

address space number of distinct locations that may be referred to

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address translation GSN function which provides the means to translate an address used in GPRS backbone network to identify a PDP context into an internal address format used in SGSN and vice versa

address type analysis analysis for extracting different elements from the address

address-of-record; *AOR* SIP uniform resource identifier (URI) that points to a domain with a location service that can map the URI to another URI where the user might be available

addressing process by which a calling user indicates the identity of the called user on a particular call. It includes a network addressing (numbering) component to identify the called user-network interface, and may also include further information (sub-address) to identify a particular terminal beyond the public network (ISDN)

addressing assignment of addresses to the instructions of a program

ADE *See application development environment*

ADI *See application development interface*

adjacency relationship that is defined between a wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) cell and a neighbouring cell

adjacency relationship between two communicating neighboring peer nodes formed for the purpose of exchanging routing information

adjacency list; *adjacent cell list* list of cells and their adjacent cells used for the definition of the interference by calculating the bit error ratio (BER) between every cell for every base transceiver station (BTS)

adjacent AAL2 node identifier; *ANI* parameter that identifies the adjacent ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) node by a unique string in the network

adjacent cell list *See adjacency list*

adjacent channel interference; *ACI* interference caused by a transmitter operating on an adjacent radio channel

adjacent channel power; *ACP* that part of the total output power of a transmitter, modulated under defined conditions, which falls within a specified bandwidth centred on the nominal frequency of either of the adjacent channels

adjacent signaling points /US/ *See adjacent signalling points*

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adjacent signalling points;*adjacent signaling points / US/* two signalling points that are directly interconnected by a signalling link or signalling links

ADJG *See inter-system adjacency*

ADJI *See inter-frequency adjacency*

ADJS *See intra-frequency adjacency*

adjunct;*AD* entity in the intelligent network that is functionally equivalent to a service control point but is directly connected to a service switching point

adjunct platform platform for operation and maintenance application services and different network element management applications and tools

ADJUST mouse button *See middle mouse button*

Adler-32 checksum; *ADLER32* 32-bit checksum used for the detection of data corruption

ADLER32 *See Adler-32 checksum*

ADM *See add-drop multiplexer*

ADMD *See administration management domain*

administration actions related to configuration management, security, backups, and time management of a network or network element

administration centre;*ADC* a node of the TMN which provides for PLMN operator-specific requirements in the administration and commercial areas

administration entity public telecommunication administration or recognised private operating agency

administration interface interface from the network server towards the operator's administrative system

administration management domain;*ADMD* management domain managed by an administration which can be a telecommunication administration or a recognised private operating agency

administration node dedicated host in a clustered messaging centre through which the whole cluster can be managed

administration number *See network number*

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administration of measurements *See measurement administration*

administration task task which covers a broad group of functions that sustain telecommunication services once they have been established

administration user interface;*AUI* user interface for operators to do operational and administrative tasks

administrative centre *See administrative computer*

administrative centre interface; *AdC interface* interface between a home location register (HLR) and an administrative centre

administrative computer; *administrative centre*;*AdC* network element which performs data collection to support billing and other central tasks related to service administration

administrative domain collection of systems and subnetworks operated by a single organisation or administrative authority

administrative log log in which information about the operations performed with the administration interface is saved

administrative protocol module; *APM* connection server process that verifies the functionality of the physical connection to the host

administrative state *See administrative state of the radio network object*

administrative state attribute which describes the functional state of managed objects

administrative state of the radio network object; *administrative state* functional state of a radio network object from the operator's viewpoint

administrative unit; *AU* structural part of an STM-1 frame consisting of a higher order virtual container and an AU pointer

administrative unit group;*AUG* administrative unit or group of administrative units with a fixed position in an STM-1 frame

administrative unit pointer;*AU pointer* pointer added to a higher order virtual container for the location of information bits

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administrator operator of a local area network or some other password-restricted communication system who takes care of issuing other users with access rights and user identifiers, and who is responsible for various kinds of maintenance tasks such as backup copying and deleting unnecessary files

administrator account built-in user account in computers that use the Windows operating system, which has full and complete rights to everything on the computer

administrator log log that consists of entries about the actions that administrators and content providers perform

admission control; *AC* Admission control deals with management of available resources in a cell. Whenever a request is made for resources at bearer setup, bearer re-negotiation or handover, a decision process will determine the actual allocation made. The decision will be based on available resources, the state of currently allocated resources, system load and MS capabilities.

ADN *See abbreviated number*

ADPCM *See adaptive differential pulse code modulation*

ADPFH *See average of the daily peak full hour*

ADPH *See average daily peak hour*

ADR *See attribute directed routing*

AdS *See address server*

ADSL *See asymmetric digital subscriber line*

ADSL Lite version of ADSL service, where only a limited bandwidth is available, as specified in ITU-T G.992.2

Advanced Encryption Standard;*AES* US government standard for a symmetric cryptographic algorithm, being drafted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

advanced forward link triangulation *See advanced forward link trilateration*

advanced forward link trilateration; *advanced forward link triangulation*; *AFLT*;*AF-LT* unilateral positioning technology of CDMA where the network is already synchronised and the time of arrival (TOA) is measured from the base transceiver station (BTS) pilot signals

advanced indoor radio;*AIR* signal distribution system that provides seamless indoor coverage in WCDMA networks

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Advanced System Management *See Management Processor Assistant*

advanced technology attachment;*ATA* standard interface for connecting storage devices such as hard disks and CD-ROM drives into personal computers

advanced visualisation function that is used to provide a better visual view of the network situation and also to complete measurement data

advice of charge;*AoC* indication to the user of the charge of a call

advice of charge;*AOC* ISDN supplementary service allowing the user paying for a call to be informed of usage-based charging information

advice of charge (information) Matti Keskinen *See advice of charge information*

advice of charge at call set-up time;*advice of charge, charging information at call setup time*;*advice of charge with charging information at call setup*;*AOC-S* service which provides a user with the charging information rates in the call set-up phase and additional information during a call, if the charging rate is changed

advice of charge during the call;*advice of charge, charging information during the call*;*in-call advice of charge*;*AOC-D* service which provides a user with cumulative charging information during a call

advice of charge information;*AOC-I*;*AoCI* advice of charge when the calling subscriber has a GSM connection

advice of charge with charging information at call setup *See advice of charge at call set-up time*

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advice of charge, charging information at call setup time *See advice of charge at call set-up time*

advice of charge, charging information during the call *See advice of charge during the call*

advice of duration and charge;*AD&C*;*ADC* service which provides a user with an announcement of the duration of and charge for an outgoing call after the call

AE *See application entity*

AEC *See acoustic echo canceller*

aerial fibre-optic cable *See aerial optical cable*

aerial optical cable;*fibre-optic aerial cable*;*aerial fibre-optic cable* optical cable designed for use in overhead suspension devices, such as towers or poles

AERM *See alignment error rate monitoring*

AES *See Advanced Encryption Standard*

AESA *See ATM end system address*

AET *See ATM exchange terminal*

AET *See application entity title*

AF *See assured forwarding PHB group*

AF *See antenna filter*

AF-LT *See advanced forward link trilateration*

AFI *See authority and format identifier*

AFLT *See advanced forward link trilateration*

AFMM *See automatic fading margin measurement*

AGC tracking ability of the automatic gain control (AGC) circuit to follow fast changes in the level of the received signal

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AGCH *See access grant channel*

agency URI uniform resource identifier (URI) that determines a particular Metia framework agency

agent web-based software application that collects alarm and performance data from network elements

agent in the client-server model, the part of the system that performs information preparation and exchange on behalf of a client or server application

agent management information service user which, for a particular exchange of system management information, has taken the role of an agent

agent CGI URL URL prefix of the common gateway interface (CGI) to the Metia framework agent where the data resides

agent role management information system user capable of performing operations on managed objects and of emitting notifications on behalf of managed objects

aggregate side of the node that provides the interfaces towards the centre of the network

aggregate data data contained by the input or output signal at the 2 Mbit/s interface

aggregate interface interface for the output of multiplexed signals from multiplex equipment

aggregate signal signal transmitted over the common multiplex channel

aggregation *See link aggregation*

aggregation gathering of charging information from all charging records (CDR) that are related to a session

aggregation proxy; *AP* proxy that provides the authentication of management requests from the terminal, and the routing of management requests towards a PoC call processor, presence server, and list management server

aggressive mode mode of the first phase of Internet key exchange (IKE) in which the negotiating parties use the first message to propose the security policy, pass data for the key exchange, and pass the nonce for identification

AGPS *See assisted GPS*

AGW *See application gateway*

AGW *See A-interface gateway*

AH *See address handling*

AH *See application header*

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AH *See authentication header*

AI *See radio interface*

AICH *See acquisition indication channel*

AID *See application identifier*

AIF-MTC-manager part of A interface implementation which handles the mobile-terminating call set-up

AII *See access independent interface*

AIOD *See automatic identification of outward dialling /US/*

AIR *See advanced indoor radio*

AIR *See accounting information record*

air cell;*air-to-ground cell* cell which offers service mainly for airborne terminals

air interface *See radio interface*

air interface user rate;*AIUR* user rate between the mobile termination and the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or interworking function (IWF)

air-to-ground cell *See air cell*

AIS *See alarm indication signal*

AIUR *See air interface user rate*

AK *See anonymity key*

AKA *See authentication and key agreement*

AL *See access list*

AL *See application launcher*

ALA *See alarm adapter*

alarm announcement given to the management system about abnormal functioning of the system or about a failure, or an indication of the degradation of the service level or reliability

alarm acknowledgement upload function that is used to transfer acknowledgement information between the global system and regional systems in both directions

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alarm adapter; ***alarm system adapter*****;*****ALA***
part of the alarm system which converts alarm notifications to requests for raising and clearing alarms, and passes the requests to the centralised part (CP)

alarm and cancel correlation
feature in which the cancellations are compared to the active alarms and if the cancellations match the alarms, the alarms are removed from the active alarms list

alarm bit
bit which conveys alarm information

alarm blocking
situation where the handling of an alarm is blocked by using a command

alarm browser
See fault management GUI

alarm buffering
storing alarms in buffers when they cannot be directly forwarded to the destination

alarm bus
bus in a cable that conveys alarms from a cartridge or subrack to the equipment rack top, which functions as an alarm collection point

alarm call service
See automatic alarm call service

alarm cancellation; ***cancellation*****;** ***cancelling an alarm***
removal of the effect of an alarm in the system when the program which set the alarm does not recognise the removal of the fault

alarm category; ***alarm class***
classification of alarms that consists of an alarm urgency level and alarm type

alarm class
See alarm category

alarm client
in the online service controller (OSC), a subsystem of the alarm dispatcher that is used to view and cancel active alarms in the OSC

alarm collector
service that handles the NE3S protocol and the collection of data for fault and performance management purposes

alarm condition; ***condition***
situation that may cause an alarm

alarm correlation
part of alarm flow reduction in which alarms that are known to be associated with each other are combined

alarm correlation rule editor
application that is used for creating rules for alarm correlation

alarm counter
part of fault management application of the NMS database which gathers data about alarms

alarm daemon
daemon to which the processes send alarms, and which has a definition of how to handle each alarm

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alarm data flow route and process that an alarm goes through from being raised to being cleared

alarm database cleanup function that is used to delete acknowledged and cancelled alarms from the database

alarm database upload application that is used to verify that the network management system (NMS) database is consistent with the databases of the network elements

alarm description description of the severity, reason, instructions, cancellation, and other information which is related to an alarm

alarm event;*error notification* internal data object which is used by the charging gateway modules to represent an abnormal situation and which is passed from the modules to the alarm dispatcher

alarm event *See fault event*

alarm event history *See alarm history*

alarm event interface;*RPC Solution Suite alarm event interface* real-time alarm event transfer interface that sends events to the manager as they are generated in the external adaptor

alarm filtering part of alarm flow reduction that allows the blocking of certain alarms from the network management system (NMS)

alarm filtering and reclassification feature that is used in the Nokia Network Management Systems for controlling the parameters of the network element alarms and that is composed of alarm filtering and alarm reclassification

alarm flow reduction process of making network monitoring more efficient through alarm filtering, correlation, and reclassification

alarm flow supervision supervision that monitors the transfer of alarms from regional systems to the global cluster and generates an internal alarm if the alarm flow is delayed or interrupted

alarm forwarder application that forwards certain alarms from the managed system to the personnel responsible for fault study and correction

alarm forwarding to e-mail feature whereby all the alarm messages coming to the network management system are tested against a set of forwarding criteria and those matching it are forwarded via an e-mail system from the NMS workstation to a defined e-mail address or addresses

alarm forwarding to paging system feature whereby all the alarm messages coming to the network management system are tested against a set of forwarding criteria and those matching it are forwarded from the NMS workstation to a defined pager or pagers

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alarm gravity level classification of an alarm which makes use of a numerical value when describing the criticality of the alarm from the viewpoint of the recovery system

alarm group set of hardware alarms in one single cartridge

alarm handling system *See alarm system*

alarm history;*alarm event history* finite list of previous alarm events (notices, disturbances, alarms, and alarm cancellations) of a network element

alarm history handling feature which is a part of fault management providing methods for controlling and organising alarms received by the network management system

alarm indication indication of a fault event for the operating personnel

alarm indication instance object to which the alarm system sends the information of the alarm if necessary

alarm indication signal;*AIS* signal that replaces the normal traffic signal when a maintenance alarm indication has been activated

alarm information category classification of base transceiver station alarms indicating the effect of a fault or disturbance on the channel state on the basis of their existence or nature

alarm information dialogue dialogue of the graphical user interface which shows all information on alarm events in the active alarms tab and alarm history tab

alarm information transfer feature which enables the alarm information to be transferred from the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and home location register (HLR) to the operation and maintenance centre (OMC) by using the Q3 interface based on the common management interface protocol (CMIP)

alarm input input started by an incident

alarm input state change filtering *See filtering of alarm input state change*

alarm interface part of the RPC interface which is used to transfer alarm data

alarm lifting function that re-targets the alarms of one managed object class to another according to a lifting rule

alarm management set of functions used to detect and recover all active alarms in run-time and search all alarms based on specific criteria

alarm manager program which provides information about the current status of the nodes to the monitoring software

alarm manual *See modifiable alarm manual*

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alarm monitor tool for monitoring a network fault situation, which presents the active alarm situation of the network in the form of the active alarm list

alarm monitoring function of alarm surveillance in the monitor mode that checks the values of determined parameters at regular intervals

alarm notification notification sent or received by the alarm system

alarm notification event CORBA-structured event that contains information about system faults in a predefined format

alarm number number identifying the possible reason for an alarm

alarm object hierarchy list of objects showing the path to the object of the alarm

alarm pipe set of processes and buffers defined in a configuration file, used for collecting, processing, and distributing alarms to recipients

alarm point event *See fault event*

alarm polarity particular state of the alarm input which the alarm system interprets as an alarm

alarm printout *See alarm report*

alarm processing parameter alarm parameter used by the alarm system in the processing of an alarm event, such as informing about and cancelling delays

alarm reclassification part of alarm flow reduction that allows the user to change the status of alarms and perform searches of existing reclassification settings

alarm report;*alarm printout* printout on a fault event for the operating personnel

alarm reset limit percentage of reservation in the buffer, to which the alarm cancellation is set

alarm set limit percentage of reservation in the buffer, to which the alarm is set

alarm signal signal that indicates an alarm situation

alarm status attribute that describes the current status of a managed object as a result of one or more alarm events

alarm surveillance set of telecommunications management network (TMN) application functions which provides, near real time, detection and indication of failures

alarm system;*alarm handling system*; *AS* system which makes decisions on the basis of alarm indications and activates the recovery system when needed so that the automatic recovery actions are started

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alarm system adapter *See alarm adapter*

alarm system administration DX 200 command class

alarm system application programming interface;*AS API* application programming interface that clients, applications, and managed objects use to raise an alarm in a fault situation

alarm system rulebase;*rulebase* rulebase which consists of files containing support rules, prevention rules, and informing rules

alarm text brief textual description of the alarm

alarm threshold predetermined value of a parameter beyond which an alarm is triggered

alarm trigger tool used for starting up external and internal processes that support the daily routines of alarm handling

alarm upload operation where either the alarm history or the current alarm situation is transferred from the network element to the operations system (OS)

alarm upload interface interface for making an alarm upload for all active alarms from an adaptor to the manager

alarm urgency level classification of alarms which describes their criticality from the viewpoint of the user

alarm viewer tool for monitoring alarms, warnings, cancellations, and acknowledgements in the network

alarm weight *See alarm gravity level*

alarm-cancel alarm; *AC alarm*;*alarm-cancel pair* alarm that is cancelled immediately after it has been activated

alarm-cancel pair *See alarm-cancel alarm*

alarm-information parameter alarm parameter used in alarm reports for categorising the alarms for the operating personnel

AlarmBrowser *See fault management GUI*

ALC *See automatic level control*

ALCAP *See Access Link Control Application Protocol*

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ALCQ *See automatic transmit power control*

alert monitor set to detect specific service events

alert box secondary window of an application used to convey a message or warning or to gather a small amount of information from the user

alert SC message sent from the network to the short message service centre (SMSC) indicating that a previously non-reachable mobile subscriber is now available to receive a message

alert type classification of notifications to enable operators and subscribers to manage delivery according to content

ALG *See application layer gateway*

algorithm A5;*A5* cryptographic algorithm that produces ciphertext out of cleartext using the ciphering key (Kc)

algorithm f1;*f1* message authentication function used to compute the message authentication code (MAC)

algorithm f1*;*f1** message authentication function used to compute the message authentication code for resynchronisation (MAC-S)

algorithm f2;*f2* message authentication function that is used to compute the response (RES) and the expected response (XRES)

algorithm f3;*f3* key generating function used to compute the cipherkey (CK)

algorithm f4;*f4* key generating function used to compute the integrity key (IK)

algorithm f5;*f5* key generating function used to compute the anonymity key (AK) in normal procedures

algorithm f5*;*f5** key generating function used to compute the anonymity key (AK) in resynchronisation procedures

ALI *See automatic location identification*

alias alternative or additional name

alias name *See extra filename*

alignment error rate monitoring;*AERM* procedure by which the error rate of a signalling link is measured during the initial alignment

all-call-query;*AcQ* number portability solution in which the originating network makes a number portability check for all calls and routes calls directly towards the recipient network

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All-IP technology and architecture in which different network access options are integrated in an Internet Protocol (IP) based networking layer

All-IP network integrated telecommunications network that uses the Internet protocol (IP) for the end to end transport of all user data and signalling data, that is, including call control

All-IP radio access network;*All-IP RAN*; *IP RAN* radio access network (RAN) which is fully based on the Internet protocol (IP) and optimised to carry IP packet traffic

All-IP RAN *See All-IP radio access network*

all-nodes multicast address link-local scope multicast address to reach all nodes

all-routers multicast address link-local scope multicast address to reach all routers

allocate;*reserve* assign a resource to a specific task

allocation and retention priority *See allocation/retention priority*

allocation class class that indicates the relative priority of maintaining a given service

allocation domain; *AD* association between a routing domain and the IP address space

allocation type parameter that determines whether a fixed channel is reserved for the announcement or whether a new channel is reserved for the announcement at every new announcement request

allocation/retention priority;*allocation and retention priority*;*ARP* in the quality of service (QoS), a value used to differentiate between bearers when performing allocation and retention of a bearer

allomorphism ability of a managed object of a given class to resemble objects of one or more other object classes

allowable PLMN; *allowable public land mobile network* public land mobile network (PLMN) which is not used in the list of forbidden PLMNs in the mobile station

allowable public land mobile network *See allowable PLMN*

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allowed cell rate; *ACR* current cell rate in cells/sec at which a source is allowed to send, used as an available bit rate (ABR) service parameter

alphanumeric call *See alphanumeric paging service*

alphanumeric paging service; *alphanumeric radio paging service*; *alphanumeric call* paging where the paging message output on the screen of the pager can contain a short text

alphanumeric radio paging service *See alphanumeric paging service*

ALR *See application location register*

ALR *See active location retrieval*

ALS *See alternate line service*

ALS *See automatic laser shutdown*

ALS MSISDN *See alternate line service MSISDN*

alternate code *See paired-disparity code*

alternate line secondary subscription of a subscriber attached by using an alternate line service (ALS)

alternate line service; *dual numbering*; *ALS* capability of the network to attach two logically separate subscriptions to a single number

alternate line service MSISDN; *ALS MSISDN* mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) of an alternate line

alternate mark inversion code; *AMI code*; *bipolar code* line code that employs a ternary signal to convey binary digits, in which successive binary ones are represented by signal elements that are normally of alternating, positive and negative polarity but equal in amplitude, and in which binary zeros are represented by signal elements that have zero amplitude

alternate mark inversion signal; *AMI* encoded signal produced by alternate mark inversion code

alternate mark inversion violation; *AMI violation* non-zero signal element in an alternate mark inversion signal that has the same polarity as the previous non-zero signal element

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alternate MSISDN mobile subscriber international ISDN number(MSISDN) assigned to the teleservice for the alternate line service (ALS) subscriber's alternate line

alternating code *See paired-disparity code*

alternating current signaling /US/ *See alternating current signalling*

alternating current signalling;*AC signalling*; *alternating current signaling /US/*;*AC signaling /US/* signalling method in which the signalling information is represented by means of pulsed alternating current having a frequency below the telephone speech band

alternative *See subdestination alternative*

alternative charging index charging index included in alternative routing alternative, which together with the charging origin specifies the charging of a call

alternative network address types; *ANAT* semantics for the Session Description Protocol which allows the expression of alternative network addresses for a particular media stream

alternative route *See alternative subdestination*

alternative routing *See overflow traffic*

alternative routing routing in which a destination's traffic is directed to a certain subdestination among primary and alternative subdestinations

alternative routing alternative *See secondary routing alternative*

alternative routing of signaling /US/ *See alternative routing of signalling*

alternative routing of signalling; *alternative routing of signaling /US/* routing of a given signalling traffic flow in case of failures affecting the signalling links or routes that are involved in the normal routing of that signalling traffic flow

alternative service source location from which an IN supported service can be started in case service initiation towards the primary location fails

alternative subdestination; *alternative route*; *secondary route*; *overflow route* subdestination that is used if normal routing is not possible

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Always On method according to which the connection is permanently set up and never disconnected, regardless of whether data is transmitted or not

always online; ***always online mode*****;*****always online mode of connection*** connection type of general packet radio service (GPRS) in which the device is connected to the network during power-up, and the connection is kept open in the background, even when it is not used

always online mode *See always online*

always online mode of connection *See always online*

AM *See acknowledged mode*

AM *See asset manager*

American National Standards Institute; ***ANSI*** national standardization organization of the United States

AMI *See alternate mark inversion signal*

AMI code *See alternate mark inversion code*

AMI violation *See alternate mark inversion violation*

AMO *See multimedia gateway*

amplification procedure to increase the power of a signal, frequently done to overcome loss of power arising from electrical resistance in the materials used in constructing a transmission channel

amplitude distortion distortion occurring in an amplifier or other device when the output amplitude is not a linear function of the input amplitude under specified conditions

amplitude fading; ***flat fading*** fading which affects all frequencies more or less equally, so the signal is reduced in amplitude but not otherwise distorted

amplitude quantised control; ***amplitude quantized control / US/*** synchronisation control in which the clock control signal is a quantised function of the phase difference between clocks

amplitude quantized control / US/ *See amplitude quantised control*

amplitude response maximum output amplitude that can be obtained at various points over the frequency range of an instrument operated under rated conditions

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AMQ *See application message queue*

AMR *See AMR speech codec*

AMR codec *See AMR speech codec*

AMR frame type; ***frame type*****;*****FT*** 4-bit field in an AMR speech codec payload frame, which indicates the mode of the corresponding frame

AMR NB *See UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec 2*

AMR speech codec; ***AMR codec*****;** ***adaptive multi-rate speech codec*** speech codec which adapts its operation optimally according to the prevailing channel conditions

AMR-WB *See wideband adaptive multi-rate speech codec*

AMX/AET channel transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection in the system between a 386 computer and an ATM Multiplexer (AMX) and between a 386 computer and an ATM exchange terminal (AET)

AN *See access network*

AN *See application node*

analog /US/ *See analogue*

analog access /US/ *See analogue access*

analog control /US/ *See analogue control*

analog repeater /US/ *See analogue repeater*

analog signal /US/ *See analogue signal*

analog signaling data link /US/ *See analogue signalling data link*

analog subscriber /US/ *See analogue subscriber*

analog switch matrix /US/ *See analogue switch matrix*

analog-to-digital conversion /US/ *See analogue-to-digital conversion*

analog-to-digital converter /US/ *See analogue-to-digital converter*

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analogue;*analog / US/* describing a phenomenon continuously with another phenomenon

analogue access; *analog access /US/* point in an analogue telecommunication network which has an interface for terminal equipment

analogue call hold *See procedure-invoked call hold*

analogue cellular network;*analogue network* network based on the transmission of information with analogue signals

analogue control; *analog control /US/* synchronisation control in which the clock control signal is a continuous (monotonic) function of the phase difference between clocks, at least over a limited range

analogue network *See analogue cellular network*

analogue repeater; *analog repeater / US/* repeater for amplifying analogue signals or digital signals, but not capable of regenerating digital signals

analogue signal; *analog signal /US/* signal one of whose characteristic quantities follows continuously the variations of another physical quantity representing information

analogue signalling data link;*analog signaling data link / US/* data link that provides an interface to signalling terminals and is made up of voice-frequency analogue transmission channels and modems

analogue subscriber;*analog subscriber /US/* subscriber to an analogue telecommunication service

analogue switch matrix;*analog switch matrix /US/* group of relays that carry out subscriber switch from one interface to another, activated by operation and maintenance commands, due to, for example, a change in the service type or fault in the interface

analogue telephone adapter;*ATA* adapter that is used to connect a standard telephone to a high-speed modem to facilitate voice over IP (VoIP) and fax calls over the Internet

analogue terminal equipment terminal equipment which connects a computer unit to analogue data network

analogue-to-digital conversion;*A/D conversion*;*analog-to-digital conversion /US/*;*A/D* process designed to convert an analogue signal into a digital signal with essentially the same information

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analogue-to-digital converter;*analog-to-digital converter /US/*;*A/D converter*;*ADC*
device which converts an analogue input signal to a digital output signal carrying equivalent information

analysis
part of a diagnostic program which is to determine the location of a fault

analysis class model
static class model that identifies central concepts and classes of the target system and their relationships

analysis path
chain of analysis file records

analysis port;*mirror port*;*sniffer port*
port that copies the traffic of another port with the purpose of analysing and monitoring the traffic in the network

analysis start point
See analysis starting point

analysis starting point;*analysis start point*
entry to the data structures of the address analysis record chain

analysis starting point selection
function that offers more than one address analysis starting point by enabling different analysis results for the same address information

analysis test state
See test analysis

analysis tree
chain of records in the analysis file used for analysing and identified by the number of its initial record

analysis tree dialling analysis
See CTS analysis

analysis tree of attribute values
analysis tree which indicates the starting record for an attribute analysis

analysis tree selection
trigger data which expresses whether the called number will be analysed in the originally selected tree or whether it should be changed to a special IN tree

ANAT
See alternative network address types

anchor mobile services switching centre;*anchor MSC*;*MSC-A*;*MSCA*
controlling mobile services switching centre (MSC) which first established radio connection to or from a mobile station

anchor MSC
See anchor mobile services switching centre

anchor RNC;*anchoring RNC*
radio network controller (RNC) which is connected to the Iu interface for a particular mobile terminal and remains as a serving RNC for the mobile terminal if relocation procedure is not supported

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anchoring case where the functions of the base station gateway (BSGW) and UE control function (UCF) are provided by a base transceiver station (BTS) that does not provide radio resources to the user equipment (UE)

anchoring RNC *See anchor RNC*

ANI *See automatic number identification*

ANI *See adjacent AAL2 node identifier*

anisochronous essential characteristic of a signal such that the time intervals between consecutive significant instants do not necessarily have the same duration or durations that are integral multiples of the shortest duration

ANM *See answer message*

announcement message that is transmitted to inform the recipient about an event

announcement case category which includes certain types of announcements

announcement channel one PCM time-slot from the announcement hardware to the switching network

announcement channel measurement *See traffic measurement on announcement channel*

announcement channel measurement report measurement report which shows the number and channel of announcements given during the results accumulation period

announcement device *See automatic announcement equipment*

announcement identifier digit sequence which within the announcement analyses provides the information needed for starting the announcement

announcement index obligatory parameter used when creating announcements for an internal announcement device

announcement of chargeable service recorded announcement which tells that a service is charged for

announcement of estimated queuing time recorded announcement which tells the average length of a queue

announcement on call forwarding *See call forwarding announcement*

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announcement specifier specifier (a number) which is used to distinguish announcements belonging to the same announcement case

announcement terminating call call which does not reach the called subscriber due to called subscriber IMSI detach, thus creating an announcement for the calling subscriber

anonym server *See anonymity server*

anonymity key;*AK* key which is used to conceal the sequence number (SQN)

anonymity server; *anonym server* server which allows the user to be connected to different sites and servers on the network without being recognised on the basis of the user data

anonymous access;*AA* function which allows a user to access the network without a subscriber identity

anonymous access indicator information in SGSN charging record (S-CDR) indicating if anonymous access has been deployed

anonymous call barring;*ACB* incoming call barring which enables the prevention of calls from users who have calling line identification restriction active

anonymous communication communication in which the user identity is suppressed or replaced by an anonymous identity

anonymous message message in which the sender's MSISDN number is hidden from the recipient by replacing it with a pseudo-address

ANSI *See American National Standards Institute*

answer *See SDP answer*

answer message; *ANM* signalling message sent in the backward direction indicating that the call has been answered

answer seizure ratio;*answer-to-seizure ratio*;*ASR* either on a route or a destination code basis, and during a specified time interval, the ratio of the number of seizures that result in an answer signal to the total number of seizures

answer-signal delay time interval between the establishment of a connection between calling and called users, and the detection of an answer signal at the originating exchange

answer-to-seizure ratio *See answer seizure ratio*

answerer *See SDP answerer*

answering machine *See telephone answering set*

answering P-CSCF *See terminating P-CSCF*

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antenna bearing *See bearing*

antenna branching coupling of one or more transmitters and receivers into the same antenna gate

antenna branching equipment device for coupling one or more transmitters and receivers into the same antenna gate

antenna cable; *antenna feeder* cable between an antenna and radio relay equipment, transmitting the RF signal in either direction

antenna feeder *See antenna cable*

antenna filter;*AF* waveguide assembly which only allows a specified frequency range to pass from the transmitter to the antenna and from the antenna to the receiver

antenna gain ratio of the maximum radiation intensity in a given direction to the maximum radiation intensity produced in the same direction from a reference antenna with the same power input

antenna sharing using an antenna for transmission and reception with at least two different technologies such as WCDMA and GSM

antenna tilting adjusting the tilt angle of an antenna

anti-virus scanner *See virus scanner*

any time interrogation;*ATI* interrogation in which the service control point (SCP) enquires the subscriber's status and location information from the home location register (HLR)

any time subscription interrogation;*ATSI* interrogation which the service control point (SCP) can perform at any time to find the subscription information from the home location register (HLR)

any-to-any networking feature that provides a possibility to combine all network technologies

anycast *See anycasting*

anycast address IP address identifying a set of nodes of which the packet reaches only one

anycasting;*anycast* unidirectional transmission of data between a single sender and the nearest of several receivers in a group

AO *See application-originated*

AO-SM *See application-originated short message*

AoC *See advice of charge*

AOC *See advice of charge*

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AOC-D *See advice of charge during the call*

AOC-I *See advice of charge information*

AOC-S *See advice of charge at call set-up time*

AoCI *See advice of charge information*

AOR *See address-of-record*

AP *See access point*

AP *See application process*

AP *See access point*

AP *See aggregation proxy*

AP *See authentication proxy*

APDU *See application protocol data unit*

API *See application programming interface*

APM *See application transport mechanism*

APM *See administrative protocol module*

APN *See access point name*

APN network identifier;*network identifier;NID* identifier that is the first part of the DNS access point name (APN) and that defines the IP network the user wants to connect to

APN operator identifier;*operator identifier* identifier that is the second part of the DNS access point name (APN) and that defines the operator's backbone network

APP *See automatic picocell planning*

APP *See application transport parameter*

APPID *See application identifier*

AppLauncher *See application launcher*

applet application which operates only as associated with another application

application software which, together with the related hardware, performs a specific function for the user or, in some cases, for another application

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application; *application program*; *application software* software that forms a logical collection of features

application *See database application*

application archive file that contains all the components of a servlet

application association co-operative relationship between two application entities formed by their exchange of application protocol control information through their use of presentation services

application awareness database application that can be designed to enable and disable selective roles automatically when a user attempts to use the application

application class; *application QoS class* quality of service (QoS) class in which the quality of service is defined as a set of parameters that describes the behaviour of a traffic flow through the network

Application Configuration Access Protocol; *ACAP* Internet protocol for storing and accessing client program options, configurations, and preference information remotely

application context; *AC* explicitly identified set of application service elements, related options, and any other necessary information for the interworking of application entities on an application association

application convention application-specific information governing the text of a document in areas that standard generalised markup language (SGML) leaves to user choice

application development environment;*ADE* combination of hardware and software that is used to develop an application

application development interface;*ADI* interface that is used in the implementation of a subsystem or application

application domain unit of processing that the common language runtime (CLR) can use to provide isolation between applications

application entity; *AE* set of application service elements which together perform all or part of the communications aspects of an application process

application entity title;*AET* unequivocal identifier connected with each OSI application entity in the DX system

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application field group of process families performing the task of a certain group of applications

application functions one of the two major functional areas of mPlatform, enabling seamless, user-friendly services to be provided over diverse channels, handsets, and networks

application gateway;*AGW* gateway which provides multimedia storage, legacy support, e-mail smart push, and multimedia voice messaging services

application group group that contains application items

application header; *AH* header which contains information necessary for the application to get the data to the right part of the application on the receiving side

application icon icon representing an application that has already started, and has been minimised, while still running

application ID *See application identifier*

application identifier; *application ID*;*AID*; *APPID* unique identifier that refers to an application

application information application-specific information to be passed to an application or processor not appearing in the document or its document type definition (DTD)

application instance single occurrence of an application that runs on one of the nodes in a cluster

application interface interface via which the communication between the system and external applications is handled

application item application icon representing an application with specific parameters

application launcher; *AppLauncher*;*AL* part of an element manager (EM) that offers an interface for installing, launching, and managing separate element manager applications

application layer layer 7 within the OSI model providing the means by which the user programs access the OSI environment

application layer gateway;*ALG* application-specific gateway that allows an Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) node and an Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) node to communicate with each other

application location register;*ALR* register provided with the function which associates a mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) with the home location register (HLR) where the subscription is located resulting in the ability to move to another HLR without changing the MSISDN

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application log log which contains specific events that the applications have monitored and logged

application logic computational part of an application which includes a list of instructions that tells the software application how to operate

application management set of functions for controlling the internal applications of a system and the external applications interacting with the system

application management functions in the application layer that are related to the management of OSI application processes

application manager tool that provides access to specific applications and objects

application message queue; *AMQ* database table that the external application interface (EAIF) processes use for inter-process communication to pass messages from one process to another

application node; *AN* node that uses the services provided by lower layer protocols

application number number with which the subscriber sends the request to the short message service centre (SMSC) or multimedia message service centre (MMSC) and on to Nokia Messaging Gateway

application prefix unique prefix defined for each application, which the short message service centre (SMSC) recognises

application process;*AP* element within a real open system which performs the information processing for a particular application

application program program that is written for a user and applies to the user's work

application program *See application*

application programming interface;*API* programming interface that supports the process of developing application programs used to access various network services

application protocol protocol which determines the communication behaviour of application entities in the performance of application functions

application protocol control information information exchanged between application entities using presentation services to co-ordinate their joint operation

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application protocol data unit; *APDU* sequence of data elements exchanged between peer entities of application layer

application protocol version trigger data which defines the application protocol version for applications using the communication services of the application protocol

application QoS class *See application class*

application response measurement *See application response measurement interface*

application response measurement interface; *application response measurement*; *ARM interface*; *ARM* standard application programming interface (API) for measuring service levels of single-system and distributed applications

application security security measures required for the protection against attacks directed at the application level

application server; *AS* logical entity that serves a specific routing key

application server; *AS* server or a program in a computer in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application

application server identity; *AS identity* information element that identifies the application server which has originated a request and that is used in checking the AS permissions list

application server node; *ASN* node that serves as an application server

application server process; *ASP* process instance of an application server, serving as an active or standby process

application service element; *ASE* set of functions that provide a capability for the interworking of application entity invocations for a specific purpose on a single application association

application service function; *ASF* function providing service capabilities which offer access to network resources for external and internal services and applications

application service provider; *ASP* service provider that offers computer and application software rental services for companies, allowing businesses to access and use information technology without investing by themselves

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application service subscription information;*ASSI* in a default sequence list, a field that contains an ordered list of internal services and ISC subsystem application logics to which the events must be reported

application services service area specifically geared towards application developers' community, for example scenario manager

application software *See application*

application supervision service;*supervision service* part of the computing platform the function of which is to monitor the health of the applications running in the switching system

application timer timer that defines the waiting time in hunting for an answer when the call is connected to a hunting number

application traffic traffic that consists of communication between the applications of a network element

application transport instruction indicator;*ATII* mechanism which allows an application transport mechanism user application (APM user) to instruct a receiving node how to respond to error cases

application transport mechanism;*APM* transport mechanism used by applications requiring a bearer in conjunction with the support of the application's signalling information flow

application transport parameter;*APP* application transport mechanism (APM) parameter which is used for transporting call and bearer-related correlation and binding information in narrowband ISDN

application workstation workstation that is part of the operator seat of a network management system and connected to a local area network

application-level addressing addressing of push content between a particular user agent on a WAP client and a push initiator on a server

application-level authentication *See IMS user authentication*

application-originated;*AO* characteristic of an item initiated by an application

application-originated short message;*AO-SM* short message initiated by an application

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application-specific integrity rules database properties that concern the integrity of the database and are maintained by the application

application-terminated;*AT* characteristic of an item terminated by an application

application-terminated short message;*AT-SM* short message terminated to an application

applications of charging part of charging which enables the observation of long calls, charging of operator calls, freephone service charging, and SSP charging

applied service logical service that is requested for an existing logical leg

ApplyCharging;*AC* message that the service control point (SCP) uses to inform service switching point (SSP) of the limit that the charging for the call must not exceed

ApplyChargingReport *See ApplyChargingReport procedure*

ApplyChargingReport procedure; *ApplyChargingReport*;*ACR* procedure used by the GSM service switching function (gsmSSF) to report to the GSM service control function (gsmSCF) the information requested in the ApplyCharging

APPSE *See IP telephony application server*

APR *See autoprovisioning module*

APS *See automatic protection switching*

AR *See access router*

AR *See audio response*

AR *See authentication centre*

arbiter mechanism for solving conflicts when two or more devices want to use the same resource at the same time

arbitrated loop loop topology in which two or more ports can be interconnected, but only two ports at a time can communicate

arbitration survey on competition situation

architecture *See system architecture*

archive log *See archive log file*

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archive log file; *archive log* log that is saved in an archive and kept for a specified period of time

area address part of the NSAP address, which identifies the area where the equipment is located

area border router *See border router*

area code code added to an authority system so that the authorities of a certain user can be limited to exchanges located in a certain area, and to data related to them

area code;*AC* number which is dialled before the called subscriber number and which consists of the trunk prefix 0 together with the number of the called numbering area, a nationwide service number or another network's, such as a mobile network's, number

area code analysis analysis of a dialled area code that is used for routing a call

area information information that indicates the base transceiver station initiating the signalling and prevents malfunction due to co-channel interference

area service number actual call number for the area service access point which the subscriber does not need to know

ARFCN *See absolute radio frequency number*

ARFN *See absolute radio frequency number*

ARI *See AssistRequestInstructions procedure*

arithmetic expression combination of arithmetic delimiters, numerals and identifiers enclosed in parentheses (in MML)

ARM *See application response measurement interface*

ARM interface *See application response measurement interface*

ARNT *See automated radio network tuning*

ARP *See allocation/retention priority*

ARP *See Address Resolution Protocol*

ARQ *See automatic repeat request*

ARR *See automatic rerouting*

array predefined type generator which contains several values of the same type which can all be found by means of an index

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array file one-dimensional or two-dimensional file which can contain records which, for their part, can contain subrecords

arrow button button that displays a triangle

artificial traffic *See test traffic*

ARU *See audio unit*

AS *See access stratum*

AS *See access server*

AS *See alarm system*

AS *See authentication server*

AS *See application server*

AS *See autonomous system*

AS *See application server*

AS API *See alarm system application programming interface*

AS identity *See application server identity*

AS manager *See authentication server manager*

AS permissions list list, which the home subscriber server maintains, of the operations that an application server (AS) is allowed to perform in the Sh interface

ASA *See Abort-Session-Answer message*

ASBR *See autonomous system border router*

ascending direction direction of calls from a lower network hierarchy level to a higher one

ASCII alarm forwarding application for sending alarm information from the network management system (NMS) to a third-party network management centre (NMC) in ASCII format using TCP/IP and UNIX services

ASCII disk file editor feature which provides a screen editor for creating and editing ASCII files via an MML session in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and home location register (HLR)

ASCII file interface *See ASCII interface*

ASCII interface; *ASCII file interface* open interface that enables the transfer of ASCII files to external systems

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ASCII report measurement report that is stored in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format

ASCII terminal *See generic terminal*

ASE *See application service element*

ASF *See application service function*

ASI *See auxiliary signalling index*

ASN *See abstract syntax notation*

ASN *See application server node*

ASN.1 *See abstract syntax notation one*

ASP *See application service provider*

ASP *See attendant services platform*

ASP *See application server process*

ASP *See ATM switching platform*

ASP active;*ASPAC* signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to indicate that it is active and ready to be used

ASP active acknowledgement; *ASPAC ACK message*;*ASPAC ACK* signalling message that the signalling gateway uses to acknowledge to the application server process (ASP) that it has received an ASP active message (ASPAC)

ASP down *See ASP down message*

ASP down ACK *See ASP down acknowledgement*

ASP down acknowledgement; *ASP down ACK* signalling message that the signalling gateway uses to acknowledge to the application server process (ASP) that it has received an ASP down message (DOWN)

ASP down message;*ASP down*;*DOWN* signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to indicate that it is not ready to receive traffic or maintenance messages

ASP inactive;*ASPIA* signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to indicate that it is no longer active and cannot be used

ASP up *See ASP up message*

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ASP up acknowledgement; *ASPUP ACK* signalling message that the signalling gateway uses to acknowledge to the application server process (ASP) that it has received an ASP up message (ASPUP)

ASP up message; *ASP up*;*ASPUP* signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to indicate that it is ready to receive traffic or maintenance messages

ASPAC *See ASP active*

ASPAC ACK *See ASP active acknowledgement*

ASPAC ACK message *See ASP active acknowledgement*

ASPIA *See ASP inactive*

ASPUP *See ASP up message*

ASPUP ACK *See ASP up acknowledgement*

ASR *See answer seizure ratio*

ASR *See Abort-Session-Request message*

assembler translator used to translate a program expressed in an assembly language

assembly language low-level language whose instructions are usually in one-to-one correspondence with computer instructions and which may provide facilities such as the use of macroinstructions

assertion consumer service URL;*ACSU* URL address at the service provider that an identity provider should use when sending single sign-on responses

asset manager;*AM* centralised inventory for managing and tracking various assets, such as hardware units or components, software licenses, or other entities which have to be tracked through their life cycle

ASSI *See application service subscription information*

assigned Ethernet interface Ethernet interface of a host unit that has an assigned logical IP address

assignment operation which gives a variable a value, replacing the previous value given to the variable

assignment operator part of assignment statement in a command language

assignment statement statement which assigns a value to a variable

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Assist Request Instructions *See AssistRequestInstructions procedure*

assistance data delivery *See assistance data delivery procedure*

assistance data delivery procedure; ***assistance data delivery*** procedure which enables the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) or radio network controller (RNC) to send positioning-related assistance data to the user equipment

assisted GPS; ***network-assisted GPS*****;*****AGPS*****;*****A-GPS*** global positioning system (GPS) in which the mobile communications network transmits the GPS satellites' track, correction and timing data to the GPS phone in order to make positioning faster and to improve the position accuracy

assisting external IP *See external assisting IP*

assisting GSM service switching function;***assisting gsmSSF*** GSM service switching function (gsmSSF) which sends the AssistRequestInstructions procedure (ARI) to the GSM service control function (gsmSCF) when it receives an indication from an initiating gsmSSF indicating an assist procedure

assisting gsmSSF *See assisting GSM service switching function*

AssistRequestIn-structions procedure;***Assist Request Instructions*****;*****ARI*** procedure sent to the service control function (SCF) by a service switching function (SSF) or by a specialised resources function (SRF) when the assisting SSF or SRF receives an indication from an initiating SSF containing information indicating an assist or hand-off procedure

associated alarms alarms directly related to a given identified trouble

associated control channel;***dedicated control channel*****; *****ACCH*****;*****DCCH*** point-to-point, bidirectional control channel that is associated with the traffic channel (TCH) and that supports both signalling and packet data

associated LMU stand-alone location management unit (LMU) which gives location services at a BTS site

associated mode of signaling /US/ *See associated mode of signalling*

associated mode of signalling; ***associated mode of signaling /US/*** mode where messages for a signalling relation involving two adjacent signalling points are conveyed over a directly interconnecting signalling link

associated object managed object that is associated with a specific service or task

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associated URI uniform resource identifier (URI) that the service provider has allocated for a user's own use

association *See SCTP association*

association control service element; *ACSE* application service element which provides basic facilities for the control of an association among communicating application-service-objects (ASO)

association identifier identifier which unambiguously identifies an SCTP association within the computer unit

association set group of associations, usually configured to one network element

associative memory; *associative storage*; *content addressed storage*; *contents addressable memory*; *content addressable memory*; *CAM* storage where hardware locates information on the basis of its content rather than its location

associative search search made on the basis of information content

associative storage *See associative memory*

assured forwarding *See assured forwarding PHB group*

assured forwarding PHB group; *assured forwarding*; *AF* differentiated services per-hop-behaviour (PHB) that provides means for assured transfer of IP packets over the Internet

asymmetric algorithm; *asymmetric cryptographic algorithm* cryptographic algorithm which is used in combination with two different keys to encrypt and decrypt data

asymmetric configuration configuration in which the IMA group is not required to configure all links in both the transmit and receive directions

asymmetric cryptographic algorithm *See asymmetric algorithm*

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asymmetric digital subscriber line; *asymmetric digital subscriber loop*; *ADSL*
technology which enables high-speed data communication over existing twisted pair telephone lines and supports a downstream data rate of 1.5 - 8 Mbit/s and an upstream data rate of 16 kbit/s - 1 Mbit/s

asymmetric digital subscriber loop
See asymmetric digital subscriber line

asymmetric encryption
encryption that uses two mathematically related cryptographic keys: a public key and a private key

asymmetric multiprocessing
multiprocessing in which processors in the same or different systems are dedicated to specific tasks

asymmetric operation
operation mode in which the IMA group is allowed to carry ATM traffic over links that are not active in either the transmit or receive direction

asymmetrical through connection
through connection of only one direction of transmission on a potential both-ways through connection

ASYNC
See asynchronous service

async
See asynchronous

asynchronous; *async*
occurrence of two or more phenomena without a common timing reference

asynchronous
See non-synchronous

asynchronous announcement
announcement in which the speech path connection is not aligned with the beginning of a phrase

asynchronous application
application which can handle several messages at the same time

asynchronous basic PAD access
access to an X.28 dial-in port in a packet switched public data network (PSPDN) without or via one or more transit ISDN or PSTN networks

asynchronous bearer service
bearer service where the transmitting and receiving data terminals maintain their synchronism only over each single character

asynchronous charging
See Karlsson charging

asynchronous event; *push type network event*
event that is initiated by the network without any action taken by the user or client

asynchronous interface
entity of a lower level than an asynchronic service definition used for handling exceptional and complicated asyncronic interface cases

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asynchronous mapping SDH mapping in which justification bits are used

asynchronous network *See non-synchronised network*

asynchronous provisioning provisioning that is implemented in the asynchronous mode

asynchronous query; *asynchronous querying*; *asynchronous request* query that is sent to or from a network element in the asynchronous mode

asynchronous querying *See asynchronous query*

asynchronous request *See asynchronous query*

asynchronous service; *ASYNC* service where a reply is not expected before proceeding

asynchronous service invocation service invocation in which the client of the call immediately returns from the request invocation and will be notified at a later time of the actual response.

asynchronous tandem encoding transcoding of the form ADPCM-PCM-analog signal-PCM-ADPCM

asynchronous time-division multiplexing multiplexing technique in which a transmission capability is organised in undedicated slots filled with cells with respect to each application's instantaneous real need. In this case, the terminal equipment (that is, the customer application) defines the actual transmitted bit rate, whatever this rate is, possibly variable during the communication. This technique carries a labelled interface structure over a frame or a self-delineating labelled interface

asynchronous transfer mode; *ATM* transfer mode in which the information is organised into cells: it is asynchronous in the sense that the recurrence of cells containing information from an individual user is not necessarily periodic

asynchronous transfer mode switch *See ATM switch*

AT *See access tandem /US/*

AT *See application-terminated*

AT *See ActivityTest procedure*

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AT-SM *See application-terminated short message*

ATA *See advanced technology attachment*

ATA *See analogue telephone adapter*

ATC *See ATM transfer capability*

ATD *See absolute time difference*

Ater interface interface between the base station controller (BSC) and the remote transcoder

ATI *See any time interrogation*

ATII *See application transport instruction indicator*

ATM *See asynchronous transfer mode*

ATM access profile *See access profile*

ATM adaptation layer;*AAL* layer which enhances the service provided by the ATM layer to support functions required by the next higher layer

ATM adaptation layer type 1;*AAL1* ATM adaptation layer that supports constant bit rate (CBR), connection-oriented, time-dependent data traffic

ATM adaptation layer type 2;*AAL type 2*;*AAL2* ATM adaptation layer that supports variable bit rate (VBR), connection-oriented, time-dependent data traffic

ATM adaptation layer type 3/4; *AAL3/4* ATM adaptation layer that supplies sequencing and error detection support to variable bit rate (VBR), time-independent data traffic. Traffic can be both connection-oriented and connectionless

ATM adaptation layer type 5;*simple and efficient adaptation layer*; *AAL5*;*SEAL* ATM adaptation layer that enhances the service provided by the ATM layer by supporting variable bit rate (VBR), connection-oriented, time-independent data traffic

ATM address *See ATM end system address*

ATM backbone;*ATM BB* backbone that uses technology based on transferring data in packets of a fixed size

ATM BB *See ATM backbone*

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ATM bearer service part of telecommunications service in which the switching and statistical multiplexing is done at the asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) level and that provides the capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces

ATM CAC *See ATM connection admission control*

ATM CC *See ATM cross-connection*

ATM cell;*cell* block of fixed length which is identified by a label at the ATM layer of the B-ISDN protocol reference model

ATM cell counter; *cell counter* counter which can be used to measure any type of ATM cell events

ATM cell header; *header* protocol control information located at the beginning of an ATM cell

ATM cell stream all data transmitted through a communications line in a single read or write operation in the form of cells which arrive at known intervals

ATM cell switching *See cell switching*

ATM cell trailer; *trailer* protocol control information located at the end of an ATM cell payload

ATM connection connection consisting of ATM layer links which are interconnected in order to provide an end-to-end transfer capability to access points

ATM connection admission control; *ATM CAC* connection admission control which provides a set of actions during the call establishment phase or call re-negotiation phase in order to establish whether a virtual channel connection (VCC) or a virtual path connection (VPC) can be accepted or rejected or whether a request for re-allocation can be accommodated

ATM connection control;*connection control*;*CC* function that keeps track of connection resources and based on those handles the operations related to different kinds of cross-connections

ATM cross connect *See ATM cross-connect*

ATM cross-connect;*ATM cross connect*;*AXC node*; *AXC* transmission node that provides semi-permanent virtual path connections (VPC) and semi-permanent virtual channel connections (VCC) according to an alterable memory map

ATM cross-connect unit;*AXU* master unit of the ATM cross-connect (AXC) performing the main ATM function of communicating with the base transceiver station (BTS) and connecting to other BTSs and to the radio network controller (RNC) and controlling the Nokia AXC node

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ATM cross-connection;*ATM CC*;*AXC*
ATM connection which for point-to-point connections represents the cross-connect relationship between two virtual path link (VPL) or virtual channel link (VCL) termination points, and for multipoint connections the cross-connect relationship between an instance of the VPL or VCL termination point and an instance of the multipoint bridge

ATM end system address;*ATM address*;*AESA*
number that is used to uniquely identify an ATM endpoint from any other endpoint in a global network

ATM exchange terminal;*AET*
exchange termination used in the ATM system

ATM frame
datagram of variable length that can be transported over ATM infrastructure utilising high-speed SONET or SDH transmission facilities

ATM hub
hub that provides ATM over SONET, SDH, or PDH interfaces for communications with the network

ATM interface
interface in an ATM network that can be either a user-network interface (UNI) or a network node interface (NNI) and that has a unique identification code

ATM inverse multiplexing
See inverse multiplexing for ATM

ATM layer
part of ATM layers taking care of the generic flow control (GFC), cell multiplexing and switching, providing quality of service, and identifying the payload type

ATM layer connection
association established by the ATM layer to support communication between two or more ATM service users

ATM layer OAM
See ATM layer OAM handling

ATM layer OAM handling;*ATM layer OAM*
Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) which covers fault management and performance-monitoring-related functions in virtual path and virtual channel levels

ATM layer performance measurement
feature for collecting information about possible overload in the network element and the amount of traffic through the switching fabric, and for providing information about buffer management in the ATM layer

ATM link
link that provides for the capability of transferring information transparently, and represents the association between two contiguous connecting points or between an endpoint and its contiguous connecting point

ATM loop
See ATM test loop

ATM management;*ATMM*
process that runs on an ATM switch that controls virtual channel identifier (VCI) translation and rate enforcement

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ATM messaging messaging in which the post office sends messages to other computers via one or more centre DMX computers that are able to route messages on behalf of other computers

ATM module *See multimedia gateway*

ATM multicasting multicasting in which a single ATM switch or an ATM network copies an input ATM cell stream and delivers it to multiple output ATM links which may or may not be on separate physical interfaces

ATM node ATM switch or cross-connect which realises the data transmission in an ATM network

ATM OAM Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) for performance monitoring, defect and failure detection, system protection, defect information and fault localisation in an ATM network

ATM over fractional E1/JT1 feature that supports the insertion of ATM cells into full or partial E1/JT1 channels

ATM plan plan file which contains the ATM layer parameters which a network element requires

ATM protocol reference model *See ATM reference model*

ATM recharge;*ATM recharge service* recharge where the prepaid subscriber can recharge the prepaid account via an automated teller machine (ATM) using a debit or credit card

ATM recharge service *See ATM recharge*

ATM reference model;*ATM protocol reference model* logical model that describes the functions that ATM supports and is composed of four layers and three planes

ATM resource management group of resource management operations for creating and handling IMA (inverse multiplexing for ATM) groups, endpoints, endpoint groups, permanent virtual connections, ATM interfaces, access profiles associated with the interfaces, and termination points on virtual path and virtual channel level

ATM route route which consists of one or more hunted virtual paths (VP) or virtual channels (VC), which connect two ATM exchanges and are using the same signalling protocol or which are associated with the same B-ISDN user (subscriber number)

ATM routing routing in which free resources of an ATM network are located in order to direct the user plane traffic to the desired destination

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ATM statistical mode of the asynchronous transfer mode in which the information transfer capability specified for a given service that is provided to the user throughout a call is expressed in terms of values of parameters such as mean, peak, and standard deviation

ATM switch; ***asynchronous transfer mode switch*** ATM functional unit that operates with cell-based signals and over standard line rates for both input and output, and passes the cells received on the input to the output

ATM switching fabric supervision feature which is used to supervise the equipment functions in the ATM switching fabric

ATM switching platform;*ASP* switching platform that provides switching of ATM cells with flexible bandwidth allocation for different types of user traffic

ATM test cell;*test cell* ATM cell that is used for testing connections between the functional units of an ATM-based network element

ATM test loop;*ATM loop* test loop which verifies the signal path in the ATM connections

ATM traffic descriptor generic list of traffic parameters that can be used to capture the intrinsic traffic characteristics of an ATM connection

ATM transfer capability;*ATC* set of ATM layer parameters and procedures that is intended to support an ATM layer service model and a range of associated quality of service (QoS) classes

ATM transport layer layer 4 within the ATM reference model modelling the virtual path (VP) and virtual channel (VC) connections

ATM UNI protocol *See ATM user-network interface protocol*

ATM UNI signalling protocol *See ATM user-network interface protocol*

ATM user-network interface protocol; ***ATM UNI signalling protocol*****;*****ATM UNI protocol*** protocol that is used to establish and control switched virtual connections (SVC) through an ATM network

ATM VCC bundle group of virtual channel connections (VCC) that are connected to the same endpoints but have different quality of service characteristics

ATMARP address resolution protocol (ARP) for mapping IP addresses to ATM addresses

ATMM *See ATM management*

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atomic database transaction;*atomic transaction* database transaction which is guaranteed to be completed successfully or not at all

atomic plan configuration plan which details changes to the underlying configuration so that all the planned changes should pass dynamic validation before they can be implemented

atomic request service request which includes a shared file system command or program function to complete the execution immediately, and which does not affect work in other resources of the working unit

atomic transaction *See atomic database transaction*

atomicity state where an event is either finished or not executed at all

atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability;*ACID* set of properties for related operations such that the operations are either all performed, or none of them are performed (atomicity); that the effects of the operations are performed accurately, correctly, and with validity, with respect to application semantics (consistency); that partial results of the set of operations are not accessible, except by operations of the set (isolation); and that none of the effects of the operations are altered by any sort of failure (durability)

ATPC *See automatic transmit power control*

ATSI *See any time subscription interrogation*

attach to both GPRS and CS services *See combined CS and GPRS attach*

attach to CS and GPRS services *See combined CS and GPRS attach*

attached group; *joined group*;*active group* talk group in push to talk core network that a user is a member of and in which the user is currently attached

attached IMSI; *attached international mobile subscriber identity* entry in the home location register's subscriber database containing the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) of the new SIM card

attached international mobile subscriber identity *See attached IMSI*

attachment *See group attachment*

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attachment unit interface;*AUI* interface between a media attachment unit (MAU) and a network interface card (NIC)

attack intelligent act that is a deliberate attempt, especially in the sense of a method or technique, to evade security services and violate the security policy of a system

attendant;*operator* person who offers answering and switching services

attendant group; *operator group* group of attendants which can be freely defined

attendant identifier *See operator identifier*

attendant incall identifier;*operator incall identifier* operator number, consisting of one or two digits, that members of centrex group can use when calling to the centrex group attendant

attendant incall number;*operator incall number* service number corresponding to the attendant incall identifier

attendant intrusion *See intrusion*

attendant position *See centrex attendant position*

attendant position subscriber number; *operator position subscriber number* subscriber number of the subscriber line to which the attendant is attached

attendant service *See operator service*

attendant services platform;*operator system*;*ASP* system where attendants offer answering and switching services to subscribers

attenuation ratio of the output to the input values of quantities of the same kind in a device or system when less than unity

attenuation distortion departure from uniform amplification or attenuation over the frequency range required for transmission

attribute *See XML attribute*

attribute *See origin attribute*

attribute analysis *See origin attribute analysis*

attribute directed routing;*ADR* routing that allows the user to set logical conditions to a destination or to subdestinations included in a destination

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attribute identifier identifier used to distinguish an attribute of a managed object class from all other attributes defined for that object class

attribute list *See presence attribute list*

attribute object *See XML attribute*

attribute of managed object information concerning a managed object used to describe (either in part or in whole) that managed object

attribute specification specification which describes the name, value, and other properties of an attribute

attribute type collection of values which an instance of that type may have, and a collection of operations which may be performed on those values

attribute validation procedure for checking that the attributes and attribute values that are used are allowed

attribute value particular instance of the class of information indicated by an attribute type

attribute value assertion;*AVA* assertion that a particular attribute of a managed object has a particular value, that is a position that may be true, false, or undefined, concerning the values (or perhaps only the distinguished values) of an entry

attribute-value pair; *AV pair*;*AVP* generic pair of values that consists of an attribute header and the corresponding value

AU *See administrative unit*

AU pointer *See administrative unit pointer*

AU-4 AIS *See AU-4 alarm indication signal*

AU-4 alarm indication signal; *AU-4 AIS* STM-N signal at the network node interface (NNI) in which the entire capacity of an administrative unit 4 AU-4 is set to logic "1"

AUC *See authentication centre*

AuC *See authentication centre*

AUC data file file used as a temporary storage for the authentication centre (AUC) subscribers to be transferred from the source home location register (HLR) to the target HLR

AUC encryption optional feature which protects the confidentiality and integrity of the subscriber authentication keys (Ki) using data encryption techniques when the keys are transferred from the network element to the authentication centre (AUC) and stored in the AUC

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audible tone information tone sent back to the calling telephone subscriber

audio codec;*voice codec*;*AC* codec which is used in the provisioning of bidirectional audio services over networks

audio performance characteristics indicating audio quality, such as distortion and noise

audio response;*AR* information given to a caller in vocal form

audio response unit *See audio unit*

audio segment reference to one or more audio recordings

audio segment identifier *See segment identifier*

audio unit;*audio response unit*;*ARU* device that produces vocal responses

audit *See security audit*

audit trail *See security audit trail*

auditing *See security audit*

AUG *See administrative unit group*

augmented Backus-Naur form; *augmented BNF*; *ABNF* modified version of Backus-Naur form, used among Internet specifications

augmented BNF *See augmented Backus-Naur form*

AUI *See attachment unit interface*

AUI *See administration user interface*

AuS *See authorization server*

authentication corroboration that the peer entity or data source is the one it claims to be

authentication *See security check*

authentication confirmation of the claimed identity of a user, or of a message not having changed after it has been sent

authentication adapter software component of the delivery server which integrates the delivery server to authentication, authorisation, and subscriber systems

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authentication and key agreement; *AKA* procedure which authenticates the user and establishes a new pair of cipher and integrity keys between the serving network visitor location register (SN/VLR) and the user equipment

authentication center /US/ *See authentication centre*

authentication centre; *authentication register*; *authentication center /US/*; *AUC*; *AuC*; *AR*; *AC* network element of the public land mobile network (PLMN) which contains subscriber related information for authentication purposes

authentication data; *authentication information* set of data that is used in the authentication to establish the validity of an entity's claimed identity

authentication form template which is used to ask the end-user's user name and password

authentication header; *IP authentication header*; *AH* header in an IP packet that provides connectionless, strong integrity and data origin authentication for IP datagrams, and an optional antireply service

authentication in the HSS feature which provides the authentication functions that the home subscriber server (HSS) requires

authentication information *See authentication data*

authentication key *See subscriber authentication key*

authentication proxy; *HTTP authentication proxy*; *AP* HTTP proxy that takes the role of a network application function for the user equipment by handling the transport layer security relation with the user equipment and relieving the application server of this task

authentication quintet *See authentication quintuplet*

authentication quintuplet; *quintuplet*; *authentication quintet*; *quintet* authentication vector which consists of a random challenge (RAND), an expected user response (XRES), a cipherkey (CK), an integrity key (IK), and an authentication token (AUTN)

authentication realm *See realm*

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authentication register — *See authentication centre*

authentication repetition rate — parameter which tells how many times the event in question happens before an authentication needs to be performed

authentication server;*AS* — server which provides authentication services to other systems in a network

authentication server manager;*AS manager* — application used to configure and manage an authentication server (AS) remotely

authentication service — information security service for providing authentication

authentication synchronisation information;*AUTS* — information sent by the mobile station (MS) to the network when a vector used for the authentication is found to be too old

authentication token;*AUTN* — information that is used to authenticate its sender containing the claimant identity and ticket, as well as signed and encrypted secret key exchange messages conveying a secret key to be used in future cryptographic operations

authentication trap — trap message that the system generates upon a host authorisation failure

authentication triplet;*triplet* — authentication vector which consists of a random number (RAND) which is sent to the mobile station, a signed response (SRES) as an answer to it, and a ciphering key (Kc) for the encryption of the signalling

authentication vector;*AV* — set of parameters used for authentication and key agreement

authentication, authorisation, and accounting — *See AAA*

authentication, authorisation, and accounting profile — *See AAA profile*

authentication, authorisation, and accounting server — *See AAA server*

authentication, authorization, and accounting /US/ — *See AAA*

authenticator — authentication server, storing the user's authentication, authorisation and account information

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authorisation; *authorization /US/* granting of rights to the user for the use of a resource, for example a system or information

authorisation decision *See authorisation decision message*

authorisation decision message; *authorisation decision*; *authorization decision message /US/*; *authorization decision /US/* decision message which the policy decision function uses to send to the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) the IP quality of service (QoS) parameters for each client handle

authorisation handler logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which is responsible for authentication and authorisation, and provides an application programming interface (API) for user database integration

authorisation header; *authorization header /US/* header that contains the authentication credentials of a user agent

authorisation interface interface that is used to transfer authorisation information when authorisation is implemented or performed outside the current system

authorisation report *See authorisation report message*

authorisation report message; *authorisation report*; *authorization report message /US/*; *authorization report /US/* report message which the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) uses to inform the policy decision function about the result of applying the authorisation decisions

authorisation request *See authorisation request message*

authorisation request message; *authorisation request*; *authorization request message /US/*; *authorization request /US/* request message which the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) uses to request from the policy decision function the policy information necessary for the authorisation of the IP flows

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authorisation requirement; *authorization requirement /US/* minimum authority the user must have in order to get the command into execution phase

authorisation service part of the user management in NMS which allows the system administrator to define on the level of network management specific objects what operations a user can perform within an application

authorisation token *See media authorisation token*

authorisation type authorisation information which indicates whether the operation to be authorised is the registration or deregistration of a user

authorised subscriber subscriber who has an exclusive subscription to services, the use of which is regulated by laws

authority right to perform certain functions of a system

authority and format identifier; *AFI* part of the initial domain part (IDP) of the NSAP address indicating the authority responsible for the number following it, such as X.121 or E.164, and the format of the domain-specific part (DSP)

authority certificate certificate downloaded into the mobile station by the browser from a WAP page, and used to check server certificate signatures and to guarantee that the certificate is issued by a certification authority (CA), that is, it is genuine

authority combination authority value formed from a terminal profile and a user profile

authority domain set of managed objects managed by a managing application in the context of a particular authority relationship set

authority relationship relationship between a managing application and a managed object, in which the managing application has the authority to manage the managed object

authority relationship set set of authority relationships, each authority relationship of the set being defined from some common standpoint of allocated management responsibility

authority requirement minimum requirement of a session authority in the specific command class so that an MML command can enter execution phase

authority system system for information security, adopted to prevent unauthorised access to a system

authorization /US/ *See authorisation*

authorization decision /US/ *See authorisation decision message*

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authorization decision message / US/ *See authorisation decision message*

authorization header /US/ *See authorisation header*

authorization report /US/ *See authorisation report message*

authorization report message /US/ *See authorisation report message*

authorization request /US/ *See authorisation request message*

authorization request message / US/ *See authorisation request message*

authorization requirement /US/ *See authorisation requirement*

authorization server;*AuS* in a push to talk call processor, a server in the management plane which handles and maintains the static end-user data

authorization token /US/ *See media authorisation token*

AUTN *See authentication token*

auto in connection management, a connection which can be modified from a point-to-point to a point-to- multipoint connection by adding a branch

auto-ack *See automatic acknowledgement*

auto-detection *See network scanning*

autoconfiguration network level feature automating the creation of transmission circuit between the base station controller and the base station

autoconfiguration pool;*AC pool* block of time slots used for autoconfiguration, which are defined in the base station controller and routed through the transmission network as one block

autodialler device that automatically dials one of a set of previously recorded subscriber numbers when the appropriate button is pushed

automated adjacency management adjacency management that includes functions to create and delete adjacencies based on mobile measurement reports collected to the network management system

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automated radio network tuning; *ARNT* radio network tuning in which the GSM network adjacency and frequency plans are optimised based purely on measured information

automatic acknowledgement; *auto-ack* function of alarm filtering which allows certain alarms to be defined so that they are automatically acknowledged as they come into the NMS

automatic alarm call service; *alarm call service* service which allows a user to receive an alarm call at a time or times specified by the user in advance

automatic announcement equipment; *announcement device* equipment which sends short announcements to subscribers

automatic announcement service *See automatic announcement equipment*

automatic call back service *See call completion to busy subscriber*

automatic call distribution; *ACD* service which provides automatic distribution of incoming calls to a centralised group of users

automatic call distribution for businesses *See business automatic call distribution*

automatic congestion control; *ACC* part of load supervision which is used to limit the traffic to an exchange in case of congestion

automatic exchange; *automatic switching exchange* exchange in which the switching operations are performed by automatic equipment

automatic facsimile group 3 service automatic fax service where the receiver has a separate mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) for the fax service and all calls to this number are purely facsimile calls

automatic fading margin measurement; *AFMM* fading margin measurement which is executed during radio relay commissioning to verify the quality of radio link network planning, and which is carried out without the aid of any additional tools or measurement equipment

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automatic identification of outward dialling /US/;*automatic identified outward dialling /US/*;*AIOD*
feature which provides identification of the calling line for automatic message accounting (AMA) recording purposes for all calls directed to the public network

automatic identified outward dialling /US/
See automatic identification of outward dialling /US/

automatic IMSI replacement
operation in which the old IMSI and SIM are automatically disabled when a subscriber receives a new SIM card

automatic IMSI-Ki replacement
enhanced automatic IMSI replacement which removes the old subscriber entry also from the authentication centre (AUC)

automatic laser shutdown;*ALS*
function of an optical line system, which automatically switches off the transmitter of a regenerator section in case of a cable break in this section

automatic level control;*automatic speech level control*;*ALC*
control system that adjusts the incoming signal to a predetermined level

automatic location identification;*ALI*
feature that provides emergency services personnel with the location of a mobile terminal user during an emergency call

automatic number identification;*ANI*
signalling system No.7 feature in which a series of digits, either analogue or digital, are included in the call to identify the calling party number

automatic overload control of statistics
feature which enables the operator to switch off some measurements under high load conditions

automatic picocell planning;*APP*
service used in commissioning Nokia InSite base transceiver stations

automatic protection switching;*APS*
switching which performs the protection of a connection or a part of it automatically

automatic recall
See call completion to busy subscriber

automatic repeat request;*automatic request for repetition*;*ARQ*
procedure that allows the receiving device to detect errors and request retransmissions

automatic request for repetition
See automatic repeat request

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automatic rerouting;*ARR* routing facility which enables the connection of call attempts that encounter congestion during the initial call set-up phase

automatic ring back *See call completion to busy subscriber*

automatic ringback when free service which enables a user who has called a busy subscriber to wait onhook for the connection to be established without having to redial the number

automatic roaming *See roaming*

automatic speech level control *See automatic level control*

automatic switching equipment equipment in which switching operations are performed by electrically controlled apparatus

automatic switching exchange *See automatic exchange*

automatic switching system system in which the switching operations are performed by electrically controlled devices

automatic telephone exchange *See automatic exchange*

automatic terminal detection and configuration feature used in the Nokia Terminal Management Server to detect automatically the terminal type associated with each MSISDN in the operator's network, and to provide automatic configuration based on the received information so that the appropriate default settings are sent to terminals in the form they are in the network

automatic transmit power control; *adaptive level control with quality measurement*; *ATPC*;*ALCQ* feature that enables the radio transmitter to increase or decrease the transmit power automatically so that the radio transmits at the minimum power needed to maintain good transmission quality

automatic view upload function that is used to transfer views from regional systems, such as a regional cluster, to the global cluster

automaton *See finite state automaton*

automaton lifetime time from the initialisation of a charging automaton to the moment when the billing information is sent

autonegotiation protocol through which two connected devices can communicate common capabilities, for example speed and duplex mode, to each other

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autonomous system;*routing domain*;*AS*;*RD* set of routers and networks under a single administrative authority using a common interior gateway protocol for routing packets

autonomous system border router;*ASBR* router in an open shortest path first area which distributes routes originating from some other routing protocol than open shortest path first

autoprovisioning process of making the resource automatically available for the user

autoprovisioning licence licence that defines the maximum number of subscriptions for a specific service in the Nokia Profile Manager database

autoprovisioning module; *autoprovisioning node*;*APR* module that provides the adaptation layer towards the operator's existing subscriber databases

autoprovisioning node *See autoprovisioning module*

autostarter native executable that launches and monitors system components

AUTS *See authentication synchronisation information*

auxiliary keyword; *auxiliary password* keyword used in DX 220 with outgoing call barring service when the procedure for changing the keyword service is not provided for a user

auxiliary object; *grouping object* view object used to group managed objects according to the object type or network area to enable more efficient network management

auxiliary password *See auxiliary keyword*

auxiliary signalling index;*ASI* part of the call set-up message which is used for handling clear codes

auxiliary speech bearer capability used for auxiliary telephony

auxiliary telephony sole basic service for the alternate line which is otherwise equivalent to normal telephony service

auxiliary temporary logical link identity *See auxiliary TLLI*

auxiliary TLLI; *auxiliary temporary logical link identity* temporary logical link identity selected by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and used by the SGSN and mobile station (MS) to unambiguously identify an anonymous access mobility management (MM) and PDP context

AUXP signal unframed and continuous bitstream of alternating ones and zeros (...101010...)

AV *See authentication vector*

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AV pair *See attribute-value pair*

AV-EX *See available-executable*

AVA *See attribute value assertion*

availability probability that an item can perform its required function under stated conditions for stated duration of time

availability property of both the information and the system (software and hardware) being accessible and usable upon demand by an authorised entity

availability ratio of the number of circuits that are able to switch traffic to the total number of circuits

availability information presence information about user availability and availability status

availability management set of functions for defining, tracking, and improving service availability

availability of circuit group;*circuit group availability* ratio of the number of circuits that are able to switch traffic to the total number of circuits in a circuit group

availability performance ability of an item to be in a state to perform a required function at a given instant of time or at any instant of time within a given time interval, assuming that the external resources, if required, are provided

availability performance measurement in a network element, a measurement which collects information about the restarts of computer units and process families, and about the state changes of computer units, and based on the received information calculates the time the unit has been out of service

availability performance of network element feature used for collecting information about restarts of computer units and process families, and of state changes of computer units, and for calculating from the received information the time which the units have been out of service

availability status;*availability value* presence attribute indicating the presence service publisher's willingness to the different communication sessions, for example voice calls or messages

availability value *See availability status*

available able to be interacted with

available bit rate;*ABR* bit rate for which the limiting ATM layer transfer characteristics provided by the network may change subsequent to connection establishment

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available PLMN; ***available public land mobile network*** public land mobile network (PLMN) where the mobile station has found a suitable cell

available public land mobile network *See available PLMN*

available signaling link /US/ *See available signalling link*

available signalling link; ***available signaling link /US/*** signalling link which has successfully completed the initial alignment procedures and carries, or is ready to carry, signalling traffic

available-executable; ***AV-EX*** state of a signalling link when it is working normally

AVE *See access validity emulator*

average daily peak hour; ***moving average for peak hours*****;** ***ADPH*** average of the peak hour traffic of the last ten working days

average holding time *See mean holding time per seizure*

average of the daily peak full hour; ***peak hour method*****;** ***greatest full hour method*****;** ***largest full hour method*****;** ***ADPFH*** traffic measurement in which the average traffic intensity is continuously measured every full hour, and the hour with most intense traffic is selected out of the resulting traffic values

average performance data throughput of the system measured over 24 hours of sustained activity

average transmit power *See average transmitter power*

average transmitter power; ***average transmit power*** mean of the total transmitted power obtained over any specified interval, including periods with no transmission

Averell UIKON *See AVKON*

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AVKON;*Averell UIKON*;*AVKON GUI library* graphical user interface (UI) library of Symbian operating system fulfilling the requirements set by Averell UI style specifications for mobile phones

AVKON GUI library *See AVKON*

AVP *See attribute-value pair*

AWA *See Accounting-Answer message*

AXC *See ATM cross-connection*

AXC *See ATM cross-connect*

AXC element manager *See AXC manager*

AXC EM *See AXC manager*

AXC manager;*AXC element manager*;*AXC EM* software application that is used to manage the ATM cross-connect (AXC)

AXC monitor in ATM cross-connect (AXC), a process which ensures that the state of the element manager is correct and handles the communication from the UI manager

AXC node *See ATM cross-connect*

AXU *See ATM cross-connect unit*

AZ *See access zone*

2.3 B

B *See byte*

B&R *See backup and restore*

B-alarm alarm generated when equipment is still operational but the quality of the services provided has degenerated

B-channel;*bearer channel* channel used for transmission of subscriber data

B-ICI *See B-ISDN inter-carrier interface*

B-ISDN *See broadband integrated services digital network*

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B-ISDN inter-carrier interface;*B-ICI* network node interface between two different public network providers or carriers

B-ISUP *See broadband ISDN user's part*

B-priority function which is used to indicate that subscriber B is prioritised and the call is treated as a priority call

B-subscriber *See called subscriber*

B-tree method of placing and locating files that are called records or keys in a database

B2BUA *See back-to-back user agent*

B8ZS *See bipolar 8 zero substitution*

BA *See behaviour aggregate*

BA *See basic access*

BA *See BCCH allocation*

BA *See BCCH allocation list*

babble in transmission systems, the aggregate of cross-talk induced in a given line by all other lines

BACD *See business automatic call distribution*

back end;*BE* node or software program that provides services to a front end

back lobe;*backlobe* lobe with an axis that makes an angle of about 180 degrees with the forward direction of the axis of the main lobe of the antenna

back-to-back user agent;*B2BUA* user agent that receives a request and processes it as a user agent server, and in order to determine how the request should be answered, acts as a user agent client and generates requests

backbone;*BB* primary connectivity structure of a hierarchical distributed system in which all systems with connectivity to an intermediate system are assured of connectivity to each other

backbone network transmission facility designed to interconnect generally lower-speed distribution networks or clusters of dispersed user devices

backbone network connection *See bearer network connection*

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backbone network connection identifier *See bearer network connection identifier*

backbone server *See GPRS backbone server*

backdoor password password that can be used to unblock a unit when the actual password has been forgotten

background best effort *See background class*

background block error;*BBE* errored block not occurring as part of a severely errored second (SES)

background block error ratio;*BBER* ratio of background block errors (BBE) to total blocks in available time during a fixed measurement interval

background class; *background best effort* quality of service class for non-real-time traffic where the destination does not expect the data within a certain time and the payload content is preserved

background debug mode;*background debugger mode*; *BDM* operational mode of a microprocessor which halts the execution of normal machine code and starts the internal microcode to process commands received from a dedicated serial debug interface

background debugger mode *See background debug mode*

background noise the total system noise in the absence of information transmission, independent of the presence or absence of a signal

background processing execution of lower-priority computer programs when higher-priority programs do not require any system resource

background program program which does not require interactions from a user and which is run with a low priority in a multiprogramming environment

background recovery in a home location register (HLR), a recovery in which all subscriber data is transferred from an active HLR to a redundant HLR

backlobe *See back lobe*

backoff mode state into which a modem may be placed due to a previous failed dial attempt

backplane bus bus of the mother board of the DX 200 cartridge to which the plug-in units are connected and through which they can transfer data

backplane interface;*BIF* interface between the units and the backplane

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backup in NMS, the status of the software build that is currently running in a network element

backup & restore *See backup and restore*

backup and restore;*B&R* functions that provide the means to secure the mandatory information in the database, the needed files system areas, and necessary scripts for backing up and restoring the data

backup build;*BU* disk copy of a running software (SW) build in memory

backup CLM *See backup cluster manager node*

backup CLM node *See backup cluster manager node*

backup cluster manager *See backup cluster manager node*

backup cluster manager node; *backup cluster manager*;*BCLM node*;*BCLM* node that backs up other cluster manager nodes and other nodes in a cluster

backup copy; *safecopy* copy of a file or a database, made on the system's hard disk or on external media, used if the file or the database itself is deleted

backup copying of counters;*copying of charging counters* part of storage of charging which carries out the backup copying of counter files onto a data disk

backup D-channel channel which functions as a backup for the D-channel and does not normally transmit data

backup designated router;*BDR* router in the open shortest path first area which has the same information as the designated router and that takes over its duties if the designated router crashes

backup management feature that provides a means to backup and restore software packages and file systems

backup mark *See event log backup mark*

backup server;*BS* server which provides a storage system for data that needs to be backed up

backup unit spare unit which is used simultaneously with the active unit

Backus-Naur form; *BNF* formal notation used for expressing the concrete textual syntax of a language

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backward closed user group indicator;*backward CUG indicator*
indicator which is sent in the backward direction to show which CUG index is to be used at outgoing call set-up using the associated basic service group

backward congestion;*congestion encountered backward*
congestion indicated with a backward explicit congestion notification (BECN)

backward CUG indicator
See backward closed user group indicator

backward direction
direction from a called party to a calling party

backward explicit congestion notification;*BECN*
bit that a congested network sets to notify the user that congestion avoidance procedures should be initiated where applicable for traffic in the opposite direction of the frame carrying the backward explicit congestion notification (BECN) indicator

backward indicator bit;*BIB*
bit in a signal unit requesting, by its status change, retransmission at the remote end when a signal unit is received out of sequence

backward release
See backward release with rerouting

backward release with rerouting;*backward release*
in mobile number portability, a feature that makes it possible to release a call from the terminating basic call state model, which makes the number portability database (NPDB) query, and to provide the originating basic call state model with the routing information

backward sequence number;*BSN*
field in a signal unit sent which contains the forward sequence number of a correctly received signal unit being acknowledged

backward signal
signal used for the establishment, release or other control of a connection, sent in the opposite direction to call set-up

backward signaling /US/
See backward signalling

backward signalling;*backward signaling /US/*
signalling sent in backward direction from the called party to the calling party

backward slice
program slice that consists of all program points that affect a given point in the program

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bad frame handling; *BFH* method for preventing short unpleasant sounds during the call by muting the signal smoothly, if there is evidence of errors, and demuting smoothly once good frames are received again

badges on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under covers and badges leading to pages where users can design and order badges

BAIC *See barring of all incoming calls*

balance condition in which two branches of a circuit have identical impedance, relative to ground

balance holder; *BH* system, such as a network server, which contains a subscriber's prepaid account

balance impedance impedance whose purpose is to balance the impedance at the output of the interface, so that as little as possible of the incoming signal at the 4-wire side returns back to the outgoing direction

balanced code code that generates only groups of signal elements that have zero digital sum

balanced transmission line transmission line formed of two similar conductors having the same resistance per unit length and equal impedance to earth

band cell type indicating whether the cell is a GSM, DCS 1800 or WCDMA cell

bandwidth; *frequency bandwidth*; *BW* quantitative difference between the limiting frequencies of a frequency band

BAOC *See barring of all outgoing calls*

BAPR *See barring of premium rate calls*

bar usually, a horizontal rectangle in a user interface which contains menus, tool icons, and other display entities

BarMan *See barring manager*

barred operator attendant whom the system has barred from among the group of attendants offering a service

barred public identity public user identity which is disabled to initiate or receive sessions in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS)

barring separating a circuit or a circuit group from those outgoing or bidirectional circuits or circuit groups that are hunted when establishing a connection

barring action of restricting users from sending or receiving messages, or making or receiving calls, or from using certain services

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barring category category which specifies the barring conditions for a group of calls

barring manager; *BarMan* in the online service controller (OSC), an application that bars services when the account balance falls below the configured threshold for a service

barring of all incoming calls; *BAIC* incoming call barring which enables the prevention of all incoming calls

barring of all incoming calls when outside HPLMN service *See barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country*

barring of all outgoing calls; *BAOC*;*OCG*;*CBO* outgoing call barring which enables the prevention of all outgoing calls excluding emergency calls

barring of all outgoing calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country; *BORO* outgoing call barring which makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent all outgoing calls when the mobile subscriber is roaming outside the home PLMN country. These calls may be associated with all or with a specific basic service

barring of all outgoing international calls *See barring of outgoing international calls*

barring of all outgoing international non HPLMN calls *See barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country*

barring of diverted calls *See inhibition of forwarded calls*

barring of incoming calls *See incoming call barring*

barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country; *barring of all incoming calls when outside HPLMN service*; *BIC-Roam*;*BIRO* incoming call barring which enables the mobile subscriber to prevent all incoming calls or just those associated with a specific basic service only if the mobile subscriber roams outside the home PLMN country

barring of intrusion feature by which a user can prevent intrusion

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barring of invocation of call transfer;*barring of invocation of CT*;*BI*;*BICT*
operator-determined barring category with which the invocation of call transfers is prevented

barring of invocation of CT
See barring of invocation of call transfer

barring of outgoing calls
See outgoing call barring

barring of outgoing calls
See barring of all outgoing calls

barring of outgoing international calls;*international call barring*;*BOIC*
outgoing call barring that enables the prevention of international calls from a particular extension

barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country;*barring of all outgoing international non HPLMN calls*;*BOIC-exHC*;*BOIH*
barring of outgoing international calls which makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent all outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country or just those associated with a specific basic service

barring of premium rate calls;*BAPR*
subscriber data, stored permanently in the home location register and visitor location register, which indicates the category of barring applied to the subscriber

barring of registration of forwarded-to number
operator-determined barring category with which the registration of forwarded-to number is prevented

barring of roaming
operator-determined barring category with which roaming is prevented

barring of supplementary service management;*BASS*
feature which prevents subscriber's control of supplementary service registrations, erasure, activations, deactivations, interrogations, password registrations and mobile-initiated unstructured supplementary service data (USSD)

barring password;*restriction password /US/*
4-digit code needed to change fax and voice call barrings and provided by the network operator when subscribing to the barring service

barring program
See restriction category

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base address address from which an absolute address is derived by combining it with a relative address

base control function;*base station control function*;*BCF* functional entity in a base transceiver station, which handles common control functions and the base transceiver station operation and maintenance functions

base entry entry that is used for directory operations in an LDAP directory

base platform platform which consists of software components that provide basic computing services for the FlexiServer platform

base platform image subset of a system image that covers the base platform parts

base register;*BR* register which is used for storing values, most often the base addresses of data structures in memory

base station *See base transceiver station*

base station area part of the network covered by a base station

base station category classification of base stations which affects the categorisation principles of the alarm urgency level

base station circuit loopback *See base station line loop*

base station control function *See base control function*

base station controller;*BSC* network element in the public land mobile network (PLMN) for controlling one or more base transceiver stations (BTS) in the call set-up functions, in signalling, in the use of radio channels, and in various maintenance tasks

base station element manager *See BTS manager*

base station gateway;*BSGW* router which is the first entry point to the IP radio access network (RAN), providing dedicated user data processing and macro diversity combining functions

base station identification base station identification consists of the mobile country code (MCC), mobile network code (MNC), location area code (LAC), and the base station code

base station identity code;*base transceiver station identity code*;*BSIC* block of code, consisting of the PLMN colour code and a base station colour code

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base station interface equipment;*BIE*
equipment in a base transceiver station used as an interface to the Abis links towards the base station controller

base station line loop;*base station circuit loopback*; *line loop*
loop used in the testing of the operating condition of a base transceiver station connection

base station site
See base station area

base station site
installation site of a base station

base station subsystem;*BSS*
system consisting of several base stations (BS) and one base station controller (BSC), representing the radio network in a specific geographical area

base station system;*BSS*
system of base stations (BS) and base station controllers (BSC) which is viewed by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) through a single interface

base station system application part;*BSS application part*; *BSSAP*
protocol which supports message communication between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and base station system (BSS) in the A interface

base station system GPRS protocol;*BSSGP*
protocol that conveys routing information and quality of service related information between a base station system (BSS) and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

base station system management application part; *BSSMAP*
application part which supports all procedures between a mobile services switching centre (MSC) and base station system (BSS) that require interpretation and processing of information related to single calls and resource management

base transceiver station;*base station*;*BTS*;*BS*
network element in a mobile network responsible for radio transmission and reception to or from the mobile station

base transceiver station identity code
See base station identity code

base transceiver station site
See BTS site

baseband;*BB*
frequency band occupied by one signal or by a number of multiplexed signals at specified input and output points of a transmission system

baseband branching
protection device which is located at the common main channel interface of a redundant equipment pair and which operates on a baseband frequency

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baseband hopping; *BB hopping* frequency hopping in which a transceiver transmits on a certain frequency which is changed between consecutive bursts

baseband modem; *BBM* type of data circuit terminating equipment which converts by code conversion a digital pulse train into a digital signal suitable for transmission over a transformer-coupled line

baseband module; *BBM* software module which carries out baseband digital signal processing of speech and data channels, manages all signalling for speech connections, and handles software downloading and timing functions of the GSM/EDGE system

baseline capabilities capabilities which a mobile station (MS) requires in order to operate within a network, but which do not necessarily enable the use of services

baseline implementation capabilities; *BIC* set of implementation capabilities in each technical domain which a mobile station (MS) requires in order to support the required baseline capabilities

basic access; *basic rate access*; *ISDN basic access*; *BA*; *BRA* simple standardised combination of access channels that constitute the access arrangements for the majority of ISDN users

basic analysis creation service that the client uses to create an analysis for a given tree with given digits, or to add an alternative when alternative routing is used

basic analysis deletion service that the client uses to delete an analysis from a given tree, or to delete an alternative when alternative routing is used

basic call call between two users that does not include additional features

basic call model *See basic call state model*

basic call state model; *basic call model*; *BCSM*; *BCM* generic representation of service switching point (SSP) (IN) call processing that identifies the points where call processing may be interrupted or resumed

basic call unrelated state model; *BCUSM* basic call state model that relates to the call unrelated associated connection-oriented interaction between the user and the IN service logic using ISDN user-to-network signalling procedures

basic channel band specific frequency band within the NMT 900 frequency band. It is preprogrammed in the mobile station (MS), and shall be changeable. This frequency band will be used from the outset

basic chip rate chip rate normally used in a given system

basic encoding rules; *BER* set of rules, defined by ITU-T, which are used to encode information structured in ASN.1 into binary representation

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basic end closing of dialogue between the service switching function (SSF) and the service control function (SCF) after the SCF has sent the last operation (TC_END) to the SSF

basic error correction method non-compelled error correction system based on retransmission and making use of positive and negative acknowledgement

basic facility facility provided as a basic service

basic function function which, when combined with a comparison function, causes a certain action in the service execution

basic handover procedure in which a call is handed over from the mobile services switching centre (MSC) under which the call was originated to another MSC

basic ICD mass management management of end users where one configuration file contains many end-user and ICD subscription definitions

basic in-advance credit check in-advance credit checking (IACC) that provides a snapshot of the subscriber's current account balance

basic input/output system; *BIOS* part of a PC's operating system that is held in ROM, allowing the computer to start up and load the rest of its operating system from a disk

basic object adapter; *BOA* object adapter that provides a given object implementation with access to the object request broker (ORB) functions

basic operation functional definition element that is used as a basis for commercial services

basic pulse pulse train the length of which is one pulse

basic pulse charging special case of pulse train charging where the length of the pulse train is one pulse

basic rate access *See basic access*

basic rate interface *See basic access*

basic rate interface; *BRI* N-ISDN interface to basic rate access composed of two B channels and one D channel for circuit-switched communication of voice, video, and data

basic service common telecommunication service which forms the basis for offering supplementary services

basic service group; *BSG* elementary basic service group or a compound basic service group

basic telecommunication service *See basic service*

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basic timing signal timing signal by means of which functional units of an exchange are synchronised

basic trial configuration trial configuration formed by the Recovery Program Block which chooses the units for the trial side

basic warming warming that is implemented by warming up both free and reserved hands of the process family

BASS *See barring of supplementary service management*

BAT *See bearer association transport*

batch processing method of executing a set of computer programs so that each program is completed before the next one is started, without operator intervention

battery saving *See battery-saving facility*

battery-saving facility;*battery-saving function*; *battery saving* function of the mobile communication system which sets the mobile station into a state using as little power as possible

battery-saving function *See battery-saving facility*

battery-saving period period during which a mobile station is in a state where it consumes only little energy

baud;*Bd* unit of modulation rate which corresponds to a rate of one unit interval per second, used to express the speed of signalling or data transfer

baud rate *See modulation rate*

baud rate unit of measurement for the modulation rate or data transmission speed indicating the maximum number of variations in a signal in a second

Baudot *See Baudot code*

Baudot code; *Baudot* data transmission code in which five equal length bits represent one character

bayonet Neill Concelman *See BNC connector*

BB *See backbone*

BB *See baseband*

BB hopping *See baseband hopping*

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BB-ISDN *See broadband integrated services digital network*

BBE *See background block error*

BBER *See background block error ratio*

BBM *See baseband module*

BBM *See baseband modem*

BBS *See wideband*

BBU *See byte basket unit*

BC *See bearer capability*

BC interface *See billing centre interface*

BCCH *See broadcast control channel*

BCCH allocation; *BA* allocation of radio frequency channels in a cell for broadcast control channel (BCCH) transmission

BCCH allocation frequency list *See BCCH allocation list*

BCCH allocation list; *BCCH allocation frequency list*; *BA* list of channels that is used when allocating broadcast control channel (BCCH) for the mobile station (MS)

BCF *See bearer control function*

BCF *See base control function*

BCF hardware reporting; *hardware reporting* administrator's user-interface application that conducts database searches for data on hardware units with specified search parameters

BCF maintenance mode base control function mode when alarm handling parameters of a specified base control function (BCF) are changed so that recovery, local printout or NMS updating have been denied, or the alarm handling of BCF has been blocked

BCGW *See billing centre gateway*

BCH *See broadcast channel*

BCH *See bids per circuit per hour*

BCIE *See bearer capability*

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BCLM *See backup cluster manager node*

BCLM node *See backup cluster manager node*

BCM *See basic call state model*

BCP *See bearer control protocol*

BCS *See binary coded signalling*

BCSM *See basic call state model*

BCTP *See BICC bearer control tunnelling protocol*

BCUSM *See basic call unrelated state model*

Bd *See baud*

Bd-Channel B-channel of the primary rate access (PRA) or SS7 interface used for the support of user D-channel services

BDM *See background debug mode*

BDR *See backup designated router*

BE *See back end*

BE *See best effort PHB*

beacon short message containing the network name that is broadcast roughly ten times a second by an access point

beaconing process in which a wireless station listens for beacons sent by an access point

beam *See directional antenna*

beam antenna *See directional antenna*

bean value object object that is used in several WAP push layers to pass information between them

bearer;*data bearer* information transmission path of a defined capacity, delay, and bit error rate

bearer adaptor software module that enables the wireless protocol stack (WPS) to work with a particular bearer

bearer allocation allocation of bearers in the radio and core network with different quality of service classes

bearer association transport;*BAT* application service element (ASE) that provides a transport mechanism between peer bearer independent call control (BICC) signalling entities

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bearer capability; *bearer capability information element*; *BC*; *BCIE*
information element describing the bearer service

bearer capability analysis
internal call control analysis that uses the bearer capability information element (BCIE) to indicate which network services and teleservices are required for the call

bearer capability information element
See bearer capability

bearer channel
See B-channel

bearer channel id
See bearer channel identifier

bearer channel identifier; *bearer channel id*
identifier byte that the user gives to the frame relay access

bearer control function; *BCF*
function that controls the bearer connection elements in the fixed network in order to provide bearer capabilities requested by the call control function (CCF)

bearer control protocol; *BCP*
protocol which is used to control bearers associated to a multiparty call that is controlled independently by means of a separate call control protocol

bearer control tunnelling protocol
See BICC bearer control tunnelling protocol

bearer dial-up number
See dial-up number

bearer independent call control; *BICC protocol*; *BICC*
call control protocol which is designed to transport call control signalling information independent of the used bearer technology and signalling message transport technology

bearer interworking function; *BIWF*
functional entity which provides bearer control, as well as media mapping and switching functions within the scope of a serving node

bearer network
network that carries messages of a transport-layer protocol between physical devices

bearer network connection; *backbone network connection*; *BNC*
network connection within the backbone network, consisting of one or more backbone network connection links (BNCL)

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bearer network connection identifier;*backbone network connection identifier*;*BNC-ID*
unique identifier within the scope of one bearer control function (BCF) that identifies a bearer network connection

bearer redirection
mechanism which is used to optimise the bearer path when an endpoint of a call changes due to the operation of an application layer service

bearer service
See network service

bearer service bit rate allocation
bearer allocation with a maximum allowed bit rate for real-time and non-real-time services and a maximum guaranteed bit rate for real-time services

bearer technology
technology that is used to transport data or signalling traffic

bearing;*antenna bearing*
direction to which the main lobe of the antenna is pointing (angle on the horizontal axis, 0° towards North)

BEAT
See heartbeat message

BEAT ACK
See heartbeat acknowledgement

BECN
See backward explicit congestion notification

BEDC
See block error detection code

beeper
See tone-only receiver

beginning of message;*BOM*
indicator, in the first cell of an ATM segmented packet, containing the header information for ATM adaptation layer (AAL)

beginning tone; *BTO*
tone which is given at the beginning of a voice announcement

behavioral compatibility /US/
See behavioural compatibility

behaviour
group of response sequences to sequences of stimuli

behaviour aggregate;*DS behaviour aggregate*;*BA*
a collection of packets with the same differentiated service code point (DSCP) value crossing a link in a particular direction

behavioural compatibility; *behavioral compatibility /US/*
compatibility of an object with another object, with respect to a set of criteria

BER
See basic encoding rules

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BER *See bit error ratio*

Berkeley packet filter;*BPF* mechanism that provides a raw interface via which the applications can access all network packets directly in a protocol-independent fashion

Berkeley software distribution *See Berkeley standard distribution*

Berkeley standard distribution;*Berkeley software distribution*;*BSD UNIX*;*BSD* any of a variety of UNIX-type operating systems based on the University of California at Berkeley BSD operating system

best effort PHB;*BE* differentiated bearer service per-hop-behaviour (PHB) used in routers

best effort QoS lowest quality of service (QoS) class which delivers the QoS if the guaranteed QoS cannot be delivered

best effort service service with minimal performance guarantees allowing an unspecified variance in the measured performance criteria

best server in the uplink, the cell that a given mobile station can reach with minimum transmission power at a certain location, and in the downlink the cell that has the highest received pilot channel power in the area

best-effort operations bulk operations which can be partially successful and which act independently

best-effort plan configuration plan which details changes to the underlying configuration so that all the planned changes which pass dynamic validation are implemented

BFH *See bad frame handling*

BG *See border gateway*

BGCF *See breakout gateway control function*

BGP *See border gateway protocol*

BGP-4 *See border gateway protocol 4*

BGP4 *See border gateway protocol 4*

BH *See balance holder*

BH *See busy hour*

BHC *See busy hour calls*

BHCA value number of busy hour call attempts

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BHSA *See busy hour session attempts*

BHSR *See busy hour service request*

BI *See barring of invocation of call transfer*

BI *See post-paid interface*

Bi interface interface between the IMS charging function, that is, the online service controller or charging gateway, and the billing system

BIB *See backward indicator bit*

BIB *See board information block*

BIC *See baseline implementation capabilities*

BIC barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) where at least one of the two calls is a call charged to the served subscriber

BIC *See incoming call barring*

BIC-Roam *See barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country*

BICB barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) where both calls are charged to the served subscriber

BICC *See bearer independent call control*

BICC bearer control tunnelling protocol; *bearer control tunnelling protocol*; *BCTP* protocol which transports the tunnelled protocol data units (PDU) of the bearer control protocols supported over the bearer independent call control (BICC) and call bearer control protocol (CBC) interfaces

BICC IP bearer control protocol; *IPBCP* protocol used for the exchange of media stream characteristics, port numbers and IP addresses of the source, and the sink of a media stream to establish and allow the modification of IP bearers

BICC protocol *See bearer independent call control*

BICI barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) when at least one of the two calls is a call charged to the served subscriber at international rates

BICT *See barring of invocation of call transfer*

BICZ barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) when at least one of the two calls is a call charged to the served subscriber at inter-zonal rates

BID *See binding identifier*

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bid single attempt to obtain the use of a resource of the type under consideration

bidirectional qualification which implies that the transmission of information occurs in both directions

bidirectional channel transmission channel that can carry information in both directions

bidirectional IRP integration reference point (IRP) which consists of interfaces that are used for communicating in both directions

bids per circuit per hour;*BCH* indication of the average number of bids per circuit in a specified time interval

BIE *See base station interface equipment*

BIF *See backplane interface*

big endian;*big-endian* format for storage or transmission of binary data in which the most significant bit (or byte) comes first

BIG index *See private numbering index*

big-endian *See big endian*

BIGI *See private numbering index*

bilateral control control between two synchronisation nodes such that the frequency of the clock of each of these nodes is influenced by timing information derived from the clock of the other node

bill limitation *See credit control*

billing function where the data received from charging is used to generate bills for subscribers

billing centre *See billing computer*

billing centre;*post-processing*; *operator's post-processing system*; *post-processing system* operator's system where the operator generates bills from the charging records (CDR)

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billing centre gateway;*BCGW* gateway in the service management access point (SMAP) prepaid business logic that receives and logs charging information for call-unrelated events in the database, generates charging records (CDR) in appropriate format from database entries, stores CDRs in files, and manages these files in such a way that a mediation device or billing centre can connect to the storage medium and upload the generated CDR files

billing centre IF *See billing centre interface*

billing centre interface;*BC interface* interface between a mobile services switching centre (MSC) and a billing centre (BC)

billing centre interface;*billing centre IF* interface primarily used for the transfer of charging records (CDR) from the IN system to the billing centre

billing computer; *billing centre* administrative computer that processes the bills and handles the invoicing of the subscriber

billing cycle time period during which charges accumulate in an account before a request for payment is generated

billing functions functions which collect data from network elements (NE) which is used to determine charges to customer accounts

billing integrity preservation of accuracy according to specified performance parameters and criteria when preparing bills to a user for a service

billing interface *See post-paid interface*

billing management set of functions used to control the forming of charging records (CDR) and transferring of them to the billing computer

billing manager manager that retrieves only billing information and generates charging records (CDR) for the log records

billing period; *charging period* period during which the telephone bill is gathered

billing system;*BS* system that performs the billing process

BIM barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) when there is an existing transferred call for the served subscriber in the same mobile services switching centre/visitor location register (MSC/VLR)

binary 8-zero substitution *See bipolar 8 zero substitution*

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binary coded signalling;*binary signalling*;*BCS* communications mode in which information is passed by the presence and absence, or by the plus and minus variations, of one parameter of the signalling medium only

binary digit rate *See bit rate*

binary digital signal digital signal which can have two discrete values

binary file file containing information in machine-readable form

binary large object; *BLOB* large block of data stored in a database, such as an image or sound file, which has no structure which can be interpreted by the database management system but is known only by its size and location

binary output output in binary format which cannot be output as such

binary phase shift keying;*two-phase shift keying*;*BPSK* phase shift keying using two phase states

binary report report in binary format which is stored on magnetic tape or moved directly to a statistical post-processing device outside the network element

binary search; *dichotomising search* search in which an ordered set of items is divided into two parts, one of which is rejected. The search is repeated in the accepted part until it is completed

binary signalling *See binary coded signalling*

binding in computer, communications, and automatic data processing systems, assigning a value or referent to an identifier

binding association that is visible in the media proxy between two transport addresses

binding command command that the SIP application layer gateway uses to request a media proxy to create, delete, or modify a binding

binding ID *See binding identifier*

binding identifier; *binding ID*;*BID* identifier that is the connecting factor of call signalling at the control plane and ATM adaptation layer (AAL) signalling at the user plane

binding information information which ties a specific service type to a certain set of rules

BIOS *See basic input/output system*

BIOS mode operating mode based on BIOS (basic input/output system) used to load new firmware

BIP *See bit interleaved parity check*

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bipolar 8 zero substitution;*binary 8-zero substitution*; *B8ZS* technique in which any string of eight consecutive zeros is replaced with a special code pattern which the remote end can recognise, and thus convert back to a pattern of eight zeros

bipolar code *See alternate mark inversion code*

bipolar signal *See alternate mark inversion signal*

bipolar violation *See alternate mark inversion violation*

BIRO *See barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country*

BIRZ barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the country where the zone of the home network (HPLMN) is

BIS *See bump-in-the-stack*

BISDN *See broadband integrated services digital network*

BISUP *See broadband ISDN user's part*

bit combination *See bit pattern*

bit configuration *See bit pattern*

bit error incompatibility between a bit in a transmitted digital signal and the corresponding bit in the received digital signal

bit error rate *See bit error ratio*

bit error ratio;*BER* ratio of the number of bit errors to the total number of bits transmitted in a given time interval

bit integrity reproducing the binary values of bits in an octet at the output of a system exactly as they were at the input

bit interleaved parity check;*BIP* parity checking method used for monitoring bit errors in an SDH network

bit interleaving multiplexing in which data from the low-speed channels is integrated into the high-speed bit stream one bit at a time, that is, one bit from channel 1, one bit from channel 2, ..., one bit from channel n

bit map data file or structure which corresponds bit for bit with an image displayed on a screen

bit number;*BN* number which identifies the position of a particular bit period within a timeslot

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bit pattern;*bit combination* ordered set of bits for the representation of information

bit rate;*binary digit rate* rate at which binary digits pass a given point

bit rate tolerance feature indicating how a device tolerates bit rate variation from a specified value

bit sequence;*bit string* string of binary digits in which each bit position is considered an independent unit

bit sequence independence property of a binary transmission channel, telecommunication circuit or connection, that permits all sequences of binary signal elements to be conveyed over it at its specified bit rate, without change to the value of any signal elements

bit string *See bit sequence*

bit synchronous mapping synchronous mapping in which signals are processed bit by bit

bit timing timing information sent from the exchange termination used by the line termination to recover information from the digital bit stream

bit transparent connection direct connection of the D-channels through the Group Switch (GSW) without interworking functions' (IWF) resources

bit transparent mode *See bit transparent operation*

bit transparent operation;*bit transparent mode* operation that provides for the transport of data transparently without alignment of information from the interface at the R reference point within the frame transport in the bearer channel

bit-based switching matrix switching matrix in which connections are established at the bit level

BITS *See bump-in-the-stack*

BITS *See building integrated timing schemes*

BIWF *See bearer interworking function*

BL *See business logic*

BL *See blocked*

black box memory area of a computer to which a data collection program copies defined data from elsewhere in the memory when a computer is restarted

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black list list of Internet host addresses and address ranges which are not available from the access zone

black list;*blacklist* list of mobile equipment which either does not function properly, is stolen or illegal, or whose use is otherwise prevented

blacklist *See black list*

BLC *See buffer limit control*

BLC gate *See buffer limit control gate*

BLER *See block error ratio*

BLOB *See binary large object*

block unit of information consisting of a header and an information field

block;*software block* software entity which is visible to the outside as the services it uses and offers

block set of consecutive bits associated with the path, each bit belonging to one and only one block

block buffer buffer, located in the RAM memory, where data blocks are stored

block cipher *See block cipher method*

block cipher method;*block cipher* symmetric encryption algorithm where characters of a message are grouped into blocks which are transformed as a whole

block definition definition of a block name and type and of the services offered and used by it

block error one or more bit errors within a block of bits

block error detection code; *BEDC* 16-bit bit interleaved parity check (BIP) code calculated over the information fields of user cells transmitted since the last forward monitoring OAM cell

block error rate *See block error ratio*

block error ratio; *block error rate*; *BLER* ratio of the number of incorrectly received blocks to the total number of blocks transferred

block header group of selectable information fields which a user can select with the form file editor and fill with a formatter process which saves them to the beginning of a data block

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block hierarchy hierarchic structure of the DX 200 system software describing system blocks, service blocks and program blocks

block implementation description on the implementation of services offered by a block

block message message containing reference to a separate data block

block of parameters *See parameter block*

block payload bits in the information field within a block

block trailer group of selectable information fields which a user can select with the form file editor and fill with a formatter process which saves them to the end of a data block

blocked;*BL* state of a functional unit when it has been blocked from operation and does not participate in call set-up

blocked command queue queue to which tasks which are found semantically or syntactically faulty are transferred

blocked traffic *See congested traffic*

blocking situation in which no paths are available to complete a circuit or in which one activity cannot be initiated until another has been completed

blocking in the two-phase commit protocol, the state of a subtransaction when it has decided to commit but does not get the decision of other subtransactions from the co-ordinator

blocking taking a circuit of a switched trunk circuit group in the incoming direction out of use

blocking rate number (percentage) of connection attempts which may end up in congestion in a network element

blocksize option *See TFTP blocksize option*

Blowfish block cipher method with a block size of 64 bits and a key length of up to 448 bits

BLR *See circuit blocking and unblocking reception*

BLS *See circuit blocking and unblocking sending*

Bluetooth technology designed to be embedded in electronic devices in order to provide wireless and seamless connections over short distances, thus providing an alternative to cable-based interfaces currently in use to link computers and computer peripherals

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Bm *See Bm interface*

Bm interface;*Bm* charging data collection interface between a multimedia messaging service (MMS) relay server and a billing system (BS)

BMC *See broadcast/multicast control*

BN *See bit number*

BNC *See bearer network connection*

BNC *See BNC connector*

BNC characteristics information which is exchanged between serving nodes (SN) in order to identify the selected bearer network connection (BNC) type

BNC coax connector *See BNC connector*

BNC connector; *BNC coax connector*; *bayonet Neill Concelman*; *BNC* connector for coaxial cable connections that is used in situations which require shielded cable for signal connections or controlled impedance

BNC cut-through; *cut-through* signalling object that indicates when through connection of a bearer network connection (BNC) has occurred in either one or both directions

BNC-ID *See bearer network connection identifier*

BNF *See Backus-Naur form*

BOA *See basic object adapter*

board information block;*BIB* in a non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM), a memory block which contains various elements concerning the operating parameters of the hardware

board support package;*BSP* part of the Chorus operating system which contains all drivers necessary for booting up the operating system in the given central processing unit (CPU) and board configuration

BOC *See outgoing call barring*

BOIC *See barring of outgoing international calls*

BOIC-exHC *See barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country*

BOIH *See barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country*

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BOM *See beginning of message*

booking form;*order form* in the assistant services platform, a form to which data on a call booking are filled in

bookmark;*WWW bookmark* uniform resource locator (URL) stored in the user's own storage list where the information can be accessed

bookmark group set of bookmarks with a common name

bookmark request short message by which the end-user can request bookmarks of a certain bookmark group

bool *See boolean*

boolean;*bool* type defined in a predefined type definition which has the values "true" and "false"

boot to load and initialise the operating system (OS) of a computer

boot;*initial program load* starting up a computer by loading a program into memory from an external storage medium such as a disk or tape

boot actor actor that is loaded at the boot time as a part of the boot archive with the ChorusOS system

boot archive *See bootable archive*

boot flash; *bootflash* separate flash memory used primarily to store information related to the system configuration and some help information

boot image bootable archive that contains an instance of an operating system and application programs for the use of a host

boot loading;*pre-boot*;*preboot* loading of software build, which performs the initial loading, from a computer's local non-volatile memory

boot memory external memory that provides a method to automatically load a program into the internal memory of a digital signal processor (DSP) after a power-up or software reset

boot monitor;*boot program* program carrying out the boot

boot program *See boot monitor*

bootable archive; *system image*;*boot archive*;*bootfile*; *flash boot* executable file which contains a configured version of the operating system and possibly some user-defined applications

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bootfile *See bootable archive*

bootflash *See boot flash*

booting setting of computer to the state in which the initial loading can be started

BOOTP *See Bootstrap Protocol*

BOOTP client *See diskless host*

BOOTP relay agent; ***relay agent*** Internet host or router that passes dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) messages between DHCP clients and DHCP servers

BOOTP server *See bootstrap protocol server*

BOOTPC *See diskless host*

BOOTPS *See bootstrap protocol server*

BOOTPS configuration file configuration file, located on a RAM disk of the host computer, which contains configuration data of interface computers of the host computer

bootstrap to load and initialise the operating system on a computer

Bootstrap Protocol; ***BOOTP*** protocol used by a network node to determine the IP address of its Ethernet interfaces, in order to affect network booting

bootstrap protocol client *See diskless host*

bootstrap protocol server;*BOOTP server*;*BOOTPS* server which supports the IP/UDP bootstrap protocol (BOOTP), allowing diskless hosts (BOOTP clients) to configure themselves to the IP network and find a remote IP host, from which they can load a bootable archive into their memory and execute it

bootstrap provisioning provisioning where the terminal receives the settings for the first time

bootstrapping loading of a program using a part of the program that has been loaded earlier or composing a programming language translator using the translated text as language

bootstrapping *See network booting*

bootstrapping function *See bootstrapping server function*

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bootstrapping server function; *bootstrapping function*; *BSF* function which mutually authenticates with the user equipment (UE) by using the authentication and key agreement (AKA) procedure, and agrees on session keys that are then applied between the UE and an operator-controlled network application function (NAF)

border gateway; *BG* GPRS network element which ensures a secure connection between various PLMNs (public land mobile networks) over the inter-PLMN backbone network

border gateway protocol; *BGP* routing protocol that is used between autonomous systems to exchange network reachability information and that is designed to detect routing loops

border gateway protocol 4; *BGP-4*; *BGP4* version 4 of the border gateway protocol that supports classless interdomain routing and uses route aggregation mechanisms to reduce the size of routing tables

border router; *area border router*; *BR*; *ABR* router located on the border of one or more open shortest path first (OSPF) areas, which acts as a gateway between two or more open shortest path first areas and which connects those areas to the OSPF backbone network

BORO *See barring of all outgoing calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country*

BOSS IZ *See business operation support systems input zone*

bot *See spider*

both party release *See last party release*

both-way; *two-way* qualification applying to traffic which implies that the call set-ups occur in both directions

both-way bundle bundle which transmits outgoing and incoming traffic of the exchange considered

both-way circuit group; *mixed circuit group* circuit group which transmits outgoing and incoming traffic of the exchange considered

bottom-up method technique in which the lowest levels of instructions are combined to form a higher-level operation, which in turn may be used in the formulation of even higher-level routines

bound rate parameter that expresses the highest possible calling rate

boundary node node that contains a collection of functions needed to interconnect the differentiated service (DS) domain to another DS domain or non-DS-capable domain

BOZH barring of outgoing inter-zonal calls except those directed to the country of the subscriber's home network

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BOZIH barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the country of the subscriber's home network, and barring of outgoing inter-zonal calls

Bp *See Bp interface*

Bp interface; *Bp* charging data collection interface between a charging gateway function (CGF) and a billing system (BS)

BPF *See Berkeley packet filter*

BPSK *See binary phase shift keying*

BR *See base register*

BR *See border router*

BRA *See basic access*

branch cell or its sector which the mobile station can add to, replace, or delete from its active set of cells participating in soft handover

branch channel in a multipoint connection

branch select one from a number of alternative sets of instructions

branching distribution of digital transmission channels to other transmission paths in chain and tree networks

branching station station which distributes one or more transmission channels to other transmission paths

branching table table which defines the branchings of an equipment stored in a non-volatile memory

break of service *See interruption*

break-in/break-out service which provides a gateway function between a business group and the public telephone network (PSTN) or the integrated services digital network (ISDN)

breakout gateway control function; *BGCF* function that selects the network in which a PSTN/circuit-switched (CS) domain breakout will occur for the session

BRI barring of registration of international forwarded-to number

BRI *See basic access*

BRI *See basic rate interface*

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bridge to transmit identical traffic on both the working and protection channels

bridge gateway connecting and passing packets between two network segments in the same network

bridge table; ***bridging table*** table that identifies destination addresses known to exist in a network

bridging connecting and passing packets between two network segments

bridging table *See bridge table*

BRIH barring of registration of international forwarded-to number except the number within the home public land mobile network (PLMN) country

broadband *See wideband*

broadband access ISDN access able to contain at least one channel capable of supporting a rate greater than the primary rate, or supporting an equivalent information transfer rate

broadband communication channel specific portion of the information payload capacity, available to the user for ISDN services. A broadband communication channel exists only during a call, as set up by a signalling or administrative procedure

broadband connection *See multichannel connection*

broadband integrated services digital network; ***broadband ISDN*****;** ***integrated broadband communications network*****;*****B-ISDN*****;** ***BISDN*****;*****BB-ISDN*****;** ***IBCN*** integrated services network using ATM data transmission technology

broadband ISDN *See broadband integrated services digital network*

broadband ISDN user's part;***B-ISUP*****;** ***BISUP*** SS7 protocol that defines the signalling messages to control connections and services in B-ISDN

broadband signalling connection control part;***SCCPb*** broadband version of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) which uses longer message structures than the SCCP

broadband wireless access;***BWA*** wireless access in which the connection capabilities are higher than the primary rate

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broadcast unidirectional distribution to several users

broadcast switching mechanism for connecting an virtual container in an incoming signal to two or more output ports

broadcast and unknown server; *BUS* multicast server used in emulated local area networks (ELAN) that is used in flooding traffic addressed to an unknown destination and in multicasting and broadcasting of traffic to the appropriate clients

broadcast channel; *BCH* downlink transport channel that is used to broadcast system-specific and cell-specific information

broadcast control channel; *BCCH* channel from a base transceiver station to a mobile station used for transmission of messages to all mobile stations located in the base transceiver station area

broadcast storm incorrect packet broadcast on a network that causes most hosts to respond all at once, typically with wrong answers that start the process over again

broadcast suppression method for preventing broadcast traffic from overwhelming the network

broadcast/multicast control; *BMC* sublayer of layer 2 in radio network controller (RNC) and mobile station (MS) devoted to broadcasting cell broadcast service (CBS) messages to mobile stations within a certain area of a PLMN

broadcasting *See broadcast*

broadcasting unidirectional transmission of data between a single sender and several unknown recipients

browser software used to reproduce information pages with the user's equipment, for example, web and WAP pages

browser *See web browser*

browsing utilisation of the browser to reproduce information pages

browsing session; *session* session during which the user performs browsing

BRZ barring of registration of inter-zonal forwarded-to number

BRZH barring of registration of the inter-zonal forwarded-to number except the number within the home public land mobile network (PLMN) country

BS *See billing system*

BS *See network service*

BS *See base transceiver station*

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BS *See backup server*

Bs *See Bs interface*

Bs interface;*Bs* charging data collection interface between the service control function (SCF) and a billing system (BS)

BSC *See base station controller*

BSC id C-number of the base station controller which is a unique identification given by the logistics

BSC number number identifying the base station controller (BSC) in a mobile services switching centre (MSC)

BSD *See Berkeley standard distribution*

BSD UNIX *See Berkeley standard distribution*

BSF *See bootstrapping server function*

BSG *See basic service group*

BSGW *See base station gateway*

BSIC *See base station identity code*

BSN *See backward sequence number*

BSP *See board support package*

BSS *See base station system*

BSS *See base station subsystem*

BSS application part *See base station system application part*

BSS-A base station subsystem from which the mobile station is being handed over

BSS-B base station subsystem (BSS) to which the mobile station is being handed over

BSSAP *See base station system application part*

BSSAP version unique number which identifies a base station system application part (BSSAP) service profile description

BSSAP' non-standard base station system application part (BSSAP) that is used between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and Multimedia Gateway Rel.99 (MGW)

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BSSGP *See base station system GPRS protocol*

BSSGP virtual connection;*BVC* end-to-end virtual communication path between remote network service user entities

BSSGP virtual connection identifier;*BVCI* identifier of a BSSGP virtual connection (BVC), having end-to-end significance across the Gb interface

BSSGP virtual connection management *See BVC management*

BSSMAP *See base station system management application part*

BT *See busy tone*

BT *See burst tolerance*

BTO *See beginning tone*

BTS *See base transceiver station*

BTS AAL2 multiplexing feature that improves the statistical multiplexing gain in the ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2)

BTS alarm handling;*handling of BTS alarms* part of radio network maintenance in base station controller (BSC) which collects fault indications of the system, handles them, activates the radio network recovery when needed so that the automatic recovery actions are started, and informs the user of the faults by alarm reports

BTS diagnostics combination of tools in a base transceiver station (BTS) to determine an actual fault with the rule mechanism

BTS EM *See BTS manager*

BTS fault recovery; *BTS recovery* part of radio network maintenance in base station controller (BSC) which minimises the effect of faults in the radio network on the service level provided by the base station system (BSS) and which controls initialisations when there are resets and restarts in the BSS radio network

BTS integrated AXC ATM cross-connect (AXC) connecting the base transceiver station (BTS) to the radio network controller (RNC) through the Iub interface via standard PDH and SDH interfaces

BTS manager;*base station element manager*;*BTS EM* element manager that is used to monitor and control a base transceiver station

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BTS number number identifying the base transceiver station (BTS) in a mobile services switching centre (MSC)

BTS radio resource indication procedure used to inform a base station controller about the interference levels on idle and busy traffic channels of a transceiver

BTS recovery *See BTS fault recovery*

BTS site;*base transceiver station site* entire base transceiver station site which includes all processor units such as the Operation and Maintenance Unit (OMU), Frame Unit (FU) and Carrier Unit (CU)

BTS site rehosting moving the control of a BTS site from one radio network controller (RNC) or base station controller (BSC) to another

BTS site type identification of the type of the BTS site

BU *See backup build*

bubble help *See tooltip*

buddy-list list of user-selected contacts, which forms a named group (for example, family or chess mates) and which can be addressed by name for group communication

buffer;*buffer memory*;*buffer storage* memory area used to store data temporarily when the data is delivered at a different rate, at different time, or in different order than it was received

buffer limit control; *message queue observation*;*BLC* observation with a purpose to restrict the unit's load in different load situations and to prevent the message buffers from running out

buffer limit control gate;*BLC gate* threshold value for the number of unhandled messages which is used in buffer limit control in the message buffer area of a computer unit as the criterion of protective action

buffer management function that selects which cells are dropped when there is congestion in the network element

buffer management and scheduling traffic management feature which covers the buffer reservation rules and congestion control mechanisms, and the order for transmission of individual cells from the buffer

buffer memory *See buffer*

buffer storage *See buffer*

build *See software build*

build type *See software build type*

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building *See software building*

building integrated timing schemes; *building integrated timing supply*; *synchronisation supply unit*;*BITS*; *SSU* clock that provides and distributes timing to a wireline network's lower levels

building integrated timing supply *See building integrated timing schemes*

building of program block packaging of a program entity with the help of a building procedure file

building procedure; *building procedure file* command procedure which fetches the software modules with correct versions from the database, translates the source modules into object modules (OBJ), links the object modules together (LNK) and transforms them into loadable modules (IMG, MTF, MML)

building procedure file *See building procedure*

built-out delay maximum variable transmission and processing delay that is permitted in a wideband network

bulk bus logical message bus dedicated to massive data transmission (for example, loading messages)

bulk deletion tool bulk tool used when services are deleted from several subscribers at the same time or when the whole service is withdrawn

bulk info field in a call data message that determines if the standard ticket of case is created and saved when the link info is set

bulk provision tool bulk tool used for the provisioning of prepaid service to several subscribers at the same time

bulk tool service management tool used when it is necessary to handle several subscribers at the same time in the same way

bump-in-the-stack; *BIS*;*BITS* technique in which modules are inserted into the hosts, which snoop the data flow between a TCP/IPv4 module and network card driver modules, translate IPv4 into IPv6 and vice versa, and make the hosts self- translators

bunched frame alignment signal frame alignment signal in which the signal elements occupy consecutive digit time slots

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bundle group of trunk circuits belonging to the same circuit group and having the same direction and the same supervisory signalling method (DX 200)

bundling optional multiplexing operation in which more than one user's messages are carried in the same stream control transport protocol (SCTP) datagram

bureau service customer service which consists of producing reports and listings for customers, preparing the printouts, and delivering them in a non-electronic way

burst;*normal burst*; *active part of time-slot*;*NB* period of modulated carrier less than one timeslot which forms the physical content of a timeslot

burst sequence of a limited number of distinct pulses or an oscillation of limited duration

burst sequence sequence of bursts during time shared operation, starting with a given base station and ending when transmission again starts from the same BTS

burst synchronisation synchronisation of time division duplex (TDD) bursts by connecting several master radios with the synchronisation bus and selecting one of them to act as the synchronising master unit

burst tolerance;*BT* parameter defined by the ATM Forum for ATM traffic management determining the size of the maximum burst of contiguous cells that can be transmitted in variable bit rate (VBR) connections

bursty traffic traffic which occasionally consists of large amounts of bits to be transferred, while at other times the connection is almost idle

bus;*highway /US/* common path within an apparatus or system or a group of parallel paths carrying messages from one computer to another

BUS *See broadcast and unknown server*

bus network network in which connection between nodes is accomplished by connecting all nodes to a single transmission medium such as wire or fibre

bus topology network topology using thin coaxial cable as a single cable trunk that connects one workstation to the next in a daisy chain configuration

bus-type interface interface over which signals from a number of channels or equipment pass, separated by time division and uniquely identified by header information

business ACD *See business automatic call distribution*

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business automatic call distribution; ***automatic call distribution for businesses*****;** ***business ACD*****;** ***ACD*****;*****BACD***
automatic call distribution in which incoming calls are distributed equally among a group of agents

business community
See network operator business community

Business Hall
See report group

business interest group index
See private numbering index

business logic;***BL***
code that implements the functions or business rules of an application

business management layer
management layer which has responsibility for the total enterprise and is the layer at which agreements between operators are made

business operation support systems input zone;***BOSS IZ***
one of the mPlatform zones, enabling interaction from service provider provisioning, legacy, and billing systems

busy
condition of a resource that is in use, following its seizure

busy hour;***busy telephone traffic hour*****;*****BH***
continuous 60-minute period during which traffic load is greatest

busy hour calls; ***BHC***
number of calls during the busiest hour of a day

busy hour service request;***BHSR***
number of new service invocations in a busy hour

busy hour session attempts;***BHSA***
number of new session invocations during a busy hour

busy state
state of an item in which it performs a required function for a user and for that reason is not accessible by other users

busy telephone traffic hour
See busy hour

busy test
See hunting

busy tone;***engaged tone*****;*****BT***
tone advising the caller that the telephone equipment called is busy

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buttcon *See icon button*

button *See list*

BVC *See BSSGP virtual connection*

BVC management; ***BSSGP virtual connection management*** function of the base station system GPRS protocol (BSSGP) responsible for the blocking, unblocking and reset of BSSGP virtual connections (BVC reset)

BVCI *See BSSGP virtual connection identifier*

BW *See bandwidth*

BWA *See broadband wireless access*

by-pass number *See double telephone number*

BYE *See BYE message*

BYE *See goodbye RTCP packet*

BYE message;*BYE* session initiation protocol (SIP) message which a client sends to the call agent to release the call

BYE packet *See goodbye RTCP packet*

bypass cross-connection cross-connection which can be used to bypass traffic through the unit transparently without terminating the signal

bypassing replacing part of the trunk line with a data transmission network which can be, for example, IP based

byte;*B* series of bits with a defined length representing a unit of information

byte basket unit; ***waste basket*;*BBU*** unit to which a logical file can be connected, whereupon the data to be written in the logical file is deleted, but a successful write operation is reported to the software which sent the data

byte interleaving technique for combining multiple digital signals on a byte-by-byte basis in the same digital bit stream

byte string file file that has no record structure

byte synchronous mapping synchronous mapping in which signals are processed byte by byte

byte synchronous monitored mapping byte synchronous mapping in which the mapped signal is monitored

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byte synchronous terminated mapping byte synchronous mapping in which the frame of the mapped signal is terminated before mapping

byte timing *See octet timing*

bzip2 public data compression algorithm maintained by Cygnus Software

2.4 C

C *See C programming language*

C interface *See C reference point*

C language virtual operating system; *CVOPS* development and runtime environment for any distributed system built up from a set of entities communicating with each other by message passing

C programming language; *C* general-purpose compiled programming language that is especially suitable for systems programming and that was originally developed by Dennis Ritchie and Brian Kernighan at the AT&T Bell Laboratories

C reference point; *C interface* interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and the home subscriber server (HSS)

C++ *See C++ programming language*

C++ application frameworks domain collection of components and libraries that constitute a framework for the state machine application (FSMA)

C++ programming language; *C++* general-purpose programming language with a bias towards systems programming that supports procedural programming, data abstraction, object-oriented programming, and generic programming

c+i *See CUG with incoming access*

c+o *See CUG with outgoing access*

C-CDR *See CPS charging record*

C-channel; *communication channel* channel (64 kbit/s timeslot) on a V5-type interface used to carry one or more communication paths all of different types

C-ID *See charging identifier*

C-NBAP; *common NBAP*; *CNBAP* part of the NBAP protocol which uses the common signalling link between the base transceiver station (BTS) and radio network controller (RNC)

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C-number delivery number which is given to a system, such as a network element, that is added to the operation and maintenance network

C-number search type in call forwarding subscriber-specific search type which the network operator can choose using a subscriber-specific parameter on how to handle the C-number list in fixed call forwarding services

C-plane *See control plane*

C-RNTI *See cell radio network temporary identifier*

C-subscriber *See subscriber C*

C/A code *See coarse acquisition code*

C/I *See carrier-to-interference ratio*

C/N *See carrier-to-noise ratio*

c_actor actor managed by the ChorusOS actor manager (AM) system actor

CA *See charging area*

CA *See national carrier access*

CA *See content adaptation*

CA *See content analyser*

CA *See certification authority*

CA CDR;*content analyser charging record* charging record that is created by the intelligent service node content analyser (ISN-CA) for each content transaction

CA certificate *See certificate*

CA code *See coarse acquisition code*

CA service editor *See content analyser service editor*

CAA *See client address adapter*

cable loss total loss in the transmission chain from the antenna to the base transceiver station (BTS)

CAC *See connection admission control*

CAC *See carrier access code*

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CAC change analysis *See CAC modification analysis*

CAC modification analysis;*carrier access code modification analysis*;*CAC change analysis* multioperator analysis used to change the carrier access code (CAC) on the basis of the subscriber data

CACC *See CIMD2 application capacity control*

cache;*cache memory* buffer memory meant for the temporary storage of data, which speeds up access to the data

cache memory *See cache*

cached user information user name and user profile which are saved in a local file

CACI *See international carrier access code*

CACN *See national carrier access code*

CACU *See undefined carrier access code*

CAI *See charge advice information*

CAI *See international carrier access*

calendar command individual MML command in a command calendar

calendar task entity executed on the basis of a given input, containing either one calendar command or one command file, and the execution parameters of the command or file

calendar time management internal service that sets the current date and time information of the operating system to the correct value during computer start-up, and updates it when the date and time of the network element are changed in the system maintenance computer

call;*calling* execution of a program, routine or subroutine

call in an automatic system, the action performed by a calling party in order to obtain communication with the wanted terminal equipment

call use, or possible use, of a complete connection set-up between a calling subscriber and the called subscriber or service that is implemented as an end-to-end logical relationship between two or more parties

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call abandonment probability probability that a user abandons the call attempt through a telecommunication network

call account coding service which is used to allocate telephone costs to different cost centres or projects in a company

call alert;*ringing* alert caused by the call-arrival signal and by means of which the unengaged terminal equipment indicates an incoming call

call and service control feature which defines call control and service related functions of the call processing server (CPS) by describing the basic call state models (BCSM) of call control and the service capabilities that can be used to control call-related and call-unrelated functions in the CPS

call associated charging *See detailed charging*

call attempt; *connection attempt* attempt to establish a connection

call back;*CB* service which allows a user to set up a call to the number of the last unanswered caller or to the number of the last caller using a subscriber control procedure

call barring analysis;*outgoing call barring analysis* call control analysis which is made to find possible outgoing call restrictions, handling supplementary service barring categories and operator-determined barring categories

call bearer control protocol;*CBC protocol*;*CBC* protocol that specifies an interface between a call control entity and a bearer control entity, offering a full set of telephony (BICC) services which are independent of the underlying transport network

call booking;*call order* request made by a subscriber to an attendant to form a call between subscribers

call charge indication *See charge indication*

call completion barring service by which a user can bar all the incoming completion of calls to busy subscriber requests

call completion on no answer *See completion of calls on no reply*

call completion service set-up; *CCSS* signalling parameter sent in an initial address message indicating that a call is an automatic recall (CCBS) as defined in the CCBS service

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call completion to busy subscriber; ***automatic recall*****;** ***completion of calls to busy subscribers*****;** ***automatic call back service*****;*****CCBS***
service which offers a user who calls a busy user the possibility of having the call completed automatically without having to redial the called number when the called user becomes free

call confirmed message
signalling message that the called mobile station sends to the network to confirm an incoming call request

call congestion
situation in which a bid to a particular pool of resources will not result in an immediate seizure

call connection if busy;***call connection to busy*****;** ***call extending to busy extension*****;** ***connection if busy***
facility which enables an attendant to connect a call to a busy extension

call connection platform
See multiservice workstation platform

call connection to busy
See call connection if busy

call control;***CC***
interaction between the parties of a call in order to set up and maintain calls

call control agent function
See call control agent functional entity

call control agent functional entity; ***call control agent function*****;*****CCAF***
entity wherein the functions for providing user access to call/service processing reside

call control analysis
analysis of B number the result of which may be an outgoing destination, a special destination, a subscriber number analysis, or an announcement qualifier

call control function;***CCF***
entity wherein the functions for processing a particular call reside

call control internal interface;***CCIF interface*****;*****CCIF***
interface between incoming call control (ICC) and outgoing call control (OCC), or between call control (CC) and signalling service (SS)

call control protocol
protocol that is responsible for call set-up, maintenance, and release

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call control services *See call control services (service groups)*

call control services (service groups);*call control services* feature defining the service groups which offer services in the basic call state models (BCSM)

call data *See call-related information*

call deflection;*CD* service which allows the served user to respond to an incoming call offered by the network by requesting redirection of that call to another number specified in the response

call delay delay that occurs when a call arrives at the switching equipment and no channel or facility is immediately available to process the call

call detail record *See charging record*

call detection point *See detection point*

call distribution;*CD* IN service feature which allows a subscriber to have incoming calls routed to different destinations, according to an allocation law which may be real-time managed by the subscriber

call diversion *See call divert*

call diversion no reply *See call forwarding on no reply*

call diversion on no reply *See call forwarding on no reply*

call diversion on not reachable *See call forwarding on not reachable*

call diversion on subscriber busy *See call forwarding on busy*

call divert;*divert*; *call forwarding*;*call diversion*;*call forwarding services*;*call divert service*;*CF* facility which enables a subscriber to have his incoming calls diverted to an exchange, a PBX, or another subscriber number

call divert service *See call divert*

call drop announcement; *CDA* optional feature by which a subscriber, who is engaged in a conversation connected by a mobile services switching centre (MSC), is informed of a failure in the network link between the MSC and the mobile subscriber

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call drop back *See call drop-back*

call drop-back;*call drop back*;*CDB* feature which enables the calling subscriber to make a call to a subscriber C who has left a message to voice mail without releasing the on-going call

call error ratio supervision;*supervision of call error ratio* part of maintenance supervision which generates an alarm if the call error ratio exceeds the parameterised limit during the supervision period

call establish function that is used when a calling subscriber wants to create a switched virtual channel connection for data transfer with one or more called subscribers

call establishment *See call set-up*

call extending operator service where the incoming call is transferred

call extending to busy extension *See call connection if busy*

call file file which is used for storing charging data when a call is active

call forwarding *See forward routing*

call forwarding *See call divert*

call forwarding announcement;*announcement on call forwarding* announcement which a calling user receives when a call is forwarded

call forwarding busy *See call forwarding on busy*

call forwarding busy, fixed *See fixed call forwarding busy*

call forwarding counter;*CFC* counter which indicates the number of call forwardings executed

call forwarding exception;*CFE* service which allows a user to register one calling line identity for which the user's call forwarding services are not applied

call forwarding exception number user-defined calling line identity to which call forwarding services are not applied

call forwarding if busy *See call forwarding on busy*

call forwarding indicator *See call forwarding leg indicator*

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call forwarding leg indicator;*call forwarding indicator*
information element which indicates a call forwarding performed in the exchange

call forwarding no reply
See call forwarding on no reply

call forwarding no reply, fixed
See fixed call forwarding no reply

call forwarding on busy;*call forwarding busy*; *call diversion on subscriber busy*; *call forwarding if busy*;*CFB*
call forwarding that allows the served user to have the network forward incoming calls to any other number given by the user, if the user is busy

call forwarding on mobile subscriber busy;*CFB*
call forwarding which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service, which meet "busy" to another number

call forwarding on mobile subscriber not reachable
See call forwarding on not reachable

call forwarding on no reply;*call forwarding on no reply service*; *CFNRy*;*CFNA*
supplementary service which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service, which meet "no reply" to another telephone number

call forwarding on no reply;*call diversion on no reply*;*call forwarding no reply*;*call diversion no reply*;*absent subscriber service - diversion on no reply, to any number*;*CFNR*
call forwarding that allows a user to have the network forward a call to any other number given by the user, if the user does not answer the incoming call within a specified time limit

call forwarding on no reply service
See call forwarding on no reply

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call forwarding on not reachable;*call diversion on not reachable*;*CFNRc*
conditional call forwarding tha takes place when a subscriber is not reachable

call forwarding override;*CFO*
feature requesting the ignorance of call forwardings set by the subscriber

call forwarding services
See call divert

call forwarding to voice mail
call forwarding that enables the network to forward a call to an external voice mail system or an external value-added service platform

call forwarding unconditional
See unconditional call forwarding

call forwarding unconditional to any number
See unconditional call forwarding

call forwarding unconditional, fixed
See fixed call forwarding unconditional

call gapping; *gapping*;*GAP*
IN service feature which allows the restriction of the number of calls to a served user in order to prevent congestion of the network and to maintain quality of service

call handling capacity
See call processing capacity

call hold
See call holding

call hold
operator facility to set aside an active call for later handling

call hold announcement
audible indication connected by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) in the form of speech or music for the subscriber who has been put on hold

call holding;*call hold*;*HOLD*
service that allows a user to interrupt communication on an existing call and subsequently re-establish communication

call ID
See call reference

call identifier
See call reference

call identifying information
See call-related information

call index
index given by the call control to each call coming to or going from an operator position and used to identify a call if necessary

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call instance code; *CIC* in the context of bearer independent call control (BICC), a code that identifies the signalling relation between peer BICC entities and associates all the protocol data units (PDU) with that relation

call leg *See leg*

call level uppermost abstraction level of the call file in which the connections created in an individual call and the operations between separate calls are controlled

call limiter; *LIM* IN service feature which allows a served user to specify the maximum number of simultaneous calls to a served user's destination

call logging service offered to the centrex group for collecting information on incoming, outgoing and internal calls

call logging record call-specific record containing the data of one centrex call

call management set of functions for managing call set-up, control, and release, and the supplementary services related to the call

call management system; *CMS* system which receives call logging records including information on a phone call and according to these records creates reports required by the user

call mediation node; *CMN* functional entity which provides the call service function (CSF) without an associated bearer control function (BCF) entity

call model; *CM* representation of functions involved in processing a call

call modification *See incall modification*

call modification completed *See call modification completed message*

call modification completed message; *call modification completed*; *CMC* signalling message sent in response to a call modification request message indicating that the requested call modification has been completed

call modification reject *See call modification reject message*

call modification reject message; *call modification reject*; *CMRJ* signalling message sent in response to a call modification request message indicating that the request has been rejected

call modification request *See call modification request message*

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call modification request message; *call modification request*; *CMR*
signalling message by which the calling or called subscriber requests a modification to the characteristics of an established call

call not allowed indicator
identifier which informs the calling user, who is trying to make a one-to-one call, that the call attempt to the target user is not allowed

call number
number sequence which has to be sent from the exchange concerned to the outgoing connection in order to direct the call to the called subscriber

call number of centrex group
See centrex group call number

call number suffix; *CNS*
suffix which indicates the part subsequent to the DCP point, identifying an individual extension within the private network

call observation
part of traffic observation which automatically produces observation reports in special circumstances

call on hold tone
See queue tone

call order
See call booking

call origin
parameter which indicates where the call is coming from

call park
supplementary service enabling a Centrex extension or a Centrex attendant to park a call against a Centrex extension by dialling a subscriber control procedure

call park re-ring
call generated to an analogue user when an attempt to park a call is unsuccessful and the user has replaced the handset

call park reminder call
call generated when the call park timer expires

call park reminder call timer
centrex-group-level timer controlling the duration of the call park reminder call

call park timer
centrex-group-level timer controlling the length of time a call can remain parked against an extension before a call park reminder call is generated

call party handling; *CPH*
functions which allow the IN node to establish new call legs in a flexible manner, remove parties from a call, and control the cross-connections between various parties

call period
in CAMEL application part (CAP) services, the portion of the subscriber's account that the service control point (SCP) assigns to the service switching point (SSP) while monitoring the subscriber's credit during the call

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call pick-up;*pick-up* service where a subscriber can pick up a call coming to another user's extension to his own extension

call processing capacity;*call handling capacity* capacity of the exchange to handle calls during the busy hour. Given as a BHCA value (busy hour call attempts)

call processing control;*CPC* feature which provides procedures for controlling incoming, outgoing and transit calls with the signalling system No.7 (SS7)

call processing function media gateway controller's function which controls all the legs of a call via interface to the media gateway

call processing language;*CPL* language that can be used to describe and control voice over IP services

call processing server *See connection processing server*

call processing server - call detail record *See CPS charging record*

call processing state model;*CPSM* finite state machine model of call processing for intelligent network call processing

call processing states category of circuit states that consists of idle, circuit incoming busy, and circuit outgoing busy states

call processing tasks functions performed in handling traffic

call profile profile which defines the parameters related to a certain call type

call progress *See call progress message*

call progress message;*call progress*;*CPG* signalling message indicating that an event which has significance and should be relayed to the originating or terminating access has occurred

call progress tone tone that indicates that a party on hold in a third party call is about to be auto-reconnected and the local MS is clearing the call

call queuing *See queue service*

call queuing to a single line;*CQSL* supplementary service which enables an ordinary subscriber to have the queueing service ensuring that important calls are not lost

call re-establishment;*re-establishment* procedure for recovering and maintaining a call which has failed on handover

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call redirection counter;*redirection counter*;*redirect counter*;*CRC* information sent in the forward direction indicating the number of redirections that have occurred on a call

call reference;*call identifier*;*call ID* circuit independent signalling parameter identifying a particular call

call report generation part of on-line call line monitoring in which a call report is generated to a given X.25 address

call rerouting distribution;*CRD* IN service which permits the subscriber to have their incoming calls that encounter a triggering condition rerouted according to a predefined choice

call restriction facility that restricts either incoming or outgoing calls

call retrieval change of call state from parked state to active

call return service by means of which a call is returned to a specified number if the called party is busy or does not reply

call return operator facility used by the operator to return a call from the hold queue into the active state

call return number number to which the call is transferred after time supervision when the call return service is in use

call screening IN feature that allows the subscriber to specify that incoming and outgoing calls are either restricted or allowed

call server control function *See call state control function*

call service function;*CSF* function for call control, containing a call state machine (CSM) for each active end point associated with the local call instance

call set-up;*call establishment* process of creating a connection from a terminal

call set-up charge single charge which the system sets at the beginning of the call

call set-up message signalling message that the calling mobile station (MS) sends to the MSC for mobile-originating call, and that the MSC sends to the called MS for a mobile-terminating call

call spill-over reception of an abnormally delayed signalling message from a previous call at a switching centre whilst a new call is being set up on that circuit

call state;*protocol state* operational state of a process participating in signalling procedures

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call state control function;*call server control function*; *CSCF* function that performs call control functions, service switching functions, address translation functions, and vocoder negotiation functions

call state machine; *CSM* function which controls the establishment, routing, maintenance and clearing of calls at the IP telephony (IPT) level

call stateful proxy stateful proxy which retains the state of a dialogue, from the initiating INVITE to the terminating BYE message

call statement *See itemised bill*

call swapping feature that toggles between a held and an active call

call teardown process of closing a connection

call to a roaming subscriber CDR *See roaming charging record*

call tracing *See malicious call identification*

call transfer; *CT* service which allows a user to transfer an established incoming or outgoing call to a third party by using a subscriber control procedure or by replacing the handset

call transfer by onhook *See call transfer by replacing the handset*

call transfer by replacing the handset; *call transfer by onhook*; *call transfer with onhook* call transfer with which a user can be given the right to transfer calls in the ringing phase of the hold for enquiry connection, or to a busy user without waiting for the third user to become available

call transfer number signalling parameter which is sent in both directions to identify each of the users involved in a call transfer

call transfer recall supplementary service that provides the transferring party with the possibility to have the call returned if the party, to which the call is transferred, does not answer the call dn987533 Issue 8-0 en

call transfer reference signalling parameter which conveys a reference number associated with the explicit call transfer

call transfer to busy call transfer feature which allows a user to transfer an established call to a busy third party

call transfer to ringing call transfer feature which allows a user to forward an established call to a third party in the ringing phase of the enquiry call

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call transfer with onhook — *See call transfer by replacing the handset*

call type — call information included in subdestination which is used in the classification of the calls

call type discrimination package — package which is an extension to the H.248.1 gateway control protocol and which defines the control and monitoring of a PSTN line for the signalling protocols used at the beginning of a session of data transmission for fax, text telephony, or data

call unrelated service function; *CUSF* — service function which, associated with call control function (CCF) and service switching function (SSF), provides a set of call-unrelated services required for out-channel interaction with the user, and also provides the set of functions required for interaction between the user and service control function (SCF)

call waiting; *CW* — service which allows a user to receive information about a new incoming call during an active call

call waiting notification — notification given to a calling ISDN user when a called user receives an indication about a waiting call

call waiting tone — tone advising the user of the call waiting supplementary service engaged on a call that someone is attempting to call his number

call waiting, indication controlled by the called subscriber, acceptance without clearing — *See call waiting*

call with limited duration — *See limited call time*

call-arrival signal — *See calling signal*

call-associated charging — *See detailed charging*

call-associated signalling; *CAS* — signalling by means of which the initial position may be reported during call set-up signalling for an emergency call

call-failure signal; *CFL* — signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of a call set-up attempt due to the lapse of a timeout or a fault not covered by specific signals

call-related charging — IN charging of IN calls (speech, data or telefax)

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call-related information;*call identifying information*;*call data*;*CRI* all relevant information about the call

call-related notification notification delivered to the prepaid subscriber at a particular call phase of a prepaid call

call-unrelated charging IN charging that involves, for example, charge management operations, prepaid account expirations, and SMS charging, not the actual usage of the network

callback scheme used in event-driven programs where the program registers a subroutine to handle a certain event

callback request; *CBR* data message which contains the identity of the calling party and which the calling party uses to request the called party to call back

callback request chain mechanism that is used to repeatedly forward a callback request if the recipient cannot be reached

called address address in a signalling connection control part (SCCP) message which contains the information necessary to determine the destination node and subsystem in it or the node where the next SCCP level routing is done

called IN number; *called intelligent network number* signalling parameter indicating the number which the service switching point has received as the called subscriber number in initial address (IAM) and subsequent address (SAM) messages

called intelligent network number *See called IN number*

called line identity; *CDLI* address information which identifies the called subscriber in called line identification

called number identification presentation *See connected line identification presentation*

called number identification restriction *See connected line identification restriction*

called party *See called subscriber*

called party address;*CdPA* address within an signalling connection control part (SCCP) message, consisting of any combination of signalling point code, global title and subsystem number

called party initiated call release function that deletes the switched virtual channel connection (SVCC) when the called party wants to stop the data transfer with the calling party

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called party number analysis analysis of the called subscriber number that proceeds based on the used protocol and configuration parameters

called party release *See called subscriber release*

called subscriber; *called party*; *subscriber B* subscriber to whom a call is made

called subscriber release; *called party release* call release that takes place only after the called subscriber has cleared

caller group graphic graphic that is assigned to a caller group profile

CallGap *See CallGap procedure*

CallGap procedure; *CallGap*; *CG* procedure used to request the service switching function (SSF) to reduce the rate at which specific service requests are sent to the service control function (SCF)

CallInformationReport operation; *CallInformationReport procedure*; *CIRP* operation used to send specific information about a single call to the service control function (SCF) as requested by the SCF in a previous CallInformationRequest operation

CallInformationReport procedure *See CallInformationReport operation*

CallInformationRequest operation; *CallInformationRequest procedure* operation used to request the service switching function (SSF) to record specific information about a single call and report it to the service control function (SCF) using the CallInformationReport operation

CallInformationRequest procedure *See CallInformationRequest operation*

calling *See call*

calling address address in a signalling connection control part (SCCP) message which contains the information necessary to determine the originating node and subsystem in it

calling area *See location area*

calling channel; *paging channel*; *CC*; *PCH* logical radio channel assigned to a base station and used for setting up calls to mobile stations

calling channel band; *CC band* frequency band in use for calling channels

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calling line identification; *calling line identification presentation*; *calling line identity presentation*; *calling line indication*; *CLIP*; *CLI*
line identification service which provides the called user with the calling line identity

calling line identification presentation
See calling line identification

calling line identification restriction; *calling line identity restriction*; *CLIR*; *CLIR-A*
service which allows a calling user to restrict the presentation of the calling line identity to a called user

calling line identification restriction override
See CLIR override

calling line identity; *CLI*
address information which identifies the calling subscriber in calling line identification

calling line identity modification
See CLI modification

calling line identity presentation
See calling line identification

calling line identity restriction
See calling line identification restriction

calling line identity screening; *CLI screening*; *CLIS*
line identification service in which the validity of the calling line identity (CLI) received from the signalling is checked

calling line indication
See calling line identification

calling line restriction temporary mode
supplementary service which makes it possible for the service provider to define a second default value for the calling line identification restriction (CLIR) service in temporary mode

calling name identification presentation; *CNIP*
supplementary service offered to the called user which provides name information associated with the calling user (calling party name) to the called user

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calling name identification restriction; *CNIR* supplementary service which is offered to the calling user to prevent presentation of the user's name information to the called user

calling name presentation; *CNAP* supplementary service offered to the called subscriber which provides the calling subscriber's name

calling number delivery; *CND* service which allows an analogue called user to receive the calling line identity

calling party *See calling subscriber*

calling party address; *CgPA* address within an SCCP message, consisting of any combination of signalling point code, global title and subsystem number

calling party category; *CPC* criterion for the classification of calling subscribers in the incoming call control

calling party initiated call release function that deletes the switched virtual channel connection (SVCC) with a called party in PTP call or with all called parties in PTM call when the calling party wants to stop the data transfer

calling party number analysis analysis of the calling subscriber number that consists of the nature of the address analysis, digit analysis, and default analysis

calling party pays billing method in which a wireless phone caller pays only for making calls and not for receiving them

calling party release method of operation in which the release of a connection is under the control of the calling party so that it begins only when the calling party restores, for example, the telephone or data modem to its quiescent state

calling rate number of calls per unit time

calling signal; *call-arrival signal* signal transmitted over a circuit to indicate that a connection is desired

calling subscriber; *calling party*; *subscriber A* subscriber who originates a call

calling subscribers restricted *See restricted access to B subscriber*

calling user agent *See user agent client*

CallTreatment parameter which the service control function (SCF) uses to specify which type of ApplyChargingReport it is requesting, a hot record or a limit for the call

CAM *See associative memory*

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CAMA *See centralised automatic message accounting /US/*

CAMEL *See customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic*

CAMEL application part;*CAP* protocol that supports customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL) and that is based on a sub-set of the capability set 2 (CS-2) core intelligent network application protocol (core INAP)

CAMEL application part phase 3;*CAP3* CAMEL application part which supports the third phase of the network feature customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL)

CAMEL application part phase 3 interface *See CAP3 interface*

CAMEL call reference call reference which contains two fields: the call reference number identifying the call in the MSC, and the address of the MSC which has allocated the reference number

CAMEL phase 2; *CAP2* protocol for phase 2 of customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL)

CAMEL phase 3; *CAMEL3* third version of customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL) that connects the home and visited mobile networks to various intelligent network (IN) platforms used throughout national networks to provide features such as pre-paid roaming services, special numbers, and closed user groups

CAMEL phase 4 fourth version of customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL) that offers enhancements, which include the ability to perform call party handling

CAMEL service environment;*CSE* logical entity which processes activities related to operator-specific services (OSS)

CAMEL subscription information;*CSI* part of the subscriber data stored in the home location register (HLR) indicating that CAMEL support is required for the subscriber and identifying the CAMEL service environments (CSE) to be used for that support

CAMEL terminated call CDR *See CAMEL terminated call charging record*

CAMEL terminated call charging record;*CAMEL terminated call CDR*;*CTC CDR* charging record that contains information related to terminating calls with CAMEL services

CAMEL3 *See CAMEL phase 3*

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camped on a cell user equipment state in idle mode after the mobile station (MS) has completed the cell selection or reselection process and has chosen a cell

CAN *See Cancel procedure*

Cancel *See Cancel procedure*

cancel message which informs the operator about the expiry of an alarm

cancel alarms dialogue dialogue of the graphical user interface in which active alarms can be cancelled

cancel file file about the cancellation of an alarm

cancel ID *See cancel identifier*

cancel identifier; *cancel ID* identifier of the alarm that was cancelled

cancel location message mobile application part (MAP) message that the home location register (HLR) sends to the serving network entity when a subscriber is deactivated, after which the mobility management (MM) context and packet data protocol (PDP) context are removed

Cancel procedure; *Cancel*; *CAN* service control function (SCF) procedure in which the previous operation in the GSM specialised resources function (SRF) or all previous requests in the GSM service switching function (SSF) are cancelled

cancel request; *cancellation request* request which causes the invalidation of an earlier command, stops the execution of a task or deletes it

cancellation *See alarm cancellation*

cancellation delay *See clearing delay*

cancellation of alternative routing *See restriction of alternative routing*

cancellation request *See cancel request*

cancelling an alarm *See alarm cancellation*

candidate cell prioritisation *See cell prioritisation algorithm*

canonical format data format assumed by DX 200 software running in x86 computers

canonical name; *CNAME* persistent transport-level identifier for a real-time transport protocol (RTP) source that the real-time control protocol (RTCP) carries

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CAP *See CAMEL application part*

CAP *See context access point*

cAP *See context access point*

CAP *See carrierless amplitude phase modulation*

CAP2 *See CAMEL phase 2*

CAP3 *See CAMEL application part phase 3*

CAP3 interface; ***CAMEL application part phase 3 interface*** interface that is used to exchange balance information between the online service controller (OSC) and the service control point (SCP) using the CAP3 protocol

capabilities-exchange-request message; ***CER message*** Diameter message that is used at the beginning of a Diameter-based session to find out the capabilities of the peer

capability token used as an identifier for an object such that possession of the token confers access rights for the object

capability rule rule for checking that prerequisites of a subscription are fulfilled

capability set 2; ***CS-2*** capability set which specifies the second phase intelligent network platform defined by ITU-T

capacity building *See capacity phase*

capacity demand algorithm algorithm which calculates whether there is enough virtual channel connection (VCC) capacity to transmit packets in a given time period, and whether an additional connection can be admitted or not

capacity feature feature that affects the capacity of a network element or system

capacity indication application that is used to measure and monitor the load and the remaining capacity of the system

capacity indication tool tool which monitors the capacity of the system and indicates if the capacity limit is about to be exceeded

capacity licence licence that defines the amount of capacity offered

capacity licence key maximum number of messages per second that the message service centre can accept

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capacity phase; *capacity building* operational phase in which a network operator builds network capacity according to the predicted amount of traffic

capacity planning part of network dimensioning that determines physical link capacities between adjacent network nodes

capacity set declaration of the approximate/maximum computer storage capacity needed by systems to process the document type definition (DTD) and document instance

capacity sharing radio link operational mode which allows the use of two individual data channels through a single radio hop

CAPI *See collector API*

capsule in open distributed processing, a configuration of engineering objects forming a single unit for the purpose of encapsulating processing and storage

capsule manager engineering object which manages the engineering objects in a capsule

caption bar *See title bar*

card *See printed board*

card operated mobile station *See card operated station*

card operated station; *card operated mobile station* mobile station which enables the user to feed in all information needed for call set-up from his intelligent card, which is then transferred, together with the information supplied by the mobile station, to the visitor location register in the call set-up phase

card session link between the card and the external world starting with answer to reset (ATR) and ending with subsequent reset or deactivation of the card

cardinality the number of tuples in a relation

care-of address; *COA* IP address at the mobile node's current point of attachment to the Internet, when the mobile station is not attached to the home network

carried traffic intensity *See traffic intensity*

carrier /US/ *See network operator*

carrier access code; *CAC* code dialled before area code by which a subscriber can choose between competing transit trunk networks

carrier access code modification analysis *See CAC modification analysis*

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carrier class;*carrier grade* quality of service class that provides the service level of the traditional telephony networks

carrier generator signal generator which produces signals of highly precise and stable frequency for modulation by each information-bearing signal in a frequency-division multiplexing system

carrier grade *See carrier class*

carrier grade Linux *See carrier-grade Linux*

carrier identification code; *CIC* four-digit code that uniquely identifies a network operator

carrier network network that is selected by the carrier selection procedure for routing a call

carrier selection;*CS* ANSI ISDN user part parameter which conveys the information on the selection of long distance carrier and indicates whether the carrier was input dialled or not

carrier sense in a data transmission network, an ongoing activity of a terminal to detect whether another terminal is transmitting

carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance;*CSMA/CA* network control protocol in which a carrier-sensing scheme is used

carrier service /US/ *See network service*

carrier unit;*CU* in a base transceiver station, a functional unit which operates one carrier, including both its baseband aspects and its transmitting and receiving functions

carrier-grade Linux; *carrier grade Linux*; *CGL* variant of the Linux operating system, which confirms the requirements defined in OSDL's carrier-grade Linux specification

carrier-to-interference ratio; *CIR*;*C/I* interference-specifying ratio used in microwave relays and other communication systems

carrier-to-noise ratio;*carrier/noise ratio*;*carrier/noise*; *C/N* ratio of the received carrier power and the noise power in a given bandwidth, expressed in dB

carrier/noise *See carrier-to-noise ratio*

carrier/noise ratio *See carrier-to-noise ratio*

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carrierless amplitude phase modulation;*CAP* derivative of Quadrature Amplitude Phase Modulation (QAM) which includes coding and error correcting schemes to provide high-speed transfer of digital information over the local twisted copper pair wire local loop for distances up to 2300 feet

carrierless mode communication mode in which signals are only present in the connection when data is being exchanged

cartoons on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading under leading to pages where users can see cartoons and buy cartoons-related digital items

CAS *See column address select*

CAS *See call-associated signalling*

CAS *See channel associated signalling*

CAS access node; *frame relay switch* access node in a frame relay network on which the frame relay in serving GPRS support node (SGSN) is based

CAS push action during which the position estimate is pushed to the public safety answering point (PSAP) in the call set-up message

cascade menu *See cascading menu*

cascaded network physical architecture where connections for one type of components (for example network elements) follow serially through similar components before being connected to another type of components (for example operations system)

cascading menu; *cascade menu* submenu in which a side menu of subcategories is displayed when the pointer is placed on the main category

cascading style sheets;*CSS* simple style sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style to HTML documents and XML applications

CASE *See computer aided software engineering*

case dependent *See case sensitive*

case independent *See case insensitive*

case insensitive; *case independent* program that does not differentiate between capital and small letters, and therefore interprets information or commands in the same way regardless of whether they have been typed with capital or small letters

case sensitive;*case dependent* program that differentiates between capital and small letters and thus interprets information or commands differently depending on whether they have been typed with capital or small letters

CASN *See compiler for abstract syntax notation one*

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CAST-128 symmetric cryptographic algorithm with a variable key size from 40 bits to 128 bits

CAT *See client-accept message*

catalogue polling function function which can be used to transfer the changes made in the external service catalogue to the Nokia Profile Manager

catenation *See concatenation*

CATOC *See CIMD2 application-terminated overload control*

cause code;*reason code* code number used internally in an exchange for identifying events during a call

cause indicator signalling parameter indicating the reason for sending the message

cause value information indicating the reason for sending a message

CB *See central block*

CB *See call back*

CB *See compliance boundary*

CB *See cell broadcast*

CBC *See cell broadcast centre*

CBC *See call bearer control protocol*

CBC *See cipher block chaining mode*

CBC protocol *See call bearer control protocol*

CBCH *See cell broadcast channel*

CBE *See core business entity*

CBE model *See core business entity model*

CBF *See content-based filtering*

CBO *See barring of all outgoing calls*

CBQ *See class based queuing*

CBR *See callback request*

CBR *See constant bit rate*

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CBS *See short message service cell broadcast*

CBS DRX cycle;*cell broadcast service discontinuous reception cycle* time interval between successive readings of broadcast/multicast control (BMC) messages

CBSG *See compound basic service group*

CC *See ATM connection control*

CC *See connection confirm message*

CC *See client-close message*

CC *See charging centre*

CC *See color content /US/*

CC *See call control*

CC *See country code*

CC *See channel coding*

CC *See cross-connection*

CC *See calling channel*

CC *See configuration context*

CC band *See calling channel band*

CC platform *See multiservice workstation platform*

CC-interface and GMR in CPS feature which specifies the interface between the processes of signalling services and call control (CC) in the call processing server (CPS)

CCA *See Credit-Control-Answer message*

CCAF *See call control agent functional entity*

CCB *See customer care and billing system*

CCB pull pull mode where the Nokia Subscription Manager retrieves activation command files from the business support system, including customer care and billing

CCB push push mode where the business support system, including customer care and billing, sends the activation command files to the Nokia Subscription Manager

CCBS *See call completion to busy subscriber*

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CCBS *See customer care and billing system*

CCBS call call generated by the network from the calling subscriber to the called subscriber resulting from the calling subscriber's acceptance of a CCBS recall

CCBS recall indicator that notifies the calling subscriber that the called subscriber is now free and can receive the call coming from the calling subscriber

CCBS request facility sequence used by the calling subscriber to activate the CCBS feature that is to be registered at the originating and terminating nodes

CCBS request retention network provider option that defines whether the request is kept active if an attempt to establish a CCBS call fails because the destination is busy again

CCC *See credit card call*

CCCH *See common control channel*

CCD *See content catalogue document*

CCF *See conditional call forwarding*

CCF *See call control function*

CCF *See charging collection function*

CCH *See control channel*

CCI *See co-channel interference*

CCI *See common client interface*

CCIF *See call control internal interface*

CCIF interface *See call control internal interface*

CCITT *See ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector*

CCL *See service block code control list*

CCM *See control channel management*

CCM *See current call meter*

CCNA *See completion of calls on no reply*

CCNR *See completion of calls on no reply*

cCore *See common core*

CCP *See Chorus computing platform*

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CCP *See credit card payment*

CCP *See PPP Compression Control Protocol*

CCPCH *See common control physical channel*

CCR *See continuity check*

CCR *See continuity check request message*

CCR *See current cell rate*

CCR *See Credit-Control-Request message*

CCS *See control connection socket*

CCS *See common channel signalling*

CCS7 *See signalling system No.7*

CCSS *See call completion service set-up*

CCTrCH *See coded composite transport channel*

CD *See change delivery*

CD *See call deflection*

CD *See call distribution*

CD remote management *See change delivery remote management*

CDA *See call drop announcement*

CDATA character data that is not parsed, used as escape blocks of text containing characters which would otherwise be recognised as markup data

CDB *See call drop-back*

CDED *See dedicated GPRS capacity*

CDEF *See default GPRS capacity*

CDF *See charging data function*

CDLI *See called line identity*

CDMA *See code division multiple access*

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CDMA loop;*CDMA test loop* test loop which verifies the operation of the signal path from the wideband application manager to the wideband transmitter and receiver and back

CDMA test loop *See CDMA loop*

CDMA2000 1X;*1x* technology that doubles the voice capacity of CDMAOne/IS-95 systems and offers packet data speeds of up to 307 kbps in a single 1.25 MHz channel in a mobile environment

CDMA2000 1XEV-DO;*1x Evolution, Data Only*; *Evolution - Data Only*;*1xEV-DO*;*EV-DO* technology which offers high-speed, high-capacity wireless Internet connectivity with data speeds of up to 2.4Mbps within one 1.25 MHz CDMA carrier and is optimised for packet data services.

CDMA2000 1XEV-DV;*1x Evolution, Data and Voice*; *CDMA2000 Rel C*; *IS-2000 Revision C*;*1xEV-DV* technology that provides integrated voice and simultaneous high-speed packet data services at speeds of up to 3.09 Mbps

CDMA2000 Rel C *See CDMA2000 1XEV-DV*

CDMAOne marketing term for IS-95 based technology

CDP *See charge determination point*

CDP *See Cisco Discovery Protocol*

CdPA *See called party address*

CDPSK *See coherent differential phase-shift keying*

CDR *See charging record*

CDR block *See charging block*

CDR combining *See CDR consolidation*

CDR consolidation; *consolidation of charging records*; *CDR combining* function of the charging gateway (CG) to combine several partial charging records (CDR) that result from intermediate CDR generation into one charging record

CDR counters; *record counters* optional feature which makes it possible to monitor the generation of different types of formatted charging records (CDR)

CDR duplicate checking *See duplicate CDR prevention*

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CDR file *See charging file*

CDR generation *See forming of charging records*

CDR packet group of charging records (CDR) of the same CDR type gathered to be sent to the charging gateway (CG)

CDR sending function where charging records (CDR) are sent to the CDR sender which then places them in the send queue, from where they are immediately sent to an active charging gateway (CG)

CDR storage process of storing extra charging records (CDR) on disk before they are sent to the charging gateway

CDR transfer *See transfer of charging records*

CDR transfer protocol protocol that enables the offline transfer of charging records from the connection processing server (CPS) to the charging gateway (CG)

CDS *See Communications and Database Server*

CDS *See circuit-switched data server*

CDSU *See Compact Data Service Unit*

CDSU channel transmission channel which is used in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) to implement the internal data transmission connection between a 386 computer and a DSCO plug-in unit

CDSU data channel test test used for checking the condition of a single data channel selected by the user

CDSU routine test test that automatically runs once every 24 hours checking the condition of all Compact Data Service Units (CDSU) in the exchange.

CDSU unit test test used for checking the condition of a single Compact Data Service Unit (CDSU) selected by the user

CDT *See cell delay variation tolerance*

CDV *See cell delay variation*

CDVT *See cell delay variation tolerance*

CE *See conducted emission*

CEIR *See Central Equipment Identity Register*

CEIR interface interface between the Central Equipment Identity Register and the equipment identity registers (EIR) that offers an automatic EIR updating mechanism

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CEK *See content encryption key*

celestial phase *See celestial phase of transaction*

celestial phase of transaction; ***celestial phase*** actions in an event which are performed after commitment

cell *See WCDMA cell*

cell;*network cell* in a cellular system, the sub-area to which a set of radio resources not usable in adjacent sub-areas is allocated

cell *See ATM cell*

cell;*cell coverage area* coverage area of transceivers belonging to the same base station

cell breathing variation of the size of the cell coverage area according to interference and the resulting power demand on mobile stations

cell broadcast;*CB* short message that the mobile network sends via certain cells to all mobile stations which support the cell broadcast short message service (SMS-CB) in a certain geographical area

cell broadcast centre;*CBC* core network element that the operator uses for centralised control of message transfer throughout a cell

cell broadcast channel;*CBCH* logical channel on the radio interface, which is used for transferring broadcast messages to the mobile station

cell broadcast service *See short message service cell broadcast*

cell broadcast service discontinuous reception cycle *See CBS DRX cycle*

cell broadcast short message service *See short message service cell broadcast*

cell controller network element that includes or supports a cell resource server (CRS) and UE control function (UCF)

cell counter *See ATM cell counter*

cell coverage area *See cell*

cell coverage based positioning *See cell ID based positioning*

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cell delay tolerance *See cell delay variation tolerance*

cell delay variation; *CDV* variation in the cell transfer delay that different cells belonging to the same virtual connection will generally suffer from in passing through the network due to varying queue lengths in the ATM switches

cell delay variation tolerance; *cell delay tolerance*; *CDVT*; *CDT* in ATM, a QoS parameter used in constant bit rate (CBR) transmissions to specify cell delay variation tolerance by determining the level of jitter that is tolerable for the data samples taken by the peak cell rate (PCR)

cell delineation identification of cell boundaries in a cell stream

cell dependent routing routing performed by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) for a mobile-originating call on the basis of the cell from which the call is originated

cell error ratio; *CER* ratio of errored cells to the total number of cells sent in a transmission, taken over a time interval

cell flow path set up function which configures a virtual link termination point to be used with the defined cell flow path between ports of an ATM switch fabric

cell gateway; *CGW* part of an IP base transceiver station (IP-BTS) that provides common radio processing functions for common and shared channels

cell global identification; *cell global identity*; *CGI* identity which uniquely identifies a cell within all GSM public land mobile networks

cell global identity *See cell global identification*

cell header bits within a cell allocated for functions required to transfer the cell payload within the network

cell id *See cell identity*

cell ID based positioning; *cell coverage based positioning*; *cell-based positioning* positioning in which the serving radio network controller (SRNC) determines the identity (cell ID) of the cell that provides coverage to the target user equipment (UE), after which the geographical co-ordinates of the serving cell and the corresponding antenna direction are used to determine the location of the UE

cell identification method method which the mobile services switching centre (MSC) uses to identify the cell of the base station controller (BSC) during the handover

cell identifier *See cell identity*

cell identity; *cell identifier*; *cell id*; *CI* block of code which identifies a cell within a location area

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cell list comparison;*CLC* feature in which it is checked whether the active cell (that is, the cell from which a subscriber originates a call) or the measured cells (that is, cells with the next best coverage) of the originating call belong to the subscriber's localised service area (LSA)

cell load in CDMA, a function of interference coming from both the analysed cell and other cells

cell loss priority; *CLP* field in the ATM cell header that determines the probability of a cell being dropped if the network becomes congested

cell loss ratio;*CLR* in ATM, the ratio of discarded cells to cells that are successfully transmitted

cell measurement part of traffic measurement which can be used to find out the number of call events each cell has managed during the results accumulation period

cell measurement report measurement report which shows the number of call events handled by each cell during the measurement period

cell misinsertion rate;*CMR* ratio of cells received at an endpoint that were not originally transmitted by the source end in relation to the total number of cells properly transmitted

cell prioritisation algorithm; *candidate cell prioritisation* algorithm utilising the measurements and specified inputs for a given user for calculating weights for each candidate cell in the case of an incoming call or handover, and reordering the candidate cell list according to the weights

cell radio network temporary identifier;*C-RNTI* mobile station identifier which is allocated by the controlling radio network controller (CRNC) and is unique within one cell controlled by the allocating CRNC

cell rate rate that is defined by the interval between the transmission of the last bit of one cell and the first bit of the next cell, and measured in cells per second

cell rate margin; *CRM* measure of the difference between the effective bandwidth allocation and the allocation for sustainable rate in cells per second, used to determine the available resources of an ATM network

cell re-selection *See crossover*

cell relay network technology based on the use of small, fixed-size packets or cells

cell resource server;*CRS* part of an IP base transceiver station (IP-BTS) which manages the cell resources and channels

cell switching;*ATM cell switching* function which reliably transfers ATM cells from one input port to one or several output ports of an ATM switch fabric

cell tariff *See cell tariff class*

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cell tariff class;*cell tariff* parameter which is defined in the origin analysis and determines the tariff class of a cell

cell transfer delay; *CTD* elapsed time between a cell exit event at measurement point 1 and the corresponding cell entry event at measurement point 2

cell update location management procedure which a mobile station performs when it changes cell within a routing area in ready state

cell-based positioning *See cell ID based positioning*

CELL_DCH state operational mode of the mobile station (MS) while receiving and transmitting user data on the dedicated traffic channel (DCH)

CELL_FACH state mode of the mobile station (MS) while receiving user data on the forward access channel (FACH) and transmitting on random access channel (RACH)

CELL_PCH state operational mode of the mobile station (MS) while receiving user data on the paging channel (PCH)

cellular call *See mobile call*

cellular communications system *See cellular system*

cellular modem modem that enables circuit and packet-switched connections over a cellular network

cellular network; *cellular radio network*;*radio cellular network* mobile network whose working range is covered evenly with the help of the cells of several base stations

cellular phone network *See mobile telephone network*

cellular phone roaming number *See roaming number*

cellular phone subscriber *See mobile telephone subscriber*

cellular phone system *See mobile telephone system*

cellular radio network *See cellular network*

cellular service *See mobile service*

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cellular service area *See service area*

cellular service provider *See mobile service provider*

cellular subscriber *See mobile subscriber*

cellular subscription *See mobile subscription*

cellular system; *cellular communications system* mobile communication system which uses cellular network

cellular text telephone modem; *CTM* modem that allows the reliable transmission of text via the speech channel of mobile phone systems or public switched telephone networks (PSTN)

cellular transmission; *CT* transmission between network elements in a GSM network

central block; *CB* set of computer units which perform centralised functions in a network element that has a distributed processor architecture

Central Equipment Identity Register; *CEIR* central database in which a common set of data is maintained about all member PLMNs on a worldwide basis

central memory; *central memory unit*; *CM* centralised functional unit in which the primary copies of memory files are stored and from which they are primarily loaded

central memory unit *See central memory*

central office /US/ *See exchange*

central processing unit; *CPU* part of computer containing the circuits that control and execute instructions. It generally contains the arithmetic logic unit, a number of special registers and control circuits

central unit computer unit whose resources are in collective use and available for all units in the network element

centralised automatic message accounting /US/; *CAMA* automatic message accounting system that is located in an exchange but serves various adjacent exchanges

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centralised computer unit — computer unit whose resources are in collective use and available to all other parts of the network element

centralised event logging — *See remote user event log management*

centralised functions node; *centralized functions node /US/ ;CFN* — in a connection processing server, a client node which includes the common functions and in which the parameter manager validators are deployed

centralised operation and maintenance; *centralized operation and maintenance /US/* — operation and maintenance of a group of exchanges from one centre

centralised part; *centralised part of the alarm system; CP* — part of the alarm system which performs the final processing of raising or clearing requests received from the distributed part (DP)

centralised part of the alarm system — *See centralised part*

centralised part of the signalling connection control part — controlling functions of the signalling connection control part, and part of the statistical procedures associated with signalling traffic which have been implemented centrally, and which provide services for all signalling units or other computer units

centralised radio resource management — *See common radio resource management*

centralised routing; *centralized routing / US/* — routing in which a network element has a single open shortest path first (OSPF) daemon and thus appears as one router to other IP routing devices in the network

centralised unit — *See central unit*

centralised user management — *See remote user information management*

centralised-clock interface; *centralized-clock interface /US/* — interface across which the associated timing signals of both the exchange terminal on the line side and the exchange terminal on the service side are supplied by a centralised clock

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centralized boot flash updating feature which offers the operator a tool to update the boot flash memories in every DMX and Chorus unit inside a network element

centralized functions node /US/ *See centralised functions node*

centralized operation and maintenance /US/ *See centralised operation and maintenance*

centralized routing /US/ *See centralised routing*

centralized-clock interface /US/ *See centralised-clock interface*

centrex service implemented in public telecommunications exchange that enables the subscriber lines connected to the exchange to use the facilities typical for private branch exchanges or key telephone system extensions

centrex attendant; ***centrex operator*** attendant who serves the calls coming to the centrex group call number and the calls coming from within the centrex group

centrex attendant position;*attendant position*;*centrex operator position*;*operator position* subscriber connection at which an attendant logs on to a service in order to provide answering and attendant services

centrex charging subgroup centrex subgroup established for charging

centrex enhanced attendant call hold; ***enhanced attendant call hold*** call hold service available to the centrex attendant console, enabling calls to be put on hold against hold positions

centrex extension extension which is a centrex group member

centrex group; ***centrex service group*** group of subscribers connected to a centrex

centrex group administrative number in a centrex system, a subscriber number that does not require a subscriber position

centrex group call number;*call number of centrex group* number defined for the centrex group for calls coming from outside the group

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centrex group member;*centrex member*;*member of centrex group* analogue or ISDN basic access subscriber belonging to a centrex group

centrex hunting;*line hunting in centrex* hunting methods applied as the calls coming to the centrex group call number are directed to the centrex group members

centrex hunting group hunting group formed of centrex group members

centrex member *See centrex group member*

centrex operator *See centrex attendant*

centrex operator position *See centrex attendant position*

centrex service group *See centrex group*

centrex subgroup group established of a part of centrex group members designated for special purposes

centrex with multiple attendants *See multiple attendants in centrex*

CEP *See connection end-point*

CEPT1 *See E1*

CEPT3 *See E3*

CER *See character error rate*

CER *See cell error ratio*

CER message *See capabilities-exchange-request message*

certificate *See digital certificate*

certificate *See user certificate*

certificate;*CA certificate*;*certification authority certificate* proof supplied by a third party (for example, a certification authority) to confirm that the digital signature belongs to a certain person or organisation, and is valid

certificate authority *See certification authority*

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certificate management;*CM* process whereby the certificates, certificate requests, and private keys are generated, stored, protected, transferred, loaded, used, and destroyed

certificate management protocol;*CMP* protocol required to support online interactions between public key infrastructure (PKI) components

certificate revocation list;*CRL* time stamped list signed by a certificate authority that identifies the revoked certificates which, although not expired, are no longer valid

certificate signing request; *certification request*;*CSR* in the public key infrastructure, a message which an applicant sends to a certification authority to apply for a public key certificate

certification authority;*certificate authority*;*CA* security authority that issues and manages certificates by using a public key algorithm to certify the public key

certification authority certificate *See certificate*

certification practice statement; *CPS* statement of the practices that a certification authority employs in issuing certificates

certification request *See certificate signing request*

CES *See connection endpoint suffix*

CES *See circuit emulation service*

CES interworking function;*CES IWF* function that is responsible for the transparent expansion of the constant bit rate circuit over the ATM network with the use of ATM adaptation layer type 1 (AAL1)

CES IWF *See CES interworking function*

CES pass-through *See circuit emulation service pass-through function*

CF *See conference calling*

CF *See call divert*

CF *See correlation function*

CFB *See call forwarding on busy*

CFB *See call forwarding on mobile subscriber busy*

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CFC *See credit-based flow control*

CFC *See call forwarding counter*

CFC gate *See credit-based flow control gate*

CFE *See call forwarding exception*

CFL *See call-failure signal*

CFM *See cluster fault management*

CFN *See confusion message*

CFN *See centralised functions node*

CFNA *See call forwarding on no reply*

CFNR *See call forwarding on no reply*

CFNR-ImsiDetach call forwarding on mobile subscriber not reachable (CFNRe) in which the mobile station (MS) has performed an IMSI detach operation

CFNR-NoPagingResponse call forwarding on mobile subscriber not reachable (CFNRe) in which the mobile station (MS) cannot be paged

CFNRc *See call forwarding on not reachable*

CFNRe *See call forwarding on not reachable*

CFNRy *See call forwarding on no reply*

CFO *See call forwarding override*

CFR *See Code of Federal Regulations*

CFS *See customer-facing service*

CFS *See cluster file system*

CFU *See unconditional call forwarding*

CG *See CallGap procedure*

CG *See circuit group*

CG *See charging gateway*

CGB *See circuit group blocking message*

CGBA *See circuit group blocking acknowledgement message*

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CGF *See charging gateway function*

CGI *See common gateway interface*

CGI *See cell global identification*

CGI application; ***HTML/CGI application*****;*****CGI program*** application that is accessible through the web server via a common gateway interface (CGI)

CGI program *See CGI application*

CGI-BIN script language that creates actual HTML pages at runtime

CgiLauncher Java application which offers launching mechanisms for common gateway interface (CGI) and web-based applications from a DX 200 network element

CGL *See carrier-grade Linux*

CGP *See charge generation point*

CgPA *See calling party address*

CGR *See circuit group*

CGRR *See circuit group reset reception*

CGRS *See circuit group reset sending*

CGS *See changeover signal*

CGU *See circuit group unblocking message*

CGUA *See circuit group unblocking acknowledgement message*

CGW *See cell gateway*

CH *See transmission channel*

chain *See chained list*

chain network; ***linear network*** network which consists of a linear series of nodes with a terminal node at each end of the chain

chain topology; ***multidrop topology*** network topology in which the BTSs are linked one after the other

chained list;***chain*** set of data in which each entry ends in the address of the next item in the list

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chained search search in which each item contains the means for locating the next item in the search

chained service set of traffic processing functions applied in sequential order

chaining station station which transmits into two directions as a part of a transmission chain

Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol;*CHAP* authentication scheme for the TCP/IP Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), where the password is not only required to begin a connection but is also required during the connection

challenge-response *See challenge-response authentication method*

challenge-response authentication method;*challenge-response*; *challenge-response protocol* authentication procedure in which a user must respond correctly to a challenge to gain access to a system

challenge-response protocol *See challenge-response authentication method*

change delivery;*CD* in software configuration management, a software update introduced into an existing software build

change delivery remote management;*CD remote management* feature which allows the activation of change deliveries (CD) remotely from one centralised location

change group timetable determining charge rates and charge rate change moments within one day

change mode request *See codec mode request*

change moment *See change time*

change of position context trigger detection point request (TDP-R) at which the new serving GPRS support node (SGSN) sends a query to the service control function (SCF) after a routing area update

change time; *change moment* moment when the destination changes into another one

change-over equipment equipment by means of which protected switching is implemented in protected systems

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changeback procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one or more alternative signalling links to a signalling link which has become available

changeback code field in the signalling network management messages used in the changeback procedure. It is used to discriminate messages relating to different changeback procedures performed at the same time towards the same signalling link

changeover *See switchover*

changeover procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling link to one or more different signalling links, when the link in use fails or is required to be cleared of traffic

changeover transfer of operation to the standby equipment when there is a fault in the protected equipment

changeover signal; *CGS* symmetrical current-controlled signal that is used to select the basic timing signals provided as a duplicated set and to select the Message Bus Interface (MBIF) which controls the message bus synchronisation signal

changeover signal signal which indicates to the changeover equipment that there is a fault in the redundant equipment which requires an equipment changeover

changing between calls function where there are two subscribers connected to one operator and the operator can talk to one subscriber at a time without the other subscriber hearing the conversation

channel *See transmission channel*

channel allocation planning part of detailed network planning in which the real physical connections throughout the transport network are defined

channel associated signalling; *CAS* method of signalling in which the signalling information that relates to the traffic carried by a single channel is transmitted in the channel itself or in a signalling channel permanently associated with it

channel coding; *CC* adaptation of a signal produced by speech coding to a radio channel

channel congestion congestion where no suitable radio channel can be reserved for a call

channel decoder; *CHD* decoder which recalculates the real data bits from the received information and also in certain limits corrects the bit errors occurred in the channel

channel decoupling; *channel isolation* level difference, expressed in dB, between the required signal and the signal of the adjacent channel, observed by the detector of the receiver when the signals are of equal level at the input port of the receiver

channel encoder; *CHE* encoder which calculates, using a certain formula, new bits which will be transmitted as extra bits from the bits to be transmitted

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channel finder measurement tool which gives information on the network quality and is used to improve frequency quality in the network, to adapt parts of the network to a new frequency plan, and prevent interference when new base transceiver stations (BTS) or transceivers (TRX) are introduced in the network

channel gate device for connecting a channel to a bus, or a bus to a channel

channel ID *See channel identifier*

channel identifier *See AAL type 2 channel identifier*

channel identifier; *channel ID*; *CID* identifier designating the frame relay subchannel identifier for voice over frame relay

channel interface *See tributary interface*

channel isolation *See channel decoupling*

channel order channel order includes for example, type of action or status defined for the channel

channel priority priority level applied to a channel

channel separation radio link operational mode which provides two independent data channels for traffic over two radio hops

channel service unit; *CSU* functional unit that connects to a digital data circuit which a telephone company has provided

channel signal signal received or transmitted by multiplex equipment

channel spacing difference in frequency between successive channels

channel switching switching of single channels for the exclusive use of the connection for the duration of a call

channel time-slot time slot occupying a specific position in a frame and allocated to a particular time-derived channel (In addition to its main function of transmitting a code word, a channel time slot may also be used for in-slot signalling or for transmitting other information.)

channel type; *CT* search attribute which allows the user to determine what channel types will or will not be taken into account in the search

channel unit *See interface unit*

channelisation code *See short code*

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channelization code /US/ *See short code*

CHAP *See Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol*

char *See character*

character;*char* member of a character set used for organising, controlling or representing data

character data text in the element's content except markup tags

character error rate;*CER* ratio of the number of characters incorrectly received to the total number of characters sent

character position storage in a memory or data medium which can contain one character

character signal *See code word*

characteristic information signal of characteristic rate and format which is transferred within and between sub-networks and presented to an adaption function for transport by the server layer network

characteristics of number parameter indicating the type of number which can be a national number, an international number or a local number

characteristics of the incoming circuit group *See incoming circuit group origin*

charge advice information;*CAI* information the mobile station (MS) is supplied with at the charging point on a per call basis which the MS uses to compute the advice of charge (AOC) value for the relevant call

charge determination point;*CDP* exchange or IN-SCP/service provider that determines which tariff or add-on charge should be applied

charge generation point;*CGP* exchange in which the online charging is performed by converting tariff per time to cost

charge indication; *call charge indication*; *indication of charge* real time information obtained during a call on an increase in the number of home metering pulses

charge indicator; *charging indicator* indicator showing whether or not the call is chargeable

charge information message *See charging information message*

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charge message; *CHG-message*;*CHG* message in which tariff information of calls is transferred from one exchange to another

charge rate time between two metering pulses or two repeated pulse trains in time-based charging

charge rate change action performed under control of the real time clock when a current charge rate is changed to a predetermined new charge rate

charge rate moment time when one charge rate period stops and the next charge rate period starts

charge registration point *See registration point*

charge to my phone bill SMS-based ordering method in which the products that have been ordered are charged on the phone bill

charge-free access access in which the calls are free-of-charge for the caller

chargeable event activity utilising telecommunications network infrastructure and related services for user to user communication, or for user to network communication, or for inter-network communication, or for mobility, which the network operator wants to charge for

chargeable service component service or part of it that is charged in a certain way by using a specific charging method

charged number number received in signalling to which charging for the call is directed

charged party party which has to pay some or all the charges of a chargeable event

charging;*CNG* network function for creating information required to charge the subscriber for the services used

charging acknowledgement in Nokia push to talk over cellular (PoC), an optional feature that enables charging if the terminal receiving a talkburst acknowledges the talkburst after it has ended

charging acknowledgement information;*CRGA* message which is used in the calling subscriber's exchange to acknowledge a CHG-message

charging adapter; *clearing adapter* software component of the delivery server which integrates the delivery server to charging and billing systems

charging administration;*tariff and charging administration* DX 200 command class

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charging analysis analysis that is used to find out the charging data of a call after routing data has been obtained in normal digit analysis

charging and statistics function; *CSF* set of functions for creating charging records (CDR), field reporting, service measurement, and mobile application part (MAP) measurement

charging area; *CA* parameter which is used to attach a cell to a given charging

charging automaton part of time charging which is associated with either a subscriber or the use of trunk lines

charging based on CHG-messages method of charging in which pulses are not utilised but instead the basis of charging is the price of the call

charging based on distance regional charging which allows mobile-originating calls to be charged according to the distance between the calling and called parties

charging based on home area regional charging which allows mobile-originating calls to be charged according to the location of the calling party in the cellular network

charging block; *RAM block of charging*; *CDR block* block of fixed length in the random access memory (RAM) of the Charging Unit (CHU) where the formed charging records are first stored

charging case result of charging case analysis which is obtained through charging index and charging origin and which is used for specifying charging data

charging case analysis call-specific part of charging analysis, in which the charging index, charging origin, and transmission medium requirement are analysed

charging centre; *CC* system which enables call analysis and the calculation of the cost of a call on the grounds of transmitted charging records (CDR)

charging class attribute that defines charging information for a specific IP flow

charging collection function; *CCF* function that transfers charging information from IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) elements to the billing system in offline IMS charging architecture

charging data function; *CDF* function that receives charging events from the charging trigger function via the Rf interface and constructs the charging records (CDR) based on the information contained in the charging events

charging data record *See charging record*

charging file; *CDR file* group of charging records (CDR) on a mass memory unit, such as disk, magnetic tape, or digital data storage (DDS) tape

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charging gateway; *CG* network element which receives charging records (CDR) from other network elements, and gathers CDRs of one call together and then forwards the collected CDRs to the billing system

charging gateway function; *CGF* function, specified by 3GPP, which provides a mechanism for transferring charging information from the serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) and gateway GPRS support nodes (GGSN) to the network operator's customer care and billing system (CCBS)

charging handler logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which is responsible for ordering charging, providing an application programming interface (API) for charging system integration

charging ID *See charging identifier*

charging identifier; *charging ID*; *C-ID*; *CI* identifier consisting of the PDP context identifier and the GGSN address used for identifying the different charging records created by GPRS support nodes belonging to the same PDP context

charging index result of a digit analysis or a continuation analysis of charging which is used as input data in charging case analysis

charging indicator *See charge indicator*

charging information message; *charge information message*; *CRG* signalling message sent for charging or accounting purposes

charging interface interface which is used to communicate with the charging system, enabling charging functions such as transferring of charging data, in-advance-credit-check, and customised CDR creation

charging management *See accounting management*

charging mediator; *CME* network operator's device that fetches or receives the charging records (CDR) to be sent to the operator's billing system from the push to talk call processor if the charging gateway is not used

charging method method of generating charging data which is based, for example, on volume, events, pulses, duration, flat fee, or any combination of those

charging mode way of executing the charging of a call

charging modification part of charging analysis that is used to obtain information on how to change charging data

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charging module software module which implements the application programming interface (API) for charging

charging monitoring counter counter that collects call information which is divided into different counters on the basis of the direction of the calls in a mobile network

charging observation actions by which the exchange aims to check the correctness of charging generated both by itself and on a higher network level

charging observation charging part of storage of charging, which stores the charging pulses generated during the call onto the charging observation counters

charging of attendant calls *See charging of operator calls*

charging of facility calls charging in which the fee from facility control is stored as a one-time charge into a separate charging record

charging of operator calls; *charging of attendant calls* application of charging in which three different types of charging can be directed to a call: charging coming to the operator, charging originating from the operator, and service profile charging

charging on delivery charging which in-advance credit checking (IACC) enables, in which a reservation is made when making the in-advance credit check, and the balance is updated after the message is delivered

charging on submit charging which in-advance credit checking (IACC) enables, in which the balance is updated when making the in-advance credit check

charging origin; *CORG* data which is received on the basis of call origin and which is used as input data in charging case analysis

charging period *See billing period*

charging plan plan that defines the charging parameters to be used

charging point; *CHP* exchange generating charging pulses for a call

charging profile shared user data that contains the charging function addresses and that is referred to by a specific identifier in the IMS subscription data

charging pulse *See metering pulse*

charging rate *See charge rate*

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charging record; *call detail record*; *charging data record*; *CDR* record of a call comprising all information required for the billing of a call, excluding price information

charging reference identifier; *CRI* identifier which consists of a preset network identification unique for each exchange and a reference identifier generated for each call

charging rule rule which defines how charging is performed by describing the rating groups and related charging methods and tariff intervals for each service

charging server; *ChS* in a push to talk call processor, a server in the control plane which is used for collecting and storing the charging data coming from traffic and control servers

charging subgroup group with a group-based main charging zone and an additional charging zone

charging supplementary services supplementary services by means of which it is possible to affect the formation of the phone bill or to modify the presentation of the bill

charging system entity that consists of all products and services that can be responsible for charging the user for the services used

charging tariff information; *CRGT* part of ISDN user part (ISUP) message which enables the charging of call attempts in case of unsuccessful calls

charging time charging time refers to the time frame it takes to charge a phone battery; charging time depends on the battery and charger used

charging type charging parameter which indicates the payment method and states the real-time requirements for charging

charging zone; *tariff zone* area seen from the exchange in question for which, when called to, the same charge rate and change group apply

charging zone counter counter which stores the number of pulses that have been generated in the charging zone

chat real time interchange of messages of two or more users in a communications network

chat room virtual room where a chat session takes place

chat-to-talk establishing a call from a chat session by selecting one or multiple chat parties

CHD *See channel decoder*

CHE *See channel encoder*

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check bit;*CK* bit associated with a character or block for the purpose of checking the absence of error within the character or block

check box; *checkbox* UI control in the shape of a box, accompanied with text, which a user clicks to select or deselect an option

check button *See check box*

check digit parameter value used to ensure that international mobile station equipment identities (IMEI) are entered correctly in the black or gray lists of the equipment identity register (EIR)

check loop device which is attached to interconnect the go and return paths of a circuit at the incoming end of a circuit to permit the outgoing end to make a continuity check on a loop basis

check report report which is created to check an item's behaviour and state

check request request that is sent to the online service controller (OSC) to determine the account to be charged and the balance of the account

check sequence;*CS* sequence of bits that offers a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) to allow the detection of errors

check sum *See checksum*

check word machine word used to represent a check symbol

checkbox *See check box*

checking history passwords feature which prevents the operator personnel from re-using old passwords when changing a password with MML commands

checkpoint point in time when the contents of a database are forced in a consistent way to a permanent media to be used for recovery

checkpointing function that saves the current state of a program and its data, including intermediate results, to disk or other non-volatile storage, so that if interrupted the program can be restarted at the point at which the last checkpoint occurred

checksum;*check sum*;*CKS* calculation of a set of data items (for example file) for error detection and data authenticity controlling purposes

CHG *See charge message*

CHG-message *See charge message*

child *See subordinate managed object*

child cell micro cell equipped only with super-reuse TRXs

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child unit among nested functional units, a lower-level functional unit in the hierarchy

CHILL high level programming language for programming SPC telephone exchanges (developed by ITU-T and fully described in recommendation Z.200)

chip equal length signal segment

chip card *See smart card*

chip rate number of chips transmitted in one second

chip select logic electronic circuitry with the task to select one of many individual integrated circuits (chips) to be active on a common resource, for example, a microprocessor bus, that is connected to multiple chips

chip selection signal signal that selects and enables a particular peripheral device or memory circuit for data transfer

chooser tool for choosing between different options or settings in the user interface

chop set of all program points affected between two points, the chop source and the chop target

Chorus *See ChorusOS operating system*

Chorus computing platform;*CCP* computing platform which is a collection of features that provide a runtime environment for fault-tolerant applications on the top of a commercial real-time operating system (RTOS) in a distributed, heterogeneous network element

Chorus I/O manager;*input/output manager*;*IOM* in ChorusOS, an actor that contains the most of BSD kernel code and implements POSIX (portable operating system interface for UNIX) I/O services

Chorus IPC basic inter-process communication (IPC) messaging mechanism in ChorusOS

Chorus netboot feature which defines the loading of the bootable archive of a Chorus unit with network booting using the bootstrap protocol (BOOTP)

Chorus platform platform which consists of ChorusOS and supporting services

Chorus preprocessor platform Chorus platform which is on a preprocessor

ChorusOS *See ChorusOS operating system*

ChorusOS operating system;*ChorusOS*;*Chorus* commercially available, hardware-independent operating system developed by Sun Microsystems Inc

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ChorusOS profile; *profile* collection of ChorusOS modules and system variable values that provides selected services

CHP *See charging point*

chromatic dispersion *See dispersion*

ChS *See charging server*

chunk *See data chunk*

CI *See charging identifier*

CI *See CollectInformation procedure*

CI *See cell identity*

CI *See CUG index*

CI number number which identifies the cell in a location area (LA)

CIC *See call instance code*

CIC *See carrier identification code*

CIC *See circuit identification code*

CID *See AAL type 2 channel identifier*

CID *See channel identifier*

CID *See content identifier*

CIDR *See classless interdomain routing*

CIM *See common information model*

CIMD *See computer interface to message distribution*

CIMD interface interface that uses the CIMD protocol for transferring messages between short messaging applications and the short message service centre (SMSC)

CIMD2 version of the computer interface to message distribution (CIMD) protocol used between the short message entities (SME) and the service centre when transferring messages between mobile stations and SMEs

CIMD2 application capacity control; *CACC* Nokia SMS Center feature for defining and providing flexible capacity for a group of applications for submitting messages

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CIMD2 application-terminated overload control; *CATOC* feature which automatically rejects and accepts messages per application, and so prevents application-terminated messages from filling the short message service centre (SMSC) database when the applications cannot handle their application-terminated traffic properly

CIP *See circuit pool*

CIP *See congestion indicator primitive*

cipher block chaining *See cipher block chaining mode*

cipher block chaining mode; *cipher block chaining*; *CBC* block encryption algorithm where the first plain-text block is XOR'ed with an initialisation vector (IV), and subsequent blocks are XOR'ed with the previous cipher-text block, before the block is encrypted

ciphering *See encryption*

ciphering key; *Kc* cryptographic key used in conjunction with the algorithm 5 (A5) to cipher user and signalling data

ciphering key sequence number; *CKSN* number associated with the ciphering key Kc and stored together with it in the mobile station and in the network

ciphering serial number information element which contains the serial number used in ciphering the broadcast message

ciphertext data produced through the use of encipherment

CIR *See carrier-to-interference ratio*

CIR *See committed information rate*

circuit *See telecommunication circuit*

circuit administration procedure which takes part in adding a new circuit, modifying the state of a circuit, and removing a circuit

circuit blocking and unblocking reception; *BLR* procedure which takes care of the reception of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) messages concerning the blocking and unblocking of the circuit

circuit blocking and unblocking sending; *BLS* procedure which takes care of the sending of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) messages concerning the blocking and unblocking of the circuit

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circuit emulation service;*CES* service that enables users to multiplex or concentrate multiple circuit emulation streams for voice and video with packet data on a single high-speed ATM link without a separate ATM access multiplexer

circuit emulation service pass-through function; *CES pass-through* function that allows to add a connection from a TDM interface to another TDM interface

circuit endpoint connection termination point at the boundary of a transmission network

circuit group;*CG*; *CGR* group of circuits which have the same purpose and are traffic-engineered as a unit

circuit group administration functions which are used to manage the external circuit groups and trunk circuits according to the user's commands

circuit group availability *See availability of circuit group*

circuit group availability supervision *See supervision of circuit group availability*

circuit group blocking *See circuit group blocking message*

circuit group blocking acknowledgement *See circuit group blocking acknowledgement message*

circuit group blocking acknowledgement message;*circuit group blocking acknowledgement*; *CGBA* signalling message sent as a response to a circuit group blocking message to indicate that the requested group of circuits has been blocked

circuit group blocking message; *circuit group blocking*;*CGB* signalling message sent to the exchange at the other end of an identified circuit group to cause an engaged condition of this circuit group for subsequent calls going out from that exchange

circuit group counter counter which stores the number of pulses that have been generated in the circuit group

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circuit group error ratio supervision; ***supervision of error ratio in circuit groups*** part of maintenance supervision which supervises the error ratio in circuit groups by using the limits defined by the user and gives an alarm if the limit is exceeded

circuit group measurement; ***traffic measurement on circuit groups*****;** ***circuit group traffic measurement*** part of traffic measurement which gives information on the traffic intensity on the circuit groups defined by the user

circuit group measurement report measurement report which shows the number and type of calls and call attempts in each circuit group during the results accumulation period

circuit group query *See circuit group query message*

circuit group query message;*circuit group query*;*CQM* signalling message sent on a routine or on-demand basis to request the far-end exchange to give the state of all circuits in a particular range

circuit group query response *See circuit group query response message*

circuit group query response message; ***circuit group query response*****;*****CQR*** signalling message sent as a response to a circuit group query message to indicate the state of all circuits in a particular range

circuit group reset *See circuit group reset message*

circuit group reset acknowledgement *See circuit group reset acknowledgement message*

circuit group reset acknowledgement message;*circuit-group-reset-acknowledgement message*;*circuit group reset acknowledgement*;*GRA* signalling message sent in response to a circuit group reset message and indicating that the requested group of circuits has been reset

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circuit group reset message;*circuit-group-reset message*;*circuit group reset*;*GRS*
signalling message sent to release an identified group of circuits when, due to memory mutilation or other causes, it is unknown whether a release or release complete message is appropriate for each of the circuits in the group

circuit group reset reception;*CGRR*
procedure which takes care of reception of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) messages concerning a circuit group reset

circuit group reset sending;*CGRS*
procedure which takes care of sending of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) messages concerning a circuit group reset

circuit group supervision message type
signalling parameter in a circuit group blocking or unblocking message, indicating whether blocking or unblocking is maintenance oriented or hardware oriented

circuit group to number destination measurement
measurement which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts received in each defined pair of a circuit group and a number destination during the results accumulation period

circuit group traffic measurement
See circuit group measurement

circuit group unblocking
See circuit group unblocking message

circuit group unblocking acknowledgement
See circuit group unblocking acknowledgement message

circuit group unblocking acknowledgement message;*circuit group unblocking acknowledgement*;*CGUA*
signalling message sent as a response to a circuit group unblocking message to indicate that the requested group of circuits has been unblocked

circuit group unblocking message;*circuit group unblocking*;*CGU*
signalling message sent to the exchange at the other end of an identified circuit group to cause cancellation of an engaged condition in that circuit group

circuit identification code;*CIC*
part of the label in a signalling message that indicates one speech circuit among those that interconnect the destination and originating points directly

circuit layer network
layer network providing users with end-to-end telecommunications services by transferring information between circuit layer access points

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circuit network media termination media gateway (MGW) function which terminates both A-law and Mu-law E1 and T1 pulse code modulation (PCM) circuits on the switched circuit network (SCN) side

circuit observation part of traffic observation which handles individual circuits for each call separately

circuit pool; *CIP* group of circuits supporting the same channel types

circuit pool group of circuits which all have the same transcoding capabilities

circuit recovery action recovery action with the purpose of releasing a circuit which is in some undefined state

circuit reset; *CRS* procedure which handles the sending and reception of the signalling system No 7 (SS7) circuit reset messages

circuit seizure proportion of time during which the circuits have been seized during a certain period of time

circuit seizure supervision supervision for finding out which circuits are free and which are reserved during the supervision period

circuit selection *See hunting*

circuit state administration *See routing state administration*

circuit switched; *CS* switched by means of circuit switching

circuit switching; *CS* switching of circuits for the exclusive use of a connection for the duration of a call

circuit transfer mode transfer mode in which transmission and switching functions are achieved by permanent allocation of channels/bandwidth between the connections

circuit validation test; *CVT* procedure used to ensure that two exchanges have sufficient and consistent translation data for placing a call on a specific circuit

circuit-group-reset message *See circuit group reset message*

circuit-group-reset-acknowledgement message *See circuit group reset acknowledgement message*

circuit-group-specific peak hour measurement report *See peak hour report by circuit group*

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circuit-switched call;*CS call* call routed through the circuit-switched core network (CS CN) domain

circuit-switched connection temporary connection that is established on request between two or more stations in order to allow the exclusive use of that connection until it is released

circuit-switched connection *See switched connection*

circuit-switched core network domain;*CS CN domain*;*CS domain* set of core network elements which are needed to provide circuit-switched services

circuit-switched data;*CSD* data connection which uses specifically reserved resources

circuit-switched data *See GSM data*

circuit-switched data server;*CS data server*;*CDS* data server that provides the interworking functions for a circuit-switched data call between a public land mobile network (PLMN) and a fixed network

circuit-switched data transmission; *circuit-switched transmission* transmission mode in which circuits are reserved across the system for the sole use of a single communication, even when there is no transmission of data, that is, silence on the line

circuit-switched gateway;*CSGW*;*CS-GW* gateway that is an access point for circuit-switched traffic from the core network and other radio access networks (RAN) to the All-IP RAN

circuit-switched media gateway *See CS-MGW*

circuit-switched network switched network that provides communications channel for exclusive use by the subscribers of a call or a service by interconnecting transmission channels or telecommunication circuits

circuit-switched public data network;*CSPDN* general circuit-switched data transmission network

circuit-switched service;*CS service* service that is implemented by means of circuit-switched connections

circuit-switched territory radio resources, mainly radio channels, that are allocated for circuit- switched traffic

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circuit-switched transmission *See circuit-switched data transmission*

circular buffer *See cyclic buffer*

CIRP *See CallInformationReport operation*

Cisco Discovery Protocol;*CDP* protocol that is primarily used to obtain protocol addresses of neighbouring devices and discover the platform of those devices

CISPR *See International Special Committee on Radio Interference*

CK *See check bit*

CKON graphical user interface (GUI) library for Crystal reference design-specific functions

CKS *See checksum*

CKSN *See ciphering key sequence number*

CLA node which is used to run services that are critical to the FlexiServer platform

cladding;*fibre cladding* dielectric material of an optical fibre surrounding the core

CLAS node node that includes a cluster manager node (CLM) and an application server node (ASN)

class abstraction that represents set of objects that share a common structure and common behavior, that is, the same attributes, operations, relationships, and semantics

class 0 short message;*short message class 0* short message that the mobile station (MS) accepts and displays, but that is not stored in the subscriber identity module (SIM) or mobile equipment (ME)

class 1 short message;*class 1 SMS* short message that is stored either in the subscriber identity module (SIM) or mobile equipment (ME)

class 1 SMS *See class 1 short message*

class based queuing;*CBQ* queuing in which the traffic is divided into different priority buffers according to its priority

class diagram diagram that shows the static structure of classes and their relationships in the system

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class model combination of class diagrams and data dictionary, used as a basis for object model design and behavioural design

class of operation number indicating whether an operation reports success or failure, failure only, success only, or neither

class of SCCP service number chosen by the user of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) to select one out of four network services provided by the SCCP

class of service plan;*COS plan* set of parameters, such as filters or daily message limits, which are configured for a group of subscribers

class tree tree structure describing the inheritance hierarchy

classifier;*filter* entity which selects packets based on the content of packet headers according to defined rules

classless interdomain routing;*classless routing*;*CIDR* routing protocol which allows the grouping of routers in order to cut down on the quantity of routing information carried by the core routers

classless routing *See classless interdomain routing*

CLC *See cell list comparison*

CLDC *See connected limited device configuration*

clear to cause one or more storage locations to be set in a prescribed state, usually that corresponding to zero or that corresponding to the space character

clear acquisition code *See coarse acquisition code*

clear back *See clear back line signal*

clear back line signal;*clear back* line signal which starts the clearing of a connection in the backward direction

clear code cause code which identifies the reason for clearing a call or a call set-up

clear code observation;*failed calls observation*; *observation of failed calls* part of traffic observation which handles the observation of calls that ended with a certain, defined clear code

clear forward *See clear forward line signal*

clear forward *See release*

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clear forward line signal;*clear forward* line signal which starts the normal call clearing sequence in the forward direction

clearance angle; *terrain clearance angle* angle measured from the mobile station towards the transmitting antenna

ClearCase configuration management system designed to help software development teams track the files and directories used to create software

clearing *See release phase*

clearing adapter *See charging adapter*

clearing cause information which is transferred by the signalling system between exchanges presenting the reason why a call is cleared

clearing delay; *cancellation delay* time period during which a clearing of an alarm is filtered if an application raises the same kind of alarm

clearing phase *See release phase*

cleartext;*plaintext* intelligible data whose semantic content is available

CLEC *See competitive local exchange carrier*

CLI *See calling line identity*

CLI *See command-line interface*

CLI *See calling line identification*

CLI checking line identification service which consists of checking the type of number (TON) of the calling number

CLI enhancement service;*CLI-E service* service, provided and checked in the home location register, which enables the subscriber to receive the calling line identity (CLI) and generic number to the visited MSC via the mobile application part (MAP)

CLI formatting line identification service which is used in a particular type of call and in which the operator can determine whether the number used as the CLI is the calling number, the called number, the last forwarding party number, or the original called party number

CLI modification; *calling line identity modification* modification of the calling line identity (CLI) made for an on-net call or for a call forwarded to another virtual private network group member to reflect the short number of the calling party

CLI screening *See calling line identity screening*

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CLI support for roaming subscriber feature which provides an alternative route for the calling line identity (CLI) transportation via the mobile application part (MAP)

CLI-E service *See CLI enhancement service*

click-to-talk establishing a call by selecting an address field, for example in an e-mail

client computer system or process which requests another computer system or process (server) in the same network to perform certain tasks

client *See service user*

client address adapter;*CAA* software component that performs address resolution of client network addresses

client authentication authentication of the client by sending the user certificate for validation to a server

client handle handle which identifies a unique request state for a single policy enforcement point (PEP) per client-type

client service Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) service that is offered typically through common object request broker architecture (CORBA) interfaces to external clients

client session process that receives a service request and creates a client service, and terminates the client service when the client logs out

client stub *See stub*

client tier logical layer of a distributed system that typically presents data to and processes input from the user

client-accept *See client-accept message*

client-accept message;*client-accept*;*CAT* message which is used as a positive response to the client-open message

client-close *See client-close message*

client-close message;*client-close*;*CC* message which either the policy decision point (PDP) or policy enforcement point (PEP) can issue to notify the other that a particular type of client is no longer supported.

client-open *See client-open message*

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client-open message;*client-open*;*OPN* COPS protocol based message from the policy enforcement point (PEP) to the policy decision point (PDP), specifying to PDP the client-types the PEP can support, the last PDP to which the PEP connected for the given client-type, and client-specific feature negotiation

client-server architecture architecture in which the execution of the task is divided between the user's work station and the servers specialised in different parts of the task

client-server interface;*client/server interface* interface which specifies the client's access to the server

client-server model means of describing network services and the model user processes of those services

client-server protocol;*CSP* protocol between networked computers in which the services of one computer (the server) are requested by the other (the client)

client-server relationship;*client/server relationship* relationship between functional entities (for example, managed objects or network layers) in which one entity uses a service provided by another

client-specific information *See client-specific information object*

client-specific information object;*client-specific information*;*ClientSI* COPS protocol defined data object that contains the client-type-specific information for which a policy decision needs to be made

client/server interface *See client-server interface*

client/server relationship *See client-server relationship*

ClientSI *See client-specific information object*

CLIP *See calling line identification*

CLIP-A *See calling number delivery*

clipping loss of speech energy caused by voice or speech activated devices

CLIR *See calling line identification restriction*

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CLIR override; ***calling line identification restriction override*****;** ***CLRO*** service that enables the called party (for example the police) to see the number of the calling party although the calling party does not want it to be shown

CLIR override indication feature, which is an enhancement to the CLIR override service, by which the called party who has activated the subscription option override category notices if the calling party uses CLIR

CLIR temporary mode optional feature which enables the service provider to define a second default value for the calling line identification restriction (CLIR) in the temporary mode

CLIR-A *See calling line identification restriction*

CLIS *See calling line identity screening*

CLM *See cluster manager node*

CLM node *See cluster manager node*

CLM-A *See cluster manager node*

CLNP *See connectionless network protocol*

CLNS *See connectionless network service*

clock;*clock signal generator* equipment that provides a cyclic timing signal

clock channel transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection between a 386 computer and the clock and tone generator

clock control signal signal that directly controls the phase or frequency of a clock

clock frequency frequency of an external clock circuit or an oscillator which sets the timing for the functions

clock interrupt type of interrupt which occurs at regular intervals, for example, to initiate processes such as polling

clock normal mode *See locked mode*

clock rate rate at which bits or words are transferred from one internal element in a computer to another

clock signal *See timing signal*

clock signal output signal of a clock signal generator, used for timing

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clock signal generator — *See clock*

close button — button that is usually located in the title bar and is used to close the associated window by clicking it

closed group — virtual private network group members who have the same restrictions

closed group — *See closed user group*

closed join-in group;*restricted chat PoC group*; *restricted group*; *private ad hoc group*;*ad hoc pro group* — join-in group which only those users who have the right to join and who know the group identification can join

closed loop control — *See closed loop power control*

closed loop power control;*closed loop control* — power control in which the receiver measures the quality of the signal of a transmitter, compares it to a given target and commands the transmitter to adjust its power

closed talk group — in the PoC system, a join-in group in which access control is used

closed user group; *closed group*;*CUG* — facility which enables users to form groups to and from which access is restricted

closed user group call;*CUG call* — call which is restricted to a predefined group of users

closed user group indication;*CUG indication* — information that indicates to the called terminal equipment to which closed user group, if any, the incoming call belongs

closed user group member;*CUG member* — user who has subscribed to the closed user group facility and is one of the users in a particular closed user group

closed user group service, administration registration, subscriber controlled — *See closed user group*

closing flag — flag that follows the frame check sequence field, indicating the end of a signal unit

CLP — *See cell loss priority*

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CLR *See cell loss ratio*

CLRO *See CLIR override*

CLTP *See connectionless transport protocol*

club membership on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users can find account information and member information

Club Nokia Careline phone number users can dial to ask questions on Nokia products

Club Nokia credit means of payment of Club Nokia products or services, which users can buy or receive as a reward

Club Nokia Instant Service place where users can take a faulty phone for repair

Club Nokia Web account account users automatically get after registering as a Club Nokia member

clumping;*frame clumping* shortening of inter-arrival times of DE=0 frames

cluster group of hosts or network elements that are logically connected and possibly dedicated to one task

cluster assistant node *See CLA*

cluster fault management;*CFM* FlexiServer subsystem which starts required software builds when a node becomes operational, synchronises start-ups, prevents fault propagation by isolating faulty components, starts and synchronises corrective actions on failed units to minimise service downtime, and periodically attempts to repair failed components so that temporary faults do not require manual intervention

cluster file system; *CFS* file system that may be accessed, read from, and written to, by all members of a cluster at the same time

cluster interconnect *See cluster interconnection*

cluster interconnection communication facility that links the cluster nodes, routing messages, data, and other cluster communications traffic to co-ordinate each node's access to shared resources

cluster manager *See cluster manager node*

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cluster manager node;*cluster manager*;*CLM node*;*CLM*
FlexiServer node which takes care of cluster management

cluster node;*database cluster node*
node that is configured to be a member of a cluster

clustering
connecting at least two computers together in such a way that they behave like a single computer

CM
See central memory

CM
See certificate management

CM
See configuration management

CM
See connection management

CM
See connection matrix

CM
See call model

CM analyser
application that is used to check the consistency of radio network configuration data

CM data mediator
See configuration management data mediator

CM editor
plan editing tool which enables the user to modify the content of the radio network configuration plans online in the radio access configurator database

CM plan manager
application that is used to export the managed objects to external tools

CM provisioner
tool which implements the planned configurations in the network and uploads the actual configuration from the network to the RAC database

CM tree selection analysis
See CTS analysis

CMA
See context manager

CMC
See call modification completed message

CMDM
See configuration management data mediator

CME
See charging mediator

CMI
See coded mark inversion

CMIP
See common management information protocol

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CMIS *See common management information service*

CMIS server background process that provides communications in ASCII form to a Q3 network element

CMISE *See common management information service element*

CML *See Computer-Machine Language*

CML data block; *data block* part of the CML response which contains the data output by the command produced by the MML designer

CML end block; *end block* last part of the CML response which is output by the MMI system and which ends the CML response

CML response response of an MML command declared in the formal CML language format

CML start block; *start block* first part of the CML response produced by the MMI system

CMM *See content management module*

CMN *See call mediation node*

CMP *See container-managed persistence*

CMP *See certificate management protocol*

CMQ interface *See content management query interface*

CMR *See call modification request message*

CMR *See codec mode request*

CMR *See cell misinsertion rate*

CMRJ *See call modification reject message*

CMS *See call management system*

CMT interface *See content management tool*

CN *See comfort noise*

CN *See core network*

CN deactivate trace *See CN deactivate trace procedure*

CN deactivate trace procedure; *CN deactivate trace* elementary procedure for instructing the radio network controller (RNC) to stop producing a trace record for the indicated trace reference

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CN domain indicator information element (IE) that indicates the core network (CN) domain from which the message originates or to which the message is sent

CN invoke trace *See CN invoke trace procedure*

CN invoke trace procedure; *CN invoke trace* elementary procedure for instructing the radio network controller (RNC) to start producing a trace record of a type indicated by the core network (CN) and related to the mobile station

CNAME *See canonical name*

CNAP *See calling name presentation*

CNBAP *See C-NBAP*

CND *See calling number delivery*

CNG *See charging*

CNIP *See calling name identification presentation*

CNIR *See calling name identification restriction*

CNS *See call number suffix*

CNS *See CORBA naming service*

CO /US/ *See exchange*

co-channel interference; *CCI* interference between two signals of the same type on the same radio channel

co-operative multitasking multitasking method in which a co-routine regularly transfers control to other co-routines to allow them to receive execution time

co-operative program block *See counterpart*

co-ordinator; *coordinator* special database node to which the subtransactions send their decision about aborting or committing to the database transaction

co-process *See counterpart*

co-routine program voluntarily giving turn to other co-operating programs

co-shopping practice used in electronic commerce in which the price decreases gradually when certain amount of purchasers send their participation in a given time

co-siting locating network equipment which functions on different frequency bands on one site

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co-unit member of a computer pair

COA *See care-of address*

coarse acquisition code;*clear acquisition code*; *CA code*;*C/A code* pseudonoise code that is unique for each GPS satellite, enabling the receivers to distinguish between different satellites

COBI *See connection-oriented bearer independent*

COCA channel D-channel in the COCA (communication and control adapter) and EC1P (echo canceller) plug-in units which is used for data transmission inside the system instead of DMX message bus

COCA-controlled pool;*previous generation pool* data pool controlled by the COCA plug-in unit

COCEN; *Communication Controller for Ethernet* in a network element that uses a subrack construction, an Ethernet interface which is used to establish a connection between the network element and the equipment connected to the Ethernet

CoCo *See connection configuration object*

COD *See content object descriptor*

COD download generic OTA two-phase download model in which the content object descriptor (COD) is used as a download descriptor file and content is delivered after terminal has acknowledged it can receive content

code base; *codebase* database where the application is stored

code blocking method that is used to restrict or totally prevent traffic to certain numbers by blocking the whole destination from specific digits

code channel channel that is distinguished from a coded bit stream using a spreading code

code control list *See service block code control list*

code conversion; *transcoding* conversion of digital signals in one code to the corresponding signals in a different code

code converter *See transcoder*

code division multiple access; *CDMA* technique in which radio transmissions using the same frequency band are coded in a way that a signal from a certain transmitter can be received only by certain receivers

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code list *See software control list*

Code of Federal Regulations; *CFR* codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register in the USA

code planning planning code reuse schemes

code violation two consecutive marks of the same polarity, excluding intentional violations caused by zero substitution code

code violation; *CV* performance monitoring parameter, indicating a violation of the line code for an electrical interface

code word; *PCM word* set of signal elements representing the quantised value of a sample in pulse code modulation (PCM)

codebase *See code base*

codec; *coder-decoder* combination of an encoder and a decoder operating in opposite directions of transmission in the same equipment

codec mode request; *CMR* signal that the speech receiver (decoder) sends to the speech sender (encoder) to indicate the codec mode it prefers

codec negotiation operation which is performed in a call set-up phase if two IP telephony gateways are not initially configured or set as default to the same codec type

codec server in a multimedia gateway (MGW), a server which handles speech transcoding and speech enhancement tasks and provides the text telephony (TTY) functions

codec translation function media gateway (MGW) function which routes the media streams between the IP domain and the switched circuit network (SCN) domain

coded composite transport channel; *CCTrCH* data stream resulting from encoding and multiplexing of one or several transport channels

coded mark inversion; *CMI* two-level non-return-to-zero code in which binary 0 is coded so that both amplitude levels A1 and A2 are attained consecutively, each for half a unit time interval (T/2)

coder *See encoder*

coder-decoder *See codec*

coding *See encoding*

coding rate fraction of a data stream containing error coding

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coding scheme selection selection of the coding scheme (for example, CS-1, CS-2) to be used in temporary block flow according to defined rules

codirectional interface interface across which the information and its associated timing signal are transmitted in the same direction

coherent differential phase-shift keying;*CDPSK* phase-shift keying that is used for digital transmission in which the phase of the carrier is discretely modulated in relation to the phase of a reference signal and in accordance with data to be transmitted and in which the modulated carrier is of constant amplitude and frequency

cohesion degree to which the tasks performed by a single software module or component are functionally related and form a meaningful unit

coin box telephone public or rented telephone from which calls can be paid for at the time they are made by means of coins

COL *See software control list*

cold active/standby pair;*active/cold standby pair* pair of recovery units, one of which is in the active role while the other one is in the cold standby role

cold backup *See offline backup*

cold reset unit restart after a power failure, in which all the code and files are loaded

cold restart power start-up restart mode where all the code and files will be loaded

cold standby;*CSB* protection system where the standby equipment is powered only when a fault occurs in the equipment to be protected

cold start logic logic in the power supply unit that switches on the heating elements when the temperature drops below a specified value in the BTS cabinet

cold swap *See cold swapping*

cold swapping;*cold swap* substitution of a replacement unit in a system, where system operation must stop and power must be removed from the system to perform the substitution

collapse to move from a lower level of a hierarchy to a higher level of the hierarchy by temporarily concealing the lower levels

collect call /US/ *See reverse charge call*

collect call request signalling parameter sent in the forward direction to indicate whether a call is a collect call

collect call service / US/ *See reverse charging service*

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CollectInformation *See CollectInformation procedure*

CollectInformation procedure; *CollectInformation*; *CI* procedure used to request the service switching function (SSF) to perform the basic originating call processing actions which will collect destination information from a calling party

collection of charging data part of charging in which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) collects charging information concerning, for example, user location and transferred data volumes

collection period of results *See results accumulation period*

collective routing routing in which a switching centre automatically delivers messages to a specified list of destinations

collector API; *collector application programming interface*; *CAPI* application programming interface in a charging gateway that is used to collect event or flow data, store the data, and provide facilities for performing queries on the data for the purpose of accounting and activity tracking

collector application programming interface *See collector API*

collimation process by which a divergent or convergent beam of electromagnetic radiation is converted into a beam with the minimum divergence or convergence possible for that system (ideally, a bundle of parallel rays) T

collimator device that renders divergent or convergent rays more nearly parallel

collinear antenna array array of dipole antennas mounted in such a manner that every element of each antenna is in an extension, with respect to its long axis, of its counterparts in the other antennas in the array

collision in a data transmission system, the situation that occurs when two or more demands are made simultaneously on equipment that can handle only one at any given instant

collision domain group of Ethernet devices in a CSMA/CD local area network that are connected by repeaters and compete for access to the network

color content /US/; *colour content*; *CC* content that contains coloured graphical objects

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color graphic /US/; ***colour graphic*****;** ***colored graphic / US/*** graphic that have colour content

color OL /US/ *See color operator logo /US/*

color operator logo /US/;*colour operator logo*;*color OL /US/*;*colour OL* colour graphics that indicates the name of the operator on the phone main screen

color ringback tone /US/ *See selective ringback tone*

color wallpaper / US/ *See colour wallpaper*

colored graphic / US/ *See color graphic /US/*

colour content *See color content /US/*

colour graphic *See color graphic /US/*

colour OL *See color operator logo /US/*

colour operator logo *See color operator logo /US/*

colour ringback tone *See selective ringback tone*

colour wallpaper; ***color wallpaper / US/*****;*****wallpaper*** wallpaper with coloured pattern or picture

COLP *See connected line identification presentation*

COLR *See connected line identification restriction*

column address select;*column address strobe*;*CAS* in dynamic random access memory (DRAM) devices, a signal which indicates when the lower half of the address is present on its multiplexed address bus

column address strobe *See column address select*

COM *See serial port*

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COM *See component object model*

COM *See continuation of message*

COM component; ***component object model component*** component according to Microsoft's component object model

COM interface; ***component object model interface*** interface that a COM component exposes

COM object; ***component object model object*** in the component object model, a set of functions collected into interfaces with associated data

COM port *See serial port*

combined attach *See combined CS and GPRS attach*

combined attribute attribute formed of primary origin attributes by performing logical operations

combined charging charging which combines multiple charging records (CDR) generated in the network for one communication session

combined CS and GPRS attach; ***GPRS and CS attach*****;** ***attach to both GPRS and CS services*****;** ***attach to CS and GPRS services*****;** ***combined attach*** attach where the subscriber registers to the network for both GPRS and circuit-switched services

combined CS and GPRS detach; ***detach from both GPRS and CS services*****;** ***detach from both CS and GPRS services*** detach where the mobile station that has been attached to both GPRS and circuit-switched services performs detach from both services simultaneously

combined delivery; ***combined delivery method*** digital rights management (DRM) method that enables usage rules to be set for the media object

combined delivery method *See combined delivery*

combined jitter accumulated jitter from two or more jitter-generating functions

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combined link set load sharing collection of one or more link sets

combined local-transit exchange exchange in which subscribers' lines terminate and which is also used as a switching point for traffic between other exchanges

combined observation part of traffic observation in which circuit observation, clear code observation, and directional observation can be combined to a group of two or three observations

combined RA and LA update *See combined RA/LA update*

combined RA/LA update;*combined RA and LA update*; *combined routing area update*; *combined routing and location area update* location management procedure that takes place when a mobile station in idle mode enters a new routing area or when a GPRS-attached MS performs IMSI attach or when the periodic RA update timer expires while the mobile station remains IMSI and GPRS-attached

combined routing and location area update *See combined RA/LA update*

combined routing area update *See combined RA/LA update*

combo box *See list*

combo box; *dropdown combo box* combination of a text box and a list box, allowing the user to choose from a list or to type data directly into the edit box

COMET *See comet message*

comet message; *COMET* session initiation protocol (SIP) message which the session initiator sends to the terminating endpoint via the signalling path established by the invite message when the resource reservation is completed

comfort noise;*CN* pseudo-random noise inserted into the silent intervals in order to prevent the intervals of speech with background noise followed by intervals of silence

comfort tone feature which provides information for the calling subscriber indicating that call establishment is proceeding

Comm Server *See Communications Server*

Comm&DB Server *See Communications and Database Server*

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comma separated value;*CSV* file format in which each line is one entry or record and the fields in a record are separated by commas

comma-separated values file *See CSV file*

command complete specification of a function that the system is required to perform

command abbreviation *See command code*

command blocking preventing the execution of a command, a command group, a command calendar or a group of single commands

command button; *push button* button on the display, used to initiate an action, such as carrying out or cancelling a command

command calendar program entity that ties command executions to calendar time or to transactions taking place inside an exchange

command class set of command groups associated with the same functional entity

command code; *command abbreviation* abbreviation consisting of a few letters which identifies a command

command file file which consists of MML commands and textual comments

command frame in data transmission, a frame, containing a command, transmitted by a primary station

command group; *MML command group* set of commands implemented by one MML program or by MML macros

command interpreter file file that interprets the given commands so that the operating system knows what to execute

command language;*control language* source language consisting primarily of procedural operators that indicate the functions to be performed by an operating system

command line interface *See command-line interface*

command log *See MML command log*

command register register into which commands, along with the address and data information needed to execute each command, are stored

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command-line interface;*command line interface*;*CLI* interface in which the users interact with their computers by typing text into a command line

comment text in an XML document that is ignored, unless the parser is specifically told to recognise it

comment;*comment comment* explanation of a program in textual form

comment comment *See comment*

commercial service service or a group of services that the network operator or the service provider has created and offers to customers

commission to bring software or hardware into use for the first time

commissioning process of bringing software or hardware into use for the first time

commissioning file; extensible markup language (XML) file which is used in the commissioning phase to configure a network element

commissioning report report that provides information related to the commissioning procedure

commissioning wizard wizard that guides the user through commissioning

commit guarantee that the impacts of an event are transmitted to a database after it is certain that the integrity of the database is retained

commit bit bit used in Internet key exchange (IKE) synchronisation for ensuring that encrypted material is not received prior to completion of the security association (SA) establishment

commit point point in time after which the completion of the database transaction is guaranteed to succeed

commit protocol; *commitment protocol* protocol which offers a way to guarantee the atomicity of a database transaction

commitment decision decision of making the commitment or the abortion of the database transaction

commitment protocol *See commit protocol*

committed information rate; *CIR* information transfer rate at which a network offering frame relay services (FRS) is committed to transfer under normal conditions

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committed read; *read committed* isolation level that allows only committed records to be read, but does not lock any records

common API *See OSS common API*

common channel channel not dedicated to a specific mobile station

common channel signaling network administration /US/ *See common channel signalling network administration*

common channel signaling system / US/ *See common channel signalling system*

common channel signalling; *CCS* signalling method in which the signalling information that relates to a multiplicity of circuits or functions or for network management is conveyed over a single channel by addressed messages

common channel signalling network administration; *common channel signaling network administration /US/* DX 200 command class

common channel signalling system; *common channel signaling system / US/* Signalling System No.7 of the ITU or a signalling system based on the SS7 and adapted to the national telecommunication network

common client interface; *CCI* application programming interface (API) that the clients or application components use to access data in an enterprise information system (EIS)

common control channel; *CCCH* point-to-multipoint bi-directional control channel primarily intended to carry signalling information necessary for access management functions, that is, allocation of dedicated channels

common control physical channel; *CCPCH* fixed rate downlink physical channel used to carry the broadcast control channel (BCCH) and forward access channel/calling channel (FACH/CC)

common core; *cCore* part of the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) system that contains services to access NEMU unit functionality

common data data concerning the international mobile station equipment identities (IMEI) that the Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR) collects from all the public land mobile networks (PLMN)

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common gateway interface;*CGI* interface between the web server and the applications

common header *See SCTP common header*

common ID *See common ID procedure*

common ID procedure;*common ID* elementary procedure for informing the radio network controller (RNC) about the permanent non-access stratum (NAS) mobile station (MS) identity of a user

common information model; *CIM* information model that defines management abstractions for profiles, policies, devices, protocols, and service users

common management information protocol;*CMIP* application layer protocol which provides the common management information service

common management information service *See common management information service element*

common management information service;*CMIS* service which gives external access to the OSI management information base

common management information service element;*common management information service*;*CMISE* application service element which provides basic services for the transfer and manipulation of management information

common NBAP *See C-NBAP*

common NBAP signalling entity set of base transceiver station or controlling radio network controller functions responsible for the logical resource management, broadcast channel management, and communication context creation for one base transceiver station

Common Object Request Broker Architecture; *CORBA* general and open standard for working with distributed objects, developed by the OMG (Object Management Group), allowing the interconnection of objects and applications regardless of the computer language of the applications, the geographical location of the computer, and the architecture of the computers involved

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Common Open Policy Service Protocol — *See COPS protocol*

common packet channel;*CPCH* — transport channel which carries user packets if the common resources of the system are used for this purpose

common part convergence sublayer;*CPCS* — portion of the convergence sublayer of an ATM adaptation layer (AAL) that remains the same regardless of the traffic type

common part convergence sublayer-service data unit;*CPCS service data unit*; *CPCS-SDU* — protocol data unit to be delivered to the receiving ATM adaptation layer (AAL) by the destination common part convergence sublayer

common part indicator;*CPI* — indicator in the ATM adaptation layer type 3/4 (AAL3/4), representing the units of the buffer allocation size (BAsize) and length field

common part length — *See DCP point*

common part sublayer;*CPS* — layer which supplies the basic feature of ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) and which does not depend on services

common part sublayer protocol data unit;*CPS protocol data unit*; *CPS-PDU* — protocol data unit which consists of a start field of one octet and 47 octets of payload

common pilot channel;*pilot channel*;*CPICH* — common control channel that provides a reference signal for coherent detection, cell acquisition, and handover in code division multiple access (CDMA)

common radio resource management; *centralised radio resource management*; *CRRM* — radio resource management that integrates different radio access technologies and manages all the network resources as a single pool based on quality of service (QoS) requirements

common radio resource management server — *See common radio resource manager*

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common radio resource manager; ***common resource management server*****;** ***common radio resource management server*****;** ***CRMS***
server which enables the integration of multiple radio access technologies based on the quality of service (QoS) management

common resource management server
See common radio resource manager

common resource management server application protocol; ***CRMS application part*****;** ***CRMSAP***
radio network layer protocol implementing the CRMS services

common statistics
feature which provides a way and mechanism to measure and monitor the exchange's performance and grade of service

common traffic channel; ***CTCH***
point-to-multipoint unidirectional channel which is used to transfer dedicated user information for all or a specified group of user equipment (UE)

common transmit clock configuration; ***CTC***
configuration in which the transmit clocks of all the links within the IMA group are derived from the same clock source

common trunk network maintenance; ***CTNM***
feature for supervising the trunk network for possible defect situations, notifying users of those defects, and collecting statistical information on the defects

communication
transfer of information according to agreed conventions

communication channel
See C-channel

communication context
information about all activity in one traffic termination point related to a mobile station

Communication Controller for Ethernet
See COCEN

communication lost
notification which the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) invokes when it has lost communication to an endpoint completely or detects that the endpoint has performed an abort or graceful shutdown operation

communication network
See telecommunication network

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communication network connection supervision feature which enables a hitless switchover of local area networks (LAN), switches, and Ethernet interfaces, and the identification of possible fault points in the LAN

communication port *See serial port*

communication protocol *See protocol*

communication up notification which the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) invokes when it is ready to send or receive user messages, or when a lost communication to an endpoint is restored

Communications and Database Server; *Comm&DB Server*; *CDS* in NMS, a server running the Oracle database and operating as a communications gateway between the workstation network and other network elements

communications driver software used to manage a particular type of communications hardware

communications port *See serial port*

Communications Server; *Comm Server*; *CS* workstation running HP-UX (Hewlett Packard Unix) that serves and implements connections

community character string in a request to an agent from an application, which the agent uses to verify whether the application has read or write access to the management information base (MIB)

community name *See community string*

community of interest supplementary services service for a grouping of subscribers who generate a significant proportion of their traffic in calls to each other

community string; *community name* text string that acts as a password and is used to authenticate messages sent between a management station and a router containing an SNMP agent

community-based SNMP version 2; *SNMPv2c* experimental simple network management protocol (SNMP) which supplements the SNMP framework by introducing a specific message format

COMP 128-2 *See Comp 128-2 algorithm*

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Comp 128-2 algorithm; *COMP 128-2*
combined authentication and ciphering key generation algorithm by which the effective length of the ciphering key generated by the A8 algorithm is increased from 54 to 64 bits

Compact Data Service Unit; *CDSU*
functional unit that offers standard circuit-switched data services which include modem-based digital connections towards the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and digital connections towards the integrated services digital network (ISDN)

companding
application of compression followed by expansion, usually with the object of improving the ratio between the signal and any noise or interference introduced into the transmission path between the points at which the processes are applied

company network; *private network*; *corporate network*
dedicated network established for a certain organisation

comparative charging
monitoring charging carried out by the exchange if the main charging point is on a higher level than the exchange concerned

comparative charging
part of trunk circuit charging ensuring that observation of charging received from the outgoing circuit is possible

comparison function
function which sets conditions and compares the actual session-related values with the parameter values defined for the service or the subscription

compartment
in Signalling Compression, an application-specific grouping of messages that is related to a peer endpoint

compelled signaling /US/
See compelled signalling

compelled signalling; *compelled signaling /US/*
signalling method in which, after one signal or message has been sent, the sending of any further signals or messages in the same direction is inhibited until the signal sent has been acknowledged in the opposite direction by the receiving terminal and the acknowledgement has been received

competing destination
destination, area code or international prefix on which operators can compete

competitive local exchange carrier; *CLEC*
company that builds and operates communication networks in metropolitan areas and provides its customers with an alternative to the local telephone company

compilation
process of translating statements written in a particular high-level programming language into computer language

compilation switch
switch that is used to decide the properties of the master library and the generated C-code

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compiler translator which translates a program expressed in a high level language into a program expressed in a computer language

compiler for abstract syntax notation one;*CASN* compiler used to generate C-types and encoding and decoding routines for these types from the ASN.1 definitions

complementary n+1 redundancy redundancy where one ore more extra computer units are reserved for use so that the system can bear the failure of one unit

complete command MML command which ends in an end character specified for it

complete failure *See system outage*

complete loopback physical layer loopback mechanism which operates on the full bit stream

complete mode *See complete service mode*

complete service mode;*complete mode* usage mode of the servlet SLEE in which the servlet SLEE provides services only to those users who use it as their sole service platform

completion of calls on no reply;*call completion on no answer*;*CCNR*;*CCNA* supplementary service which enables a calling subscriber who is encountering a destination B, which does not answer the call, to have the call completed without having to make a new call attempt

completion of calls to busy subscribers *See call completion to busy subscriber*

completion ratio ratio of completed call attempts to the total number of call attempts, as measured at a given point of a network

complex file file that contains both permanent and changeable data

compliance boundary;*limit distance*;*limit boundary* physical distance from an antenna within which the basic restrictions are exceeded

component lowest-level entity in the system, which implements a well-defined function and is distinguishable by a unique name

component protocol data unit exchanged between TC-users, via the component sublayer of transaction capabilities

component *See software component*

component board *See printed board assembly*

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component build software build that produces all the deliverables for a software component

component correlation association of operation invocations and replies

component extension API;*Cx API* application programming interface (API) between the Diameter application and an application

component framework collection of rules and interfaces that govern the interaction of components

component implementation technology commercially available component middleware technology and its associated connectivity capabilities

component object model;*COM* fundamental component-based programming model and technology in Windows

component object model component *See COM component*

component object model interface *See COM interface*

component object model object *See COM object*

component portion the part of a TC message containing the components

component sequence list;*CSL* list which determines the order in which the services are executed

component system composition of components that can be structured into a number of component frameworks

composite echo echo that is a combination of electric echo and acoustic echo caused by reflected signals at hybrids and acoustic environments

composite object media object that contains one or more media objects

compound basic service group; *CBSG* basic service group used by the subscriber in supplementary service management

compound parameter parameter that consists of a parameter with a single value optionally followed by zero or more additional values

compress *See pack*

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compressed mode operational mode in which a connected mobile station (MS) is equipped with a single receiver to make inter-frequency measurements by compressing data in time, thereby freeing up slots for inter-frequency measurements

compressed SLIP; *CSLIP* serial line Internet protocol (SLIP) which performs compression of IP headers to make better use of the relatively low bandwidth provided by serial links

compressed user part interface message interface using a compressed header structure

compression part of alarm correlation where an alarm is shown only once to the user, even if there have been several occurrences of the alarm active at the same time

compression process in which the range of amplitudes of a signal is automatically reduced in a specific manner

compression *See data compression*

compression SGSN function which optimises the use of radio path capacity by transmitting as little of the exterior PDU (protocol data unit) as possible while at the same time preserving the information contained within it

Compression Control Protocol *See PPP Compression Control Protocol*

compression function function that reduces the size of data block by applying specific compression algorithm

compression law *See A-law*

compression ratio in signal compression, the ratio of the dynamic range of compressor input signals to the dynamic range of the compressor output signals

computational relation *See computational relationship*

computational relationship; *computational relation* relation between the object collections that describes the direction and the type of the relation (functional or pluralistic dependency, weakness of the relation)

computer address table array which helps the operating system convert logical computer addresses into physical computer addresses

computer aided instruction learning or practising with the help of a computer utilising an interactive program or simulation

computer aided software engineering; *CASE* use of computer programs to automate certain parts of the software development cycle

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computer interface to message distribution;*CIMD* Nokia's proprietary dedicated data exchange protocol for connecting an application to a service centre

computer language;*machine language* low-level language whose instructions consist only of computer instructions

computer log;*computer log file* computer-unit-specific file in a computer unit to which application program blocks record data defined by themselves

computer log file *See computer log*

computer net *See computer network*

computer network;*computer net* network of computers communicating with each other through operating system supported message transmission

computer pair pair of computers executing same tasks

computer unit;*CU* functional unit whose vital part is the processor plug-in unit, and which specialises in what it does using the special software and files loaded into it

computer virus *See virus*

Computer-Machine Language;*CML* formatted MML (man-machine language) output that replaces the standard textual MML output and can be handled by a program

computer-oriented language *See low-level language*

computer-telephony integration;*CTI* merger of traditional telecommunications (PBX) equipment with computers and computer applications

computing platform platform that is a strictly defined entity composed of computer hardware and software, and that serves as a common basis and provides the needed computing resources for certain kinds of applications

CON *See Connect procedure*

CON *See connect message*

CON *See conference calling*

concatenated message;*concatenated short message* group of messages formed of several standard length short messages to be sent together as if they were one longer message

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concatenated short message *See concatenated message*

concatenation; *catenation* mapping multiple protocol data units into one service data unit

concentrating interface connection of used tributary channels, only, to aggregate channels when the number of aggregate channels is smaller than the number of tributary channels

concentration configuration of a V5.2 interface where the number of subscribers is larger than the number of bearer channels

concentration configuration wherein the number of inlets into the switching stage is larger than the number of outlets

concentrator *See exchange concentrator*

conceptual schema graphic representation of the database schema

concrete syntax those aspects of the rules used in the formal specification of data which embody a specific representation of that data

concurrency control actions for guaranteeing the integrity of a database when several separate events take place simultaneously

concurrent versions system; *CVS* open-source network-transparent version control system that can be used to record the history of source files

condition *See alarm condition*

condition functional definition element that sets prerequisites for the basic operations

condition variable; *event variable* semaphore whose value can be incremented to one with a single call

conditional branching table branching table which is valid only under certain conditions

conditional call forwarding; *CCF* call forwarding that takes place when a certain condition is fulfilled

conditional cross-connection cross-connection with conditions attached to it

conditional cross-connection table cross-connection table with conditions attached to it

conditional expression expression containing a boolean expression which controls whether the consequent expression or an alternative expression is interpreted

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conditional package *See package*

conditional receiving receipt of a message only if a message is waiting

conducted emission;*CE* interference resulting from conducted radio noise or unwanted signals entering a transducer (receiver) by direct coupling

conducted interference interference that propagates through a conductor such as wiring or any metallic structure, for example, sharing common return lines

CONF *See add-on conference*

CONFE *See configuration entity*

conference *See conference call*

conference bridge facility or service which allows users from several diverse locations to be connected for a conference call

conference call; *conference* call between the participants of a conference call

conference call service *See conference calling*

conference calling; *conference facility*; *conference call service*;*CON*;*CF* teleconference between three or more subscribers based on a normal telephone call

conference calling add-on *See add-on conference*

conference calling meet-me *See meet-me conference*

conference facility *See conference calling*

confidentiality characteristic of information which ensures that the information is not available or disclosed to unauthorised users, entities, or processes

configuration *See system configuration*

configuration and software management operations;*CoSMO* set of functions that are handled by the GPRS backbone network subsystem and that include the configuration and software management operations

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configuration backup; ***configuration data backup*** — backup copy of configuration data of a device or a network element

configuration context;*CC* — set of connectivity and application configurations of a mobile terminal that apply to a certain context

configuration data — data which describes the service-related configurations that are deployed in network elements

configuration data backup — *See configuration backup*

configuration data event management; ***event management*** — feature that informs the network management system immediately when the network configuration has been changed locally using man-machine language (MML)

configuration entity;*CONFE* — set of system programs configuring the TCP/IP stack according to the status information generated by the supervision entities

configuration file — file that contains configuration data

configuration group — set of network elements which share the same service configuration

configuration management;*CM* — set of functions used to control the configuration of the system, that is, to control the extension or reduction of a system, the status of the constituent parts, and the identity of their allocation

configuration management data mediator;*CM data mediator*;*CMDM* — network subsystem (NSS) configuration tool which provides network operators with a graphical user interface (GUI) to modify the existing configuration

configuration manager — tool, and the related user interface, which can be used to modify the software configuration of a server

configuration message — message that contains configuration data

configuration option — alternatives which compose the configuration at a given point of time

configuration parameter — parameter that has a value that affects the configuration

configuration plan — plan of the specific make-up of the units of a system, indicating the way in which the system is configured

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configuration plan management set of functions that offers a framework for configuration plan handling

configuration register register that contains a system's or unit's operating parameters

configuration request *See configuration request message*

configuration request message; *configuration request* COPS protocol based message from the policy enforcement point (PEP) to the policy decision point (PDP) for providing policy data that the PDP may have for the PEP

configuration script script that includes the configuration data

configuration service service which a network element provides to another element so that the other element can request a configuration

configuration set list of existing resources and their quantities

configuration table exchange delivery specific table listing the types of the computer units connected to the message bus and loaded into all units

configuration upgrade tool Java program that allows the user to transfer the configuration from the old release's execution context to the new execution context

confirm primitive primitive type used by the layer providing the requested service to confirm that the activity has been completed

confirmation message message that Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) sends to the end-user in order to get the end user's acceptance for the provisioning

confirmed push mechanism in which the push initiator pushes messages to the push proxy gateway (PPG), which forwards the messages to the short message service centre (SMSC) for delivery

confirmed session set-up mode; *confirmed set-up mode* session establishment mode where the target terminal is paged before the ready-to-talk indication is given to the session initiator

confirmed set-up mode *See confirmed session set-up mode*

conformance definition definition that unambiguously specifies the conforming cells of a connection

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confusion message;*CFN* signalling message sent in response to any message (other than a confusion message) if the exchange does not recognise the message or detects a part of the message as being unrecognised

congested traffic part of the overflow traffic that is not carried by subsequent pools of resources

congestion in a telephone switching system, inability to make a connection or obtain a service because the devices needed for the connection or service are in use

congestion control set of actions taken to relieve congestion by limiting the spread and duration of it

congestion encountered backward *See backward congestion*

congestion encountered forward *See forward congestion*

congestion indicator primitive; *CIP* congestion indication from the message transfer part (MTP) to the user part (UP)

congestion tone tone advising the caller that the trunk circuits or switching equipment necessary for the setting-up of the required call or for the use of a specific service are temporarily engaged

congestion window;*cwnd* stream control transport protocol (SCTP) variable that limits the data, in number of octets, that a sender can send into the network at a particular destination before receiving an acknowledgement

conn. security *See connection security*

Connect *See Connect procedure*

connect message; *CON* signalling message which indicates that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called subscriber have been received and that the call has been answered

connect onwards make a connection from an operator to the required subscriber in connection with, for example, directory assistance or country direct

Connect procedure; *Connect*;*CON* procedure used to request the service switching function (SSF) to perform the call processing actions to route a call to a specific destination

connect when free *See queue service*

connected call; *established call*; *existing call* connection which has been put through at all necessary switching points

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connected call *See switched call*

connected limited device configuration; *CLDC* configuration of Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition (J2ME) which is defined through the Java community process and forms the foundation of the Java runtime environment

connected line identification presentation; *connected line identity presentation*; *called number identification presentation*; *COLP* service which provides a calling user the connected line identity in call connection

connected line identification restriction; *connected line identity restriction*; *called number identification restriction*; *COLR* service which allows a user to restrict the presentation of their line identity as connected line identity to calling users

connected line identity presentation *See connected line identification presentation*

connected line identity restriction *See connected line identification restriction*

connected line information information which consists either of the connected line identity (LI), screening indicator (SI) and presentation indicator (PI), or the mere PI

connected mode; *connected state* state of a mobile station when it is switched on and its radio resource control (RRC) connection is established

connected service logical service that can be requested independently from legs and can be connected to the leg(s) later

connected state *See connected mode*

connection transmission opportunity between two or more points

connection admission control; *CAC* procedure within the control part of network nodes used to decide whether or not a request for a virtual connection can be accepted based on the requested usage parameters and already established connections

connection attempt *See call attempt*

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connection attribute *See ISDN connection attribute*

connection completion rate ratio of successfully completed connections to the total number of attempted connections

connection configuration configuration consisting of a call or a call attempt between two subscribers

connection configuration object;*CoCo* managed logical object in the radio network configuration management, displaying the transmission in the Iub interface and specifying the Iub link configuration to the ATM level

connection confirm *See connection confirm message*

connection confirm message; *connection confirm*;*CC* message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to acknowledge the establishment of a signalling connection

connection control *See ATM connection control*

connection element *See ISDN connection element*

connection end-point;*CEP* signalling point which may be either originating or destination

connection endpoint suffix; *CES* value selected by the layer 3 or management entity to address the data link layer entity

connection establishment; *establishment of a connection* reserving radio resources to set up a connection

connection field *See connection matrix*

connection function function used to handle connections to legs

connection identification number which identifies unambiguously a certain connection at the interface between the signalling connection control part (SCCP) and a user function

connection if busy *See call connection if busy*

connection level secondmost abstraction level of the call file describing one connection made during the call and forming a logical connection between two subscriber level elements

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connection loopback test loopback where a signal coming from a line is connected to serve as a signal going out to the connection in the switching network

connection management feature, which is a part of the ATM connection control, managing the basic operations related to different types of cross-connections, and managing the basic topologies, levels, and types of connections

connection management;*CM* functional entity of the mobile communication system used to control mobile originating and terminating calls

connection matrix;*CM* circuit which implements the connections defined in the connection table

connection measurement computer-unit-level measurement which collects information about the traffic load and trafficability in the multimedia gateway (MGW)

connection mode type of association between two points as required by the bearer service for the transfer of information

connection plan download and activation feature which enables the download and activation of the ATM layer and IP layer configuration plan for each radio network controller (RNC) element in the radio access network (RAN)

connection point point representing an existing connection between two legs

connection point;*CP* reference point where the output of a trail termination source or a connection is bound to the input of another connection, or where the output of a connection is bound to the input of a trail termination sink or another connection

connection processing engine;*CPE* part of the connection processing server that implements the IP multimedia connection processing functions, that is, the call state control function (CSCF) roles and the serving profile database

connection processing server;*CPServer*;*CPS* server which provides connection signalling between network elements and supports several simultaneous connections throughout a distributed network

connection quality collective effect of service performance, which determines the degree of satisfaction of a user with the particular connection

connection refused *See connection refused message*

connection refused message;*connection refused*;*CREF* message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to refuse the establishment of a signalling connection

connection release;*release of a connection* releasing the radio resources that have been reserved for a connection

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connection report measurement report produced as a result of connection measurement, containing information about the number of connection attempts and the number of attempts per interface

connection request signalling parameter sent on behalf of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) requesting the establishment of an end-to-end connection

connection request *See connection request message*

connection request message; *connection request*; *CR* message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to establish a signalling connection

connection retention probability that a connection, once obtained, will continue to be provided for a communication

connection section section of an signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection between endpoints or between an endpoint and an intermediate point or between intermediate points

connection security; *conn. security* security that provides an extra layer of encryption for the link over a network between the client and the host

connection segment; *CS* specific portion of a total connection represented by legs and connection points

connection segment identifier; *CSID* identifier allocated to the connection segment (CS) so that the CS can be pointed to

connection server NMS background application that provides transparent connections to clients

connection string character string that defines the connection parameters to be used when connecting to an open database connectivity (ODBC) data source

connection supervision function used for monitoring the integrity of a connection

connection supervision agent; *CS agent* agent which is located in every host and offers an interface to collect connectivity information

connection table table which defines the connections and branchings of an equipment stored in a non-volatile memory and which is used to control the connection matrix

connection tag information field attached to a standard ATM cell in cell switching that provides a reference to a target virtual link termination point

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connection termination point; *CTP* termination point in a trail or a circuit

connection type routing information provided by the subdestination which contains data about the properties of the connections in use

connection view; *CV* description of the state and features prevalent in the connection segment (CS)

connection with monitoring *See monitored switching*

connection-oriented; *connection-oriented connection mode* connection mode that requires the establishment of a virtual circuit

connection-oriented bearer independent; *COBI* call control instance capable of handling call unrelated PBX signalling

connection-oriented connection mode *See connection-oriented*

connection-oriented network protocol; *CONP* open systems interconnection (OSI) protocol providing connection-oriented operation to upper-layer protocols

connection-oriented network service; *CONS* network service that establishes logical connections between end users before transferring information

connection-oriented transport service; *COTS* service specification for the transport layer (layer 4 of OSI model) as specified in ISO 8072

connectionless; *connectionless connection mode* connection mode that enables existing local area networks (LAN) to send data without establishing the connection beforehand

connectionless connection mode *See connectionless*

connectionless network protocol; *CLNP* Open System Interconnection (OSI) protocol which provides the OSI connectionless network service, a datagram service

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connectionless network service; *connectionless service*; *CLNS*
network service that transfers information between end users without establishing a logical connection or using virtual circuits

connectionless service
See connectionless network service

connectionless transport protocol; *CLTP*
OSI protocol that describes end-to-end transport data addressing and error control, with no guarantee of delivery and no flow control

connections warming
warming in which the connection data of a 2N redundant spare unit is updated with the corresponding data of an active unit

connectivity functions
one of the two major functional areas of mPlatform, managing the security and network interfaces required to bridge the mobile and data worlds

connectivity layer
in the layered architecture of a third generation network, a layer that consists of the core network equipment handling voice and data delivery

connector
message gateway driver and operator adapters combined per SMSC protocol

connector
SDL/GR symbol which is either an in-connector or an out-connector. A flow line is implied from out- connectors to the associated in-connector in the same process or procedure identified by having the same name

connector proxy
back-to-back user agent that has no logic between the user agent server and user agent client parts and thus always behaves as a proxy

ConnectSMS
See ConnectSMS procedure

ConnectSMS procedure; *ConnectSMS*; *CONSMS*
operation which is used to request the gsmSSF or gprsSSF to perform the short message processing actions to route a short message (SM) to a specific destination, or to influence other SM set-up information

CONP
See connection-oriented network protocol

CONS
See connection-oriented network service

consecutive SES
See consecutive severely errored seconds

consecutive severely errored seconds; *consecutive SES*; *CSES*
event that occurs when a consecutive sequence of 2 to 9 severely errored seconds (SES) is detected

consistency
creating a new and valid state of data, or, if any failure occurs, returning all data to the state before the transaction was started

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consistency check check to determine whether specific data items are compatible

consistent compliant with consistency requirements

consistent database database which is not in conflict with the given criteria

CONSMS *See ConnectSMS procedure*

console;*controlling terminal* user terminal for communication between an operator or a maintenance engineer and a computer system

consolidate to group transaction logs by event type per subscriber on a scheduled basis

consolidated CDR *See consolidated charging record*

consolidated charging record; *consolidated CDR* charging record (CDR) that consists of several partial charging records and that is the result of CDR consolidation

consolidation allocation of server-layer trails to client-layer connections so that each server-layer trail is full before the next is allocated

consolidation of charging records *See CDR consolidation*

constant name which represents a value

constant bit rate; *CBR* bit rate that supports transport services that require rigorous timing control and performance parameters

constant bit rate service type of telecommunication service characterised by a service bit rate specified by a constant value

constant-delay service network service in which the transit delay of the network service data units (NSDU) between the network connection endpoints remains constant for the duration of the connection

constraint relation that defines conditions for the occurrence of an action

consumer object in communication, an object which is the user of the information conveyed

consumer replica replica that receives updates from a supplier replica

consuming device entity that consumes digital content according to the usage rules

contact header SIP header which provides a uniform resource identifier (URI) whose meaning depends on the type of request or response it is in

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contact list list in the presence server with which a user can authorise another user to subscribe to his private presence information

container structural part of an STM-1 frame consisting of a payload with a specified format

container in the FlexiServer context, a process that gives the execution environment to separately loaded software entities and is capable of running these entities in it

container storage for information that is shared between agents on the component sequence list, or between the agents and the session controller

container element XML element that can contain other elements

container-managed persistence; *CMP* persistence that increases the independence of an application and database tier by leaving direct database access to be handled by the Enterprise Java Beans (EJB) server

containment; *containment relationship* structuring relationship for managed objects in which existence of a managed object is dependent on the existence of a containing managed object

containment relationship *See containment*

containment tree *See naming tree*

containment tree hierarchical arrangement of managed object instances where the hierarchy is organised on the basis of containment relationships. A managed object instance containing another managed object instance is higher in the hierarchy than the contained object. The containing managed object instance is referred to as being the superior of the contained object, which is referred to as the subordinate

content access *See context access*

content adaptation; *CA* function of the MMS Center, which is used to adapt the message content to the recipient terminal capabilities

content addressable memory *See associative memory*

content addressed storage *See associative memory*

content addressing; *content retrieval* information retrieval based on the content of the information without individualising the searched record

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content analyser; *content analyzer / US/*; *CA* tool that detects and analyses the content of the information downloaded to the customer

content analyser charging record *See CA CDR*

content analyser service editor; *CA service editor* editor that is used to edit content analyser service attributes

content analyzer / US/ *See content analyser*

content barring barring of content subscriptions based on operator and filtering profiles

content catalogue document; *CCD* XML document that is used to expose different variants of a download item for different types of terminals

content category category to which the downloaded content belongs

content charging *See content-based charging*

content chunk extensible markup language (XML) object that represents a defined section of a document or a field attribute in a form

content convention application convention governing data content

content delivery surfacing of the appropriate content from the content management system (CMS), in the desired format, to the desired application or delivery channel

content description description of the content which the delivery server delivers to the terminal so that the customer can decide whether to buy the actual content

content download transaction *See download transaction*

content encoding action of converting a content object from one format to another

content encryption key; *CEK* symmetric cryptographic key that is used to encrypt a piece of digital content

content format *See DRM content format*

content handler logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which is responsible for fetching and filtering the content

content ID *See content identifier*

content identifier; *content ID*; *CID* identifier that individualises a piece of content in a globally unique way

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content management module;*CMM* software module in a delivery server (DLS) that enables the management of the life cycle from content providers to the end users for various types of content objects

content management query interface;*CMQ interface* external delivery server interface which is used to publish content profiles from the content management module (CMM) to portals

content management system interface external interface in the content management module (CMM) for integrating third-party content management systems (CMS) into the content management module

content management tool; *content management tool interface*;*CMT interface* tool which is used to manage content in the content management module (CMM)

content management tool interface *See content management tool*

content name name of the requested download item

content object file, or a container consisting of multiple files, that is used to deliver the content

content object descriptor;*COD* descriptor that defines a detail of a content object

content only charging charging related to the 2.5G and 3G networks and services where only the content is charged without any additional charging for the connection as such

content packaging tool;*CPT* tool for encrypting a piece of content

content plus charging charging related to the 2.5G and 3G networks and services where the subscriber can benefit from certain type of information queries

content pointer URI fragment identifier that points to a particular structural element or subset of content within the data content of an item

content production; *content providing* production of data which is to be provided as a service or as a data product

content profile set of parameters which describe a content object or a descriptor file - content file pair

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content profile management set of functions in the content management module, which provides the registration of the content profiles, their approval, publication on a portal, and removal

content provider service provider producing material to be supplied as a telecommunications service

content provider charging function; *CPCF* function that handles charging requests from the content server, and relays them to the subscriber content charging function (SCCF)

content provider dynamic interface; *CPD interface*; *CPDI* HTTP interface that allows communication between the delivery server (DLS) and the presentation portal

content provider interface; *CP interface* application interface in the delivery server core (DLSC) for managing content provider profiles and business rules for download, initiating content provisioning to end users, and providing download reports

content provider management set of functions that provides means to create, edit, and delete content provider profiles and content provider user accounts, and to create content provider messages

content provider message message, which the delivery server core generates, to be shown to content providers whenever they access the content provider tool

content provider profile profile that includes the delivery policy, the business terms, and the account and billing preferences

content provider store data area for an application to store data about a subscriber for retrieval when that subscriber next enters the application

content provider tool; *content provider tool interface*; *CPT interface* tool of the content management module (CMM) via which content providers can submit content

content provider tool interface *See content provider tool*

content providing *See content production*

content retrieval *See content addressing*

content security module; *CSM* software building block of the delivery server which checks the content items before they are downloaded to terminals

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content selection; *content selection feature* feature within Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) that is used to select suitable content for different types of terminals

content selection feature *See content selection*

content server; *content storage* server which holds content that can be downloaded to terminals

content service service that is delivered by a content provider

content service provider; *CSP* service provider which builds or provides the content of web pages

content storage *See content server*

content storage interface HTTP interface which Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) uses for fetching download items from the content storage

content subscription barring barring of content subscriptions based on filtering profiles

content URL URL address pointing to the downloadable content in the content storage

content verification verification of the suitability of content for the terminal

content verification interface; *CV interface* internal interface in the content security module (CSM) for content verification

content-based billing *See content-based charging*

content-based charging; *content charging*; *content-based billing* charging that is based on the type and amount of delivered content

content-based filtering; *CBF* in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to filter out short messages that contain banned words

content-length header SIP header that indicates the size of the message body sent to the recipient

content-type header SIP header that indicates the media type of the message body sent to the recipient

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contents addressable memory — *See associative memory*

context — within H.248, an association between a collection of terminations

context access; *content access* — set of context access points which have the same access point name

context access point; *CAP* — access point in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that is visible to the serving GPRS support node and used for GGSN selection

context ID — within H.248, a unique reference which the multimedia gateway gives for each call or connection

context manager; *CMA* — feature that provides management services for the MSC server by supervising a context and its terminations, storing information related to them, and by encoding and decoding action requests

context provider — software that can deliver context information

continuation analysis for charging — part of charging analysis used for analysing the called number

continuation of message; *COM* — indicator used by the ATM adaptation layer (AAL) to indicate that a particular ATM cell is a continuation of a higher layer information packet that has been segmented

continuation tree — analysis tree where the analysis can be continued when necessary

Continue — *See Continue procedure*

Continue procedure; *Continue*; *CUE* — procedure used to request the service switching function (SSF) to proceed with call processing at the detection point (DP) at which it previously suspended call processing to await the service control function's (SCF) instructions

ContinueSMS — *See ContinueSMS procedure*

ContinueSMS procedure; *ContinueSMS*; *CUESMS* — operation which is used to request the gprsSSF or gsmSSF for the short message service (SMS) to proceed with processing at the detection point (DP) at which it previously suspended processing to await gsmSCF instructions.

ContinueWithArgument; *ContinueWithArgument operation*; *ContinueWithArgument procedure*; *CWA* — operation used to request the service switching function (SSF) to proceed with call processing at the detection point (DP) at which the call processing was suspended to await service control function (SCF) instructions, and to provide additional service related information to a user whilst the call processing proceeds

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ContinueWithArgument operation *See ContinueWithArgument*

ContinueWithArgument procedure *See ContinueWithArgument*

continuity check; *CCR* check made to a circuit or circuits in a connection to verify that an acceptable path (for example, for the transmission of data or speech) exists

continuity check request message; *continuity-check-request message*; *CCR* signalling message which an exchange sends to the exchange at the other end of a circuit, requesting continuity checking equipment to be attached and continuity check to be performed on the circuit

continuity check transponder device which is used to interconnect the go and return paths of a circuit at the incoming end which on detection of a check tone, returns another check tone to the originating end to permit a continuity checking of a 2-wire circuit

continuity message; *COT* signalling message indicating whether there is continuity on the preceding circuits to the following exchange, including verification of the communication path across the exchange with the specified degree of reliability

continuity-check-request message *See continuity check request message*

continuous *See permanent*

continuous checking checking of an item for good performance at the time it is active

continuous every day order *See continuous order*

continuous hourly traffic profile; *continuous hourly traffic profile of peak hour measurement* average traffic load during each hour of the day as calculated during the entire measurement history of the system

continuous hourly traffic profile of peak hour measurement *See continuous hourly traffic profile*

continuous order; *continuous every day order*; *permanent order* call order according to which the call is set up several times

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continuous phase modulation; *CPM* phase modulation where the phase changes continuously instead of in discrete steps

continuous provisioning; *terminal management* provisioning where the settings of a previously configured terminal are modified

continuous wave; *CW* radio or radar wave that maintains a constant amplitude and a constant frequency

contract subscriber subscriber who has a contract with a telecommunications company or operator on directing traffic or charging or both for trunk traffic or international traffic

contradirectional interface interface across which the timing signals associated with both directions of transmission of the signals to be transferred, are directed towards the same side of the interface

contributing source; *CSRC* source of a stream of RTP packets that has contributed to the combined stream produced by an RTP mixer

contribution; *contribution application* use of a broadband service or channel for transferring audio or video information to a user for post-production processing and subsequent distribution

contribution application *See contribution*

contributor person who contributes to the data

control *See UI control*

control action parameter affecting selective circuit reservation and specifying what to do with barred calls

control ball *See track ball*

control bit frame bit which is reserved for control signals determined by the user

control block block which communicates with the other blocks in the equipment and controls their operation

control bus data bus used to control an equipment or a system

control channel; *CCH* logical radio channel which carries system management messages between a base transceiver station and a mobile station

control channel management; *CCM* management function that provides means to configure connections between a virtual path identifier/virtual channel identifier in network interface unit (NIU) and a protocol termination point in the computer unit

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control character character whose occurrence in a particular context initiates, modifies or stops an action that affects the recording, processing or interpretation of data

control computer unit high-performance computer unit which typically performs signalling, connection control, call control, and network element management tasks

control connection connection between the client and server for the exchange of commands and replies

control connection socket;*CCS* socket which is an endpoint for an FTP control connection

control file file which diagnostics handling generates with I/O system for switching platform and application diagnosis

control file file used to co-ordinate the file transfer between Nokia Messaging Gateway and the operator's billing system

control interface *See media proxy control interface*

control language *See command language*

control list *See software control list*

control memory memory section in a switching unit from which the read addresses are continuously being read to the switching memory

control of media, MRF and MGW feature used to handle the media control which the call processing server (CPS) has situated in the multimedia resource function (MRF) and media gateway (MGW)

Control panel in graphical user interfaces, access to the means to adjust the device's settings

control part part of DX 200 switching system which controls the overall operation of it, composed of a Message Bus (MB) and computer units

control plane;*C-plane* layer performing the signalling functions necessary to set up, supervise, and release calls and connections

control plane media traffic which carries signalling information

control plane accounting accounting that is based on user plane destination reference (UPDR) indices

control plane application application providing functions on the control plane

control plane platform platform that constitutes a common hardware and software layer for control plane applications

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control plane product product that is composed of sellable items and that is targeted at the control plane

control plane routing part of routing that consists of an analysis of call control related parameters, previous call control analysis, and an analysis of the received called party number

control plane traffic traffic that consists of SIGTRAN protocol and session initiation protocol (SIP) based communication by which the connection processing server (CPS) controls the gateway's functions

control register register which is used by the operating system to specify and monitor basic functions of processor behaviour

control unit;*CU* part of the base station that provides, for example, the start and stop of a transmitter and fault indication

control unit device or program block engaged in call control

control unit measurement; *control unit traffic measurement* part of traffic measurement which produces information on the traffic handled by different control units

control unit measurement report measurement report which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts that are controlled by each control unit during the results accumulation period

control unit traffic measurement *See control unit measurement*

control word numerical value the change of which changes the frequency of the oscillator

control-part-connected preprocessor preprocessor which is connected to the control part computer with a high capacity bus, for example with DMC bus or PCI bus

controllable load load caused by best-effort non-real-time packet data traffic

controlled maintenance method of sustaining a desired quality of service by the systematic application of analysis techniques

controlled rerouting procedure of transferring in a controlled way, signalling traffic from an alternative signalling route to the normal signalling route, when this has become available

controlled slip irretrievable loss or gain of a set of consecutive digit positions in a digital signal, in which both the magnitude and instant of that loss or gain are controlled, to enable the signal to accord with a rate different from its own

controlling IN service IN supported service which has control over the call control function

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controlling radio network controller *See controlling RNC*

controlling RNC; *controlling radio network controller*; *CRNC* radio network controller (RNC) that has the overall control of the logical resources of its UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) access points

controlling SCP connection connection for a controlling IN service

controlling SSP connection connection that is formed between the service control point (SCP) and service switching point (SSP) when the IN supported service requires a possibility to control call control functions

controlling terminal *See console*

convenience library library that implements a wrapper for an integration reference point (IRP) or an integration interface

conventional database database that can handle only text and numerical values, and that provides query functions based on string matching and numerical value comparison

conventional hunting hunting that always starts with the first member and then progresses in a fixed order to the end of the hunting group, unless a free member is found

converged SDP session description that is contained in the SDP offer or SDP answer that the SIP application layer gateway generates based on a subscriber's needs and the contribution of a media proxy

convergence coming together of two or more disparate disciplines or technologies

convergence sublayer; *CS* service-dependent part of the ATM adaptation layer, that converts between ATM and non-ATM formats

conversation phase; *speech phase* call phase which starts after the call is answered

conversation state state that exists in a telephone network when a called subscriber has responded to a calling signal, and a circuit is made to enable a conversation to take place

conversation time that part of a seizure time which can be used for conversation

conversational class; *conversational RT* quality of service class for real-time (RT) conversation characterised by low transfer delay and preserved time variation between information entities, for example packets, of the stream

conversational mode *See interactive mode*

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conversational RT *See conversational class*

conversational service interactive service which provides for bidirectional communication by means of real-time (not store-and- forward) end-to-end information transfer from user to user

conversion component *See NEMU conversion component*

conversions, inbound *See inbound conversion*

conversions, outbound *See outbound conversion*

convert change presentation mode without changing information content

convolutional code error-correcting code that is generated by finite-field division of the data sequence, regarded as a polynomial over a finite field, by a generator polynomial

cookie auxiliary file which contains identification and personalisation data to be used in the control of the connection between the browser and the server

COOKIE ACK *See cookie acknowledgement*

cookie acknowledgement; *COOKIE ACK* data chunk which is used to acknowledge the reception of a cookie echo

cookie echo; *COOKIE ECHO* data chunk which the initiator of an SCTP association sends to its peer to complete the initialisation process

COOKIE ECHO *See cookie echo*

cooperative companies on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services, leading to pages where users can find information on the Club Nokia's partners and the services they provide

coordinator *See co-ordinator*

coprocessor additional processor which takes care of specific tasks, the objective being to reduce the load on the main central processing unit (CPU)

COPS *See COPS protocol*

COPS client DMX process family that implements COPS-PR in a network element

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COPS protocol; *Common Open Policy Service Protocol*; *COPS* query and response protocol that can be used to exchange policy information between a policy server (policy decision point, PDP) and its clients (policy enforcement points, PEP)

COPS server server application in the policy decision point (PDP) which handles all COPS protocol related communication with a particular policy enforcement point (PEP)

COPS-PR common open policy service protocol (COPS) for the support of policy provisioning (PR) which is independent of the type of policy but focuses on the mechanisms and conventions used to communicate the information between policy decision points (PDP) and policy enforcement points (PEP)

copying operation in which the content of a memory file or part of it is fetched from a disk file or from a memory file

copying of charging counters *See backup copying of counters*

copyright; *rights* exclusive right to produce copies and to control an original literary, musical, or artistic work, granted by law for a specified number of years

CORBA *See Common Object Request Broker Architecture*

CORBA naming service; *CNS* Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) service that provides the ability to associate a name with an object reference, and so allows the users to locate objects in a system using common names that are bound to the objects

cordless LAN *See wireless LAN*

core; *fibre core* central region of an optical fibre through which the optical power is transmitted

core business entity; *CBE* entity that represents the basic concepts present in the day-to-day running of every enterprise

core business entity model; *CBE model* subset of the shared information and data model (SID) that is based on the needs of the existing OSS through Java initiative (OSS/J) application programming interfaces (API)

core driver device driver located in the board support package (BSP)

core gateway primary routers in the Internet

core INAP *See core intelligent network application protocol*

core integration services application services geared towards providing the integration framework for a service

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core intelligent network application protocol;*core INAP* intelligent network application protocol used between the service switching point (SSP) and the service control point (SCP) to achieve maximum openness

core network;*CN* combination of exchanges and the basic transmission equipment which together form the basis for network services

core service NEMU service that belongs to the collection of services offered by common core

core site site containing the equipment of the mobile core network

CORG *See charging origin*

corporate code code which refers to a corporation

corporate code group combination of the corporate code and the associated service provider (SP) and network codes

corporate network *See company network*

corporate personalisation personalisation allowing a corporate customer to personalise mobile stations (MS) that they provide for their employees' or customers' use so that the MS can only be used with the company's own SIM

corporate virtual private network; *corporate VPN* several virtual private networks (VPN) combined using the PSTN network

corporate VPN *See corporate virtual private network*

correction delivery software update which consists of chosen corrections to faults

correction factor in propagation models, a factor used for calculating attenuation to compensate for differences in topography and morphography

correction package *See correction SW build*

correction SW build software build which consists of chosen corrections to faults

correction update update used to repair faults that have been detected, but no new features are introduced and network elements function as before with interfaces unaltered

corrective maintenance;*repair* that part of maintenance carried out after fault recognition and intended to restore an item to a state in which it can perform its required function

correlated notification notification which indicates the corresponding alarm in the cancel message

correlation interdependence of parameters

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correlation data data that is stored in a PoC register and that indicates the relation between different authorisation servers and users, groups, and folders in a PoC system

correlation function;*CF* function which is responsible for producing charging data about a single session based on charging data from different sources

correspondent (N)-entities entities of a layer with a next lower layer connection between them

corruption harmful changing of the contents of the main memory or a file as a result of a programming mistake, virus, or physical fault

corruption detection technique for detecting corrupted information in order to ensure the integrity of the information

COS plan *See class of service plan*

CoSMO *See configuration and software management operations*

COST-231-Walfisch-Ikegami model propagation model that is extended from the Walfisch-Ikegami model and used in a non-line-of-sight situation when the antenna of the transmitter is below the rooftops of the surrounding buildings and the transmitting wave is travelling through street canyons and not over the rooftops as assumed in the original Walfisch- Ikegami model

COT *See continuity message*

COTS *See connection-oriented transport service*

count part of alarm correlation where a new alarm is generated whenever a pre-specified number of a defined alarm has been received within a certain time frame

count-down counting method where the value of a counter is repeatedly reduced by one constant from the maximum to the minimum

countdown value; *CV* header field that the mobile terminal sends in each uplink radio link control (RLC) data block to indicate to the network the absolute block sequence number (BSN) of the last RLC data block that will be sent in the uplink temporary block flow (TBF)

counter register which is incremented or decremented each time an event occurs

counter reading reading that is mainly used in statistics and for accounting purposes, such as balancing the accounts between network operators

counter set group of counters with a unique number identifying the environment to which the counters belong

counterpart;*partner program block* name for a process when it communicates with an MML program through message interchange

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country code;*CC* combination of one, two or three digits characterising the called country

country direct telecommunication service for reserving a reserver charge call collect call from the operator of the country which is called

coupling signalling connection control part (SCCP) function which provides an association between connection sections at a relay point

coupling measure of the interdependence among modules in a computer program

cover palette *See palette*

coverage area; *network coverage*; *coverage area of a mobile cellular system*;*coverage service area* area that is effectively served by a given radio transmitter

coverage area of a mobile cellular system *See coverage area*

coverage building; *coverage phase* operational phase in which a network operator builds the initial coverage of a network

coverage fill-in site *See fill-in site*

coverage phase *See coverage building*

coverage service area *See coverage area*

covers on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under covers and badges leading to pages where users can explore the available Nokia Xpress-on covers

covers and badges on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users can see the available covers and badges

CP *See centralised part*

CP *See connection point*

CP interface *See content provider interface*

CPC *See calling party category*

CPC *See call processing control*

CPCF *See content provider charging function*

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CPCH *See common packet channel*

CPCS *See common part convergence sublayer*

CPCS service data unit *See common part convergence sublayer-service data unit*

CPCS-SDU *See common part convergence sublayer-service data unit*

CPD interface *See content provider dynamic interface*

CPDI *See content provider dynamic interface*

CPE *See customer premises equipment*

CPE *See connection processing engine*

CPG *See call progress message*

CPH *See call party handling*

CPI *See common part indicator*

CPICH *See common pilot channel*

CPL *See call processing language*

CPL script script that is written in the call processing language (CPL) and that describes a particular set of services

CPM *See customer profile management*

CPM *See continuous phase modulation*

CPS *See common part sublayer*

CPS *See certification practice statement*

CPS *See connection processing server*

CPS CDR *See CPS charging record*

CPS charging record;*call processing server - call detail record*; *CPS CDR*;*C-CDR* charging record that is generated by the call processing server (CPS)

CPS protocol data unit *See common part sublayer protocol data unit*

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CPS-PDU *See common part sublayer protocol data unit*

CPS/HSS statistics feature which describes the call-related performance management system of the call processing server (CPS) by defining the items that are measured in the CPS and in the home subscriber server (HSS)

CPServer *See connection processing server*

CPSM *See call processing state model*

CPT *See content packaging tool*

CPT interface *See content provider tool*

CPU *See central processing unit*

CPU node physical entity that consists of one or more central processing units (CPU)

CPU-time amount of time needed to execute a set of instructions in the central processing unit (CPU)

CPWS *See Nokia contact page web server*

CQM *See circuit group query message*

CQR *See circuit group query response message*

CQSL *See call queuing to a single line*

CR *See connection request message*

CRA *See customised recorded announcement*

cracking *See password cracking*

crankback mechanism for partially releasing a connection setup in progress that has encountered a failure and allowing the private network-network interface (PNNI) to perform alternate routing

crash situation where the system becomes inoperative due to a hardware or software malfunction

crash information; *crash-dump information* information that is stored before the system fails

crash-dump information *See crash information*

CRBT *See selective ringback tone*

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CRC *See call redirection counter*

CRC *See cyclic redundancy check*

CRC-32 algorithm for calculating a cyclic redundancy check value of 32 bits and used to verify the correctness of uncompressed data

CRC-4 *See cyclic redundancy check 4*

CRC-6 *See cyclic redundancy check 6*

CRC4 *See cyclic redundancy check 4*

CRC6 *See cyclic redundancy check 6*

CRCC *See cyclic redundancy check character*

CRD *See call rerouting distribution*

create *See create request*

create request; ***create*** action causing the creation and starting of a new process instance of a specified process type

creation *See provision*

creation of a connection description creation of a connection between the functional plug-in unit and the switching network and the description of this connection in the files and databases

creation of an equipment description storing of the data concerning racks, subracks, functional units, and plug-in units into the equipment database by means of MML commands

creation of subscriber; ***subscriber creation*** creation of subscriber means giving an operational command which informs the system that a subscriber is connected to the exchange

creator person or application that created the original data

credentials;*access key*;*user credentials* authentication information which identifies the user

credit *See prepaid credit*

credit service specific connection oriented protocol (SSCOP) parameter used to co-ordinate notifications to layer management

credit card call; ***CCC*** call paid with a credit card

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credit card payment;*CCP* payment method in which the services are charged from a credit card or bank account based on a credit card number

credit card recharge operation *See recharge with credit card*

credit card recharging *See recharge with credit card*

credit card recharging IF *See credit card recharging interface*

credit card recharging interface;*credit card recharging IF* interface to a validation server used to verify the supplied credit card details after a recharge with credit card

credit control;*bill limitation* method to limit the accumulated charges based on an agreement between the service provider and the subscriber which states that in case a certain limit is exceeded, the service provider will not allow any more calls which increase the charges

credit control answer *See Credit-Control-Answer message*

credit control request *See Credit-Control-Request message*

credit expiry prepaid expiry that defines a certain time period when the subscriber can use the money from the prepaid account

credit expiry date date when the credit of a prepaid account is no longer valid

credit limit predefined maximum amount of the subscriber's telephone bill

credit-based flow control;*CFC* method of limiting the rate of transaction requests sent to a receiver according to the amount of credit units given by the receiver

credit-based flow control gate;*CFC gate* part of the transaction processing software which implements the credit-based flow control (CFC) for controlling the flow rate of the transactions

Credit-Control-Answer message; *credit control answer*;*CCA* Diameter message that is used between the credit-control server and the Diameter credit-control client to acknowledge a Credit-Control-Request message

Credit-Control-Request message; *credit control request*;*CCR* Diameter message that is used between the Diameter credit-control client and the credit-control server to request credit authorisation for a given service

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CreditExpired state state that the prepaid subscriber enters when the credit expires making it impossible to make or receive charged calls

CREF *See connection refused message*

CRG *See charging information message*

CRGA *See charging acknowledgement information*

CRGT *See charging tariff information*

CRI *See charging reference identifier*

CRI *See call-related information*

critical event event that endangers continued successful operation and requires immediate attention

critical limit security-counter-specific limit the exceeding of which within a supervision period causes an alarm and output of a counter report

critical resource resource in the exchange which different diagnostic jobs cannot use simultaneously, but one at a time

critical state state of an item assessed to result in injury to persons or significant material damage

CRL *See certificate revocation list*

CRL distribution point directory entry or other distribution source for a certificate revocation list (CRL)

CRM *See cell rate margin*

CRMS *See common radio resource manager*

CRMS application part *See common resource management server application protocol*

CRMS ID *See CRMS identifier*

CRMS identifier; *CRMS ID* identifier of a common resource management server (CRMS) that is unique in the whole network

CRMS-b *See CRMS-b interface*

CRMS-b interface; *CRMS-b* terrestrial interface between a common resource management server (CRMS) and IP base station (IP-BTS)

CRMS-p *See CRMS-p interface*

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CRMS-p interface; ***CRMS-p*** terrestrial interface between two common resource management servers (CRMS)

CRMSAP *See common resource management server application protocol*

CRNC *See controlling RNC*

cron UNIX command for scheduling jobs to be executed in the future

cron table *See crontab*

crontab;*cron table* file that contains a schedule that specifies when the cron entries are run

cross compiler *See cross-compiler*

cross polarisation *See orthogonal polarisation*

cross-assembler *See cross-compiler*

cross-compiler; ***cross compiler*****;** ***cross-assembler*** compiler that generates object code for execution on a different computer than that in which it is running

cross-connect *See SDH cross-connect equipment*

cross-connection; ***CC*** either fixed or flexible connection between two termination points with the same data rate

cross-connection bank *See cross-connection table*

cross-connection granularity; ***granularity*** bit rate at which a cross-connection is made

cross-connection table;*cross-connection bank* information base which defines the cross-connections of a network element

cross-connector; ***digital cross-connector*** transmission equipment that acts as an automated distribution frame allowing the traffic to be sorted and routed on a semipermanent basis under local or remote computer control

cross-exchange check *See cross-office check*

cross-fleeting extending a closed user group with pre-configured settings between different organisations

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cross-office check; ***cross-exchange check*** check made across the exchange to verify that an acceptable speech path exists

cross-office delay; ***cross-office transit delay*** time taken for a message to pass through an exchange

cross-office transit delay *See cross-office delay*

cross-polar discrimination *See cross-polarisation discrimination*

cross-polarisation decoupling *See cross-polarisation discrimination*

cross-polarisation discrimination; ***cross-polarisation decoupling*****;*****cross-polarisation isolation*****;*****cross-polar discrimination*****;** ***cross-polarization discrimination /US/*****;** ***cross-polarization decoupling /US/*****;** ***cross-polarization isolation /US/*****;*****XPD** antenna performance criterion describing the ability of an antenna to radiate and receive electromagnetic waves of a specified polarisation

cross-polarisation isolation *See cross-polarisation discrimination*

cross-polarised antenna antenna which allows diversity to be implemented in the same antenna by placing the main and diversity dipoles at 45 degree angle to each other

cross-polarised signal;***cross-polarized signal / US/*** linearly polarised electromagnetic radiation, the polarisation level of which is 90 degrees higher or lower than that of the other linearly polarised radiation, which propagates in the same direction

cross-polarization decoupling /US/ *See cross-polarisation discrimination*

cross-polarization discrimination /US/ *See cross-polarisation discrimination*

cross-polarization isolation /US/ *See cross-polarisation discrimination*

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cross-polarized signal /US/ *See cross-polarised signal*

crossed media dependent interface;*MDIX* media dependent interface (MDI) port on a hub that has an internal crossover signal

crosslink connection between ports of two switches that are on the same level

crossover;*cell re-selection* movement of a mobile station from one cell area to another, which may lead to changeover, handover, or location updating

crosstalk unwanted transfer of energy from a circuit known as the disturbing circuit into another circuit known as the disturbed circuit

CRRM *See common radio resource management*

CRS *See circuit reset*

CRS *See cell resource server*

cryptanalysis analysis of a cryptographic system or its inputs and outputs to derive confidential variables or information

crypto library *See cryptographic library*

crypto platform feature of the DX 200 system which provides services for managing cryptographic keys

cryptographic algorithm; *encryption algorithm*; *encipherment algorithm* algorithm, which is used for encipherment and decipherment in a cryptographic system

cryptographic key; *key* set of symbols used with an encryption algorithm for protecting either the confidentiality or integrity of data

cryptographic key element data structure which contains all information related to a cryptographic key

cryptographic library;*crypto library* library that contains implementations of cryptographic algorithms

cryptographic system system, which is used in encipherment and decipherment

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cryptography discipline which embodies principles, means, and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, confirm its integrity and prevent its unauthorised use

CS *See carrier selection*

CS *See circuit switched*

CS *See circuit switching*

CS *See connection segment*

CS *See check sequence*

CS *See Communications Server*

CS *See convergence sublayer*

CS agent *See connection supervision agent*

CS call *See circuit-switched call*

CS CN domain *See circuit-switched core network domain*

CS data server *See circuit-switched data server*

CS domain *See circuit-switched core network domain*

CS service *See circuit-switched service*

CS-2 *See capability set 2*

CS-GW *See circuit-switched gateway*

CS-MGW;*circuit-switched media gateway* multimedia gateway (MGW) which terminates bearer channels from a switched circuit network and media streams from a packet-switched network

CSB *See cold standby*

CSC *See current security context*

CSCF *See call state control function*

CSCF discovery *See CSCF discovery procedure*

CSCF discovery procedure;*CSCF discovery* procedure which is performed to find out the correct serving call state control function (CSCF)

CSD *See circuit-switched data*

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CSD *See GSM data*

CSE *See CAMEL service environment*

CSES *See consecutive severely errored seconds*

CSF *See call service function*

CSF *See charging and statistics function*

CSGW *See circuit-switched gateway*

CSI *See CAMEL subscription information*

CSID *See connection segment identifier*

CSL *See component sequence list*

CSLIP *See compressed SLIP*

CSM *See call state machine*

CSM *See content security module*

CSMA/CA *See carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance*

CSP *See content service provider*

CSP *See client-server protocol*

CSPDN *See circuit-switched public data network*

CSR *See certificate signing request*

CSR *See customer service representative*

CSRC *See contributing source*

CSRC list list of synchronisation source (SSRC) identifiers that the RTP mixer creates for identifying the contributing sources (CSRC) of the payload contained in a packet

CSS *See cascading style sheets*

CSU *See channel service unit*

CSV *See comma separated value*

CSV file;*comma-separated values file* file which is used to collect data from a table to another table-oriented application in comma-separated values (CSV) format

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CT *See channel type*

CT *See call transfer*

CT *See cellular transmission*

CTC *See common transmit clock configuration*

CTC CDR *See CAMEL terminated call charging record*

CTCH *See common traffic channel*

CTD *See cell transfer delay*

CTE *See explicit call transfer*

CTI *See computer-telephony integration*

CTM *See cellular text telephone modem*

CTM adapter *See CTM adaptor*

CTM adaptor;*CTM adapter* function which transforms the received ITU-T V.18 text telephone (TTY) signalling to the cellular text telephone modem (CTM) TTY signalling and vice versa

CTM receiver part of cellular text telephone modem (CTM) that decodes the received audio signal into text telephone (TTY) characters

CTM signal audio signal which the cellular text telephone modem (CTM) creates and which can be transmitted into the analogue domain or coded into PCM samples

CTM text transport package package which is an extension to H.248 protocols and defines a mechanism to transport real-time text conversation through a voice channel over mobile networks using a cellular text telephone modem (CTM)

CTM transmitter part of the cellular text telephone modem (CTM) that transforms the text telephone (TTY) characters into an audio signal that can be transmitted robustly via the speech codec and the radio transmission path of cellular phone systems

CTNM *See common trunk network maintenance*

CTP *See connection termination point*

CTS analysis; *analysis tree dialling analysis*; *CM tree selection analysis* internal call control analysis which can be used to change the analysis tree

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CU *See control unit*

CU *See computer unit*

CU *See carrier unit*

CUE *See Continue procedure*

CUESMS *See ContinueSMS procedure*

CUG *See closed user group*

CUG call *See closed user group call*

CUG index;*CI* index used by the calling user to select a particular closed user group (CUG) when originating a call

CUG indication *See closed user group indication*

CUG interlock code *See interlock code*

CUG member *See closed user group member*

CUG subscriber user who has subscribed to a closed user group (CUG)

CUG support for PBX *See PBX closed user group*

CUG with incoming access;*incoming access*;*IA*;*c+i* access arrangement which allows a member of a closed user group (CUG) to receive calls from outside the CUG

CUG with outgoing access;*outgoing access*;*OA*;*c+o* access arrangement which allows a member of a closed user group (CUG) to establish calls outside the CUG

CUG/CF check action which is taken by the visitor location register (VLR) and home location register (HLR) when determining whether call forwarding (CF) is allowed with the closed user group (CUG) parameters of the originating and forwarding subcribers supplied to them

cumulative counter counter which is incremented until the maximum value is reached after which it continues from zero

cumulative usage-based charging charging in which the charging data is collected into intermediate records over a 24-hour period or according to a numeric threshold

current call meter; *CCM* information stored inside the mobile terminal about the number units used for a currently ongoing call or for the last call made

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current cell rate; *CCR* field in resource management (RM) cell set by the source to a specific allowed cell rate (ACR) when generating a forward RM cell

current counter value that represents the current situation of a measured event in a network element

current directory directory of the operating system in which the user is at the moment, and which is automatically the target of the commands used unless they have a directory attribute

current load counter statistical counter that calculates the current server load, and which is updated every ten seconds

current location location estimate of the user equipment with a time stamp associated at a certain point of time

current security context; *CSC* ciphering and integrity key set with the set identifier

current serving BS BS whose one channel (TCH, DCCH, or CCC) the MS is currently operating on

CUSF *See call unrelated service function*

custom tag Java server page (JSP) mechanism that allows the encapsulation of dynamic functions in objects that are accessed through extensions to the JSP

customer access point generic network element that represents the equipment located at the customer's premises through which a customer is connected to the network

customer care on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under phone support leading to pages where users can find product, service and careline information

customer care and billing *See customer care and billing system*

customer care and billing system; *customer care and billing*; *CCBS*; *CCB* network operator's system that gathers together the charging record (CDR) information sent through the billing interface, for example by a charging gateway, to be used in the billing of the customer

customer care system system through which operators and service providers are able to manage the services offered to their customers

customer extension set indicator trigger data indicating that different customer specialities are allowed

customer form form that describes the structure of one CDR (charging record) or report

customer form file *See customer format file*

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customer format file;*customer form file* format file that describes the structure of records, for example, the structure of a charging record (CDR)

customer management process for maintaining comprehensive customer administration information in a single customer database

customer premises equipment;*CPE* terminal equipment located at the premises owned or controlled by the customer using network services

customer profile management;*CPM* IN service feature which allows a subscriber to manage his service profile, that is, termination destinations, announcements to be played or call distribution in real time

customer reporting interface interface used to create reports of prepaid subscribers and their accounts

customer service representative;*CSR* person who is responsible for customer contacts in the service provider or network operator organisation

customer-facing service;*CFS* service seen by the customer that can be published on a publishing or provisioning system

customisable service logic service logic that extends the Nokia Terminal Management Server with a software module that modifies the sent settings based on information retrieved from an external database

customise dialogue dialogue of the graphical user interface in which the user can define the components shown on the window

customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic; *CAMEL* network architecture providing the mechanisms to support IN supported services to a roaming subscriber

customised recorded announcement; *customized recorded announcement /US/ ;CRA* IN service feature which allows a call to be completed to customised terminating announcement instead to subscriber line

customized recorded announcement /US/ *See customised recorded announcement*

cut extract text or a picture through the clipboard for the purpose of transferring it to some other location

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cut and paste extract and relocate to some other location

cut-off call probability *See premature release probability*

cut-through *See BNC cut-through*

cut-through switch *See on-the-fly switch*

cutover deployment in which the switching capacity is moved instantaneously from one slice to another

cutover procedure in which the trial side starts transmitting traffic and one unit from each unit type is left on the old side

cutover update; *non-compatible update* software update where interfaces between control processors change so that different software packages cannot transmit traffic together

CV *See countdown value*

CV *See connection view*

CV *See code violation*

CV interface *See content verification interface*

CVOPS *See C language virtual operating system*

CVS *See concurrent versions system*

CVT *See circuit validation test*

CW *See continuous wave*

CW *See call waiting*

CWA *See ContinueWithArgument*

cwnd *See congestion window*

Cx API *See component extension API*

Cx application *See Diameter multimedia application*

Cx application part *See Cx interface application part*

Cx Diameter *See Diameter application*

Cx extension *See Diameter application*

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Cx interface *See Cx reference point*

Cx interface application part;*Cx application part*;*CxAP* proprietary Nokia protocol which is derived from the mobile application part (MAP) and is used in location, subscriber data, and routing related operations in the home subscriber server (HSS)

Cx reference point;*Cx interface* interface between the call state control function (CSCF) and home subscriber server (HSS), supporting the transfer of data between them

CxAP *See Cx interface application part*

cybercrime;*network crime* crime that utilises the services or features of an information network

cyberschool;*virtual school* service of the information network which enables instructed studying and the acquisition of study attainments

cycle complete range of states or values through which a phenomenon or periodic function passes before repeating itself identically

cyclic buffer;*ring buffer*;*circular buffer* buffer memory which is read and written in a cyclic order

cyclic hopping hopping sequence in which frequencies are used one after another in ascending order

cyclic hunting hunting that starts from the circuit after the circuit (or other resource) which was last chosen, and then continues in fixed order

cyclic redundancy check;*CRC* method for detecting errors in the transmission of data using a polynomial code and cyclic check character

cyclic redundancy check 4;*CRC-4*;*CRC4* cyclic redundancy check used on E1 trunk lines to evaluate each received multiframe

cyclic redundancy check 6;*CRC-6*;*CRC6* cyclic redundancy check used on T1 and JT1 trunk lines to evaluate each received multiframe

cyclic redundancy check character;*CRCC* character of one or several bytes added to a data block to check its accuracy

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2.5 D

D interface *See D reference point*

D reference point;*D interface* interface between the visitor location register (VLR) and the home subscriber server (HSS)

D-alarm rack alarm indicating that an alarm (A or B) has been acknowledged but the fault has not yet been repaired

D-AMPS *See digital advanced mobile phone service*

D-bus bus of a base transceiver station which is used for the serial data transmission, as well as for the transfer of calls, and control signals related to the calls

D-bus allocation allocation of the BTS transmission capacity on the D-bus

D-channel;*data channel* ISDN channel used for signalling and other message-based data transmission

D-channel link set channel link set formed by D-channels between the entities of the layer3 communicating with each other

D-channel system;*DCS* system which identifies the D-channel inside one signalling unit

D-CSI *See dialled services CAMEL subscription information*

D-GPS *See differential GPS*

D-NBAP;*dedicated NBAP*;*DNBAP* part of the NBAP protocol which uses the dedicated signalling link between the base transceiver station (BTS) and radio network controller (RNC)

D-RNTI *See drift RNTI*

D.D.I. *See direct dialling-in*

d/a converter *See digital-to-analogue converter*

DA *See directory assistance service*

DAB *See digital audio broadcasting*

DAC *See digital-to-analogue converter*

DAC *See identity-based access control*

DaCS *See data communication service*

DAD *See duplicate address detection*

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DAD *See destination address*

DADL/B *See direct access to desired layer/band*

daemon independent process within the background process, carrying out maintenance and control functions useful for operating or file systems

dangerousness class division of commands based on how dangerous they are with regard to the operating capacity of the system

DAO *See data access object*

DAP component component that is common to all Diameter applications

DAPI *See distributor API*

DAPR *See destination address prefixing*

dark fibre;*unused fibre* fibre-optic connection that is leased without any active equipment connected to it, and whose entire capacity is reserved for use between its terminal equipment

DAS *See directory assistance service*

DAT *See digital audio tape*

data information that can be operated on by a computer program

data access object; *DAO* object-oriented application programming interface (API) that is used for accessing structured query language (SQL) databases

data and reports system *See data reporting system*

data bearer *See bearer*

data bit;*information bit* bit originated by the data source and not used for error control by the data transmission system

data block block which is created by a formatting process and sent to operator's post-processing system

data block *See block*

data block *See CML data block*

data boundary check check of a data value made to ensure that the value is in accordance with predefined requirements

data call call in which the information carried is in binary format

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data call measurement network-element-specific measurement which collects information on the use and number of data calls, and on the errors that occur in data calls in a multimedia gateway (MGW)

data channel *See D-channel*

data channel;*DC* channel used for data transmission

data channel propagation time; *Tp* period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit has entered the data channel at the sending side and ends when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the data channel at the receiving end, irrespective of whether the signal unit is disturbed or not

data check service interrogation which compares the data entered by a user during the interrogation procedure with the information stored in the network

data checkpointing mechanism by which the application state is transmitted from an active application instance to one or more standby instances

data chunk;*chunk* unit of information within a stream control transport protocol (SCTP) datagram, consisting of a header and specific contents (user data)

data circuit combination of data processing nodes and connections between them

data coding scheme;*DCS* parameter which identifies the alphabet or coding employed for the user information and message handling at the mobile station (MS) and is passed transparently from the cell broadcast centre (CBC) to the MS

data collection processor communications device serving as mediation equipment in the telecommunication management network, which provides concentration, protocol conversion and operations functions such as accumulation and thresholding. One or more NEs may be connected to each physical port

data collector;*DC* function that collects the measured data from the network element and transfers it to the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)

data communication telecommunications where communication is done using data processed via computers

data communication function;*DCF* function providing the means for data communication to transport information related to telecommunication management between telecommunications management network (TMN) function blocks

data communication network;*data transmission network*;*data network*;*DCN* telecommunication network mainly meant for data transmission

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data communication service;*DaCS* service which supplements the functions which the TCP/IP stack of the underlying real-time operating system (RTOS) provides

data communications channel;*DCC* auxiliary channel within section overhead which is used for network management related communication between operations systems and network elements

data communications equipment;*DCE* any hardware involved in starting a communications link

data compression; *compression*;*DC* technique that saves storage space by replacing digital character strings with short codes

data connection full duplex connection over which data is transferred in a specified mode and type

data connection socket;*DCS* socket which is an endpoint for an FTP data connection

data content fragment number of a specific, static, linear sub-sequence of the data content of the component

data country code; *DCC* ATM address format that specifies the country in which an address is registered

data description description that links the variables in the service logic to their values stored in other parts of the system

data description template template that is used for the creation of the data descriptions used in service execution

data dictionary collection of data which contains administrative information associated with the database

Data Distribution Protocol;*DDP* protocol that provides a fault-tolerant data transfer mechanism over IP networks

data download mechanism to inform the DX 200 software related to the previously downloaded file about a new file or a version of the file so that the file may be taken into use

data encryption standard algorithm *See DES algorithm*

data exchange interface;*DXI* network node interface between data terminal equipment and a special ATM CSU/DSU that converts between the variable-length DXI frames and the fixed-length ATM cells

data field *See elementary file*

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data field defined area in a data medium or memory, which is used for storing some piece of data

data file data type load module

data file *See file*

data flow;*flow* identifiable stream of data

data flow indicator indicator which shows the relative speed at which data is transferred

data form 1;*DT1* message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to transfer data

data haven country or region where maintaining a person register is not restricted or controlled

data header group of selectable information fields which a user can select with the form file editor and fill with a formatter process which saves them to the beginning of a created charging record (CDR) or report

data independent independent of the logical or physical structure of data

data integrity *See integrity*

data interface;*DI* asynchronous interface used to extend the Q1 management bus over a data channel accessed through free bits or a dedicated frame

data interface unit; *data unit*;*DIU* unit which provides standard user data interfaces and connects the data interface signals to the aggregate signals in the internal connection buses of, for example, multiplex, branching, or node equipment

data interface unit pool;*DIU pool* data pool that consists of data interface units (DIUs) and handles unrestricted digital information (UDI) call requests

data item set of logically related data treated as a unit

data link ensemble of terminal installations and the interconnecting network operating in a particular mode that permits information to be exchanged

data link connection;*DLC* connection established in the link layer to provide for information exchange between two or more service access points (SAP)

data link connection identifier;*DLCI* identifier of a data link connection (DLC), which is unique within one bearer channel and composed of network service virtual link identifier and the bearer channel identifier

data link layer *See link layer*

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data management function of controlling the acquisition, analysis, storage, retrieval, and distribution of data

data management HA services *See data management high availability services*

data management high availability services;*data management HA services* part of data management which aims to improve the availability of data stores, supervises databases for any errors, and reports the errors to the alarm system

data mediator function that acts as an intermediate party between the network element's data providers and the data collector

data migration process of translating data from one format to another or moving data from one storage device or environment to another

data model structure used for describing a database

data network *See data communication network*

data node *See data processing node*

data on the exchange's grade of service part of field reporting which contains data on the answered, unanswered and lost calls and a report on calls terminated in clear code groups defined by the user

data origin authentication authentication that verifies the identity of the claimed source of data

data package *See office data build*

DATA packet *See TFTP DATA packet*

data PDU type field in the Iu user plane (UP) protocol data unit (PDU) indicating the PDU type that is used for transferring user data

data processing node;*data node*; *DPN* node at which one or more data processing systems are located

data protection; *privacy protection* part of data security which aims at preventing unauthorised usage and seizure of data

data protection key lower level cryptographic key used for protecting subscriber authentication keys (Ki) and other data items

data provider function that collects statistical information from the multimedia gateway (MGW) and writes it to a file

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data rate *See data transmission rate*

data receiving function which forwards data received by SAR (segmentation and reassembly sublayer) on the reserved VCC (virtual channel connection) to the client process

data record transfer request message used in charging in the packet switched core network (PS) domain to transmit charging record (CDR) information

data record transfer response message sent as a response to a received data record transfer request

data reporting system;*data and reports system*; *DRS* system that integrates data from various sources into a single repository

data request service interrogation which enables a user to request the stored data for a particular service on its network termination

data risk; *information risk* threat of an incidence related to data or their use which, if it takes place, causes damage or loss

data risk; *information risk* total effect of the vulnerability of information or a system and the threat directed at them, which results in damage, if the threat is realised

data security information security, which minimises risks directed at data

data security *See information security*

data sending function that sends data via reserved virtual channel connection

data service unit; *DSU* functional unit used for data communication services through the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

data service unit measurement measurement which gives information about data traffic intensity for different call types and data service units

data service unit measurement report measurement report which indicates the data traffic intensity for different call types and data service units

data session denial capability to deny a data session when the subscriber's account balance is not sufficient for service delivery

data signal signal which consists of data arranged to represent information and which may include check digits added to the data

data source node node that includes a reference to a data source from which underlying objects are fetched

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data store management cluster-wide data management which consists of taking and restoring backup copies and managing information in data stores

data striping;*RAID 0* segmentation of logically sequential data, such as a single file, so that segments can be written to multiple physical devices in a way similar to round-robin

data structure system of relationships between items of data

data subsystem subsystem that contains IMS and service subscription data and service data

data synchronisation service;*data synchronization service /US/* network service that permits networked devices to ensure that the local data on the device is consistent with the network data on one or more remote databases connected to the network service

data synchronization service /US/ *See data synchronisation service*

data terminal equipment;*DTE* piece of equipment owned by the subscriber that is connected to the network: remote terminal of a data processing system (for example, a printer or a screen) or a computer

data tier logical layer of a distributed system that gives the applications access to required repositories

data transfer *See data transmission*

data transfer process;*DTP* process which establishes and manages data connections

data transfer rate *See data transmission rate*

data transmission *See transmission*

data transmission; *data transfer*; *transfer* data transmission which uses computers or their peripheral units as terminal equipment

data transmission network *See data communication network*

data transmission rate;*data transfer rate* average number of bits, characters, or blocks per unit time passing between corresponding equipment in a data transmission system

data type definition of a data structure which has a name and in addition, it may define a range of allowed values and a set of operator signatures

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data type definition; *DTD* definition which describes a data type

data unit *See data interface unit*

data upload mechanism to notify external objects that there is a file in the DX 200 file system ready to be uploaded

data upload and download; *DUD* feature which consists of uploading various files from DX 200 into external system, and downloading configuration files from external system into DX 200 and taking them into use in a controlled manner

data user part; *DUP* user part specified for data services

data volume based charging charging method which is based on the amount of carried data

data warehouse database or collection of databases for storing, retrieving and managing large amounts of data

database; *DB* collection of data describing a specific target area and used and updated by one or more applications

database access control part of the NMS system security where those entitled to access the network management system (NMS) database are divided into user accounts with different privileges

database administrator; *DBA* role in content management that is responsible for administering databases

database application software that implements the DX 200 database definitions (logical and physical structure) and database procedure definitions

database cleaner; *database cleaning tool* software which deletes old entries from a database

database cleaning tool *See database cleaner*

database cluster collection of databases that is accessible through a single instance of a running database server

database cluster node *See cluster node*

database connection supervision supervision of the connections from the workstation to the database

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database disk log; *disk log* database log stored on a disk

database disk updating operation by which the log buffers are saved to disk, the contents of the log buffers are updated to the disk copy of database, the database from the disk is loaded to memory, and the database is dumped from memory to disk

database distributor in HSS feature which defines a service for finding a correct database distributor unit where the subscriber data is located on the basis of logical name, a service for adding logical name/database unit pair information to the new distributed database, and a service for removing a logical name/database unit pair from the distributed database

database distributor unit; *DBDU* computer unit which distributes to the correct unit subscriber related data coming from either the network or administrative unit

database failover node; *DFN* designated adaptive server to which the database package is moved if the database server (DS) fails

database fastread; *fastread* database procedure which does not update the database

database file file which is part of the physical implementation of a database

database fragment part of a distributed database which has a unique index within a cluster

database handler; *DB handler* software that is used to access and manage a database and its contents

database identification; *db id* identifier for each DX 200 database occurrence

database implementation; *database implementation specification* database procedure definition that specifies which data structures are used to implement the TDL database objects and which kinds of help structures speed up access from the database

database implementation specification *See database implementation*

database local interface interface, which database application provides to execute database procedures, used to access a database residing in the same physical unit as the application

database log log in the form of sequential file to which data on executed transactions is recorded

database log item in a database log, the information that describes one database update

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database main copy;*main copy of a database* database occurrence where transactions are executed

database management system;*DBMS* general software designed for the management of a database

database manager process family which implements the database management system server and which can also be used to execute database procedures using the database application

database measurement measurement which provides performance data about the register databases from the application point of view

database node;*DB node*;*DBN* node representing the computer unit where the database or, in the case of a distributed database, part of it is located

database occurrence; *occurrence* database constructed on the basis of a certain database description and a given storage structure with reserved physical storage structures

database occurrence number number identifying the database occurrences with a given name

database primary copy *See primary copy of a file*

database procedure operations directed at a database, which are procedures written in the TDL language and consist of elementary operations which logically belong together

database procedure execution request message from the application to the database which starts the database transaction execution protocol

database procedure execution response;*database procedure response* message from the database to the application which ends the database transaction execution protocol

database procedure response *See database procedure execution response*

database query language *See query language*

database RAM log; *RAM log*;*log buffer* database log in random access memory (RAM)

database remote copy;*remote copy* copy of a database located in a remote unit

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database remote interface interface, which database application provides to execute database procedures, used when the database and application reside in different units or when the application updates the database

database schema description of the logical structure of a database

database server; *DS* stand-alone server in a local area network that holds and manages the database

database snapshot; *snap-shot* state of a database at a particular point in time

database system; *DBS* entity consisting of a database and its management system

database transaction; *transaction* database procedure which transforms a database from one consistent state to another

database transaction execution protocol protocol which is used between an application and the database and between the different database nodes to execute a database transaction

database transaction throughput number of database transaction executions in a specified time interval

database type logical database description with a unique name to which several physical storage structures can be defined

database upgrade tool Java program that allows the user to collect, format, and save information from the old release's database and to distribute it to the new release's database

datacast *See datacasting*

datacasting; *datacast* broadcasting where additional data is sent with the signal

datagram socket socket that may connect multiple times to change its association and that may dissolve the association by connecting to an invalid address, such as a null address

dataslot part of random access memory (RAM) into which the data collected by data collecting services is stored

DAUD *See destination state audit message*

DAVA *See destination available message*

DAXNode; *dynamic access node* switch-independent access node

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day class code specified for each calendar day according to which the charge rate change moments are selected

day class group set of day classes defined for each day of the week

DB *See database*

DB handler *See database handler*

db id *See database identification*

DB node *See database node*

DBA *See database administrator*

DBA *See dynamic bandwidth allocation*

DBDU *See database distributor unit*

DBM *See dynamic bandwidth management*

DBMS *See database management system*

DBN *See database node*

dBr electrical power difference, expressed in decibels, between any point and a reference point selected as the zero transmission level reference point, used to express relative transmission power levels

DBS *See database system*

DC *See domain name component*

DC *See data channel*

DC *See data compression*

DC *See data collector*

DC signalling *See direct current signalling*

DCA *See dynamic channel allocation*

DCA *See Diameter client address*

DCC *See data communications channel*

DCC *See data country code*

DCCH *See associated control channel*

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DCE *See data communications equipment*

DCF *See DRM content format*

DCF *See data communication function*

DCH *See dedicated traffic channel*

DCME *See digital circuit multiplication equipment*

DCN *See TMN data communication network*

DCN *See data communication network*

DCN adapter adapter that facilitates the connection of Q1-managed equipment to upper-level management systems

DCN settings settings that implement the logical and physical connections of the exchanges to data communication networks (DCN) according to the DCN planning results

DCOM *See distributed component object model*

DCP point;*common part length* point indicating the length of the common part of the in-dialling number and the group call number

DCS *See digital cellular system*

DCS *See D-channel system*

DCS *See data coding scheme*

DCS *See data connection socket*

DCS1800 *See Digital Cellular System for 1800 MHz*

DD file *See download descriptor file*

DDA *See direct data access*

DDA pool *See direct data access pool*

DDB *See distributed database*

DDBMS *See distributed database management system*

DDBS *See distributed database system*

DDF *See digital distribution frame*

DDI *See device driver interface*

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DDI *See direct dialling-in*

DDI call return *See direct dialling-in call return*

DDI number *See direct dialling-in number*

DDI part of the number part of the number that is formed by digits after the DCP point and forwarded to the extension

DDP *See Data Distribution Protocol*

DDQ *See default CLI display qualifier*

DDR *See dual data rate random access memory*

DDR-RAM *See dual data rate random access memory*

DDR-SDRAM *See dual data rate random access memory*

DDS *See direct digital synthesis*

DDS *See digital data storage*

de-emphasis establishment of a signal to its original form after pre-emphasis

de-personalisation removal of personalised features from a mobile station

de-registration *See deregistration*

deactivate to remove a service from an active state

deactivate a service *See deactivate*

deactivateSS operation in which a supplementary service is taken out of an operative state

deactivation process by which a service is removed from an active state

deactivation of service *See deactivation*

dead region *See shadow region*

dead spot area where radio signals cannot be received

deadlock error condition in which processing cannot continue because both parties of a process are waiting for an action by or response from each other

deaf-aid telephone special telephone designed for people having impaired hearing, which can be used for reception and sending of text, as well as voice

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debug detect, isolate and correct a mistake in a computer program or the computer system itself

debugger program which assists in testing and tracing errors in an application program

debugging operations *See system support functions*

DEC *See decision message*

decadic dialing /US/ *See rotary dialling*

decadic dialling *See rotary dialling*

decadic signaling / US/ *See decadic signalling*

decadic signalling; *decadic signaling / US/* signalling method in which dialling is carried out in signals which consist of a series of identical pulses and which correspond in number to the value of the digit it represents

decapsulation SGSN function which removes the additional addressing and controlling information from the encapsulated message (PDU) and reveals the original data unit

decentralised control; *decentralized control /US/* type of control of a telephone exchange in which the control functions have been divided between several independent devices

decentralized control /US/ *See decentralised control*

decimal position number; *DP* see position number

decipherment; *decryption* method that cancels information transformation (encipherment)

decision *See decision message*

decision action within a transition which asks a question to which the answer can be obtained at that instant and accordingly chooses one of the several outgoing transitions from the decision to continue interpretation

decision circuit circuit that decides the probable value of a signal element of a received digital signal

decision instant *See decision instant of a digital signal*

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decision instant of a digital signal; *decision instant* instant at which decision is taken as to the probable value of a signal element of a received digital signal

decision message; *decision*;*DEC* message which the policy decision point (PDP) sends as a response to a request message (REQ) that the policy enforcement point (PEP) has sent

decision object variable-length data object which carries additional stateless information that can be applied by the policy enforcement point locally

decision value value that defines the boundary between adjacent quantising intervals

declarative SDL part of specification and description language (SDL) which contains the block, interface, data type, signal, and alarm definitions

decode to generate reconstructed samples

decoder device that performs decoding

decoding generation of reconstructed samples

decompression reversal of the procedure conducted by data compression

decryption *See decipherment*

decryption function function that is used to decrypt the encrypted data with the help of a key

DECT *See Digital European Cordless Telecommunications*

dedicated alarm alarm whose name indicates the failure

dedicated channel *See dedicated traffic channel*

dedicated control channel *See associated control channel*

dedicated file;*DF* file containing access conditions and, optionally, elementary files (EF) or other dedicated files (DF)

dedicated GPRS capacity;*CDED* part of the default GPRS capacity that can be reserved totally for GPRS and that can be blocked altogether from circuit switched use

dedicated GPRS resources radio time-slots that are permanently reserved for GPRS use

dedicated IP address IP address visible to external network elements and internal nodes

dedicated line *See leased line*

dedicated MAC *See dedicated medium access control*

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dedicated medium access control; *dedicated MAC*; *medium access control d*;*MACd* medium access control mode which allows the user data to be carried to one mobile station only

dedicated NBAP *See D-NBAP*

dedicated NBAP signalling entity set of base transceiver station or radio network controller functions responsible for the radio link management for a group of mobile stations

dedicated network; *DNW* telecommunication network dedicated for a special user group

dedicated physical channel;*DPCH* physical channel which is assigned to a dedicated connection between the user equipment and network

dedicated physical control channel; *DPCCH* dedicated physical channel which is used to carry control information generated at the physical layer

dedicated physical data channel; *DPDCH* dedicated physical channel which is used to carry the dedicated transport channel

dedicated port load-balancing service; *LBSDP* load-balancing service which distributes incoming traffic according to the target port numbers

dedicated protection protection architecture whose capacity is used by one entity only

dedicated traffic channel;*dedicated channel*;*DCH*;*DTCH* traffic channel for user traffic and signalling

deduct request request that is sent to the online service controller (OSC) to subtract credit from the account

DEF *See default PHB*

default analysis analysis which offers a uniform call address information format to the routing and charging analysis (central memory digit analysis)

default as no NN flag;*DNN* flag which indicates that the default calling line identity (CLI) is the network number (NN) for non-private numbering plan (PNP) calls

default build *See default software build*

default CG *See primary charging gateway*

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default charging gateway *See primary charging gateway*

default CLI display qualifier;*DDQ* qualifier used for setting the CLI blocking indicator (CBI) and the identity qualifier (IQ) for the default calling line identity (CLI)

default GPRS capacity;*default GPRS territory*; *CDEF* GPRS territory which GPRS can use when the circuit-switched load allows

default GPRS territory *See default GPRS capacity*

default handling *See default IP multimedia handling*

default IP multimedia handling;*default handling* parameter that indicates whether to abandon matching of lower priority triggers and to release the dialogue, or to continue the dialogue and trigger matching

default ISDN number ISDN number which is common for all terminals of a basic access in multiple subscriber numbering (MSN)

default MSS MSC server (MSS) which is contacted by the MSSs who do not have information of multiple MSSs serving in the location area

default output device primary output device of a logical file

default package *See default software build*

default PHB;*DEF* per-hop-behaviour (PHB) that is used to provide the common best effort service

default port port which is automatically created for the actor by the operating system

default preferred inter-exchange carrier;*DPIC* carrier identification code (CIC) identifying the default network operator of a public land mobile network (PLMN) to be used in a long-distance call

default result of subanalysis; *subanalysis default result* analytical data achieved by partial analysis when a call case related value of an attribute does not match a value defined to partial analysis by the operator

default route routing table entry which is used to direct packets addressed to networks not explicitly listed in the routing table

default routing routing which can be used when normal routing fails

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default sequence list;*DSL* list that is used as a template for creating a component sequence list

default service number service number defined for a centrex analogue or ISDN phone attendant which controls service number- specific handling of outgoing traffic from the operator

default software build;*default SW build*;*default build* software build loaded to the computer units of a network element in initial loading and when the network element is restarted

default subscriber profile *See subscriber profile*

default SW build *See default software build*

default value value given to a parameter in the absence of a specific value in the command

default version;*disk version* version of a file in a directory, which the applications normally use for operations

default zone zone which is defined by the zone codes stored in the public land mobile network (PLMN) parameters

deferred delivery message delivery in which the message recipient does not request a message from the messaging centre immediately after receiving a notification of the message but at a later time

deferred location request location request for which an immediate response is not required

deficit weighted round robin;*deficit WRR*;*DWRR* weighted round robin for packets in an ATM network, in which certain credits are allocated to each queue, and at each round the queue is served if it has enough credits for transmitting the next packet

deficit WRR *See deficit weighted round robin*

definition level parameter that is defined for the functional definition elements

deflected-to number;*DTN* number to which an incoming call is redirected when the network accepts a call deflection request from the served subscriber

DEG *See signal degrade*

degradation of performance undesired departure in the operational performance of any device, equipment or system from its intended performance

degraded minute; *DM* group of 60 consecutive seconds, after excluding severely errored seconds (SES), with an excessive bit error ratio (BIR)

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degraded service service that has degraded as a result of anomalies or defects that cause a degradation, but do not result in total failure of the service

delay class quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies the end-to-end transfer delay incurred in the transmission of service data units through the GPRS network or networks

delay distortion; ***delay-frequency distortion*** distortion caused by different propagation speeds of electric signals in a transmission medium due to their difference in frequency

delay-frequency distortion *See delay distortion*

delayed delivery message delivery which is delayed based on the message sender's indication that the message should not be delivered immediately but only after a defined period

delayed direct call *See fixed destination call with time-out*

delayed downlink TBF release feature which provides continuous downlink temporary block flow (TBF) and also enables quicker establishment of uplinks

delayed release message;*DRS* signalling message sent in either directon indicating that the called or calling party has disconnected but that the network is holding the connection

delete request state *See delete request state message*

delete request state message;*delete request state*;*DRQ* COPS protocol based message which the policy enforcement point (PEP) sends to the remote policy decision point (PDP) to indicate that the state identified by the client handle is no longer available or relevant

deletion of subscriber information given to the system by an operational command of the fact that the subscriber is no longer connected to the exchange

delimited ASCII format format for presenting data in which the variables for each case appear in the same order and the values for each variable are separated by a delimiter

delimiter character or string used to separate, or mark the start or end of, items of data

delivered QoS; ***delivered quality of service*** quality of service which is granted to a user

delivered quality of service *See delivered QoS*

deliverer process of the post office which receives messages from the bus

delivery acknowledgement acknowledgement indicating the successful delivery of an item

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delivery attribute attribute which is used to set the short message handling mode in the message delivery phase in a short message service centre

delivery monitoring;*RTCP delivery monitoring* end-to-end delivery service which the RTP/RTCP protocol provides for data with real-time characteristics to measure the packet loss, throughput, and round trip delay

delivery of erroneous SDUs quality of service parameter indicating whether the service data units (SDUs) detected as erroneous shall be delivered or discarded

delivery order quality of service parameter indicating whether the UMTS bearer shall provide in-sequence service data unit (SDU) delivery or not

delivery report;*DR* response from the network or the recipient to a message from a messaging centre or a mobile station, which either confirms the delivery of the message, or is a failure report that informs the originator that the message was never delivered and the reason why

delivery report object;*DR-O* internal representation of a delivery report in a multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC)

delivery server;*DLS* server that manages business rules for content download, fetches content from content storage, and reliably delivers it to a mobile terminal

delivery server core;*DLSC* delivery server's software building block which controls the download of commercial content items to terminals, and provides integration to charging and billing systems

delivery server's download provisioning interface *See download provisioning interface*

delta modulation form of differential pulse code modulation in which only the sign of the difference between each sample and its predicted value is detected and encoded by a single bit

demand priority protocol;*DPP* protocol that seeks to provide a high-speed, shared media LAN to replace slower speed network protocols while using the existing media

demand service; *demand telecommunication service* type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established almost immediately, in response to a user request effected by means of user-network signalling

demand telecommunication service *See demand service*

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demilitarised zone; *demilitarized zone / US/;DMZ* computer host or small network between a company's private network and the outside public network that prevents outside users from getting direct access to a server that contains company data

demilitarized zone / US/ *See demilitarised zone*

demo licence *See trial licence*

democratic mutually synchronised network; *democratic network*; *democratic mutually synchronized network /US/* mutually synchronised network in which all clocks are of equal status and exert equal amounts of control over the others.The network operating frequency (digit rate) is the mean of the natural (uncontrolled) frequencies of all the clocks

democratic mutually synchronized network /US/ *See democratic mutually synchronised network*

democratic network *See democratic mutually synchronised network*

demultiplexer equipment that performs demultiplexing

demultiplexing separation of multiple input streams that were multiplexed into a common physical signal back into multiple output streams

DEN *See directory-enabled networking*

denial of service; *DoS* prevention of authorised access to resources or the delaying of time-critical operations

dense wavelength division multiplexing;*DWDM* implementation of wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM), using more than 2 optical channels in the same wavelength window

dependability performance criterion that within a given observational interval describes the degree of certainty or surety with which a function is performed

dependency relationship relationship between two resources, in which a change to the independent resource will affect the dependent resource

deploy to make a service ready for provision and activation

deployment;*service deployment* process of making a service ready for provision and activation

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deployment descriptor Java object that describes the contents of a deployment unit, configures components and applications for their environment, and enables the management of the relationships between the components without writing or changing the program code

deployment rule rule which defines how a service or service component is deployed in the network

deployment target logical representation of a physical element that includes only service-related parameters

deposit function function which is used to calculate the new credit balance of a prepaid account after a recharge

DER *See distinguished encoding rules*

DEREG REQ *See deregistration request message*

DEREG RSP *See deregistration response*

deregistration;*de-registration* with CSCF, a process in which the user equipment ends its current registration to the serving call state control function (S-CSCF)

deregistration request *See deregistration request message*

deregistration request message; *deregistration request*;*DEREG REQ* signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to indicate to a remote peer that it wishes to deregister a given routing key

deregistration response;*DEREG RSP* signalling message that a remote peer uses as a response to a deregistration request message (DEREG REQ)

DES *See destination end station*

DES *See DES algorithm*

DES algorithm;*data encryption standard algorithm*; *DES* symmetric cryptographic algorithm that converts a character string into pieces of 64 bits, scrambles the bits and computes a new character string from them with multi-phase formulas

descending direction direction of calls from a higher network hierarchy level to a lower one

descrambler device for processing a scrambled signal in order to restore the original signal

descrambling process for restoring the original signal from a scrambled signal

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descriptor syntactic element of the protocol that groups related properties

descriptor contents of a descriptor table record

descriptor *See entry descriptor*

descriptor file file which allows a mobile terminal to verify that the desired media object is suited to the terminal before being downloaded

descriptor position *See descriptor slot*

descriptor slot record in a descriptor table

descriptor table table containing descriptors

design for assembly;*DFA* process during which a design of a product or a product concept is analysed systematically to optimise its assembly

design for excellence;*DFx* process for combining and harmonising best practices in assembly, manufacture, testing, and demand/supply chain for excellent design that takes into account also environmental and reliability issues

design traffic capacity;*design transaction processing capacity*;*designed traffic capacity* traffic capacity that the manufacturer recommends as the highest traffic load for a network element without violating any capacity constraints

design transaction processing capacity *See design traffic capacity*

designated router; *DR* router in an open shortest path area, which gathers information on the other routers' link stage or costs and forwards the information

designated transit list;*DTL* list of nodes and optional link IDs that completely specify a path across a single private network- network interface (PNNI) peer group

designed traffic capacity *See design traffic capacity*

desired delivery time earliest time when a message should be delivered, as indicated by the sender of the message

despotic network *See monarchic synchronised network*

despotic synchronized network *See monarchic synchronised network*

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despreading process in which the received wideband signal is modulated with the synchronised spreading code to get a narrowband signal in spread spectrum systems

destinating user prompter;*DUP* IN service feature which enables to prompt the called party with a specific announcement

destination *See TDM route*

destination *See number destination*

destination *See route*

destination *See route destination*

destination address;*DAD* address of the user to whom a call or a message is directed

destination address prefixing;*DAPR* way to request toggling of anonymity per message

destination address suffixing mechanism which a messaging centre uses to add digits to the end of the destination address to identify each of one or more simultaneously received messages destined for the same application

destination available *See destination available message*

destination available message; *destination available*;*DAVA* signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to all concerned application server processes (ASP) to indicate that it has determined that one or more signalling system No.7 (SS7) destinations are now reachable and not restricted

destination B entity addressed in the original call set-up

destination barring restriction of traffic to certain route destinations

destination end station;*DES* end station that is the destination for ATM messages of a connection and is used as a reference point for available bit rate (ABR) services

destination IP address IP address of data communication's destination

destination load observation;*route destination load observation* part of load observation which observes the load on the defined destinations

destination local exchange;*DLE* network element to which remote users are connected

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destination measurement — *See number destination measurement*

destination point — *See signalling destination point*

destination point code; *DPC* — part of the label in a signalling message indicating the signalling point for which the message is intended

destination port number — in a stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) datagram header, the SCTP port number to which the datagram is destined

destination restricted — *See destination restricted message*

destination restricted message; *destination restricted*; *DRST* — signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to all concerned application server processes (ASP) to indicate that it has determined that one or more signalling system No.7 (SS7) destinations are now restricted

destination state audit — *See destination state audit message*

destination state audit message; *destination state audit*; *DAUD* — signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to audit the availability or congestion state of signalling system No.7 (SS7) routes to one or more destinations

destination unavailable — *See destination unavailable message*

destination unavailable message; *destination unavailable*; *DUNA* — signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to all concerned application server processes (ASP) to indicate that it has determined that one or more signalling system No.7 (SS7) destinations are unreachable

destination user — entity to which calls to the general packet radio service (GPRS) are directed

destination user part unavailable — *See destination user part unavailable message*

destination user part unavailable message; *destination user part unavailable*; *DUPU* — signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to inform an application server process (ASP) that a remote peer MTP3-user user part at a signalling system No.7 (SS7) node is unavailable

desynchroniser; *desynchronizer / US/* — function that smoothes out the timing gaps resulting from decoded pointer adjustments and virtual channel payload demapping in the time domain

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desynchronizer / US/ *See desynchroniser*

detach from both CS and GPRS services *See combined CS and GPRS detach*

detach from both GPRS and CS services *See combined CS and GPRS detach*

detached signature digital signature that is stored separately from the data it is a signature of

detachment *See group detachment*

detailed charging; *call-associated charging* service which provides the subscriber with a detailed list of charged calls from the network operator

detailed charging; *call associated charging* charging in which the stored data of a single call can be used to present detailed information about the call

detailed interrogation interrogation in SGSN statistics which is used for interrogating an SGSN measurement and which displays all measurement parameters of one chosen measurement type

detailed network planning part of network planning which is performed for generating the source data to be used during the implementation of the network

detection circuit *See sensing circuit*

detection point; *call detection point; DP* point in basic call processing at which a processing event may be reported to the service control function (SCF) and transfer of processing control can occur

detector circuit *See sensing circuit*

deterministic ATM mode of the asynchronous transfer mode in which a constant information transfer capacity expressed in terms of a predetermined limiting value for a given service is provided to the user throughout a call

developer *See service developer*

development engineering community *See equipment vendor development engineering community*

development host host in which the program sources are compiled, also containing editing and debugging facilities

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development library;*work library* Mentor component library where a component copied from the source or release library is edited and tested

deviation in the peak hour traffic intensity deviation value which shows the difference between the peak hour traffic value of the final calculation day and the weighted average

device driver *See driver*

device driver framework architecture which specifies how the device drivers are managed and used, and sets guidelines for the device driver implementation

device driver interface;*DDI* interface that defines several layers of application programming interfaces (API) between different driver components

device family reference design *See reference design*

device management server server that provides service settings to a terminal using over-the-air (OTA) messages

device presence verification;*DPV* process that the hardware management segment controller (HWMSC) performs by polling each device on the DPV list to verify the redundant communication paths to each managed component

device-originated call *See device-originated call CDR*

device-originated call CDR;*device-originated call*;*DOC CDR*;*DOC* charging record which can be generated in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) when an announcement has been given by the specialised resource point (SRP), or when online call monitoring is in use

DF *See dedicated file*

DFA *See design for assembly*

DFB laser transmitter *See distributed feedback laser transmitter*

DFC *See DisconnectForwardConnection message*

DFCA *See dynamic frequency and channel allocation*

DFI *See domain format identifier*

DFN *See database failover node*

DFP *See distributed functional plane*

DFRD *See reference design*

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DFx *See design for excellence*

DGPS *See differential GPS*

DH *See Diffie-Hellman key exchange*

Dh interface interface between the application server and subscription locator function

DHCP *See Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol*

DHCP client Internet host using dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) to obtain configuration parameters such as a network address

DHCP server; ***dynamic host configuration protocol server*** Internet host that returns configuration parameters to DHCP clients

DHCP switch manager DHCP/TFTP server which provides configuration to LAN switches and informs LAN hardware supervision about the status of the configuration

DHO *See diversity handover*

DI *See data interface*

diagnosis result of fault diagnosis

diagnosis job sequence of diagnosis programs for functional unit

diagnosis program; ***diagnostic program*** program testing certain hardware functions, or searching for certain fault types

diagnosis report alarm report output to the maintenance personnel that contains data on the location of a fault

diagnostic job *See diagnosis job*

diagnostic path dynamic list of the functional units which have to be in order during a diagnostic job

diagnostic printout *See diagnosis report*

diagnostic program *See diagnosis program*

diagnostic report *See diagnosis report*

diagnostic task sequence in the execution of diagnostic programs performed for a functional unit

diagnostic test test specially designed to identify more precisely, preferably to a single replaceable unit, the location of a hardware fault

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diagnostics *See fault diagnosis*

diagnostics and testing DX 200 command class

diagnostics handling feature that controls the localisation of hardware faults by starting the diagnosis jobs and handling diagnosis reports

dial tone;*dialling tone*;*dialing tone /US/*;*DT* tone that advises that the exchange is ready to receive call information and that invites the user to start sending call information

dial-it service /US/ *See premium rate*

dial-out group talk group to which the calling party invites other participants

dial-tone delay time interval between offhook and the reception of the dial tone

dial-up access access to a data communications network through a public switched telecommunication network

dial-up number phone number to the service provider's modem pool

dialing /US/ *See dialling*

dialing preanalysis /US/ *See dialling preanalysis*

dialing tone /US/ *See dial tone*

dialing-time /US/ *See dialling-time*

dialled services CAMEL subscription information;*D-CSI* CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having CAMEL services subscribed in the home network

dialling;*selection*;*dialing /US/* act or process provided at a telephone instrument or switchboard that enables the subscriber number of a called party to be inserted into an automatically switched telephone system

dialling preanalysis;*dialing preanalysis /US/* internal call control analysis for identifying codes which deviate from ordinary dialling

dialling tone *See dial tone*

dialling-time;*dialing-time /US/* time interval between the reception of dial tone and the end of dialling of the calling user

dialog /US/ *See dialogue*

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dialog *See SIP dialogue*

dialog context /US/ *See dialogue context*

dialogue;*dialog / US/* complete interactive procedure for interchanging data between user and system

dialogue context; *dialog context /US/* part of the container that contains the information which is persistent for the duration of the whole SIP dialogue or, in case of a stand-alone transaction, for the duration of a SIP transaction

dialogue diagram diagram that illustrates the dialogue and window structure of a program block

dialogue ID *See dialogue identifier*

dialogue identifier; *dialogue ID* identifier that is used to separate dialogues from each other and to attach operations and linked components to dialogues

Diameter agent Diameter node that provides either relay, proxy, redirect, or translation services

Diameter API application programming interface (API) between the Diameter application and Diameter protocol that provides support for peering AAA transactions across the Internet

Diameter application application that extends the Diameter base protocol for a specific service or task

Diameter base protocol;*Diameter protocol* authentication, authorisation, and accounting (AAA) protocol used for network access services, such as dial-up and mobile IP

Diameter client Diameter node at the edge of a network that performs access control

Diameter client address;*DCA* address that identifies a Diameter client in the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) when an IP multimedia subsystem subscriber is registered to IP multimedia services or a public service identity user has an assigned S-CSCF

Diameter connection transport-level connection between two peers that is used to send and receive Diameter messages

Diameter credit-control application Diameter base protocol based application that can be used to implement real-time credit control for a variety of end-user services

Diameter extension *See Diameter application*

Diameter load-balancing service; *LBSDia* application-layer load-balancing service for the Diameter base protocol

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Diameter message message that a Diameter client generates to request authentication, authorisation, and accounting services for the user, or a message that a Diameter server generates to respond to an AAA request sent by a Diameter client or an unsolicited message generated by a Diameter server

Diameter multimedia application;*Cx application* Diameter application for the Cx interface

Diameter node host process that implements the Diameter protocol and acts as a client, agent, or server

Diameter protocol *See Diameter base protocol*

Diameter proxy *See Diameter proxy agent*

Diameter proxy agent;*Diameter proxy* Diameter node that forwards requests and responses based on routing-related attribute-value pairs (AVP) and realm routing table entries, and makes policy decisions relating to resource usage and provisioning

Diameter redirect agent;*redirect agent* Diameter node that provides the locations of Diameter servers to Diameter clients and allows them to communicate directly

Diameter relay *See Diameter relay agent*

Diameter relay agent;*Diameter relay* Diameter node that forwards requests and responses based on routing-related attribute-value pairs (AVP) and realm routing table entries without modifying the non-routing attribute-value pairs (AVP) in the message

Diameter server Diameter node that performs authentication, authorisation, and accounting requests for a particular realm

DIC *See digital interface controller*

dichotomising search *See binary search*

dictionary attack attack on a secret password in which an attacker tries to find a passwords in a specific list, such as an English dictionary or a list of most commonly used passwords

differential global positioning system *See differential GPS*

differential GPS; *differential global positioning system*; *DGPS*; *D-GPS* global positioning system (GPS) which corrects the bias errors at one location with measured bias errors at a known location

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differential link delay;*DLD* delay on the physical links belonging to the inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA) group

differential phase shift keying;*DPSK* modulation scheme in which the information is conveyed by changes in carrier phase during one interval relative to the preceding interval

differential pulse code modulation; *DPCM* process in which a digital signal is sampled, and the difference between each sample of this signal and its estimated value is quantised and converted by encoding to a digital signal (The estimated values of the signal are calculated by a predictor from the quantised difference signal.)

differential quadrature phase shift keying; *differential quaternary phase shift keying*;*DQPSK* quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) in which only the differences between the values of the phase of the sine wave are transmitted, instead of the full absolute value

differential quaternary phase shift keying *See differential quadrature phase shift keying*

differential voltage gain ratio of the differential output voltage of an amplifier to the differential input voltage of the amplifier

differentiated charging charging that applies different tariffs based on the type of user traffic or other varying factors

differentiated service;*DiffServ*;*DS* service whose quality of service (QoS) depends on the subscribed profile and applications provided by the network operator

differentiated services code point;*DSCP* field in the IP header that indicates the per hop behaviour (PHB) that a packet receives

differentiated services field; *DiffServ Field*;*DS field* type of service (TOS) octet of an IPv4 header, or the IPv6 traffic class octet, in which six bits are used to store a differentiated services code point (DSCP)

differentiated services quality of service policy information base; *DiffServ policy information base*; *DiffServ QoS PIB*; *DS-PIB* policy information base which defines provisioning classes for devices that implements the differentiated services architecture

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differentiated services urgency importance; *DiffServ urgency importance*; *DSUI*
quality of service (QoS) model in which the packets are marked by two priorities that give information to the network nodes about the relative importance and urgency of the packets

differentiated UBR
service category for carrying differentiated services within an unspecified bit rate virtual channel (UBR-VC)

Diffie-Hellman key exchange; *DH*
method for key exchange between two parties, in which each side of the communication generates a private key, then a public key which is a derivative of the private key, after which the parties exchange their public keys

diffraction fading
See k-fading

diffraction loss
See k-fading

DiffServ
See differentiated service

DiffServ Field
See differentiated services field

DiffServ policy information base
See differentiated services quality of service policy information base

DiffServ QoS PIB
See differentiated services quality of service policy information base

DiffServ urgency importance
See differentiated services urgency importance

digest
representation of text in the form of a single string of digits, created using a message digest algorithm (one-way hash function)

digest schema; *digestion schema*
encryption method used in authentication

digestion schema
See digest schema

digilogue channel
channel in which information is represented by a digital signal at one end and the same information is represented by the corresponding analogue signal at the other end

digit
member selected from a finite set

digit analysis
analysis used to define the route destination of a call according to the received digit sequence included in incoming signalling and the origin of the incoming route or subscriber class

digit analysis basic functionality
feature that provides the digit analysis with the analysis starting point selection, address analysis, address type analysis, route selection, and configuration and management functions, and the required interfaces

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digit analysis test state test analysis by means of which the digit analysis can be tested with test traffic before it is implemented for normal traffic

digit analysis tree analysis tree used for the analysis of digit sequences

digit position position in time or space into which a representation of a digit may be placed

digit rate number of digits per unit time

digit sequence; *number* string of decimal digits

digit sequence integrity property of a digital transmission channel, telecommunication circuit or connection, that permits a digital signal to be conveyed over it without change to the order of any signal elements

digit time-slot time slot allocated to a single digit

digital phenomenon described with samples taken from it at fixed intervals

digital advanced mobile phone service; *D-AMPS* digital version of AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone Service), which adds time division multiple access (TDMA) to AMPS to get three channels for each AMPS channel, tripling the number of calls that can be handled on a channel

digital audio broadcasting; *DAB* system designed for the delivery of high-quality digital audio program and data services for mobile, portable, and fixed reception from terrestrial or satellite transmitters, as well as for distribution through cable networks

digital audio tape; *DAT* digital storage system meant for storing audiophonical data in digital format

digital block combination of a digital link and associated digital multiplex equipment

digital branching equipment device or system which enables the branching of digital transmission channels or channel groups to different transmission connections

digital cellular network cellular network based on the transmission of digital signals

digital cellular system; *DCS*; *GSM/DCS* digital communication standard for mobile communications and digital mobile telephone transmissions based on GSM technology, which uses a higher radio frequency than those originally used by GSM networks, increases network capacity and reduces system congestion

Digital Cellular System for 1800 MHz; *DCS1800* mobile communications system that is based on the specifications of GSM and that aims at more efficient use of micro cells

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digital certificate; *certificate* security mechanism used as a digital version of an ID card and issued by a certificate authority to establish the identity of a user or an organisation when doing business on the Internet

digital channel *See digital transmission channel*

digital circuit circuit used for transferring pulse code modulation (PCM) signals or other digital signals

digital circuit *See digital trunk circuit*

digital circuit *See digital telecommunication circuit*

digital circuit multiplication equipment; *DCME* general class of equipment which permits concentration of a number of 64 kbit/s pulse code modulation (PCM) encoded input trunk channels on a reduced number of transmission channels

digital connection concatenation of digital transmission channels or digital telecommunication circuits, switching or other functional units set up to provide for the transfer of digital signals between two or more points in a telecommunication network, to support a single connection

digital connectivity of teleservices service which enables a user to be connected to a digital circuit from the originating exchange to the destination exchange

digital content format *See DRM content format*

digital cross-connector *See cross-connector*

digital data storage; *DDS* format for data storage drives which use and are built on digital audio tape (DAT) technology

digital demultiplexer equipment that separates a composite digital signal into its component digital signals

digital demultiplexing separation of a composite digital signal into its component digital signals

digital distribution frame; *DDF* structure that provides flexibility of semipermanent interconnection of digital channels or digital circuits

digital error *See error*

Digital European Cordless Telecommunications; *DECT* standard for digital cordless telecommunications issued by European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)

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digital exchange; *DX* electronic exchange that switches information in digital form through its switching devices

digital filling addition of signal elements at regular intervals to a digital signal to change the digit rate from its original value to a predetermined higher value

digital IF loop; *digital intermediate frequency loop* test loop which verifies the operation of the signal path from encoder via spreader to wideband transmitter and receiver and back to encoder via a decoder block

digital interface interface in which the signal is in digital form

digital interface controller; *DIC* functional unit that is used for interworking with the integrated services digital network (ISDN) unrestricted digital information service (UDI) in an asynchronous data call

digital intermediate frequency loop *See digital IF loop*

digital line equipment device for transmitting digital signals over cable connections such as a symmetric pair or coaxial pair

digital line link digital link that comprises a digital line section or a number of tandem-connected digital line sections

digital line path *See digital line link*

digital line section digital section implemented on a single type of manufactured transmission medium such as a symmetric pair, coaxial pair, or optical fibre

digital line system digital transmission system that provides a digital line section

digital link; *digital transmission link* transmission link for the transmission of a digital signal of specified rate between two digital distribution frames (or equivalent)

digital loop carrier; *DLC* carrier's local loop infrastructure that connects end users located more than 18,000 feet or 3.5 miles away from the central office

digital loss pad; *digital pad* device or method by which a digital signal is altered in order to produce a wanted standard attenuation on the corresponding decoded analogue signal

digital microwave radio; *microwave radio*; *DMR*; *MWR* radio link used in transmission inside a base station system

digital multiplex equipment combination of a digital multiplexer and a digital demultiplexer at the same location, operating in opposite directions of transmission

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digital multiplex hierarchy series of digital multiplexers graded according to capability so that multiplexing at one level combines a defined number of digital signals, each having the digit rate prescribed for a lower order, into a digital signal having a prescribed digit rate which is then available for further combination with other digital signals of the same rate in a digital multiplexer of the next higher order

digital multiplexer equipment that combines several digital signals into a single composite digital signal by time division multiplexing

digital multiplexing; *DM* form of time division multiplexing applied to digital channels which convey digital signals

digital multiplexing radio; *DMR* microwave radio equipment used in cellular transmission

digital multiprocessor control bus; *DMC bus* internal processor bus of one microcomputer in the DX 200 system

digital network *See integrated digital network*

digital network telecommunication network where data is transmitted in digital form

digital node *See digital switching node*

digital PABX; *DPBX* private automatic branch exchange (PABX) which switches information in digital form

digital pad *See digital loss pad*

digital path *See digital link*

digital private network signalling system; *DPNSS* system for PBX-to-PBX signalling over a private-network digital local circuit to the integrated services digital network (ISDN)

digital radio link digital link that comprises a digital radio section or a number of tandem-connected digital radio sections

digital radio path *See digital radio link*

digital radio section digital section implemented on a radio-relay system

digital radio system digital transmission system that provides a digital radio section

digital repeater *See repeater*

digital rights management; *DRM* rights management system which ensures that content can only be used when the relevant conditions, determined by the copyright owner, have been met

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digital rights management module;*DRM module*;*DRMM*
software module which handles the rights objects for digital rights management (DRM) protected content, and provides a mechanism to package and encrypt content within Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) DRM specification

digital rights management module interface; *DRMM interface*
internal interface in the digital rights management module (DRMM) for generating DCFs, DRM messages, or rights objects for the delivery server core (DLSC)

digital section
whole of the means of digital transmission of a digital signal of specified rate between two consecutive digital distribution frames (or equivalent)

digital signal
discretely timed signal in which information is represented by a number of well-defined discrete values that one of its characteristic quantities may take in time

digital signal processing;*DSP*
study of signals in a digital representation and the processing methods of these signals

digital signal processing platform;*DSP platform*
platform on top of which the digital signal processing applications are built

digital signal processing software;*DSP software*;*DSP SW*
software that provides digital signal processing in network elements

digital signal processor;*DSP*
processor designed for signal handling, resembling an ordinary microprocessor

digital signaling data link /US/
See digital signalling data link

digital signalling data link;*digital signaling data link / US/*
data link that provides an interface to signalling terminals and is made up of digital transmission channels and digital switches on their terminating equipment

digital signature; *signature*
character string calculated using cryptographic methods, by means of which the transmitting party's identity and the integrity of the material can be ensured

digital signature algorithm;*signing algorithm*;*DSA*
public key algorithm for digital signatures based on the digital signature standard

digital signature PIN
See signing PIN

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digital signature standard;*DSS* standard, defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), for digital signatures using the digital signature algorithm (DSA) and the improved version of the secure hash algorithm, SHA-1

digital signing PIN *See signing PIN*

digital subscriber line;*xDSL*;*DSL* family of digital telecommunications technologies designed to allow high-speed data communication over the existing copper telephone lines between end-users and telephone companies

digital subscriber line access multiplexer;*DSLAM* multiplexing equipment that contains a high concentration of central office splitters, xDSL modems, and other electronic equipment to connect traffic to the wide area network (WAN)

Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. 1;*DSS 1* common channel signalling system used in the data terminal equipment (DTE) signalling of an ISDN subscriber connection

digital sum algebraic sum of the disparities of a sequence of consecutive defined groups of signal elements

digital sum variation difference between the maximum possible digital sum and the minimum possible digital sum of a specified number of groups of signal elements

digital switching switching by means that may assume in time any one of a defined set of discrete signal states, in order to convey digital signals

digital switching node;*digital node* node at which digital switching occurs

digital telecommunication circuit;*digital circuit* combination of two digital transmission channels permitting bidirectional digital transmission in both directions between two points, to support a single communication

digital television; *DTV* digital television based on European DVB standard

digital terminal equipment terminal equipment which connects a computer unit to digital data network

digital terrestrial television;*DTTV* digital television, based on the DVB-T standard, that uses terrestrial broadcasting instead of direct satellite broadcasting

digital transmission transmission of digital signals by means of a channel or channels that may assume in time any one of a defined set of discrete states

digital transmission channel;*digital channel* means of unidirectional digital transmission of digital signals between two points

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digital transmission link *See digital link*

digital transmission system specific means of providing a digital section

digital transparency; *transparency* property of a digital transmission channel, telecommunication circuit or connection that permits any digital signal to be conveyed over it without change to the value or order of any signal elements

digital trunk circuit; *digital circuit* trunk circuit which transmits information signals in digital form between two exchanges. It includes termination equipment but not switching stages

digital video broadcasting; *DVB* standard for digital satellite, cable, and terrestrial broadcasting

digital wireless local loop; *digital WLL*; *DWLL* digital wireless local loop system

digital WLL *See digital wireless local loop*

digital-to-analog converter /US/ *See digital-to-analogue converter*

digital-to-analogue converter; *d/a converter*; *digital-to-analog converter /US/*; *DAC* device that converts a digital input signal to an analogue output signal carrying equivalent information

digroup /US/ *See primary PCM group*

DII *See dynamic invocation interface*

dimensioning *See network dimensioning*

dimensioning period; *dimensioning period of peak hour measurement* period of time during which the dimensioning value is determined and after which the total report is output

dimensioning period of peak hour measurement *See dimensioning period*

dimensioning scale table composed for the dimensioning of route, which contains the number of circuits for different dimensioning values and congestions

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dimensioning value;*dimensioning value of peak hour measurement* sum of the past year's biggest average daily peak hour (ADPH) value and a realistic traffic prognosis

dimensioning value of peak hour measurement *See dimensioning value*

diode laser *See semiconductor laser*

DIPC *See direct pool controller*

diplexer coupling system that allows two different transmitters to operate simultaneously or separately from the same antenna

dipole antenna antenna producing a radiation pattern approximating that of an elementary electric dipole

direct access access using only the GSM public land mobile network (PLMN) bearer services and signalling

direct access;*direct memory access*; *DMA* data transmission method where data is transmitted between hardware (for example, a disk drive and display) and memory without putting it through the central processing unit thus loading it

direct access;*direct access connection element* equipment providing the concatenation of all functional groups relevant to an individual or group of related access connection elements

direct access connection element *See direct access*

direct access to desired layer/band; *DADL/B* handover that can be used in the dual band environment to direct the traffic in the call set-up phase from the stand-alone dedicated control channel (SDCCH) of the accessed macro/GSM900 cell to a traffic channel (TCH) of another micro/GSM1800 cell which is allocated from other frequency band than the frequency band of the accessed cell

direct address;*one-level address* address that designates a storage location of a data item which is treated as an operand

direct announcement announcement which is given when the subscriber calls a specific announcement service number such as the time service

direct billing class contract-based information, which is set to the subscriber or incoming circuit group data, telling which international carrier access codes (CAC) have to be replaced with another CAC or with the corresponding direct billing codes

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direct billing code code equivalent to the operator's code which can be used to carry out charging on an operator-specific basis

direct billing contract contract with which a subscriber can arrange for his or her long distance or international calls or both to be billed directly

direct call *See fixed destination call*

direct current signaling /US/ *See direct current signalling*

direct current signalling;*direct current signaling / US/* signalling method in which the signalling information may be represented by controlling the direct current magnitude, polarity, and duration or a combination thereof

direct data access; *DDA* feature which supports asynchronous data transmission between a GSM mobile station and the interworking function (IWF) or external device

direct data access pool;*DDA pool* pool that consists of protocol controllers with external V.24/V.28 interfaces (LAN) provided for direct data access

direct dialing-in / US/ *See direct dialling-in*

direct dialling in *See direct dialling-in*

direct dialling-in; *direct dialling in*; *direct dialing-in / US/*; *direct inward dialing /US/*; *DDI* service which enables the user to call another user directly on a private automatic branch exchange (PABX) or other private system telephone without attendant intervention

direct dialling-in call return;*DDI call return* call return facility for centrex in which calls remaining unanswered in a centrex group are diverted to the call return number after a defined time-out

direct dialling-in number;*in-dialling number*; *direct number*; *direct inward number*; *DDI number*; *in-dialing number /US/* subscriber number the use of which forwards the call directly to the extension without the attendant's assistance

direct digital synthesis;*direct-digital frequency synthesis*; *DDS* frequency synthesis in which logic and memory are used to digitally construct the desired output signal, and a digital-to-analogue converter is used

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direct inward dialing /US/ *See direct dialling-in*

direct inward number *See direct dialling-in number*

direct manipulation use of the functions of an information system according to the choices of the user

direct memory access *See direct access*

direct memory access controller; *DMA controller*; *DMAC* system that allows I/O devices to transfer data directly to and from memory

direct number *See direct dialling-in number*

direct pool controller; *DIPC* functional unit that is used for establishing a connection to a packet-switched network or a local area network

direct PSI routing *See direct routing*

direct routing; *direct PSI routing* PSI routing in which the SIP messages are routed directly from the interrogating call state control function (I-CSCF) to the application server without using the serving call state control function (S-CSCF)

direct read special fastread where the fastread is made through bypassing the management system of a database

direct route *See primary subdestination*

direct routing routing in which the calls are routed directly from the originating network within the portability domain

direct routing *See direct traffic*

direct sequence phase modulation of a carrier by a digital code sequence whose chip rate is much higher than the information signal bandwidth

direct sequence spread spectrum; *DSSS* spread spectrum radio technology in which network devices transmit all data on a fixed frequency

direct short message delivery; *direct SM delivery* feature that enables short message delivery without involving the short message service centre (SMSC)

direct SM delivery *See direct short message delivery*

direct traffic traffic directed to the primary subdestination of the first circuit group

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direct transfer *See direct transfer procedure*

direct transfer application part; *DTAP* user part which transmits the messages transparent as regards the base station system (BSS) between a mobile station (MS) and the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

direct transfer procedure; *direct transfer* elementary procedure for carrying signalling messages between the mobile station and core network over the Iu Interface

direct-digital frequency synthesis *See direct digital synthesis*

direct-to-home; *DTH* a type of satellite broadcasting where TV-programs come directly from satellite to a residential satellite antenna

directed retry; *directed retry procedure*; *DR* facility in a cellular radio system allowing the mobile subscriber to make a second attempt at gaining access if the first fails due to congestion

directed retry procedure *See directed retry*

direction *See number destination*

direction property of trunks, bundles or circuit groups defining the traffic direction in relation to the exchange concerned (The direction can be incoming, outgoing or bidirectional.)

direction of transmission direction in which signal is transmitted

directional antenna; *beam antenna* antenna that radiates or receives radio waves more effectively in some directions than in others

directional coupler device put in a microwave system's waveguide to couple a transmitter and receiver to the same antenna

directional measurement *See number destination measurement*

directional observation part of traffic observation in which single incoming or outgoing number destination or pair of number destinations composed of these can be observed call-specifically

directional pattern; *radiation diagram*; *radiation pattern* representation of the strength and direction of electromagnetic radiation in the vicinity of a transmitting antenna

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directory structure containing one or more files and a description of those files

directory assistance *See directory assistance service*

directory assistance service; ***directory assistance*****;** ***directory inquiry service*****;*****DAS*****;*****DA*** information service by which callers can be informed of subscribers' telephone numbers

directory information tree *See directory tree*

directory inquiry service *See directory assistance service*

directory name lookup cache;***DNLC*** cache which stores directory lookup information for files whose names are shorter than 30 characters, preventing the need to perform directory lookups at any time

directory number subscriber number listed in a telephone directory

directory number *See subscriber number*

directory number analysis function producing a unique reference to the database according to the analysed number, thus offering an aid to access user database with the help of directory number

directory schema; ***schema*** set of rules and constraints concerning directory information tree (DIT) structure, object class definitions, attribute types, and syntaxes which characterise the directory information base (DIB)

directory server server that provides central administration of directory naming objects and thus facilitates a reduction of the work effort associated with adding or relocating services

directory tool tool for accessing data stored in a directory and making administrative actions for the contents of the data

directory tree; ***directory information tree*****;** ***DIT*** hierarchical tree-like structure with the purpose of managing file directories

directory-enabled networking;***DEN*** industry-standard initiative and specification on how to construct and store information about a network's users, applications, and data in a central directory

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dirty bit flag which indicates that the content of a file or a message has been modified since it was last examined

dirty read *See uncommitted read*

disabling action taken by the user on a per call basis to prevent the action of the service

disaster recovery restore process which is used when the whole system or a database has been down

DisconnectForwardConnection *See DisconnectForwardConnection message*

DisconnectForwardConnection message; *DisconnectForwardConnection*; *DFC* message which is used to disconnect a connection with a specialised resources function (SRF) previously established with a ConnectToResource and an initiating service switching function (SSF) from an assisting SSF and its associated SRF

disconnection action which is made by connecting the circuit to be released to the standard signal of a free time slot of the tone generator (TG)

disconnection action of deactivating the PDP context of a certain user

DisconnectLeg CS-2 INAP operation that allows the service logic program to force a leg (a subscriber) to be disconnected from the connection point in service switching function

discontinuous reception; *DRX* means of saving battery power (for example in hand-portable units) by periodically and automatically switching the mobile station receiver on and off

discontinuous reception cycle *See DRX cycle*

discontinuous transmission; *DTX* feature which enables saving battery power (for example in hand-portable units) and reducing interference by automatically switching the transmitter off when no speech or data are to be sent

discrete frequency interference very narrow band interfering signal occurring on one frequency which may be modulated by such a slow signal that its spectrum is not significantly broadened

discrete multi-tone modulation; *DMT* wave modulation scheme that discretely divides the available frequencies into 256 subchannels or tones to avoid high-frequency signal loss caused by noise on copper lines

discrete reflectance ratio of reflected power to propagating power

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discretely-timed signal signal composed of successive elements in time, each element having one or more characteristics which can convey information, for example, its duration, its waveform and its amplitude

discretionary access control *See identity-based access control*

discriminator managed object that allows a system to select management operations and event reports relating to other managed objects

discussion group *See news*

DiSEqC switch switch that is used to fit several channels into a given frequency bandwidth

disk cache storage medium in the computer's extended memory, which saves information read from the hard disk

disk caching storing into or reading from a disk cache

disk copy of a memory file disk file with a header structure that the memory file system recognises

disk drive;*disk unit* operating device for a disk pack or hard disk

disk drive hardware entity which controls the basic functions of a disk

disk file file stored in the disks of a unit

disk handling operations with which a user can control a disk or its file contents

disk image exact duplicate of a disk

disk log *See database disk log*

disk mirroring method where a disk has a physical duplicate disk to prevent data loss in the event of disk failure

disk name identification of a physical disk

disk unit *See disk drive*

disk update *See disk update of memory files*

disk update of memory files;*disk update* operation in which a memory file (or part of it) located in the computer's random access memory (RAM) is copied to a disk

disk version *See default version*

diskette;*floppy disk* thin flexible magnetic-coated disk contained in a rigid or semi-rigid protective jacket

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diskette drive *See diskette unit*

diskette unit; *diskette drive*; *floppy disk drive*; *FDD* operating device of a diskette

diskless host; *bootstrap protocol client*; *BOOTP client*; *BOOTPC* client which supports the IP/UDP bootstrap protocol (BOOTP)

disparity algebraic sum of the values of the departure from notional zero level of one or more consecutive signal elements forming a defined group

disparity digital sum of one or more consecutive signal elements forming a defined group

dispatcher; *scheduler* system that manages workload, for example starts and ends tasks, manages concurrently running processes, and allocates system resources

dispatcher in DX 200, an object which receives requests from the external system and notifications from managed resources

dispersion; *chromatic dispersion* dependence of a propagation parameter on wavelength

displacement address specified in terms of its relationship to a given base address

display visual presentation of information on any temporary character imaging device

display information signalling parameter indicating a text string to be sent to the user

display name optional part of a SIP header, which indicates the sender or recipient that can be displayed to the user

display pager pager equipped with a screen, used in alphanumeric paging service or radio display paging

display unit *See output unit*

disseminator event-forwarding discriminator which provides a queuing and logging mechanism when the destination is not available

distance vector multi-protocol routing; *distance vector multiprotocol routing protocol*; *DVMPR*; *DVMRP* in a communication server, an IP routing protocol with which multicast communication servers using protocol independent multicast (PIM) can interoperate with other multicast communication servers

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distance vector multiprotocol routing protocol — *See distance vector multi-protocol routing*

distance vector protocol — protocol used in local area network (LAN) routers to minimise the number of hops which a packet must travel from the originating device to the terminating device

distinct PSI — complete public service identity (PSI) which is defined in an IMS subscription and routed either according to the normal IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) routing principles or directly from the interrogating call state control function (I-CSCF) to the application server

distinguished encoding rules; *DER* — encoding rules that provide constraints on the basic encoding rules (BER) by selecting one encoding from those allowed by BER and eliminating all of the sender's options.

distinguished name; *DN* — name of a managed object which consists of a sequence of the relative distinguished names of its superiors in the naming tree, starting at the root and working to the managed object to be identified

distrib. list — *See distribution list*

distributed architecture — network architecture in which there are no fixed connections between any network elements

distributed calculation — feature used to optimise workstation resource usage and calculation time by sharing time-consuming operations among the workstations in a local network area

distributed component object model; *DCOM* — language-independent component architecture meant to be a general-purpose object-oriented means for to encapsulate commonly used functions and services

distributed computer unit — computer unit whose resources are semipermanently or dynamically configured for certain external transmission interfaces

distributed computing — *See distributed processing*

distributed database; *DDB* — logically uniform database located at several points of a computer network

distributed database management system; *DDBMS* — general software for controlling a distributed database

distributed database procedure — database procedure whose execution is divided into several database nodes

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distributed database system; *DDBS* database system where the database or the general software controlling it is shared by different points in a computer network

distributed feedback laser transmitter; *DFB laser transmitter* laser transmitter that has a single longitudinal wavelength mode produced by a corrugated and distributed grating resonator on the active region

distributed frame alignment signal frame alignment signal whose signal elements occupy non-consecutive digit time slots

distributed functional plane; *IN distributed functional plane*; *DFP* plane in the INCM containing functional entities and relationships

distributed item in a distributed database, an item which has at least one unique identifier and which is located in a single database fragment

distributed multiradio architecture distributed architecture of an All-IP radio access network (RAN) in which both GSM/EDGE and WCDMA are supported, and functions are located so as to ensure optimum performance

distributed part; *distributed part of the alarm system*; *DP* part of the alarm system which provides an interface for applications to raise and clear alarms

distributed part of the alarm system *See distributed part*

distributed part of the signalling connection control part software that is distributed to computer units and designed for the real-time handling of connectionless or connection-oriented signalling messages

distributed processing; *distributed computing* data processing in which at least two processors are used to perform the processing for an individual task

distributed queue dual bus; *DQDB* cell relay that permits multiple systems to interconnect using two unidirectional logical buses

distributed routing routing in which a network element has several open shortest path first (OSPF) daemons running in different units and looks like a cluster of separate routers to other IP routing devices in the network

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distributed transaction database transaction which is executed in several network sites

distribution *See file distribution*

distribution; *distribution application* use of a broadband service or channel for transferring audio, video, or other information to a user or a number of users who will not be expected to apply post-production processing to the information

distribution application *See distribution*

distribution list; *distrib. list*;*mailing list*;*list* list of addresses which is used to send the same message to all the listed participants at the same time

distribution list application;*DLA* application which functions as a distribution list processor and message forwarder between a service provider and a service subscriber, enabling the sending of messages to a group of subscribers by using the Internet mail or mobile-originated short messages (MO-SM)

distribution list application back information processor;*DLAB* application that is used to forward the subscriber's messages to the service provider when the subscribers who have received the messages submitted to a distribution list want to send a reply to their service provider dn

distribution service service characterised by the unidirectional flow of information from a given point in the network to other locations

distribution service with user individual presentation control distribution service in which the information is provided as a sequence of information entities, for example, frames with cyclical repetition, so that the user has the ability to select individual information entities and can control the start and order of the information

distribution service without user individual presentation control distribution service which users can access without having any control over the start and order of the presentation of the distributed information

distribution tier logical layer of a distributed system that is responsible for distributing the client request to the correct data repositories

distributor process which implements the centralised part of a database

distributor API; *distributor application programming interface*;*DAPI* application programming interface in a charging gateway that is used to get the charging records (CDR) from the queues and send them to a CDR post-processing system with a defined transfer protocol

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distributor application programming interface *See distributor API*

disturbance observation transient, non-recurrent disturbance in the system, detected by the supervision or application program blocks

DIT *See directory tree*

DIU *See data interface unit*

DIU pool *See data interface unit pool*

diversion *See call divert*

diversion bypass PBX feature supported by the digital private network signalling system (DPNSS) protocol requesting that call forwarding is ignored

diversity antenna antenna that is capable of switching operation from one working element to another in which the received signal is stronger

diversity handover; *DHO* type of handover that makes use of macro-diversity techniques

diversity improvement improvement of the quality of communication when using diversity reception instead of single reception

diversity reception method of reception in which a single output signal is derived from a combination of, or selection from, a plurality of transmission channels or paths

divert *See call divert*

diverted call; *transferred call* call which has come through the automatic call distribution and which an attendant has transferred to an announcement, to another service number, to another attendant or to a supervisor

DL *See downlink*

DLA *See distribution list application*

DLAB *See distribution list application back information processor*

DLC *See data link connection*

DLC *See digital loop carrier*

DLC message *See signalling data link connection order message*

DLCI *See data link connection identifier*

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DLD *See differential link delay*

DLE *See destination local exchange*

DLL *See dynamic link library*

DLL *See link layer*

DLM *See signalling data link connection order message*

DLS *See delivery server*

DLS *See download server*

DLS cluster cluster which includes several delivery server (DLS) instances and databases installed on a number of physical machines

DLSC *See delivery server core*

DLSC interface in a delivery server, an internal interface between the delivery server core (DLSC) and digital rights management module (DRMM), content management module (CMM), or content security module (CSM); or an external interface between the delivery server core and external servers and solutions

DM *See digital multiplexing*

Dm *See Dm channel*

DM *See degraded minute*

Dm channel;*Dm* ISDN D-channel applied to mobile service

DMA *See direct access*

DMA controller *See direct memory access controller*

DMA-channel channel used for transmitting data past the central memory

DMAC *See direct memory access controller*

DMC bus *See digital multiprocessor control bus*

DMCP *See Dynamic Menu Control Protocol*

DMR *See digital microwave radio*

DMR *See digital multiplexing radio*

DMS degrees, minutes, and seconds format used for specifying a location

DMT *See discrete multi-tone modulation*

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DMX *See DMX operating system*

DMX byte order order in which the bytes that belong to larger-than-byte data blocks are stored in DMX computer unit memory and transferred in DMX messages

DMX identity;*DMX process identity* unique identifier for a DMX process inside a single computer consisting of DMX family identifier, process identifier and focus value

DMX message operating system message sent inside the DX 200 system

DMX name service application programming interface (API) which allows program blocks to search for the providers of specific DMX message based services, and advertise their own services globally

DMX operating system;*DMX* Nokia's proprietary operating system which is used in DX200 computer units

DMX process identity *See DMX identity*

DMZ *See demilitarised zone*

DN *See distinguished name*

DN2 *See dynamic node equipment n x 2 Mbit/s*

DNBAP *See D-NBAP*

DNLC *See directory name lookup cache*

DNN *See default as no NN flag*

DNS *See domain name server*

DNS *See domain name service*

DNS *See domain name system*

DNS *See domain name server*

DNS record *See resource record*

DNS resolver program that extracts information from name servers in response to client requests

DNS resource record *See resource record*

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DNS security; ***domain name system security*****;** ***DNSSEC*** domain name system with security extensions such as digital signatures, cryptographic keys, data integrity and data origin authentication

DNS server *See domain name server*

DNS SRV RR *See SRV resource record*

DNS/ENUM system for mapping the E.164 number space addresses into the domain name system

DNSSEC *See DNS security*

DNW *See dedicated network*

do not disturb; ***do not disturb service*** service which enables a user to forward incoming calls to an announcement or to a centralised service location

do not disturb service *See do not disturb*

DOC *See device-originated call CDR*

DOC CDR *See device-originated call CDR*

document icon icon representing a document window that has been minimised

document instance; ***instance*** unit of information defined by one document type definition

document object model; ***DOM*** platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure, and style of documents

DOI *See IPSec domain of interpretation*

DOM *See document object model*

domain part of the domain name system (DNS) naming hierarchy

domain *See management domain*

domain format identifier; ***DFI*** field of the domain specific part of an address used to define the type of address carried in the ID field

domain model definition of the functions, objects, data, requirements, relationships, and variations in a particular network domain

domain name address of a network connection that identifies the owner of that address in a hierarchical format: server.organization.type

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domain name component;*DC* in a distinguished name (DN), an attribute that is used to convert the DN into a fully qualified domain name that follows the domain name system (DNS)

domain name server;*name server*;*DNS* server that resolves the IP address or IP addresses of the corresponding Internet address

domain name server;*GPRS domain name server*;*DNS* element of the GPRS backbone network into which the relation between the location area code (LAC) and the SGSN IP address is saved

domain name service;*DNS* service which maps fully qualified domain names to IP addresses and vice versa

domain name space tree-structured hierarchy which contains all the host names in the domain name system

domain name system;*DNS* system which provides replicated data query service that involves the translation of host names into IP addresses and vice versa

domain name system security *See DNS security*

domain of interpretation *See IPSec domain of interpretation*

Domain Specific Part;*DSP* part of the NSAP address, which is allocated to the operator of the network

domain-specific part;*DSP* part of the NSAP address relevant to the domain which has been accessed beyond the domain specified with the initial domain identifier (IDI)

dominance area area where the signal level of the transmitter is higher than the signal level of all the other transmitters of the network

dominant role;*DR* replication method whereby the traffic is returned automatically to the primary home location register when it starts working again

donor exchange exchange where the subscriber was connected before being ported

donor network initial network where a number was allocated before being ported

Doppler shift magnitude of the change in frequency of a signal or wavelength of a wave, caused by a change in the distance between the source and the receiver

DoS *See denial of service*

DOSDX MS-DOS software that enables the user to handle DX 200 floppy disks in an MS-DOS environment

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dotted decimal notation;*dotted quad notation* syntactic representation for a 32-bit integer that consists of four 8-bit numbers written in base 10 with periods (dots) separating them

dotted quad notation *See dotted decimal notation*

double to secure operation by using two parallel devices, circuits or systems

double data rate random access memory *See dual data rate random access memory*

double data rate synchronous random access memory *See dual data rate random access memory*

double density feature of a floppy disk to double the number of tracks on each disk thereby reducing the access time and doubling the capacity

double seizure *See dual seizure*

double superheterodyne receiver receiver equipped with two intermediate frequencies

double superheterodyne transmitter transmitter equipped with two intermediate frequencies

double talk simultaneous occurrence of near end and far end speech

double telephone number;*by-pass number* facility which enables the connection of two telephone numbers, the directory number and a secret number, to the same subscriber line

double word;*dword* numeric entity comprising twice the number of bits contained in a normal computer word

double-ended synchronisation; *double-ended synchronization / US/* method of synchronising a specified synchronisation node with respect to another synchronisation node in which synchronisation information at the specified node is derived by comparing the phase difference between the local clock and the incoming digital signal from the other node, with the phase difference at the other node between its local clock and the digital signal incoming from the specified node

double-ended synchronization / US/ *See double-ended synchronisation*

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doublet *See two-bit byte*

DOWN *See ASP down message*

down time; ***downtime*** time interval during which an item is in a down state

downlink connection from the IP network down to the switch

downlink; ***forward link*****;** ***DL*** physical link from the transmitting base transceiver station (BTS) towards the receiving mobile station (MS)

downlink data threshold in charging configuration, the number of bytes in the downlink which causes charging record (CDR) triggering when it is reached for a PDP context of a normal user

downlink iteration iteration done in the downlink to find, for example, the correct cell transmission power for each mobile station, the best server and the outage

downlink load control overload control used for deciding which mobile stations go to outage when the system is overloaded

downlink shared channel; ***DSCH*** downlink transport channel which is intended to carry dedicated user data and control information, and which can be shared among several users

download; ***downloading*** transfer data or programs from a server to a local system

download descriptor *See download descriptor file*

download descriptor file; ***download descriptor*****;** ***DD file*** file containing metadata about the content to be downloaded and instructions to the download agent in the device on how to download the media object

download item object transmitted during one download transaction

download link embedded link in a terminal for downloading content, services, and applications

download model model which specifies routines according to which the item will be downloaded

download provisioning interface; ***delivery server's download provisioning interface*****;** ***DPI*** HTTP interface in Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) through which a service can dynamically submit a download work order to DLS in order to generate download URLs

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download provisioning request *See download work order*

download request request for a download transaction which includes one call and typically causes one response

download server; *DLS* server that is responsible for the download transaction from the server's perspective

download service service that handles the downloading of files from the web

download transaction; *content download transaction*; *transaction* transaction which starts when a download request is submitted, and ends either when the terminal has successfully received the item, or when the download event is acknowledged by the terminal

download transaction interface HTTP interface which allows the users to download content to their terminals

download transaction object object that contains the location of the actual content to be downloaded in the download transaction

download URL URL address in service, identifying a download transaction that is taking place through Nokia Delivery Server (DLS)

download work order; *work order*; *download provisioning request* request which a service makes to Nokia Delivery Server (DLS), containing all the information required to create a complete ticket

downloading *See download*

downloads selection of games that can be downloaded to a WAP-enabled phone

downstream direction from the node to network

downstream suppression muting of all speech which is sent to a user who is speaking

downtime *See down time*

DP *See decimal position number*

DP *See distributed part*

DP *See detection point*

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DPBX *See digital PABX*

DPC *See destination point code*

DPCCH *See dedicated physical control channel*

DPCH *See dedicated physical channel*

DPCM *See differential pulse code modulation*

DPDCH *See dedicated physical data channel*

DPI *See download provisioning interface*

DPIC *See default preferred inter-exchange carrier*

DPN *See data processing node*

DPNSS *See digital private network signalling system*

DPNSS1/DASS2 type D-channel D channel which implements the data transmission to private automatic branch exchanges (PABX)

DPP *See demand priority protocol*

DPRAM *See dual-port RAM*

DPSK *See differential phase shift keying*

DPV *See device presence verification*

DQDB *See distributed queue dual bus*

DQPSK *See differential quadrature phase shift keying*

DR *See delivery report*

DR *See directed retry*

DR *See designated router*

DR *See dominant role*

DR-O *See delivery report object*

DRAM *See dynamic RAM*

drift generally slow, temporal change of a property, such as frequency or voltage level, in a certain direction

drift BTS base transceiver station (BTS) which manages physical resources within a cell

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drift radio network controller;*drift RNC*;*drifting RNC*;*DRNC* radio network controller (RNC) of a drift radio network subsystem (DRNS) supporting the serving RNC with radio resources when the connection between the radio access network (RAN) and the mobile station (MS) needs to use the cells controlled by this RNC

drift radio network subsystem *See drift RNS*

drift RNC *See drift radio network controller*

drift RNS;*drift radio network subsystem*;*DRNS* radio network subsystem (RNS) that supports the serving RNS with radio resources when the connection between the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) and the mobile station need to use the cell or cells controlled by this RNS

drift RNTI;*drifting RNTI*;*D-RNTI* radio network temporary identifier (RNTI) used by the serving radio network controller (RNC) to identify the mobile station (MS) to the drift RNC

drifting RNC *See drift radio network controller*

drifting RNTI *See drift RNTI*

driver;*device driver* program that implements hardware-related low-level services

DRM *See digital rights management*

DRM content;*DRM-protected content*;*DRM object* digital content that is consumed according to a set of rights

DRM content format;*digital content format*;*content format*;*DCF* encrypted format of content which is obtained by encrypting the media objects using keys and a specified algorithm

DRM forward lock;*forward-lock*;*forward lock* Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) specified function that enables the service provider to configure content types that are not allowed to be forwarded or carbon copied

DRM message message containing a media object and an optional rights object

DRM module *See digital rights management module*

DRM object *See DRM content*

DRM option set of permissions and constraints that define how the user may use the content

DRM voucher *See rights object*

DRM-protected content *See DRM content*

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DRMM *See digital rights management module*

DRMM interface *See digital rights management module interface*

DRMM UI *See DRMM user interface*

DRMM user interface;*DRMM UI* web-based user interface for carrying out the administration and monitoring tasks in the digital rights management module (DRMM)

DRNC *See drift radio network controller*

DRNHN *See dynamic routing for non-hierarchical networks*

DRNS *See drift RNS*

drop down combo box *See list*

drop precedence among assured forwarding PHB groups, a value that determines a packet's discard probability in case of congestion

drop-and-insert equipment *See digital branching equipment*

drop-down arrow arrow button used for opening a list of options

drop-down list *See list*

drop-down list; *dropdown list box*; *list box* in graphical user interfaces, a list box with a list of options for the user to select from

drop-down list box *See list*

dropdown combo box *See combo box*

dropdown list box *See drop-down list*

dropout loss of signal that occurs when the user of a mobile station passes through an area where the radio signal is blocked or reduced by geographical or structural obstructions

dropper device that performs policing

dropping *See policing*

DRQ *See delete request state message*

DRS *See delayed release message*

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DRS *See data reporting system*

DRST *See destination restricted message*

DRX *See discontinuous reception*

DRX cycle; *discontinuous reception cycle* individual time interval between reading two consecutive pieces of initial paging information for specific mobile station

dry loop feature which allows a PSTN/ISDN interface to be isolated from the subscriber loop, after which it can be tested

DS *See differentiated service*

DS *See database server*

DS behaviour aggregate *See behaviour aggregate*

DS field *See differentiated services field*

DS-PIB *See differentiated services quality of service policy information base*

DSA *See digital signature algorithm*

DSCH *See downlink shared channel*

DSCP *See differentiated services code point*

DSI *See dynamic skeleton interface*

DSL *See digital subscriber line*

DSL *See default sequence list*

DSLAM *See digital subscriber line access multiplexer*

DSP *See digital signal processor*

DSP *See domain-specific part*

DSP *See Domain Specific Part*

DSP *See digital signal processing*

DSP packet forwarder service service for forwarding packets between any types of connections in a digital signal processor (DSP)

DSP platform *See digital signal processing platform*

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DSP resource manager;*signal processing resource manager*; *SPRM* feature by which the signal processing resources of a network element can be managed

DSP software *See digital signal processing software*

DSP statistics feature which is required to get statistical information on missed and succeeded calls handled by the signal processing resource manager (SPRM), and to get information on ongoing services and free resources

DSP SW *See digital signal processing software*

DSS *See digital signature standard*

DSS 1 *See Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. 1*

DSSS *See direct sequence spread spectrum*

DSU *See data service unit*

DSUI *See differentiated services urgency importance*

DT *See dial tone*

DT1 *See data form 1*

DTAP *See direct transfer application part*

DTCH *See dedicated traffic channel*

DTD *See data type definition*

DTE *See data terminal equipment*

DTH *See direct-to-home*

DTL *See designated transit list*

DTL originator first switching system within the entire private network-network interface (PNNI) routing domain to build the initial designated transit list (DTL) stack for a given connection

DTM *See dual transfer mode*

DTMF *See dual-tone multifrequency*

DTMF dialing /US/ *See DTMF dialling*

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DTMF dialling; *DTMF dialing /US/* means of transferring dialling information from the user to the exchange by means of dual tone multi- frequency pulses

DTN *See deflected-to number*

DTP *See data transfer process*

DTTV *See digital terrestrial television*

DTV *See digital television*

DTX *See discontinuous transmission*

dual data rate random access memory; *DDR-SDRAM*; *DDR-RAM* random access memory (RAM) or synchronised dynamic random access memory (SDRAM) that transfers data on both clock transitions

dual numbering *See alternate line service*

dual polarisation mode mode of operation, in which the transmission capacity of a radio channel is doubled by the use of both the vertical and horisontal polarisations

dual port memory memory used for interaction between two units, which both memories can read and write to

dual rate traffic channel traffic channel that functions at both full and half rate

dual seizure; *double seizure* condition which occurs in a two-way operation when two exchanges attempt to seize the same circuit or time slot simultaneously

dual stack; *dual-stack* operational mode in which both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are used

dual tone multi-frequency *See dual-tone multifrequency*

dual transfer mode; *DTM* transfer mode in which a mobile station is simultaneously in dedicated mode and packet transfer mode

dual-port RAM; *dual-port random access memory*; *DPRAM* random access memory (RAM) with two independent ports, each of which is capable of being read or written simultaneously with and independently of the other port

dual-port random access memory *See dual-port RAM*

dual-stack *See dual stack*

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dual-tone multifrequency; *DTMF* signalling method employing set combinations of two specific voice-band frequencies, one of which is selected from a group of four low frequencies, and the other from a group of three or four relatively high frequencies

duct optical cable *See fibre-optic duct cable*

DUD *See data upload and download*

dumb terminal *See non-intelligent terminal*

dump to write the contents of a storage, or part of a storage, to a data medium or an external memory

dumping *See dumping of a file*

dumping of a file; *dumping* event in which the data contents of a disk file are fetched from a memory file

DUNA *See destination unavailable message*

DUP *See destinating user prompter*

DUP *See data user part*

duplex simultaneous two-way and independent transmission in both directions

duplex filter; *duplexer filter*; *duplexer* filter which is used to connect the radio relay equipment's transmitter and receiver to the antenna

duplex frequency; *duplex spacing*; *transmit to receive spacing* difference between transmitting and receiving frequencies

duplex operation a method of operation whereby transmission is possible simultaneously in both directions

duplex spacing *See duplex frequency*

duplexer *See duplex filter*

duplexer filter *See duplex filter*

duplicate address detection; *DAD* procedure that an IPv6 host performs to determine that the address it wishes to use on the logical link is not already in use

duplicate CDR checking *See duplicate CDR prevention*

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duplicate CDR packet prevention *See duplicate CDR prevention*

duplicate CDR prevention; ***duplicate CDR packet prevention*****;** ***duplicate CDR checking*****;** ***CDR duplicate checking*** enhanced GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP') function in the charging gateway for ensuring that the same charging record (CDR) is processed only once

duplicated unit functional unit that is divided into an active unit that is in working state and at least one spare unit

duplication *See 2N redundancy*

DUPU *See destination user part unavailable message*

durability remaining of the results of an event in a database regardless of errors occurring after commitment

duration predefined data type which denotes a time difference

duration-based charging *See time-based charging*

DVB *See digital video broadcasting*

DVMPR *See distance vector multi-protocol routing*

DVMRP *See distance vector multi-protocol routing*

DWDM *See dense wavelength division multiplexing*

DWLL *See digital wireless local loop*

dword *See double word*

DWRR *See deficit weighted round robin*

DX *See digital exchange*

DX error code mapping feature for mapping the values of DX error codes to the error and description texts

DX image file; ***image file*** file that contains an exact copy of the contents of a DX file system

DX interface; ***DXI*** interface which performs the application-dependent adaptations and provides for its clients a logical view to the DX system

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Dx interface interface between the call state control function and subscription locator function

DX number type feature which standardises the representation and usage of the sequences of address digits used internally in a DX200 exchange with the purpose of providing abstract methods for handling the digit sequences and a common representation for their storage

DXI *See DX interface*

DXI *See data exchange interface*

dynamic access node *See DAXNode*

dynamic actor starting service of the Chorus computing platform which is responsible for starting loaded programs in an appropriate start-up phase

dynamic address; *dynamic PDP address* address belonging to the operator addressing space that is given to the mobile station at PDP context activation by the gateway GPRS support node

dynamic allocation *See dynamic channel allocation*

dynamic allocation of base station channels *See dynamic channel allocation*

dynamic bandwidth allocation; *DBA* function which provides a required internal flow control mechanism for the ATM switch

dynamic bandwidth management; *DBM* bandwidth management protocol which provides the capability to support fast effective end-to-end bandwidth control for IP traffic transported over an ATM network

dynamic buffering for hot billing data feature which offers a way to use capacity of the hot data buffer effectively by making the size of the buffer adjustable

dynamic capacity capacity of a network element or system expressed as the number of transactions that can be performed within a given amount of time

dynamic CDR format charging record (CDR) format in which all necessary charging information of a session is stored within one charging record

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dynamic channel allocation;*dynamic channel management*; *dynamic allocation of base station channels*;*dynamic allocation*;*DCA*
medium access mode which makes the use of radio channels in a cellular network more effective by directing them from one base station to another, according to the traffic requirements

dynamic channel management
See dynamic channel allocation

dynamic channel selection
technique used in radio transmission which utilises a free radio channel, appropriate at a time

dynamic charging configuration
charging configuration that enables the network operator to modify the charging-related parameters

dynamic compression
Signalling Compression based message compression process in which previously sent messages are used to improve compression efficiency

dynamic computer group
computer group formed when needed, consisting of computers free of choice

dynamic configuration; *DynCo*
method of modifying the configuration files of administrative tools and other common resources when individual systems are installed to or uninstalled from the system

dynamic data formatting
feature allowing the content of the charging records (CDR) and reports that the exchange generates about connections to be changed with the form file editor

dynamic deployment
See dynamic deployment data

dynamic deployment data; *dynamic deployment*
in the context of FlexiServer, deployment data that is dependent on the cluster runtime structure and size

dynamic executable script
executable service script that has variable data, such as parameters

dynamic frequency and channel allocation;*dynamic frequency and channel assignment*;*DFCA*
function that provides a desirable carrier-to-interference ratio (CIR) for every connection by assigning the radio channel dynamically based on downlink measurement reports, cell-level CIR statistics, and the knowledge of the used radio channels in the surrounding cells

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dynamic frequency and channel assignment *See dynamic frequency and channel allocation*

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol;*DHCP* protocol used for dynamic IP address allocation

dynamic host configuration protocol server *See DHCP server*

dynamic invocation interface;*DII* application programming interface (API) that allows a client to make dynamic invocations on remote common object request broker architecture (CORBA) objects

dynamic Iub advanced Iub interface which enables the dimensioning of the ratio of radio network controllers (RNC) and base transceiver stations (BTS) based on the average load of the base transceiver stations

dynamic library library in the ChorusOS operating system that is loaded at runtime and is not included in the executable file

dynamic link library;*DLL* function library that can be loaded into memory once and called by one or more applications so that the operating system dynamically resolves the entry points, or the addresses of the called routines, at run time

dynamic load sharing;*load balancing* sophisticated type of load sharing in which the load rate is measured constantly and taken into account when making routing decisions, so that no single device or route gets overwhelmed

dynamic memory; *dynamic storage* memory which depends on time or situation or changes constantly or very often

dynamic memory management management of memory in an object computer with means that allow for reuse of memory space once reserved and released

Dynamic Menu Control Protocol; *DMCP* protocol which enables over-the-air update of the mobile phone menu structure

dynamic message message the content and length of which can change in different phases of the call

dynamic mobile address IP address that is valid only during PDP context activation

dynamic node equipment n x 2 Mbit/s;*DN2* node equipment enabling flexible and non-blocked connection and branching of subrate channels in the 30/31-channel frame structure of a 2 Mbit/s system

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dynamic page *See dynamic web page*

dynamic parameter guidance parameter guidance where the semantic information of the guidance text depends on the configuration of the system

dynamic PDP address *See dynamic address*

dynamic problem class problem class that is automatically deleted when no corresponding problems exist in the service quality manager (SQM) database

dynamic provisioning *See dynamic subscription provisioning*

dynamic provisioning provisioning that allows end users to activate new services for themselves directly in real time

dynamic RAM; *dynamic random access memory*; *DRAM* RAM that stores information in capacitors that must be periodically refreshed

dynamic random access memory *See dynamic RAM*

dynamic routing routing that adjusts automatically to network topology or traffic changes

dynamic routing for non-hierarchical networks; *DRNHN* feature which the operator can use to define that the selected subdestination is the least loaded one

dynamic skeleton interface; *DSI* application programming interface (API) that provides a way to deliver requests from an object request broker (ORB) to an object implementation when the type of the object implementation is not known at compile time

dynamic storage *See dynamic memory*

dynamic subscription provisioning; *dynamic provisioning* provisioning a subscription that is done in nearly real time and enforced without having to set up a new PDP context

dynamic validation validation that the attribute owner or object owner performs for a configurable attribute or object against a predefined rule set

dynamic web page; *dynamic page* web page in which the information is pulled from an outside source

dynamical multiplexing *See statistical multiplexing*

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dynamical reference *See dynamical reference channel*

dynamical reference channel; *dynamical reference* data channel used as a reference channel against which another data channel is tested

dynamically linked library library whose address in the process address space is not known until the process is started

dynamically loaded actor actor which is not started as part of the boot archive

dynamically partitioned file work file of a set of processes each of which writes only to a data unit or a set of data units in that file. The relations between the processes using a portion of the file is established per task

DynCo *See dynamic configuration*

2.6 E

E *See erlang*

E *See extension header flag*

E 1 *See E1*

E bit *See encryption function bit*

E interface interface between mobile services switching centres

E parameter; *e parameter* set of parameters (e1-e7) containing the elements which together define the rate at which the call is to be charged (for advice of charge purposes)

e parameter *See E parameter*

E&M signaling /US/ *See E&M signalling*

E&M signaling multiplexer /US/ *See E&M signalling unit*

E&M signaling unit / US/ *See E&M signalling unit*

E&M signalling; *E&M signaling /US/* method of signalling between junction equipment in an exchange and a signalling unit associated with the transmission equipment using two leads - a receive (E) lead and a transmit (M) lead

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E&M signalling channel signalling channel for transferring E&M signalling information

E&M signalling multiplexer *See E&M signalling unit*

E&M signalling unit;*E&M signalling multiplexer*;*E&M signaling unit /US/*;*E&M signaling multiplexer /US/* device for converting the signalling used in FDM equipment and transmitted via a separate signalling channel into signals of the signalling time slot of the PCM frame according to the standardised multiframe structure

e-auction *See electronic auction*

e-business;*electronic business* way of conducting business operations by using data networks, usually by using Internet-based applications

E-channel channel primarily used to carry signalling information for circuit switching by the ISDN

e-commerce;*electronic commerce*;*EC* part of e-business that deals with buying and selling products and services, including electronic transactions

e-community;*electronic community* network of people collaborating and sharing ideas over an electronic network

e-form *See electronic form*

e-mail folder storage of e-mail messages of the user

e-mail server;*mail server* server which is used to store and forward e-mail

e-mail smart push;*email smart push*;*ESP* service of the application gateway that allows subscribers with multimedia phones to send and receive multimedia messages (MM) to and from the Internet by performing both inbound (e-mail to MS) and outbound (MS to e-mail) conversions

e-mail smart push subscriber;*email smart push subscriber* subscriber who has a multimedia phone and has subscribed to e-mail smart push

e-mall;*electronic mall*;*electronic shopping centre* virtual collection of e-shops usually enhanced by a common umbrella, for example, a well-known brand or a special theme

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e-marketing; *electronic marketing* part of e-business that deals with marketing activities

e-marketplace; *web marketplace* online electronic trading location, which is facilitated by one or several market makers, and where buyers and sellers meet

E-OTD *See enhanced observed time difference*

E-PM *See e-project management*

e-project management; *E-PM* part of e-business that deals with managing the e-business project tasks online in collaboration with project stakeholders

e-shop; *e-store*; *web shop*; *web store* e-marketplace used to promote a company and to sell its products and/or services

e-store *See e-shop*

e-tailing online retail selling

E.164 public network addressing standard utilizing up to a maximum of 15 digits

E/O converter *See electrical-to-optical converter*

E/O transducer *See electrical-to-optical converter*

E1; *E1 system*; *European Digital Signal 1*; *CEPT1* European PCM system that carries 32 channels in a 256-bit frame transmitted at 2.048 Mbit/s basic multiplex rate

E1 system *See E1*

E3; *CEPT3* 34.368 Mbit/s rate used by the European CEPT carrier to transmit 16 E1s plus overhead

EA *See external alarm*

EA *See external application*

EAP *See Extensible Authentication Protocol*

early call forwarding call forwarding before the call has been extended to the visited network (VPLMN) of the forwarding subscriber

early IMS security authentication method which the 3GPP has specified to support the authentication of early implementations of the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) that are only partly compliant with the 3GPP IMS

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early media establishment mode of a PoC session, in which the session initiator is given a "ready to speak" indication when the PoC server has authorised the set-up, but the target terminal has not yet been paged

early packet discard;*EPD* mechanism used by some ATM switches for discarding a complete AAL5 frame when a threshold condition, such as imminent congestion, is met

earth fault /GB/; *ground fault /US/* fault caused by a conductor being connected to ground or by the insulation resistance to ground being below the specific value

EB *See errored block*

Eb/I0 ratio of signal energy per bit to interference and noise density

Eb/N0;*energy per bit-to-noise density ratio*;*energy per bit-to-noise power spectral density ratio* ratio in decibels (dB) of the energy of each information bit to the noise power spectral density

Eb/Nt narrowband signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) (bit energy to narrowband noise ratio)

EBER *See excessive bit error rate*

EBH *See external balance holder*

EBH interface interface of the external balance holder (EBH) that is used to transfer charges and other types of account-related information between the online service controller (OSC) and an EBH

EBH poller in the online service controller (OSC), a module which synchronises the accounts between the external balance holder (EBH) and the global balance handler (GBH) by collecting all the accounts whose balance level or expiry status has been updated from the EBH

EBH sweeper in the online service controller (OSC), a component that selects and sends aggregate charges to the external balance holder (EBH) through the EBH interface

EBHext external balance holder (EBH) component of the online service controller (OSC) that implements the GPRS service switching function (gprsSSF)

EBSG *See elementary basic service group*

eBusiness *See e-business*

EC *See echo canceller*

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EC *See e-commerce*

EC *See event consumer*

Ec/I0 ratio in decibels (dB) of the pilot energy accumulated over one PN chip period (Ec) to the total power spectral density in the received bandwidth (I0)

Ec/No ratio of energy per modulating bit to the noise spectral density

ECB *See electronic code book*

ECC *See error checking and correction*

ECC *See error-correcting code*

ECC *See embedded control channel*

ECCS *See ECCS circuit group*

ECCS CGR *See ECCS circuit group*

ECCS circuit group; *ECCS*;*ECCS CGR* common channel circuit group which consists of the termination IDs of the media gateway

ECF *See event charging function*

ECFH *See enhanced coverage by frequency hopping*

echo cancellation transmission method used in digital transmission systems in which bi-directional transmission occurs simultaneously on the same line and in the same frequency band

echo canceller;*EC* voice operated device placed in the 4-wire portion of a circuit and used for reducing near-end echo present on the send path by subtracting an estimation of that echo from the near-end echo

echo check;*echo checking*;*echoing* method of checking the accuracy of transmission of data by sending the received data back to the sending end for comparison with the original data

echo checking *See echo check*

echo control device indicator indicator showing whether or not an echo control device is included in the connection

echo control procedure procedure which is used on a per call basis to convey information between exchange nodes about demand and ability to insert echo control devices

echo loss *See echo return loss*

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echo path transmission path between the receive-out port and send-in port of an echo canceller

echo path capacity maximum echo path delay for which an echo canceller is designed to operate

echo path delay delay due to the delays inherent in the echo path transmission facilities

echo request;*echo request message* message sent on a path to another GPRS support node (GSN) or radio network controller (RNC) to find out if the peer GSN or RNC is alive

echo request message *See echo request*

echo response; *echo response message* message sent as a response to a received echo request

echo response message *See echo response*

echo return loss; *echo loss*;*ERL* attenuation of a signal on an echo path due to transmission and hybrid loss

echo return loss enhancement;*ERLE* attenuation of the echo signal as it passes through the send path of an echo canceller

echo suppressor voice-operated device placed in the 4-wire portion of a circuit and used for inserting loss in the transmission path to suppress echo. The path in which the device operates may be an individual circuit path or a path carrying a multiplexed signal

echoing *See echo check*

ECL *See environment control list*

ECM *See event counter measurement*

ECN *See explicit congestion notification*

ECO *See emergency call origin*

eCommerce *See e-commerce*

ECS *See emergency service*

ECSD *See enhanced circuit switched data*

ECT *See explicit call transfer*

ECUR *See event charging with unit reservation*

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ED *See expedited data*

EDAC *See error checking and correction*

EDAP *See EGPRS dynamic Abis pool*

EDC *See error-detecting code*

EDGE;*enhanced data rates for global evolution*;*enhanced data rates for GSM evolution* radio interface modulation technique which increases HSCSD (high speed circuit switched data) and GPRS (general packet radio service) data rates

edge device physical device that forwards packets between legacy interworking interfaces and ATM interfaces

edge router router in an IP network, which carries out tasks that relate to encryption, authentication, and service selection

editorial revision number of a particular editorial revision milestone for the edition

EDP *See event detection point*

EDP-N *See event detection point notification*

EDP-N service service of an event detection point, which the IN service logic has specified as an event detection point notification (EDP-N), when the call processing is suspended at this specified point

EDP-R *See event detection point request*

EDP-R service service of an event detection point, which the IN service logic has specified as an event detection point request (EDP-R), when the call processing is suspended at this specified point

EEFL *See external event forwarder and log*

EER *See excessive error rate*

EER *See end-to-end retransmission*

EF *See expedited forwarding PHB*

EF *See event forwarder*

EF address address of an ISDN subscriber in a V5 interface

EFCI *See explicit forward congestion indication*

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EFD *See event forwarding discriminator*

effective capacity actual data transfer capacity which is available for users and applications

effective isotropic radiated power; *equivalent isotropic radiated power*; *EIRP* transmitted power multiplied by the antenna gain referenced to an ideal isotropic radiator

effective radiated power; *equivalent radiated power*; *ERP* transmitted power multiplied by the antenna gain referenced to a half-wave dipole

EFR *See enhanced full rate*

EFR *See enhanced full rate speech codec*

EFS *See error-free second*

EGP *See exterior gateway protocol*

EGPRS *See enhanced general packet radio service*

EGPRS dynamic Abis pool; *EDAP* pool between the base transceiver station (BTS) and base station controller (BSC) that is dynamically allocated in 16 kbit/s blocks for EDGE datacalls

EGPRS packet channel request; *EPCR* message which an enhanced general packet radio service (EGPRS) capable mobile terminal sends to perform an EGPRS one-phase access request, EGPRS short access request, or EGPRS two-phase access request

egress *See egress direction*

egress direction; *egress* traffic direction out of a network element

EIR *See equipment identity register*

EIRP *See effective isotropic radiated power*

EJB *See Enterprise Java Beans*

EJB container container that implements the Enterprise Java Beans (EJB) component contract of the Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) architecture

ELB *See end-to-end loopback*

electric echo echo which consists of reflected signals caused by the near-end impedance mismatch at a 2-to-4-wire conversion unit (hybrid)

electric number *See network number*

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electrical PDH physical interface; *EPPI* function which converts an electrical PDH interface signal into an internal-logic-level PDH signal and vice versa

electrical SDH physical interface; *ESPI* function which converts an internal-logic-level STM-N signal into an electrical STM-N interface signal and vice versa

electrical-to optical transducer *See electrical-to-optical converter*

electrical-to-optical converter; *E/O converter*; *electrical-to optical transducer*; *E/O transducer* device in which a modulated electrical signal is converted into an optical signal having the original modulation information content

electromagnetic compatibility; *EMC* ability of equipment or a system to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment

electromagnetic disturbance electromagnetic phenomenon which may degrade the performance of a device, equipment or system, or adversely affect living or inert matter

electromagnetic emission *See emission*

electromagnetic field; *EMF* physical field determined by the set of four vectors which characterize the electric and magnetic states of a material or vacuum

electromagnetic interference; *EMI* degradation of the performance of an equipment, transmission channel or system caused by an electromagnetic disturbance

electromagnetic radiation phenomenon by which energy in the form of electromagnetic waves emanates from a source into space

electromagnetic shielding; *EMS* shielding used to substantially reduce the magnitude of electric and magnetic fields from incident electromagnetic radiation

electronic auction; *e-auction*; *online auction* auction organised using an electronic implementation of bidding mechanisms also known from traditional auctions

electronic business *See e-business*

electronic code book; *ECB* basic block cipher mode in which each plaintext block is encrypted independently and one block of ciphertext is produced out of one block of plaintext

electronic commerce *See e-commerce*

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electronic community *See e-community*

electronic exchange exchange system in which both the control equipment and switching network are composed of electronic components

electronic form;*e-form* online document that contains blank spaces for a user to fill in with requested information and that can be submitted through a network

electronic magazine; *electronic newspaper* publication regularly edited for the information network containing typical press material

electronic mall *See e-mall*

electronic marketing *See e-marketing*

electronic newspaper *See electronic magazine*

electronic numbering;*ENUM* distributed directory system which is based on the domain name service (DNS), providing the MMS Center directory information

electronic shopping centre *See e-mall*

element *See XML element*

element configuration configuration data which is written in the ICD service directory (ISD) by the network elements

element configuration management configuration management at single network element level that includes the management of configuration parameters and plan-based configuration management

element declaration markup declaration that contains the formal specification of the part of an element type definition that deals with the content and markup minimisation

element management;*EM* network management at the level of an individual network element

element management client *See element manager client*

element management framework;*EMF* framework that provides a set of application programming interfaces (API), system interfaces, component technology and data management for element management systems

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element management functions set of functions for the management of network elements on an individual basis

element management interface;*element manager interface*; *EMI* interface for a web-based network management system, used for communication between a network element and management application

element management layer; *EML* management layer which manages each network element on an individual basis and supports an abstraction of the functions provided by the NE layer

element management platform *See element manager platform*

element management system;*EMS* part of the network management system that provides the management functions for a set of network elements

element management user interface;*EM UI* graphical user interface (GUI) for managing the configuration of a network element

element manager; *EM* basic tool for installation and operational purposes, used to control and monitor one network element

element manager action log *See EM action log*

element manager application;*EM application* application supporting management tasks performed in a specific network element (NE)

element manager client;*element management client*; *EMC* entity that uses the element manager's services

element manager client user;*EMC user* user who uses the element management interface to connect to the push to talk over cellular (PoC) system for performing operation and maintenance tasks

element manager domain architectural entity of the FlexiServer platform software that implements the user interface of FlexiServer-based products

element manager interface *See element management interface*

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element manager platform;*element management platform*;*EMP* function which provides a framework for building local network element management interface

element manager tool part of an element manager that is meant to manage one particular aspect of a network element

element object *See XML element*

elementary basic service group; *EBSG* basic service group used in the subscriber data transfer

elementary cable section whole of the physical transmission medium between the section termination at the output of one piece of equipment and the section termination at the input of the following piece of equipment

elementary diagnosis part of a diagnostic program which tests a certain hardware function or searches for certain fault types

elementary file file containing access conditions and data and no other files

elementary procedure;*EP* radio access network application part (RANAP) signalling procedure that supports the functions of the Iu interface, consisting of an initiating message, and possibly a response message

elementary regenerator section;*regenerator section* in a given direction of transmission, an elementary cable section together with the immediately following regenerative repeater

elementary repeater section in a given direction of transmission, an elementary cable section together with the immediately following analogue repeater

ELF *See executable and linking format*

elliptical waveguide waveguide which has an elliptical cross section and a corrugated wall giving it good flexibility

EM *See element management*

EM *See element manager*

EM action log; *element manager action log* log file in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) that can be used to read and write information related to operation, security and error events

EM application *See element manager application*

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EM UI *See element management user interface*

EM UI client *See EM user interface client*

EM user authority manager *See user authority manager*

EM user interface client;*EM UI client* element manager (EM) application that is used to view the contents of the EM action log, and to set the filtering properties for writing to the operation log

EMA *See external monitoring application*

email smart push *See e-mail smart push*

email smart push subscriber *See e-mail smart push subscriber*

EMB *See Ethernet-based message bus*

EMB LAN local area network (LAN) used in an Ethernet-based message bus (EMB)

embedded adaptive differential pulse code modulation; *embedded ADPCM* embedded ADPCM algorithms are ADPCM algorithms that quantise the difference between the input and the estimated signal into core bits and enhancement bits

embedded ADPCM *See embedded adaptive differential pulse code modulation*

embedded computer system *See embedded system*

embedded control channel;*ECC* channel using a data communications channel as the physical layer for communication between SDH network elements

embedded data communication channel *See embedded operations channel*

embedded operations channel; *embedded data communication channel*;*EOC* channel which is provided as an integral part of a communications facility for the purpose of carrying operations messages

embedded software software which forms a component of some larger system and which is expected to function without human intervention

embedded system; *embedded computer system* computer system which is integral to a larger system whose primary purpose is not computational

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embedded web services interface component;*EWSIC* Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) compliant web services interface component for network servers

Embedded Workshop;*EWS* ChorusOS operating system and integrated development environment for creating applications that run on ChorusOS or embedded systems based on ChorusOS

EMC *See element manager client*

EMC *See electromagnetic compatibility*

EMC user *See element manager client user*

emerg. call *See emergency call*

emergency action modified action or procedure to be used when normal activity cannot re-establish the handling of traffic

emergency call; *emerg. call* call which is initiated by dialling a special emergency number

emergency call indicator signalling object which indicates that the terminations and bearer connections in the specified context are associated with an emergency call

emergency call origin;*ECO* number given in subscriber information, that tells in which emergency area the subscriber belongs in his own MSC area

emergency call service *See emergency service*

emergency call/ positioning of caller feature which is used to handle the emergency services within an All-IP core network via the call processing server

emergency changeover modified changeover procedure to be used whenever the normal one cannot be accomplished, that is, in case of some failures in the signalling terminal equipment or in case of inaccessibility between the two involved signalling points

emergency service; *emergency call service*;*ECS* special services for emergency purposes, for example, fire alarm, police, or first aid

emergency services message entity;*ESME* entity in the emergency services network which serves as the point of reference to a mobile services switching centre (MSC) for common channel emergency services messaging

emergency services network entity;*ESNE* entity in the emergency services network which serves as the point of interface to an MSC for a voice or telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or teletypewriter (TTY) services

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emergency services routing digits;*ESRD* string of digits which uniquely identifies a specific base station, cell site, or sector in an emergency call

emergency services routing key;*ESRK* string of digits that uniquely identifies an ongoing emergency call

emergency session session between a user and an emergency service

emergency traffic origin parameter in the subscriber data, the analysis of which leads to a separate emergency traffic tree

emergency traffic origins feature which enables the operator to divide local or Remote Subscriber Stage (RSS) subscribers of one exchange to 31 different categories

EMF *See electromagnetic field*

EMF *See element management framework*

EMI *See element management interface*

EMI *See external machine interface*

EMI *See electromagnetic interference*

EMIF *See external memory interface*

emission; *electromagnetic emission* phenomenon by which electromagnetic energy emanates from a source

EML *See element management layer*

emoticon *See smiley*

EMP *See element manager platform*

EMS *See enhanced messaging*

EMS *See element management system*

EMS *See electromagnetic shielding*

EMT *See external message transfer*

EMT connection connection in which the external message transfer (EMT) protocol is used to transfer DMX messages between two network elements

emulate to imitate a computer system by a combination of hardware and software that allows programs written for one computer to be run on another

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emulation the ability of a device or program to mimic another, corresponding function

emulator special purpose hardware or software which enables one machine to act as if it were another

enabler *See software enabler*

enabler entity that provides certain functions to simplify the development of applications

ENC *See EventNotificationCharging*

encapsulating security payload;*IP encapsulating security payload*; *ESP* header that provides integrity and confidentiality for IP datagrams by encrypting and encapsulating the payload data to be protected

encapsulation act of enclosing a data unit of one protocol into a data unit of another protocol

encapsulation SGSN function which adds addressing and controlling information to message before it is transferred across the GPRS backbone network

enchanced RED algorithm;*ERED* in the QoS buffer management, an enhancement to random early detection (RED) that works in the base station system GPRS protocol (BSSGP) buffer

encipherment *See encryption*

encipherment algorithm *See cryptographic algorithm*

encoded provisioning instance data;*EPD* data object used to carry the encoded value of a provisioning instance

encoder device that performs encoding

encoding;*coding* generation of a code word to represent a quantised value

encoding law law defining the relative values of the quantising intervals used in quantising and encoding

encryption; *ciphering*; *encipherment* information security mechanism that performs information transformation according to a cryptographic system

encryption acceleration process of accelerating the computing in cryptographic operations

encryption algorithm *See cryptographic algorithm*

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encryption function function that is used to transform cleartext input into a ciphertext object the contents of which cannot be seen or utilised unless an algorithm is applied to transform the ciphertext object back to cleartext object

encryption function bit;*encryption mode bit*;*E bit* bit used to indicate whether the information and frame check sequence (FCS) fields of the unnumbered information (UI) frame are encrypted (ciphered) to provide user data confidentiality

encryption information information element (IE) that contains the keys and permitted algorithms used to control any encryption equipment at the radio network controller

encryption key;*Ki* data protection key used for protecting the confidentiality of data items

encryption key index index that identifies which one of the several encryption keys available is the active one

encryption mode bit *See encryption function bit*

encryption request request to encrypt the transmitted data

end block *See CML end block*

end of file;*EOF* control character or byte used in data communication which indicates that the last character of a file has been read

end of life *See end of life treatment*

end of life treatment;*end of life*;*EOL* environmentally conscious handling of hazardous substances such as obsolete electronic equipment

end of line;*EOL* character or a character sequence which is used to terminate a line of text

end of message; *EOM* indicator used in the ATM adaptation layer (AAL) to identify the last ATM cell containing information from a data packet that has been segmented

end of optional parameters field in a signalling message indicating that there are no more optional parameters in the message

end office /US/;*EO* switching system where access lines are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks

end station;*ES* device that enables the communication between ATM end stations and end stations on "legacy" LAN or among ATM end stations

end system;*ES* node of telecommunication network that transmits and receives messages

end system hello; *ESH* end-system-originated packet that passes information to an intermediate system

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end system identifier;*ESI* identifier in domain specific part of the NSAP address that distinguishes multiple nodes at the same level in case the lower level peer group is partitioned

end system to intermediate system routing protocol;*ES-IS protocol*;*ES-IS* protocol for connecting a system to a telecommunications network where the ISO Internet protocol (IP) is used for sending messages

end-of-dialing analysis /US/ *See end-of-selection analysis*

end-of-dialling analysis *See end-of-selection analysis*

end-of-pulsing signal;*ST signal* multifrequency signal that the originating exchange uses to indicate that according to the digit analysis the final digit has been sent

end-of-selection analysis;*EOS analysis*;*end-of-dialling analysis*;*end-of-dialing analysis /US/* internal call control analysis which informs of call set-up results (end-of-dialling or congestion)

end-of-talkburst indicator indicator that indicates to the receiving user that the originating user has released the push to talk button, so that the others can take turns

end-of-talkburst tone audible indication that the terminal gives to the receiving user after the originating user has released the push to talk button, indicating that the others can take turns

end-to-end connection connection between two endpoints

end-to-end loopback;*ELB* loopback in which a cell is inserted at an ATM connection endpoint, and switched back at the corresponding far-end ATM connection endpoint

end-to-end retransmission; *EER* retransmission model in which a lost packet is transmitted again using the whole transmission path from the sender to the receiver

end-to-end service service that is delivered from a terminal to the server or vice versa, or between two terminals

end-to-end signaling /US/ *See end-to-end signalling*

end-to-end signalling;*end-to-end signaling /US/* capability to transfer signalling information of end point significance directly between signalling end points to provide a requesting user with a basic or supplementary service

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end-to-end supervision supervision for ensuring that the connections between the endpoints are working as expected over the IP network

end-to-end transfer delay;*ETD* transfer delay which contains the cumulative delays that occurred during packet transfer

end-user functional entity above the signalling connection control part (SCCP) upper layer boundary indirectly using the services of the SCCP

end-user class classification which the network operator or service provider can define for the end users

end-user interface user interface for the end-users to access the system

end-user profile *See end-user service profile*

end-user service profile;*end-user profile* service profile that includes end-user identification data and information about the subscribed services and their service settings and charging

end-user session end-to-end connection between users or between a user and applications

end-user template template that can be used to provide end users with a predefined set of services

endless call forwarding loop prevention feature which prevents multiple calls being forwarded if they all concern one individual subscriber in the call set-up phase

endpoint;*ep* network reference point at which a circuit, a path, a section, or a virtual connection begins or ends

endpoint group group of endpoints for a specific route which are organised according to certain characteristics

endpoint name resolution part; *ENRP* protocol that provides a fault-tolerant real-time translation service that maps a name to a set of transport addresses pointing to a specific group of networked communication endpoints registered under that name

energy per bit-to-noise density ratio *See Eb/N0*

energy per bit-to-noise power spectral density ratio *See Eb/N0*

engaged test *See hunting*

engaged tone *See busy tone*

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engine hardware and software that performs essential core functions for telecommunication or application tasks

engineered traffic capacity; ***engineered transaction processing capacity*** traffic capacity of a network element taking into account all the capacity constraints

engineered transaction processing capacity *See engineered traffic capacity*

engineering order-wire; ***order-wire*****;** ***EOW*** connection used to provide a voice communication channel between network elements

enhanced attendant call hold *See centrex enhanced attendant call hold*

enhanced circuit switched data; ***ECSD*** base station controller (BSC) feature which provides increased data rates in the radio interface for end-user applications

enhanced coverage by frequency hopping; ***ECFH*** frequency hopping which provides handovers between high-power and low-power transceivers without deteriorating the quality of the radio network

enhanced data rates for global evolution *See EDGE*

enhanced data rates for GSM evolution *See EDGE*

enhanced full rate; ***EFR*** speech coding where the information bits first go through preliminary channel coding and then through the basic channel coding

enhanced full rate codec *See enhanced full rate speech codec*

enhanced full rate speech codec; ***enhanced full rate codec*****;** ***EFR*** codec providing good speech quality to the end user by selecting correct resources, based on the information received from the mobile station (MS), and relaying the information to the base station system (BSS)

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enhanced general packet radio service;*enhanced GPRS*;*EGPRS*
general packet radio service (GPRS) whose data rate is increased up to threefold with enhanced data rates for global evolution (EDGE) modulation

enhanced GPRS
See enhanced general packet radio service

Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol;*GTP'*
GPRS Tunnelling Protocol which includes functions for charging

Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol version 2;*GTP' version 2*;*GPR' v2*;*GPR' 2*
improved version of the Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP')

Enhanced Hot Standby;*HSB/E*
equipment redundancy where one of the transceivers is continuously on and the antenna is powered up whereas the local oscillator for the standby transceiver is off. In the event of a fault in the operating equipment, the standby equipment takes over and the faulty equipment is automatically switched off

enhanced messaging;*EMS*
standard supported by Ericsson, Motorola, Siemens, and Alcatel which allows bitmap images, sounds, and animations to be attached to text messages

enhanced MSISDN dialling
MSISDN dialling in which the system makes a query to an external ENUM-DNS server using the MSISDN number as input and receives the corresponding SIP uniform resource identifier (SIP URI) value in return

enhanced observed time difference;*E-OTD*
positioning method in which the location of a mobile station is calculated, based on the measurement of time difference of arrival of bursts from nearby pairs of base transceiver stations (BTS)

enhanced PDF;*ePDF*
policy decision function (PDF) that provides the basic charging rules function and service-based local policy procedures over the Go and Gx interfaces, and supports tokenless binding mechanisms

enhanced tariffing
tariffing in which the tariff analysis is done in the service control point (SCP) using tariff models and according to this analysis, the SCP sets the tariff in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) by sending a charging zone or e-parameters

enquiry call;*hold for enquiry*
part of the three party service (full) which enables a subscriber who is engaged on an established call to set up another call to a third party, switch from one call to the other as required, release one call and retain the other or introduce a common three way conversation (see: three-way conversation)

enquiry call connection
connection to the third party set up by the controlling subscriber with an enquiry call during an established call

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enquiry call to attendant;*enquiry call to operator* enquiry call to centrex attendant by means of attendant incall identifier

enquiry call to operator *See enquiry call to attendant*

ENRP *See endpoint name resolution part*

ENSF *See extended naming service framework*

enterprise bean server-side component that is written in the Java programming language and that encapsulates the business logic of an application

Enterprise Java Beans;*Enterprise Java Beans architecture*;*EJB* component architecture for the development and deployment of component-based distributed business applications

Enterprise Java Beans architecture *See Enterprise Java Beans*

enterprise service provider;*ESP* application service provider (ASP) that offers enterprise application hosting

entire backup safecopy of the entire software build including the databases of the network element

entity group of data handled as a unit together with code or information related to processing of the data

entity declaration entry in a document type definition that assigns an SGML name to an entity so you can reference it

entity specification *See inventory entity specification*

entity-relationship model *See ER model*

entry collection of information about a directory object

entry descriptor;*descriptor* C-data structure generated by the CASN containing information on one C-type

entry descriptor table descriptor table generated by the CASN containing all the entry descriptors of one ASN.1 descriptor

ENUM *See electronic numbering*

ENUM *See enumeration*

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ENUM record resource record that indicates the mapping between an E.164 number (the directory number) and a uniform resource identifier (URI), based on electronic numbering

enumeration;*ENUM* type definition which lists and names the values of a type

environment control list;*ECL* list of environment definition components, mainly those of messages, alarms and files, including their version data, which belong to a certain software environment

environment definition directory *See public definitions*

environment of a system;*system environment* external world of the viewed system

environment variable key - value pair that software can set and read with operating system services before starting the execution of a program

environmental alarm alarm principally associated with a condition that relates to the enclosure containing the equipment

EO *See end office /US/*

EOC *See embedded operations channel*

EOF *See end of file*

EOL *See end of life treatment*

EOL *See end of line*

EOM *See end of message*

EOS analysis *See end-of-selection analysis*

EOW *See engineering order-wire*

EP *See elementary procedure*

ep *See endpoint*

EPCR *See EGPRS packet channel request*

EPD *See encoded provisioning instance data*

EPD *See early packet discard*

ePDF *See enhanced PDF*

EPI *See external provisioning interface*

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EPIU *See Ethernet plug-in unit*

EPOC *See Symbian OS*

epoch;*epoch date* date and time in history that is used as a reference from which time is measured

epoch date *See epoch*

EPos location framework *See mobile location framework*

EPPI *See electrical PDH physical interface*

EPROM *See erasable programmable read-only memory*

EPS *See external provisioning system*

equal access;*US equal access* feature which provides a way for the subscriber to select the network operator when making long distance or international calls, regardless of contracts made with operators

equal switching *See non-revertive switching*

equalizer *See line equalizer*

equalizer;*equalizer network* corrective network placed at the input of a repeater or terminal equipment, which compensates for amplitude or delay distortion by providing an attenuation-frequency or delay-frequency characteristic opposite to that of the preceding transmission path

equalizer network *See equalizer*

EQUIPM *See equipment database*

equipment alarm alarm which is given by equipment or a unit and may be transferred into the transmission management system

equipment database;*EQUIPM* database in which the hardware configuration data is stored by hardware configuration management programs

equipment domain object class to describe hardware or software or a combination of both, not necessarily physically distinct within a computer system

equipment identity register;*EIR* database of a mobile communication network containing information about qualification approved mobile stations (MS) and their states

equipment loopback;*loop to equipment* method for testing the operation of an interface in which the outgoing signal is looped back to the input

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equipment management feature for making changes to equipment data descriptions in the equipment database and to output existing equipment data

equipment protection *See equipment redundancy*

equipment redundancy; ***equipment protection*** redundancy scheme in which, when the standby equipment fails, the unbroken equipment is chosen and the broken equipment is switched off

equipment trace trace observation the target of which is a mobile device so that a report is generated automatically when the device is used for a call attempt or service

equipment vendor development engineering community; ***development engineering community*** measurement user community whose members expect that the wireless telecommunication network is fully operational, adequately engineered, and in commercial service, and whose primary objective is to guarantee that the implementations and designs conform to real-world observations of the fixed network equipment of the operating company

equipment vendor performance modelling community; ***performance modelling community*** measurement user community whose members expect that the wireless telecommunication network is fully operational, adequately engineered, and at some level of call capable service, and whose primary objective is to guarantee that the models used during analysis and design conform to real-world observations of the fixed network equipment of the operating company

equivalent binary content number of binary digits that is strictly necessary to convey the same information as a defined number of signal elements in a given digital signal

equivalent bit rate value of the bit rate strictly necessary to convey the same information in the same time as a given digital signal at a given digit rate

equivalent isotropic radiated power *See effective isotropic radiated power*

equivalent radiated power *See effective radiated power*

ER *See event record*

ER *See explicit rate*

ER model; ***entity-relationship model*** object-based, logical data model which can be used for planning databases

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erasable programmable read-only memory; *EPROM* fixed semiconductive memory (read-only memory) whose content can be zeroed with for example ultraviolet light and reprogrammed with for example electrical signals

erase to remove information stored for a particular service in a preceding registration

erase to remove from a data medium

eraseSS operation in which a supplementary service is deactivated and the registration data is removed

erasure process by which information stored for a particular service in a preceding registration is removed

ERB *See EventReportBCSM*

ERBSMS *See EventReportSMS procedure*

ERC *See external reference clock*

ERED *See enchanced RED algorithm*

Erl *See erlang*

ERL *See echo return loss*

erlang; *E*; *Erl* unit of carried traffic intensity

ERLE *See echo return loss enhancement*

ERP *See effective radiated power*

ERR *See protocol data unit error*

error; *digital error* inconsistency between a digit in a transmitted digital signal and a corresponding digit in the received digital signal

error burst group of bits in which two successive erroneous bits are always separated by less than a given number (x) of correct bits. The number x should be specified when describing an error burst

error cause *See error cause value*

error cause value; *error cause* cause value which is used to indicate the reason for the error

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error checking and correction;*error detection and correction*;*ECC*;*EDAC* collection of methods to detect errors in transmitted or stored data and to correct them

error code indication about an error that can comprise an output text, a short description of the error situation, and possibly instructions

error control procedure *See error protection*

error counter counter whose value indicates the number of errors related to an event

error detection and correction *See error checking and correction*

error detection code mechanism for error detection of OAM cells

error event abnormal situation noticed by the charging gateway which warrants logging the event in an error log file, and possibly a notification to a central monitoring facility, usually an alarm monitoring system

error event handling *See handling of error event procedure*

error event handling subsystem routines linked to each charging gateway module which enables the module to generate alarm events and pass them to the alarm dispatcher

error extension *See error multiplication*

error indication *See error indication procedure*

error indication procedure;*error indication* elementary procedure that a node initiates to report detected errors in an incoming message, provided that the errors cannot be reported by an appropriate failure message

error log log into which information about errors in a computer is gathered

error message notice which is output due to an error in a command

error message message that informs the user that the requested task cannot be performed due to an error

error multiplication;*error extension* property of an apparatus whereby a single digital error in the input signal presented to it results in more than one digital error in the output signal

error multiplication factor ratio of the number of digital errors in the output signal to the number of digital errors in the input signal

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error notification *See alarm event*

ERROR packet trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet which signifies an error situation in file transfer

error protection; *error control procedure* procedure for detecting, reducing, and possibly correcting the effects of errors generated during the process of data transmission

error rate *See error ratio*

error rate monitoring *See error ratio monitoring*

error ratio; *error rate* ratio of the number of digital errors received in a specified period to the total number of digits received in the same period

error ratio counter counter which is reserved to observe the success of a certain transaction

error ratio monitoring; *error rate monitoring* continuous measurement of error ratio on a digital transmission link

error recovery feature that ensures that, if the charging gateway (CG) core crashes, every charging record (CDR) is processed and no CDR is lost

error reporting function that reports to statistics certain protocol errors and operations, and the errors discovered during call setup phase on ingress side, when call request has not yet been forwarded to the service user

error value value in the return error component indicating the cause of the rejection

error vector magnitude; *EVM* with digital modulation formats, form of modulation measurement carried out for a transmitter, for finding out the deviation of the actual from the ideal waveform

error-correcting code; *ECC* code in which each signal conforms to specific rules of construction so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected, permitting the automatic correction of some or all errors at the receiving terminal

error-detecting code; *EDC* code in which each signal conforms to specific rules of construction so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected but not corrected

error-free second; *EFS* ratio of the number of one-second intervals during which no bits are received in error to the total number of one-second intervals in the time interval

errored block; *EB* block in which one or more bits are in error

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errored second;*ES* period of time of duration one second during which one or more digital errors occur in a given digital signal

errored second ratio;*ESR* ratio of errored seconds (ES) to total seconds in available time during a fixed measurement interval

errored second type A;*ESA* attribute that identifies a count of errored seconds containing one digital transmission error

errored second type B;*ESB* attribute that identifies a count of errored seconds containing at least two, and no more than a defined number of digital transmission errors

ES *See errored second*

ES *See end system*

ES *See end station*

ES-IS *See end system to intermediate system routing protocol*

ES-IS protocol *See end system to intermediate system routing protocol*

ESA *See errored second type A*

ESA *See external SNMP application*

ESB *See errored second type B*

escape code indicator consisting of one or more digits which is defined in a given numbering plan and which is used to indicate that the following digits are from a different numbering plan

ESCE *See external service creation environment*

ESH *See end system hello*

ESI *See end system identifier*

ESME *See emergency services message entity*

ESME client information system identity of emergency services message entity (ESME) clients that is used to access the E911 interface

ESNE *See emergency services network entity*

ESP *See external service provider*

ESP *See enterprise service provider*

ESP *See e-mail smart push*

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ESP *See encapsulating security payload*

ESPI *See electrical SDH physical interface*

ESR *See errored second ratio*

ESRD *See emergency services routing digits*

ESRK *See emergency services routing key*

essential element information element that must be included in the message for the procedure in question to be executed correctly

essential UE requirement (conditional) requirement which has to be implemented under certain service conditions, for example, AMR speech codec in a user equipment (UE) which supports the speech service

essential UE requirement (unconditional) requirement which has to be implemented in any 3G user equipment (UE) in order to exist in and communicate with a 3G network (for example, a chip rate of 3.84 Mcps)

establish code of hotCDR *See establishment code of hotCDR*

established call *See connected call*

established mobile operator incumbent network operator with an existing mobile network

established network operator *See incumbent network operator*

established operator *See incumbent network operator*

establishment code of hotCDR; ***establish code of hotCDR*** code which tells the reason for hot billing

establishment of a connection *See connection establishment*

EstablishTemporarConnection;*ETC* message that service control point (SCP) uses to connect the call from service switching point (SSP) to the external intelligent peripheral (IP)

ESW *See Ethernet switch*

ESYMAC set of Java software that implements the NE3S interface

ET *See exchange termination*

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ET channel transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection between a 386 computer and an Exchange Terminal (ET)

ET group set of exchange termination (ET) functional units configured in the same track, that is, in the same instance of a plug-in unit

ET-PCM *See external PCM circuit*

ETC *See EstablishTemporaryConnection*

ETCL *See extended trader constraint language*

ETD *See end-to-end transfer delay*

Ethernet local area network (LAN) that uses carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) and connects personal computers by means of coaxial cable or twisted-pair conductors

Ethernet controller unit that connects a device to the Ethernet cable

Ethernet frame frame with a size between 64 and 1518 octets, used to deliver data between computers in an Ethernet-based system

Ethernet interface concrete connection between a computer and Ethernet

Ethernet interface switchover; *interface switchover* action of bringing the backup Ethernet interface into use and thus automatically recovering from an interface failure

Ethernet plug-in unit;*EPIU* plug-in unit of FIU 19E providing two 10/100Base-T Ethernet interfaces for carrying up to 2x32 Mbit/s Ethernet payload traffic over two microwave radio links

Ethernet switch; *ESW* network device that connects local area networks and is capable of switching packets from one Ethernet segment to another

Ethernet terminal equipment terminal equipment which implements the Ethernet terminal function

Ethernet-based message bus;*EMB* message bus which is used for messaging over the Ethernet local area network (LAN)

ETSI *See European Telecommunications Standards Institute*

ETSI mobile number portability *See mobile number portability*

EUC *See extended UNIX code*

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EUC-JP instance of extended UNIX code (EUC) for Japanese

EUN *See external update notification*

European Digital Signal 1 *See E1*

European Telecommunications Standards Institute;*ETSI* European standards organization that produces European standards which are applied and accepted in the area of telecommunications

EV *See event vector*

EV-DO *See CDMA2000 1XEV-DO*

evaluation model I/O device model where the design is not complete

evaluation unit sample of evaluation model

event notification of a change in the state of a node or of a momentary problem, usually in the communication between the node and the local exchange

event occurrence of significance to a task

event CDR *See event charging record*

event charging function;*ECF* function that performs transaction-based charging in online IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) charging architecture

event charging record;*event CDR* charging record generated in case of a call-unrelated event related to the prepaid account

event charging with unit reservation; *ECUR* transaction-based charging that includes the process of requesting, reserving, releasing, and returning unused units

event code cause code used for identifying events during a call, except clearing

event consumer;*EC* process which can connect to the event channel to receive the subscribed events from the event forwarder

event converter service that converts DMX messages into XML or other preferred format using the given templates

event counter measurement;*ECM* measurement type where measurement information is collected based on the event counting in the service control point (SCP)

event detection point;*EDP* detection point from which an event is reported to the service software (SCP) during the service

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event detection point notification; *EDP-N* event detection point (EDP) in notification mode that is dynamically armed within the context of a CAMEL control relationship and the processing of which is not suspended when encountering the detection point (DP)

event detection point request; *EDP-R* event detection point (EDP) in request mode that is dynamically armed within the context of a CAMEL control relationship and the processing of which is suspended when encountering the detection point (DP)

event forwarder; *EF* set of processes that together provide the multicasting of DMX messages by passing events between event producers and event consumers

event forwarding service which allows the applications to order asynchronous notifications about events that occur in the system, and to generate events which are distributed to applications interested in them

event forwarding discriminator; *EFD* managed object, for example, part of a circuit or software, that controls the discrimination filtering and forwarding of event reports relating to other managed objects

event handler object that receives events (DMX messages), converts them into XML or other preferred format with services provided by the event converter, filters them according to the given filter attribute, sends them to a group of target addresses using the given protocol, and logs them into a cyclic buffer on a system disk

event header in a SIP SUBSCRIBE message, a header that indicates which event or class of events a subscriber has subscribed

event log log in which information about the occurred events is saved

event log backup mark; *backup mark* information on the event log about the beginning and ending of the fallback copying

event log buffer buffer memory into which the event log saves the events before transferring them into a disk file

event log stream; *service request log stream*; *SRL stream* group of events saved one after another

event loop procedure that monitors for events external to the application and, when occurring, delivers them to various parts of the application code as callbacks

event management *See configuration data event management*

event package *See SIP event package*

event producer process which can connect to the event channel and deliver events to the event forwarder

event queue queue whose calendar tasks are executed on the basis of a given alarm

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event record;*ER* record of information generated for a certain event or transaction

event type *See event type of alarm*

event type of alarm; *event type* parameter that categorises an alarm in one of five basic categories

event variable *See condition variable*

event vector;*EV* measurement data which is generated after processing a statistically relevant event, and which contains the trigger information and all the important raw data concerning an individual event

event-based charging *See transaction-based charging*

event-based report transfer feature which enables the on-line transfer of observation reports from the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or the home location register (HLR) to the operations support system (OSS)

EventNotificationCharging;*ENC* message that service switching point (SSP) uses to report a charging event that has been previously requested by the service control point (SCP) by message RequestNotificationChargingEvent

EventReportBCSM; *ERB* message that the service switching point (SSP) uses to inform the service control point (SCP) of an encountered call related event that has been previously requested by the service control point (SCP) with RequestReportBCSMEvent

EventReportSMS *See EventReportSMS procedure*

EventReportSMS procedure; *EventReportSMS*; *ERBSMS* operation which is used to notify the gsmSCF of a short-message-related event previously requested by the gsmSCF in a RequestReportSMSEvent operation

events on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services, leading to pages that show the event calendar and a list of events booked by the user

EVM *See error vector magnitude*

Evolution - Data Only *See CDMA2000 1XEV-DO*

evolvability ability of a system to be improved by incorporating new technologies and components

EWS *See Embedded Workshop*

EWSIC *See embedded web services interface component*

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EX *See executive*

EX *See extinction ratio*

Ex interface Nokia's proprietary interface between the RADIUS-Diameter translation agent and the user mobility server

exception exceptional handling of an executed instruction or an interrupt

exception handler function associated with processing, which the hardware automatically invokes when the specified exception happens

excessive bit error rate;*EBER* bit error rate (BER) at which corrupted data exceeds the acceptable level for specified end-service integrity and/or quality

excessive error rate;*EER* error rate that is greater than a defined threshold

exchange; *switching exchange*; *switching centre*; *central office /US/*; *CO /US/* aggregate of traffic carrying devices, switching stages, controlling and signalling means and other functional units at a network node that enables subscriber lines, telecommunication circuits and/or other functional units to be interconnected as required by individual users

exchange call set-up delay interval from the instant when the digits required for setting up a call are available in the exchange or the address information is received at the incoming signalling data transmission control of the exchange to the instant when the seizing signal is sent to the subsequent exchange or the corresponding address information is sent from the outgoing signalling data transmission control

exchange call-release delay interval from the instant at which the last information required for releasing a call in an exchange is available for processing in the exchange to the instant that the switching network through-connection is no longer available between the incoming and outgoing circuits and the disconnection signal is sent to the subsequent exchange. This interval does not include the time taken to detect the release signal, which might become significant during certain failure conditions, for example, transmission system failures

exchange code *See office code*

exchange concentrator;*traffic concentrator*; *concentrator* switching stage wherein a number of subscriber lines or trunk circuits carrying relatively low traffic volumes can be through-connected to a couple of circuits carrying higher traffic volumes

exchange connection connection that is established through an exchange, between the terminations on that exchange, of two or more channels or circuits

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exchange hierarchy;*network hierarchy* network arrangement including the interlinking of trunk exchanges by transmission paths to provide a subscriber switching service

exchange identification *See exchange identity*

exchange identity;*exchange identification*;*XID* set of parameters for logical link control (LLC) and subnetwork dependent convergence protocol (SNDCP) layers that are negotiated between a mobile station (MS) and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) during data link establishment or modification procedure

exchange overload supervision;*supervision of exchange overload* part of the maintenance supervision which gives an alarm if the parameterised maximum number for calls is exceeded during the monitoring period

exchange termination;*ET* unit or function on the exchange side of the switching/ transmission interface

excitation;*impulse* situation or event that triggers the execution of a data processing task

exclusive access access to the cells belonging to one or more localised service areas (LSA) permited only for users having these cells included in the allowed localised service areas

exclusive lock;*write lock* lock which can be used only by one application at a time

exclusive restriction restriction type determining that only the users for whom the allowed parameter or attribute type values of a restricted operation have been defined may execute the restricted operation in question

executable and linking format;*ELF* portable object file format that works on 32-bit Intel architecture environments for a variety of operating systems

executable service script script defining a service

execution environment environment in which programs can be run

execution error printout print-out which indicates that a given command cannot be executed

execution printout output which indicates that a given command is executed

execution queue queue where calendar tasks wait for execution

execution subsystem subsystem that handles the functions that the end-user experiences

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execution time point in time at which a command or command file starts to queue up for an MML session

executive;*EX* state of a functional unit in which it is ready to perform its tasks

existence check check that is run to determine whether an object exists

existing call *See connected call*

exit elementary action denoting that a certain sequence of elementary actions has been completed successfully

EXPANA *See extended preanalysis*

expansion process in which the range of amplitudes of a signal is automatically increased in a specified manner

expansion configuration wherein the number of inlets into the switching stage is smaller than the number of outlets

Expat *See XML Parser Toolkit*

EXPAT *See XML Parser Toolkit*

expected MAC *See expected message authentication code*

expected message authentication code;*expected MAC*;*XMAC* message authentication code that the user equipment calculates and, in the integrity check, compares with the message authentication code received from the serving network

expected response *See expected user response*

expected user response;*expected response*;*XRES* part of the authentication quintuplet which is used as a reference value for the response to the challenge during the authentication and key agreement (AKA)

expedited data;*ED* data transferred with priority which bypasses the normal data flow control

expedited data transfer function used to bypass the flow control of normal data TPDU (Expedited data TPDU flow is controlled by separate flow control.)

expedited forwarding *See expedited forwarding PHB*

expedited forwarding PHB; *expedited forwarding*;*EF* differentiated services (DS) per-hop-behaviour (PHB) which can be used to build a low loss, low latency, low jitter, assured bandwidth, end-to-end service through DS domains

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expiration timer timer mechanism which detects charging records (CDR) which stay for too long in the recycling file (storage for combining), and forwards them to the output directory

expires header SIP header which gives the date and time after which a SIP message or its content expires

expiry fee service fee that is related to prepaid expiry and that can be charged at credit expiry and at subscription expiry independently of the calls made

expiry fee charging service fee charging where the subscriber is charged an expiry fee

expiry function function which is used to calculate the new credit expiry date and subscription expiry date when a recharge is performed

explicit call transfer;*ECT*;*CTE* call transfer which enables a served user, who has two calls, to connect the two calls together into one call

explicit congestion notification;*ECN* bit that the network sets to "1" to notify about congestion in the network and about the network resources being insufficient to support the relaying of frames at the current rate

explicit diversity gain effective gain achieved using diversity techniques

explicit flow control function used to regulate the flow of transport protocol data units (TPDUs) between two transport entities on one transport connection

explicit forward congestion indication;*EFCI* indication in the ATM cell header, which may be set by a network element in an impending-congested state or a congested state so that the indication may be examined by the destination end-system

explicit IMSI detach from GPRS services IMSI detach that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses to indicate to the visitor location register (VLR) that the mobile station has been IMSI detached from GPRS service and therefore that the association between the SGSN and the VLR has to be deactivated

explicit IMSI detach from non-GPRS services IMSI detach that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses to indicate to the visitor location register (VLR) that the mobile station has performed IMSI detach from non-GPRS service and therefore that the association between the SGSN and the VLR is no longer active

explicit rate;*ER* field in resource management (RM) cell used to limit the allowed cell rate (ACR) to a specific value

explicit registration registration to the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) in which a user selects one public user identity and registers only that public user identity

explicit request request for the activation of user-to-user signalling

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export to store a file in a different format for use by another application

export storing of a file in a different format for use by another application

exported number in the context of mobile number portability, a telephone number that has been exported from one network operator to another

exported subscription subscription which is moved from the home public land mobile network (PLMN) to another PLMN

express message internal signal between the subautomatons within a process

expression source language combination of one or more operations

extend mouse button *See middle mouse button*

extended command language man-machine language with which it is possible to use command codes and execute MML macros during an MML session

extended dynamic allocation;*extended dynamic allocation mode*;*extended dynamic allocation medium access method* medium access mode which can be used during the temporary block flow in the scheduling of uplink transmission turns and which allows higher uplink throughput than dynamic allocation

extended dynamic allocation medium access method *See extended dynamic allocation*

extended dynamic allocation mode *See extended dynamic allocation*

Extended GTP *See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol*

extended naming service framework; *ENSF* in a connection processing server (CPS), a system component that provides the service availability functions for the clients in the CPS, service and subscription repository (SSR), and user mobility server (UMS)

extended passive bus bus used to reach a cluster of terminals located a maximum of about 500 metres from the network termination (NT)

extended preanalysis; *EXPANA* feature which is used for the selection of routing based on the number of digits that the user has dialled, or on the number of digits received from incoming signalling

extended presence information presence information including specific manufacturer, vendor, or service provider extension attributes and extension fields

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extended range cell base station system feature used for increasing the cell radius

extended sequence number sequence number field of the message transfer part level 2 (MTP2) signal unit which has been extended to 12 bits

extended trader constraint language;*ETCL* filtering constraint language defined by the Object Management Group (OMG) notification service specification

extended unitdata; *XUDT* message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) segmenting connectionless service to transfer data

extended unitdata service;*XUDTS* message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to return an extended unitdata (XUDT) message which cannot be delivered to its destination

extended UNIX code;*EUC* character encoding method used in UNIX

extended uplink TBF *See extended uplink TBF mode*

extended uplink TBF mode; *extended uplink TBF* mode of operation of a mobile station, in which the uplink temporary block flow (TBF) is maintained during temporary inactive periods, when the mobile station has no radio link control (RLC) information to send

extensibility ability of a system to be extended, and thereby enhanced or customised, by a third party

Extensible Authentication Protocol;*EAP* protocol that supports multiple, optional authentication mechanisms for the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), including cleartext passwords, challenge-response, and arbitrary dialogue sequences

extensible hypertext markup language *See XHTML*

extensible markup language *See XML*

extensible markup language parser *See XML parser*

extensible style language *See extensible stylesheet language*

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extensible stylesheet language; *extensible style language*;*XSL* style sheet language for extensible markup language (XML)

extensible stylesheet language transformations; *XSLT* World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard for transforming XML documents into other XML documents or other formats

extensible value type *See XML value type*

extension mechanism provided by the core intelligent network application protocol (INAP) to extend the protocol with vendor-specific parameters

extension subscriber connection served by a PABX or a centrex

extension *See extension number*

extension attribute; *presence extension attribute* presence attribute that is part of the extended presence information

extension header flag;*E* field in a GTP header indicating the presence of the next extension header field when it is set to '1'

extension indicator indicator in every octet of a multi-octet parameter field with variable length, indicating whether the octet is the last one or followed by another one

extension number; *extension* number of a PABX or a centrex extension

extension update feature level update which includes an extension to a software build

exterior gateway protocol;*EGP* Internet protocol used to exchange routing information between autonomous systems

external account balance management account balance management for managing in real time the prepaid account balance that resides in the external balance management system, such as an IN-based prepaid system or an external balance holder

external alarm;*EA* alarm concerning a supervised external device located outside the network element

external alarm definition data data which identifies an external alarm

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external alarm handler alarm system process which handles the external alarms and the related tasks received from the user interface

external alarm input connection of a single external alarm to the external alarm interface plug-in unit

external alarm input characteristic characteristic which identifies the use of external alarm input

external alarm interface interface via which the system is kept informed about external alarms

external application;*EA* application which resides on an external host

external assisting IP;*assisting external IP*;*external IP* Internet protocol that can be used when the service control point (SCP) requests the connection to the external internet protocol (IP) with EstablishTemporaryConnection operation

external ATM interface;*external ATM line* ATM interface between the network and a network element

external ATM line *See external ATM interface*

external authentication adapter;*external authentication module*;*external authorisation adapter* plug-in software that implements the application programming interface (API) for authentication and integrates with the subscriber database through the Nokia Delivery Server (DLS)

external authentication module *See external authentication adapter*

external authorisation adapter *See external authentication adapter*

external balance holder;*EBH* network server which is used as a balance holder and resides outside the network element concerned

external call circuit group circuit group between the superior exchange and the private automatic branch exchange (PABX) switching incoming traffic and traffic going out of the group in a PABX centrex

external client client that resides outside the network element

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external clock supervision supervision of the external 8 kHz basic timing signal used for generating the 100 Hz clock interrupt signal

external connection virtual connection in which the second end point is located outside the network element

external content storage content storage which makes content available over a web server

external direction *See external route*

external entity *See external parsed entity*

external event forwarder and log; *EEFL* feature that provides the means for external systems to receive events from a DX 200 network element

external identification number; *external identifier* identification data which the attendant can use as a search key when retrieving booking forms from the system's memory

external identifier *See external identification number*

external IN service IN supported service which follows the original idea of intelligent network (IN) architecture

external interface interface between network elements or between hardware units

external IP *See external assisting IP*

external IP address of the DLS instance virtual IP address on the external network, assigned by the network address translator (NAT) to each DLS instance in the cluster

external LAN; *external local area network* local area network which is used for external client traffic

external local area network *See external LAN*

external location updating location updating during which a subscriber moves from the location area of one visitor location register (VLR) to a location area of another VLR

external loop test loopback where a signal is connected through the switching network

external machine interface; *EMI* interface between the short message service centre (SMSC) system and other computer systems and applications

external memory interface; *EMIF* interface from a microprocessor to external memories such as flash memory or static RAM

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external message message sent over the message bus

external message transfer;*EMT* proprietary Nokia protocol that provides the means for sending and receiving messages between a network element and an external system through TCP/IP connections

external monitoring application;*EMA* stand-alone application based on the remote method invocation (RMI), which constantly sends keep-alive requests to the service drivers (SD) and checks if the requests come back after a certain timeout period from the keep-alive output of the SDs

external parsed entity;*external entity* parsed entity which stores its name and a reference to another container that holds its content

external PCM *See external PCM circuit*

external PCM circuit;*external PCM*;*ET-PCM* PCM circuit going outward from the exchange, usually a PCM trunk circuit

external provisioning interface;*EPI* interface that transmits information between the barring manager and access servers

external provisioning system;*EPS* software that runs the subscriber user interface (SUI) of Nokia Messaging Gateway

external rating engine network server that resides outside the online service controller (OSC) and acts as a rating engine providing rating capabilities for different kinds of services

external rating interface interface that allows the online service controller (OSC) to send rating requests to the external rating system while receiving rated events in return to be used in charging and access management

external reference clock;*ERC* reference clock that sends a synchronisation signal from another device

external route; *external direction* route where the call is directed if the received digit sequence belongs to the call numbers of another exchange

external service catalogue service catalogue which the Nokia Profile Manager supports and which contains the available services as service definitions

external service creation environment;*ESCE* service creation environment external to the home subscriber server (HSS) which a network operator can use to create the services and transfer them to the management data server (MDS) from where the operator can deploy them

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external service provider;*ESP* service provider that is independent of the the service user's organisation

external SNMP application;*ESA* stand-alone application based on the remote method invocation (RMI), which provides interface towards Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) main instance, external monitoring application (EMA) and other external components of NTMS, and sends alarm notifications to Nokia NetAct

external specialised resource point *See external SRP*

external SRP; *external specialised resource point*; *ExtSRP* specialised resource point that is used in IN-supported services as an interface towards the subscribers

external storage system;*storage system* part of database cluster that is used as a central repository for service and customer data

external switched circuit group switched circuit group consisting of trunk circuits, which is used for transmitting circuit-switched data between exchanges

external synonym constant of a predefined data type which obtains its value from outside the system

external termination point link termination point for the transmission on a network interface (user-network interface or network node interface)

external test test made with the help of a unit of a different type from the unit to be tested

external timing timing that is based on the use of an external reference clock

external unparsed entity;*unparsed entity* general entity whose contents may or may not be XML, with an associated notation declaration

external update notification;*EUN* notification generated by the service control point (SCP) database management software when the database is updated

external voucher database interface interface to a voucher database from a third party vendor, for example a voucher database residing in a prepaid service node

externally-stored program *See wired program*

extinction ratio;*EX* logarithmic relation between a logical "1" and a logical "0"

extra filename;*alias name* additional name for a file

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extra SDU delivery probability ratio of total (unrequested) extra service data units (SDU) to total service data units received by a destination user in a specified sample

extractor *See mask*

extranet information network between organisations, aimed at a limited group of users

ExtSRP *See external SRP*

eye aperture *See eye diagram aperture*

eye diagram;*eye pattern* representation resembling human eye, which consists of all possible traces of the potential of a baseband data signal as a function of time

eye diagram aperture;*eye diagram clearance*; *eye diagram opening*;*eye aperture* figure indicating the size of the bright centre of the eye-shaped pattern which has been obtained by measurements of the eye diagram of the receiver

eye diagram clearance *See eye diagram aperture*

eye diagram opening *See eye diagram aperture*

eye pattern *See eye diagram*

eye pattern mask; *mask for the eye diagram*;*signal mask for the eye diagram* transmitter pulse shape characteristics such as rise time, fall time, pulse overshoot, pulse undershoot, and ringing, specified in the form of a mask of the transmitter eye diagram

2.7 F

F *See flag*

F bit *See framing bit*

F interface *See F reference point*

F interface interface which connects workstations remotely to the operations systems function (OSF) or mediation function (MF) through a data communications network

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F reference point; *F interface* interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and the equipment identity register (EIR) of the home subscriber server (HSS)

F/B ratio *See front-to-back ratio*

f1 *See algorithm f1*

f1* *See algorithm f1**

f2 *See algorithm f2*

f3 *See algorithm f3*

f4 *See algorithm f4*

F4/F5 flow loopback; *OAM F4/F5 Loopback* operation in which OAM cells arriving in the virtual path (VP) connection are looped back to ATM node

f5 *See algorithm f5*

f5* *See algorithm f5**

FA *See frame alignment*

FAA *See facility accepted message*

fabric group of interconnections between ports, which provides transport and switching for different types of signals

FAC *See facility message*

FACCH *See fast associated control channel*

FACH *See forward access channel*

facility technical basis for the realisation of a function or a service

facility accepted message; *FAA* signalling message sent as a response to a facility request message indicating that the requested facility has been invoked

facility category group to which a facility can be specified on a per-category basis

facility code *See service code*

facility control procedure *See subscriber control procedure*

facility group number call number of a centrex subgroup based on the use of facilities

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facility indicator signalling parameter sent in facility related messages identifying the facilities with which the message is concerned

facility indicator code;*FIC* code which is used in the service information message (SIM) to provide supplementary service information

facility list list of facilities and configuration parameters

facility message; *FAC* signalling message that can be sent at any phase of the call to request an action at another exchange

facility reject message;*FRJ* signalling message sent as a response to a facility request message indicating that the requested facility has been rejected

facility request message;*FAR*;*FRQ* signalling message sent from one exchange to another exchange to request activation of a facility

facility telephone versatile phone which is easy to use and is often equipped with a display for the benefit of easier use of the facilities provided by the exchange

facsimile *See fax*

factory setting initial setting for an parameter given at the factory

fade margin;*fading margin* design allowance that provides for sufficient system gain or sensitivity to accommodate expected fading, for the purpose of ensuring that the required quality of service is maintained

fading variation in time of the intensity and/or relative phase of any or all frequency components of a received signal due to changes in the characteristics of the propagation path

fading depth ratio of received signal level to the level received in unfaded condition

fading margin *See fade margin*

fading margin measurement;*FMM* measurement of fading margin that is used to verify the quality of the radio link by comparing the measured value to the required fading margin value

FADU *See file access data unit*

failback process of migrating back to a node after it has been repaired

failed calls observation *See clear code observation*

failure counts;*FC* optional parameter for determining whether the unavailable seconds (UAS) or severely errored seconds (SES) count is the result of a single failure or multiple failures

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failure in time;*FIT* unit used in fault observation for measuring the intensity of failures

failure modes and effects analysis;*FMEA* analytical process for determining the likely failure modes of a new product or process so that action can be taken early in the development process, for example, at the design stage, to minimise or eliminate those failures

failure notification notification which informs the receiver about an abnormal situation that can affect the managed object's operation

failure operation;*FOP* trigger data which indicates what the call control has to do if it fails to contact the service control point (SCP)

failure rate monitoring *See fault rate monitoring*

failure response time elapsed time from the instant a signalling point recognises that a signalling link is unavailable until the instant when the signalling point completes sending a changeover (or emergency changeover) order to the remote signalling point

fall back *See fallback*

fall-back *See fallback*

fallback call set-up procedure where any full rate traffic channel or multi-slot configuration parameters are ignored because one of the parties does not support or use the general bearer services concept

fallback;*fall-back*;*fall back* mechanism whereby a request for a teleservice, which includes an indication that an alternative teleservice is acceptable, results in a call using the alternative teleservice

fallback;*fallback copy*;*FB* backup copy stored on the system's hard disk; for example a fallback copy of a SW build stored on the hard disk of a network element

fallback in NMS, the status of a software build previously run in a network element

fallback build;*FB* software build that is a fallback copy of the backup build and can be used as safecopy if backup build is corrupted

fallback copy *See fallback*

fallback saving;*FBS* backup copying of GTP' packets into a storing device when immediate GTP' transfer is not fast enough or does not work at all

false call seizure that originates from a subscriber line or a trunk circuit and that is not followed by dialling information

family control block;*FCB* data structure of the operating system that contains control data of a process family

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family ID *See family identifier*

family identifier; *family ID* identifier that identifies a process family inside a computer

family table parameter table which defines the process families that are to be created in a computer

FAQ *See frequently asked question*

FAR *See facility request message*

FAR *See far pointer*

far end side of an echo canceller which does not contain the echo path on which the echo canceller is intended to operate

far end block error *See remote error indication*

far end receive failure *See remote defect indication*

far pointer; *FAR* qualifier which defines the pointer as a far pointer if a processor contains pointers of varying lengths

far-end block error; *FEBE* maintenance signal transmitted in the physical layer (PHY) overhead indicating that a bit error or bit errors have been detected at the physical layer at the far end of the link

far-end loop loop at the remote end of a link that is used for testing and diagnosis

far-end remote failure; *FERF* alarm that indicates failure or defect at the far end of a network

far-field region region of the field of an antenna where the angular field distribution is essentially independent of the distance from the antenna

farm area containing a number of similar structures

FAS *See frame alignment signal*

fast ACCH *See fast associated control channel*

fast associated control channel; *fast ACCH*; *FACCH* associated control channel that is available for control signalling when the uplink or downlink of the assigned channel is not in use for traffic

fast auto-tuning fast tuning of parameters based on actual fast-changing data from the cells within specified limits

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fast averaging method that enables the base station controller to start the averaging of level and quality from the first measurement sample

fast data structure; *FDS* in-memory data structure that is shared by several processes and that is used to gain high performance

Fast Ethernet; *100Base-T*; *FE* IEEE standard for high speed l00Mbps Ethernet

fast fading fading caused by multipath propagation

fast frequency hopping frequency hopping in which the frequency change rate is faster than the modulation rate

fast frequency shift keying modulation; *FFSK modulation* continuously phased binary frequency modulation where the difference of signal frequencies is half of the modulation rate ("1" = 1200 Hz, "0" = 1800 Hz)

fast packet switching packet-orientated, digital technology that differs from traditional packet switching in a number of ways, the most obvious being that it transmits all data in a single packet format whether the information is video, voice, or data

fast power control radio frequency power control that combats the fading effects and reduces the average power level thus increasing capacity

fast subscriber management; *FSM* feature which offers an open and fast machine-to-machine CORBA interface to handle the data of one subscriber at a time in different network elements

fast-forward message handling method where a messaging centre receives a message from the message originator and attempts to forward it to the recipient, and only if the delivery attempt fails, stores the message in the database

fastread *See database fastread*

FAT *See file allocation table*

fatal error unexpected condition where signal transfer is no longer possible

fatal error type of error in a computer program that results in the termination of the execution of the program

fatal state state of a database that occurs after switchover if the new working (WO) database node cannot complete the transactions

Fault and Configuration Management Unit; *FCMU* duplicated unit in the Front End, which contains the functions of a PLMN, fault information and forwarding

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fault code;*FC* number that identifies the fault type of a fault on a piece of transmission equipment

fault detection *See fault localisation*

fault diagnosis actions taken for fault recognition, fault localisation, and cause identification

fault event;*alarm point event*;*alarm event* event which indicates a fault in the hardware, a malfunction in the software, or a decrease in the system's reliability or grade of service

fault hypothesis assumption of the fault, made by the alarm system and determined on the basis of support rules and one or more disturbance or fault observations

fault localisation; *fault detection*;*fault localization /US/* finding the general part of the equipment in which the fault exists and fault finding, that is, determining the faulty item of the equipment

fault localisation time part of active repair time during which fault localisation is performed

fault localization /US/ *See fault localisation*

fault localization for ATM switching fabric feature which is used to localise the hardware faults in the plug-in units of the ATM Switching Fabric Units (SFU)

fault localization for network interface units feature that is used for fault localisation in the network interface units of a network element

fault management; *maintenance management*; *trouble management*;*FM* functions which enable the detection and localisation of failures, the scheduling of repairs, and the testing out and return to service of repaired equipment

fault management cell specific OAM cell used for fault management. Various types of fault management cells are defined to specific functions

fault management GUI graphical user interface (GUI) application for the handling of alarms

fault management main window main window of the fault management graphical user interface (GUI) which has two tabs, the active alarms tab and the alarm history tab

fault monitor user who is responsible for fault monitoring

fault observation permanent failure in the system, detected by the supervision or application program blocks

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fault propagation process in which a managed object that discovers a malfunction in itself passes a notification of the fault to the containment hierarchy

fault rate monitoring;*FRM* statistical monitoring of faults in the system

fault recovery part of fault recovery and state administration of interface computers which manages automatic recovery actions for eliminating the effects of faulty units

fault recovery and state administration *See fault recovery and state administration of interface computers*

fault recovery and state administration of interface computers;*fault recovery and state administration* feature which controls the restarting of the interface computers and hosts by determining in which order the computers are restarted in system restart and in which order they are allowed to move to certain restart phases

fault report point point which can receive fault reports of difficulties from different sources and make such reports to other points, as well as initiate the fault location and clearing operations

fault tree analysis; *FTA* analysis to determine which fault modes of the sub-items or external events, or combinations of them, may result in a stated fault mode of the item, resulting in a fault tree

fault-tolerant computing platform *See computing platform*

faultsman's ringback service supplementary service which enables the users to check the number of their access line

favorite *See bookmark*

FAW *See frame alignment word*

fax;*telefax*; *facsimile* telecommunications service which can be used to transmit a copy of a text, drawing or image through a telecommunications network

FB *See fallback*

FB *See fallback build*

FBC *See flow-based charging*

FBS *See fallback saving*

FC *See fault code*

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FC *See failure counts*

FC *See fibre channel*

FC *See filter criteria*

FC hub device, either stand-alone or embedded, used in fibre-channel-arbitrated loop (FC-AL) systems, bringing a number of device ports to an interconnection point

FC-AL *See fibre-channel-arbitrated loop*

FC-AL hub *See fibre channel-arbitrated loop hub*

FC-AL interface *See fibre channel-arbitrated loop interface*

FCAL *See fibre-channel-arbitrated loop*

FCAPS *See FCAPS management functional areas*

FCAPS management functional areas; *FCAPS* constituent part of the functional architecture of a telecommunications management network (TMN), listed in ITU-T Recommendation M.3010 and described in ITU-T Recommendation M.3400 containing five specific functional areas which are fault, configuration, accounting, performance and security management

FCB *See family control block*

FCI *See furnish charging information*

FCISMS *See FurnishChargingInformationSMS procedure*

FCL *See frame control layer*

FCMU *See Fault and Configuration Management Unit*

FCP *See floor control protocol*

FCS *See frame check sequence*

FDC *See fixed destination call*

FDD *See frequency division duplex*

FDD *See diskette unit*

FDDI *See fiber distributed data interface*

FDDI network *See fiber distributed data interface network*

FDE *See functional definition element*

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FDM *See frequency-division multiplexing*

fdm *See frequency-division multiplexing*

FDMA *See frequency division multiple access*

FDS *See fraud detection system*

FDS *See fast data structure*

FDW *See field data warehouse*

FE *See Fast Ethernet*

FE *See front end*

FE *See functional entity*

FE *See functional entity*

FEA *See functional entity action*

feature code unique identifier for a feature which is controlled by feature management, and used, for example, as a keyword which connects a licence to the correct feature

feature interaction *See interaction*

feature interaction manager;*FIM* system which enables the control of services that are simultaneously active

feature level development stage of a system release which is established when features are added to the system or the previous level is completed in some other way

feature management;*FM* set of functions for controlling features

feature status check;*status check* service interrogation which informs a user which services are currently active

feature-level update within one release level, an update that introduces a new minor feature or feature group to the network element

FEBE *See remote error indication*

FEBE *See far-end block error*

FEC *See forward error correction*

FECN *See forward explicit congestion notification*

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federal information processing standards;*FIPS* standards and guidelines which concern security and interoperability issues in federal computer systems developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

feed *See feeder*

feed resistance resistance through which an analogue user line is fed

feeder;*feed* portion of an antenna which directs the electromagnetic radiation from the focus of the paraboloid to the reflector and vice versa

FEPROM *See flash memory*

FER *See frame error rate*

FERF *See far-end remote failure*

FERF *See remote defect indication*

fetch locate and load a quantity of data from storage

fetch service feature which enables the user to retrieve presaved information during a data query

FEWS *See field engineering workstation*

FFSK modulation *See fast frequency shift keying modulation*

FGN *See FlexiGateway GGSN*

FH *See fixed hunting*

FH *See frequency hopping*

FHO *See forced handover*

FHP *See frame handling protocol*

FHS *See frequency hopping system*

FHSS *See frequency hopping spread spectrum*

FI *See file system interface*

FIA *See FIA tool*

FIA tool;*FIA* TNSDL test application with a holistic integration tester (HIT) user interface which is used for testing asynchronous and synchronous services and their combinations

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FIB *See forward indicator bit*

FIB *See forwarding table*

fiber channel /US/ *See fibre channel*

fiber distributed data interface;*FDDI* standard specified by American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for fiber optic links with data rates up to 100 Mbit/s

fiber distributed data interface network;*FDDI network* 100 Mbit/s local area network (LAN) using an optical fibre medium based on a token passing ring protocol, characterised by low down-time

fibre cable *See optical cable*

fibre channel;*fiber channel /US/*;*FC* computer communications protocol designed to meet the requirements related to the ever-increasing demand for high performance information transfer

fibre channel-arbitrated loop hub; *FC-AL hub* hub that provides a port by-pass function and verifies valid signal quality in each port

fibre channel-arbitrated loop interface;*FC-AL interface* fast serial bus interface for a small computer system interface (SCSI) on high-end servers

fibre cladding *See cladding*

fibre core *See core*

fibre-channel-arbitrated loop;*FC-AL*;*FCAL* loop topology for fibre channel systems

fibre-optic aerial cable *See aerial optical cable*

fibre-optic cable *See optical cable*

fibre-optic connector;*optical connector*;*optical fibre connector* optical fibre component normally attached to a cable or piece of apparatus, for the purpose of providing interconnection or disconnection of optical cables

fibre-optic duct cable;*optical fibre duct cable*;*duct optical cable* optical cable designed for duct installation

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FIC *See facility indicator code*

field a specified area in a record used for a particular category of data

field data warehouse;*FDW* data warehouse of DX 200 hardware delivery and failure information

field engineering workstation;*FEWS* workstation that is used for normal operational tasks and for all commissioning tasks, such as booting hardware over the network for the first time

field manipulation language;*FML* language that includes a set of C language functions for defining and manipulating storage structures, which contain attribute-value pairs in fields, where the attribute is the field's identifier and the associated value represents the field's data content

field reporting functions of traffic administration that provide the user with information on the system's availability, reliability, and grade of service

field reporting of IN service gapping *See IN service gapping measurement*

field reporting of routing components; *routing component field reporting* part of field reporting which makes it possible to monitor the routing that is controlled by attributes

field reporting of subscriber facility *See subscriber facility measurement*

field strength magnitude of a component of specified polarisation of the electric or magnetic field

field test *See field trial*

field trial;*field test* compliance test or determination test made in the field where operating, environmental, maintenance and measurement conditions are recorded

FIFO *See first in first out*

FIFO shift register *See first-in first-out shift register*

FIGS *See fraud information gathering system*

file set of related records treated as a unit, or a byte string

file access data unit;*FADU* data structure that FTAM (file transfer, access and management) file access services use when accessing data on a file

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file administration all the operational functions that are used for defining, modifying and outputting unit and system specific files in the system

file allocation table; *FAT* index which keeps track of where the various pieces of each file on a disk are stored

file catalog list which gives file names

file compression data compression of a file, usually to reduce storage requirements

file conversion operation in which a file's structure is changed

file descriptor integer that identifies a file within a process, obtained as a result of opening a file

file distribution; *distribution* event in which a change made in one file is transferred to the copies of the file situated in other units of the exchange

file extension; *file name extension* characters added to the filename to identify the type of data held in the file

file fetcher FTP client which transfers charging files between the online service controller (OSC) and the network elements

file handle parameter given to an application when it opens a memory file, to be used in other file operations

file handler entity that retrieves log records and writes them to the file specified in the FileHandler parameter

file identifier two bytes which address a file in the subscriber identity module (SIM)

file label *See label*

file loading; *loading* event in which the data contents of a target file are fetched from a source file

file maintenance activity of keeping a file up to date by adding, changing or deleting data

file management process of facilitating access to, and maintenance of, files, folders, and their directory structure

file name combination of alphanumeric characters used for identifying a concrete file

file name extension *See file extension*

file scanning file operation in which it is possible to reference a record or subrecord containing the desired information

file set entity of files and directories on digital data storage (DDS) tape that are referred to by using a unique name

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file slice part of a file to which the read and write operations of each observed process are restricted

file storage *See file store*

file store;*file storage* non-volatile memory that is based on files

file system in a computer, the way in which files are named and how they are placed logically for storage and retrieval

file system interface;*FI* application programming interface (API) which is used to read the configuration data from configuration files of TFTP and BOOTP servers and to read the files requested by TFTP clients

file template textual file model in textual form which can be modified or filled in to make a file containing site- specific data

file transfer protocol *See FTP*

file transfer protocol over TCP/IP *See FTP*

file transfer service service that is used to perform file operations on the files in a file store using a previously established file transfer connection

file transfer, access, and management; *FTAM* in the OSI model, an application layer protocol developed for network file exchange and management between diverse types of computers

file writing file operation in which an application can write in a file by routines which copy the desired part into the file

file-based ICD provisioning provisioning where the provisioning definitions and other information is written to CSV files

file-compatible update software update during which disk update operations are transmitted from the old to the new software package and vice versa and where file structures do not change

fill-in signal unit; *FISU* signal unit containing only error control and delimitation information, which is transmitted when there are no message signal units or link status signal units to be transmitted

fill-in site;*coverage fill-in site* site which includes a low-capacity and low-power base transceiver station to add network coverage or capacity locally

filler;*padding* part of a data structure which extends a string to the required length

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filling bit bit with no specific meaning used to fill a time of communication during which there are no significant bits to be transmitted

filter mechanism which specifies the set of assertions that defines the filtering test to be applied to the managed object

filter *See classifier*

filter action action that occurs when the filter criteria is met

filter code interpreted binary code that is used to decide how to process an IP packet

filter condition condition set to the filter that determines the filter action

filter criteria;*FC* information which the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) receives from the home subscriber server (HSS) or the application server (AS) and which defines the relevant service points of interest (SPI) for a particular application

filter dialogue dialogue of the graphical user interface in which the user defines the filtering criteria used for choosing the alarms and other events to be shown

filter name name that identifies a filter in the processing list

filter order order which is applied when there is more than one filter per message

filtering method for finding the total number of subscribers matching a given search condition or conditions

filtering *See filtering of alarm input state change*

filtering application application which receives a message from a network element (NE), processes the message, and then sends the message or message status information back to the NE

filtering of alarm input state change; *alarm input state change filtering*; *filtering* operation which prevents the notification about the fast transition from one logic state at an alarm input to another logic state and back

filtering of log entry filtering of the printing of log to service terminal or MML-terminal according to several rules

filtering profile profile that is used to bar service based upon service category or upon the time of day

filtering time period during which the gapping gate is active

FIM *See feature interaction manager*

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final calculation; *final calculation of peak hour measurement* updating of the values related to peak hour measurements

final calculation of peak hour measurement *See final calculation*

final filter filter which determines the final filter action when the filter condition is met

final response last operation that the service control function (SCF) sends to the service switching function (SSF) allowing the call control function (CCF) to proceed with the call

final result of extended preanalysis result data achieved in an extended preanalysis

final semantic check semantic check in which the semantics of each parameterblock is checked first, followed by the correlation check between the parameter blocks

final semantics *See final semantic check*

final state plan configuration plan which describes the desired configuration state under parameter management

financial customer report; *financial prepaid report*; *financial report* customer report generated by the network operator with the customer reporting interface to create an overview of the financial situation concerning the prepaid subscriptions of a service provider

financial prepaid report *See financial customer report*

financial report *See financial customer report*

finger; *rake finger*; *RAKE finger* receiver unit that despreads one multipath signal

fingering establishing connection to the host computer for the purpose of obtaining information on its users

fingerprint identification bit code with which the cryptographic key can be guaranteed to belong to its claimed owner

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finite state automaton;*state automaton*; *automaton*;*finite state machine*;*state machine*
abstract machine which, on the basis of an input and its internal status, gives an output and takes on a new state

finite state machine *See finite state automaton*

finite state machine model;*finite state model*
operational model of an entity that is described by the finite set of states the entity can be in and the finite set of transitions possible from one state to another

finite state model *See finite state machine model*

FIPS *See federal information processing standards*

firewall;*FW*
system or a group of systems that enforce access control between two networks

firmware
software which has been permanately bonded to hardware

first bit rate *See first-level bit rate*

first call attempt
first attempt of a call demand that reaches a given point of the network

first choice route *See primary subdestination*

first extension number;*FIS*
extension number which is the first in a private network's or centrex group's extension number space

first Fresnel zone *See Fresnel zone*

first in first out; *FIFO*
queuing discipline in which arriving entities are handled in the order of arrival

first line maintenance;*1st line maintenance*
level of maintenance which refers to the simple repair and replacement process

first ringing
first part of a calling signal that is sent immediately after the connection to the called party has been established

first-in first-out shift register;*FIFO shift register*
shift register that provides an elastic buffer by shifting data in at a rate independent from the data being shifted out

first-level bit rate
lowest bit rate depending on the transmission technique used

FIS *See first extension number*

FISU *See fill-in signal unit*

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FIT *See failure in time*

fixed allocated announcement fixed phrase transmitted to all listening users by using permanently reserved transmission channel or time-slot

fixed allocation medium access mode which can be used during temporary block flow and which is characterised by fixed distribution of radio blocks and packet data channels (PDCH) in the assignment message without an assigned uplink state flag (USF)

fixed announcement *See fixed-content announcement*

fixed call forwarding busy; ***call forwarding busy, fixed*****;*****fixed call forwarding on busy*** call forwarding busy which allows a user to forward all incoming calls to another number included in predefined list of maximum 10 numbers

fixed call forwarding no reply; ***call forwarding no reply, fixed*****;*****fixed call forwarding on no reply*** call forwarding no reply which allows a user to forward all incoming calls to another number included in predefined list of maximum 10 numbers

fixed call forwarding on busy *See fixed call forwarding busy*

fixed call forwarding on no reply *See fixed call forwarding no reply*

fixed call forwarding unconditional; ***call forwarding unconditional, fixed*****;*****fixed unconditional call forwarding*** call forwarding unconditional which allows a user to forward all incoming calls to another number included in predefined list of maximum 10 numbers

fixed CDR format charging record (CDR) format in which the fields of the charging record are defined beforehand

fixed circuit group circuit group permanently reserved for a certain task

fixed data *See fixed data pattern*

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fixed data pattern; ***fixed data*** bit pattern transmitted in a connection not allocated to normal traffic

fixed destination destination used in time controlled routing (TCR) if there are no change times for some day class or when analysis is detached from TCR

fixed destination call; ***direct call*****;** ***hot line /US/*****;** ***FDC*** service which establishes a call to a predefined number when a user lifts the handset or the terminal starts a call

fixed destination call number called subscriber number for the fixed destination call registered by a network operator or a user

fixed destination call with time-out; ***fixed destination call, subscriber controlled with time-out*****;** ***delayed direct call*** fixed destination call where a connection to a previously defined destination is established unless the subscriber dials another number within a time limit

fixed destination call, administration controlled, immediate *See immediate fixed destination call*

fixed destination call, subscriber controlled with time-out *See fixed destination call with time-out*

fixed file file the contents of which are the same in all builds

fixed hunting; ***FH*** hunting method in which the hunting is started from a fixed or rotating starting point

fixed length record record that always has the same length as all other records with which it is logically or physically associated

fixed logical file *See permanent logical file*

fixed network; ***landline network*** telecommunications network in which most of the connections are permanently fixed

fixed network adapter *See tele adapter*

fixed network user rate; ***FNUR*** user rate between the mobile services switching centre interworking function (MSC IWF) and the fixed network

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fixed outgoing call barring;*OCB-F* supplementary service which enables calls belonging to certain types to be rejected if they are originated by the served user

fixed password password that cannot be changed

fixed radio access *See fixed wireless*

fixed routing *See static routing*

fixed switching centre;*FSC* fixed network element which performs the switching functions in its area of operation

fixed terminal *See fixed WLL terminal*

fixed terminal end-user device which is connected to a communication network by wire or cable

fixed time based tariff *See time tariff*

fixed unconditional call forwarding *See fixed call forwarding unconditional*

fixed username username that cannot be changed

fixed wireless;*fixed wireless access*; *wireless local loop*; *radio local loop*; *fixed radio access*; *WLL*;*RLL*;*FRA* part of the access network where the connection between the subscriber station and the exchange is implemented partly or completely by the radio path

fixed wireless access *See fixed wireless*

fixed WLL terminal; *fixed terminal* WLL terminal which is connected to a local exchange of a fixed network trough a radio path with the help of a teleadapter and a radio part

fixed-content announcement; *fixed announcement* fixed phrase distributed by broadcast method to all listening users

fixed-length encoding character encoding method that uses the same number of bytes to represent all the characters in a character set

fixed-mobile convergence;*fixed-mobile integration*; *FMI* convergence of fixed and mobile services into an integrated service involving the related networks

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fixed-mobile integration *See fixed-mobile convergence*

fixed-rate charging *See flat-rate charging*

flag;*F* unique pattern on the signalling data link used to delimit a signal unit

flag method *See ticket service method*

flame abusive or personally insulting e-mail message or news group posting

flash boot *See bootable archive*

flash erasable programmable read-only memory *See flash memory*

flash memory;*flash erasable programmable read-only memory*; *FEPROM* non-volatile memory that can be electrically erased in the circuit and reprogrammed; allows blocks of data to be stored, booted, and rewritten as necessary

flat fading *See amplitude fading*

flat fading margin value in dB that shows how much the received signal level can decrease before the quality of the detected signal falls below a given criterion

flat random noise *See white noise*

flat rate subscription subscription in which the subscriber pays the same rate for each billing period and can use the operator's services for that amount during each billing period

flat-rate billing *See flat-rate charging*

flat-rate charging; *fixed-rate charging* charging based on a fixed fee, in which a pre-defined price is charged for a pre-defined billing period

fleet pre-defined set of users who belong to the same organisation

flexibility ability of a system to adapt to changing requirements and business needs

flexible waveguide waveguide constructed to permit limited bending and twisting without appreciable change in its electrical properties

FlexiGateway GGSN;*FGN* gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that is based on the FlexiGateway hardware platform and includes traffic analyser functions

FlexiServer platform platform for server-based applications, especially for control plane applications

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floating transceiver; *floating TRX* transceiver which can be dynamically switched to operate in any of the sectors of the base transceiver station and which is also used as a replicating transceiver automatically replacing a faulty broadcast control channel (BCCH) transceiver

floating TRX *See floating transceiver*

flooding in a real-time network, sending a large amount of data, for example, to another user or to a public web server

floor right to access or manipulate a shared object or resource

floor control feature that enables applications or users to gain safe and mutually exclusive or non-exclusive input access to a shared object or resource

floor control protocol; *FCP* protocol which is used to convey the floor control messages among the floor moderators, floor control server, and the participants of the session

floor deny floor control message which the PoC server uses to notify the user equipment that it has been denied permission to use the media resource

floor grant floor control message which the PoC server uses to notify the user equipment that it has been granted the floor and therefore has been granted permission to use the media resource

floor idle floor control message which the PoC server uses to notify the user equipment that no-one owns the media resource and the floor is open and available for the users

floor release floor control message which the user equipment uses to notify the PoC server that it is releasing the media resource

floor request floor control message which the user equipment uses to request the PoC server to allocate media resources for its use

floor revoke floor control message by which the PoC server revokes the media resource from the user equipment

floor taken floor control message which the PoC server uses to notify all users, except the user that has been granted the floor, that the floor has been granted to another user

floppy disk *See diskette*

floppy disk drive *See diskette unit*

flow *See IP flow*

flow *See data flow*

flow control function which controls the flow of data within a layer or between peer entities

flow ID *See flow identifier*

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flow identifier;*flow ID* identifier of an IP flow within a media component associated with a SIP session

flow label 20-bit field in the IPv6 header that can be used by a source to label sequences of packets for which it requests special handling by the IPv6 routers

flow line line representing a connection path between symbols in a diagram

flow-based charging;*FBC* charging that enables the application of differentiated charging for the traffic flows belonging to different services, that is, different service data flows, even if they use the same PDP context

flow-through provisioning provisioning in which the provisioning system under the customer relationship management (CRM) system executes service activation requests through the CRM system, without using any subscriber-aware features

flush *See flush procedure*

flush to delete or clear something, or to abort an operation

flush message protocol;*flush protocol* ATM protocol that ensures the delivery of data frames in the same order in which they were transmitted

flush procedure; *flush*;*flushing* procedure used for deleting or clearing something, or for aborting an operation

flush protocol *See flush message protocol*

flushing *See flush procedure*

FM *See fault management*

FM *See feature management*

FM CORBA interface interface based on Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) for forwarding fault management (FM) data to a third-party system

FM rule editor application that is used for creating and modifying rules for alarm flow reduction

FMC *See frequency measurement control*

FMCG *See inter-system measurement control*

FMCI *See inter-frequency measurement control*

FMCS *See intra-frequency measurement control*

FMD *See follow-me*

FMEA *See failure modes and effects analysis*

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FMI *See fixed-mobile convergence*

FML *See field manipulation language*

FMM *See fading margin measurement*

fmtp in the session description protocol (SDP), a format-specific attribute that lists all supported events that are not vendor-specific, and allows parameters that are specific to a particular format to be conveyed in such a way that SDP does not have to understand them

FN *See frame number*

FNIM channel transmission channel which implements the internal data transmission connection between the call control computer and FNIM

FNUR *See fixed network user rate*

FOC *See WPS full operating capability*

focus *See hand's life focus*

focus identifier separating tasks performed by a process to different customers

folder storage location which is used for grouping organisations, users, and groups into suitable talk groups

folder switchover *See switchover*

follow-me; *follow-me diversion*; *follow-me service*; *FMD* service which enables a user to control the call forwarding unconditional service remotely

follow-me diversion *See follow-me*

follow-me service facility by which a user can have his incoming calls automatically transferred to a number where he has activated the facility (the subscriber may also further retransfer the calls. Follow-me service can only be deactivated from the home station. In order to use this facility, the subscriber needs a special identification code.)

follow-me service *See follow-me*

follow-on call feature which enables a user to make a series of call attempts

FOP *See failure operation*

forced control user command (MML command or a switch in the equipment) which cannot be realised under controlled circumstances

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forced detachment procedure by which the management user detaches a user or group of users from a talk group, or terminates an entire talk group

forced handover; *FHO* handover used to rapidly clear the base station (BTS) or transceiver (TRX) from traffic by using locking commands without disturbing the ongoing calls

forced on-net call on-net call where the calling subscriber uses the directory number of the called subscriber and the call is treated as if it was an on-net call

forced on-net routing feature of the virtual private network (VPN) that allows calls made to VPN group members using a directory number to be treated as they were made using a short number

forced reference synchronisation reference which the operator sets for the system clock

forced release *See forced release line signal*

forced release facility whereby a circuit or traffic-carrying device can be arbitrarily released, independently of any release action taken by the calling or called party

forced release line signal; *forced release* line signal which clears the call without any action by the call parties

forced rerouting procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling route to another, when the signalling route in use fails or is required to be cleared of traffic

forced retransmission error correction procedure used to complement the preventive cyclic retransmission procedure

forced routing routing in which the circuit is reserved by using test hunting

forced state transition state change of a functional unit which a user can, in exceptional circumstances, do by using forced control parameters

forced switch command that the operator uses to force the protection switching operation to happen

forced switchover switchover procedure that makes a standby unit active when an active unit goes out of service

forceful shutdown shutdown in which the server notifies all applications and subsystems to drop all current work and release all resources

foreign actor actor outside of the Chorus site, or in another communications domain

foreign agent mobility agent on the foreign network that can assist the mobile node in receiving datagrams delivered to the care-of address

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foreign base transceiver station; ***foreign BTS*** neighbouring base transceiver station not managed by NMS

foreign BTS *See foreign base transceiver station*

foreign PLMN any PLMN other than the home PLMN

foreign subscriber mobile subscriber to a foreign public land mobile network (PLMN)

foreign temporary logical link identity *See foreign TLLI*

foreign TLLI;*foreign temporary logical link identity* temporary logical link identity (TLLI) built by the mobile station (MS) on the basis of the packet temporary mobile subscriber identity (PTMSI) allocated in another routing area (RA)

forking *See SIP forking*

form file *See format file*

form file editor feature used to create and modify form files used in the exchange to format charging records (CDR)

formal parameter variable name to which concrete values are assigned or which is replaced by concrete variables

formal parameter list list which contains formal parameters

format arrangement or layout of data on a data medium

format make an unused data medium ready for use

format *See format statement*

format file;*form file* file that controls which fields of received data are saved into a record or report

format statement; ***format*** statement or expression for the presentation of an input-output operation which describes the presentation mode of data to be transmitted or data already transmitted in a programming language

format type information field in a raw data message which tells which form will be used when creating a charging record (CDR) or a report

format, resolution, and proportional size reduction policy;*FRS* policy used for content adaptation, which determines how the format, resolution, or size of a media component of a multimedia message is changed to meet the capabilities of the recipient

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formatter class which is responsible for producing the syntax of the actual output

forming of charging records;*generation of charging records*;*CDR generation* part of detailed charging which forms a detailed charging record from the defined charging cases

FORW CDR *See forwarded call charging record*

FORW charging charging which is started for the forwarding subscriber for the leg from the forwarding subscriber to the third party

forward access channel;*FACH* downlink transport channel used by mobile stations (MS) for receiving control information and packet data

forward CDR *See forwarded call charging record*

forward congestion;*congestion encountered forward* congestion indicated with a forward explicit congestion notification (FECN)

forward direction direction from the calling party to the called party

forward error correction;*FEC* technique allowing the receiver to correct errors occurring on a transmission channel without requiring retransmission of the data

forward explicit congestion notification;*FECN* bit that a congested network sets to notify the user that congestion avoidance procedures should be initiated where applicable for traffic in the direction of the frame carrying the forward explicit congestion notification (FECN) indication

forward indicator bit;*FIB* bit in a signal unit which indicates the start of the retransmission cycle

forward link *See downlink*

forward lock *See DRM forward lock*

forward routing call transfer in which an exchange redirects a call to another exchange or to another subscriber in that exchange

forward sequence number;*FSN* signal unit used to identify the transmitted message signal units

forward signal signal, used for the establishment, release or other control of a connection, sent in the same direction as call set-up

forward signaling / US/ *See forward signalling*

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forward signalling; ***forward signaling / US/*** signalling sent in forward direction from the calling party to the called party

forward slice program slice that consists of all program points that are affected by a given point in the program

forward transfer *See forward transfer message*

forward transfer message;*forward transfer*;*FOT* signalling message sent in the forward direction on semi-automatic calls when the outgoing international exchange operator wants the help of an operator at the incoming international exchange

forward-lock *See DRM forward lock*

forwarded call *See mobile forwarded call*

forwarded call CDR *See forwarded call charging record*

forwarded call charging record; ***forwarded call CDR*;*forward CDR*;*FORW CDR*** charging record that contains charging data related to call forwarding

forwarded-to user *See subscriber C*

forwarding behaviour features selected by nodes within the differentiated service (DS) domain for packets based on their DS code point (DSCP)

forwarding information base *See forwarding table*

forwarding leg leg that is established between the forwarding point, such as the called subscriber, and the forwarded point, such as subscriber C

forwarding number analysis analysis that is executed at a forwarding service invocation and that includes called party number analysis and redirecting party analysis

forwarding prefix first digit of the number which causes a specific notification to the calling or called subscriber when the call is forwarded

forwarding subscriber; ***forwarding user*** called subscriber of the leg preceding the call forwarding, or called subscriber of the leg succeeding the call forwarding

forwarding table; ***forwarding information base*;*FIB*** table in the kernel that controls the forwarding of packets

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forwarding user *See forwarding subscriber*

FOT *See forward transfer message*

four-way uplink diversity;*4-way uplink diversity* function by which a base transceiver station (BTS) uses four antennas and four receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading

four-wire switching switching using a separate path, frequency band or time interval for each direction of transmission

fourth-order multiplex equipment multiplex equipment which combines a number of tributary signals into and separates them from one 139264 kbit/s signal

FP *See frame protocol*

FPA *See function point analysis*

FPH *See freephone*

FQC *See frame quality classification*

FQDN *See fully qualified domain name*

FQPC *See fully qualified partial CDR*

FR *See frame relay*

FRA *See fixed wireless*

fractional interface interface where capacity can be allocated fully or partially

fractional load ratio of the received power caused by the mobile stations of the own cell and surrounding cells to the total interference power received

fragment grouping of a limited number of object class definitions. Each fragment deals with a particular subject

fragment header IPv6 extension header used by an IPv6 source to send a packet larger than would fit in the path maximum transmission unit (MTU) to its destination

frame *See pane*

frame cyclic set of consecutive time slots in which the relative position of each time slot can be identified (Identification takes place by reference to a frame alignment signal. It does not necessarily occur as a whole or even partly in each frame.)

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frame In high-level data link control protocol (HDLC), a bracketed sequence of contiguous bits including both opening and closing flags at layer 2 of the OSI reference model

frame *See group box*

frame in a TDM system, a repetitive group of signals that result from the signal sampling of all channels including any additional signals needed for the purposes of synchronisation and other required system information

frame abort event that occurs when a link layer entity ignores a frame that it is currently receiving

frame alignment;*FA* state in which the frame of the receiving equipment is synchronised with that of the received signal

frame alignment recovery time time that elapses between a valid frame alignment signal being available at the receiving terminal equipment and frame alignment being established

frame alignment sequence *See frame alignment signal*

frame alignment signal;*frame alignment sequence*;*FAS* distinctive signal inserted in every frame or once in every n frames, always occupying the same relative position within the frame, and used to establish and maintain the frame alignment

frame alignment time slot time slot occupying the same relative position in every frame and used to transmit the frame alignment signal

frame alignment time-slot time-slot, occupying the same relative position in every frame, used to transmit the frame alignment signal

frame alignment word;*FAW* frame synchronisation pattern, which is part of the frame alignment signal (FAS), and consists of "0011011" in bits 2-8 of the FAS in even frames, complemented by an "1" in bit 2 of the succeeding odd frame

frame bit bit which is used to synchronise the sending and receiving units and to carry maintenance data

frame check sequence;*FCS* cyclic redundancy check sequence derived over an entire frame (excluding flags)

frame clumping *See clumping*

frame control layer; *FCL* part of the protocol stack in the lur interface that attaches transport block information to the user plane for macro diversity combining, outer loop transmission power control and synchronisation

frame counter binary counter used for framing

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frame discard part of congestion control which allows the discarding of multiple cells in a frame, as part of the frame is lost due to a lost or mis-inserted cell

frame error rate; *FER* ratio of the number of errored frames to the total number of frames transmitted in a given time interval

frame handling protocol; *FHP* user plane protocol for information transmitted or received on a dedicated transmission channel between the base station (Node B) and combining or splitting equipment in the radio network controller (RNC)

frame number; *FN* identifier for the position of a particular TDMA time-frame within a hyperframe

frame protocol; *FP* protocol which is used to transport user data frames between the serving radio network controller (SRNC) and the base transceiver station (BTS) over the Iub and Iur interfaces

frame quality classification; *FQC* information element (IE) which is used for classifying the contents of a frame depending on whether errors have occurred in frame transmission or not

frame reject; *FRMR* message sent in the case of a logical link control error that results from the receipt of an undefined or incorrect frame and that cannot be corrected by retransmitting an identical frame

frame relay; *FR* fast packet switching that uses a unit of data of variable length (frame) and leaves error correction for the endpoints

frame relay bearer channel logical entity containing all the equipment, software, and memory resources allocated for the use of one frame relay user connection

frame relay switch *See CAS access node*

frame slip loss or gain of a complete frame of consecutive digit time-slots in a digital signal, where the loss or gain of the frame cannot be corrected

frame synchronising signal; *frame synchronizing signal /US/* basic timing signal that is used in a functional unit to set the beginning of the exchange's internal PCM frame (DX 200)

frame synchronizing signal /US/ *See frame synchronising signal*

frame tunnelling mode; *FTM* mode of data transmission in which the circuits transfer high-level data link control protocol (HDLC) frame data asynchronously

frame type *See AMR frame type*

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frame-based MPLS mode of multi-protocol label switching (MPLS), in which all MPLS frames between two MPLS devices move within a single point-to-point channel

framed interface interface where the serial bit stream is segmented into periodic physical frames. Each frame is divided by a fixed partition into an overhead and an information payload portion

framework structural plan or description for classifying and organising information

framework for state machine based applications *See state machine framework*

framework PIB *See framework policy information base*

framework policy information base; *framework PIB* policy information base which defines a set of provisioning classes (PRC) and textual conventions that are common to all clients that provision policy using COPS for provisioning

framing control procedure used with multiplexed digital channels where bits are inserted so that the receiver may identify the time slots allocated to each subchannel

framing bit; *F bit* bit introduced into a bit stream that identifies where one frame ends and the next one begins

fraud detection part of fraud management involving actions taken to detect fraudulent use of the network and possibly fraudulent subscribers who misuse the network

fraud detection system; *FDS* system which orders the home network (HPLMN) to collect fraud information gathering system (FIGS) data according to certain principles for given subscribers

fraud information gathering system; *FIGS* feature which provides the means for the home network (HPLMN) to monitor the activities of its subscribers in a visited network (VPLMN)

fraud management activities for the limitation, monitoring and detection of fraudulent use of the network and the organisation for handling these activities

fraud prevention part of fraud management involving actions taken to prevent and limit fraudulent use of the network

fraud profile combination of subscriber-specific time limits for different calls and the maximum number of allowed services

free call *See free-line call*

free marked traffic channel *See free traffic channel*

free numbering function which is used to implement the application location register

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free running mode; *free-run mode* operating condition of a clock, the output signal of which is strongly influenced by the oscillating element and not controlled by servo phase-locking techniques

free state *See idle state*

free traffic channel; *free marked traffic channel* channel which is sending the identifier frame of a free traffic channel

free-line call; *free call* call to a subscriber number made without charge

free-of-charge service service that is provided for the subscriber for free

free-run state of a system clock when the system is powered up, or when there is no reference to the system clock and the operator has given a control word value of digital-to-analogue converter

free-run frequency; *free-running frequency* frequency of operation of a normally synchronised oscillator that operates in the absence of a synchronising signal

free-run mode *See free running mode*

free-running frequency *See free-run frequency*

free-space attenuation *See free-space loss*

free-space loss; *free-space attenuation* basic path attenuation between isotropic antennas that occurs when all effects from obstruction, scatter, or reflection are sufficiently removed to have no effect on propagation and when the propagating medium is free space

FreeBSD advanced BSD UNIX operating system for the Intel compatible (x86), DEC Alpha, and PC-98 architectures

freeform radio frequency hopping; *freeform RF hopping* radio frequency hopping that introduces more efficient hopping through synchronised cells, re-used mobile allocations (MA) and specially organised mobile allocation index offsets (MAIO)

freeform RF hopping *See freeform radio frequency hopping*

freephone; *freephone service*; *FPH* telecommunication service allowing a reverse charging whereby a subscriber can be allocated a special number and charges to this number are paid by that subscriber instead of by the callers

freephone service *See freephone*

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freephone service charging application of charging which makes the use of charging zone counters more diversified in, for example, service number charging

freeware program, the writer of which has partly renounced the copyright, allowing the program to be used and distributed without charge

frequency bandwidth *See bandwidth*

frequency counter instrument in which frequency is measured by counting the number of cycles (pulses) occurring during a precisely established time interval

frequency deviation in frequency modulation, the peak difference between the instantaneous frequency of the modulated wave and its carrier frequency

frequency diversity propagation or equipment protection where several frequencies are used for the transmission of signals

frequency division duplex;*FDD* duplex where uplink and downlink transmissions use two separate radio frequencies

frequency division multiple access; *FDMA* technique in which each user receives a radio channel of its own on a common frequency band

frequency error system frequency minus the scheduled frequency

frequency hopping; *FH* technique in which the instantaneous carrier frequency of a signal is, according to a predetermined code, periodically changed to other positions within a frequency spectrum that is much wider than that required for normal transmission

frequency hopping spread spectrum; *FHSS* spread spectrum radio technology in which the signal hops among different channels several times per second to avoid interference and to reduce opportunities or eavesdrop

frequency hopping system;*FHS* system which defines the principles of the frequency hopping

frequency locking locking of one signal to another signal so that the first signal follows the frequency of the second signal

frequency measurement control;*FMC* managed object in the radio network configuration management, including the parameters for measuring the transmission frequencies

frequency planning planning frequency reuse schemes

frequency reuse factor;*reuse factor* in WCDMA, a factor that varies between 0 and 1 and describes how much of the total theoretical capacity is available, calculated as the other cell interference divided by the total interference

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frequency spectrum *See radio frequency spectrum*

frequency stability ability of electronic equipment to maintain the desired operating frequency

frequency standard stable frequency source used for frequency calibration. It usually generates a fundamental frequency with a high degree of accuracy, and harmonics of this fundamental are used to provide reference points

frequency-division multiplexing;*FDM*; *fdm* multiplexing in which a separate frequency band is allocated to each tributary channel in the common channel

frequently asked question;*FAQ* document or a web page listing common questions and answers on a particular subject, often posted on Internet newsgroups

Fresnel zone;*first Fresnel zone* zone where the sum of distances from the transmitting aerial and receiving aerial to any point in the zone does not vary by more than half a wave length throughout the zone

FRJ *See facility reject message*

FRM *See fault rate monitoring*

FRMR *See frame reject*

from header SIP header that indicates the logical identity of the initiator of the request, typically the user's address-of-record

front end;*FE* node or software program that requests services of a back end

front lobe *See main lobe*

front page summary of a graphical user interface (GUI) which contains the most important and critical system information in one place

front-to-back ratio; *F/B ratio* for a directional antenna, the ratio of field strength in front of the antenna to field strength behind the antenna (180 degrees +-40 degrees)

FRQ *See facility request message*

FRS *See format, resolution, and proportional size reduction policy*

FSC *See fixed switching centre*

FSIP *See FSIP tool*

FSIP tool;*FSIP* tool that provides a command line interface for configuring the IP network

FSM *See functional state model*

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FSM *See fast subscriber management*

FSMA *See state machine framework*

FSN *See forward sequence number*

FT *See AMR frame type*

FTA *See fault tree analysis*

FTAM *See file transfer, access, and management*

FTAM application interface interface providing file services for a remote device

FTAM security feature which prevents unauthorised users from using the hard disks of the DX 200 network elements via remote file handling functions

FTM *See frame tunnelling mode*

FTM identifier; *FTMID* unique runtime-specific identifier assigned for each method and used for identifying data associated with the method throughout the processing

FTMID *See FTM identifier*

FTP; *file transfer protocol*; *file transfer protocol over TCP/IP* application protocol, part of the TCP/IP protocol stack, used for transferring files between network nodes

FTP client feature where a client uses the file transfer protocol (FTP), enabling the transfer of files from a network element to a server and the fetching of files from a server to a network element over a TCP/IP network

FTP configuration file configuration file which allows the end-users to change various default parameters of the FTP server without making changes to the source code and without using the DX 200 message interface

FTP connection supervision supervision of the FTP connections between the connected regional systems and the global cluster

FTP over socket interface feature that implements a log file creation facility using POSIX file system services

FTP server server supporting the file transfer protocol (FTP), by which complete files can be copied or transferred from one system to another over a TCP/IP network

full availability arrangement in which every input to a switching stage has or can have access to every output from the stage

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full binding binding in which the media proxy knows both transport addresses

full diversion to a fixed announcement, without message accepting capability *See do not disturb*

full duplex capable of transmitting in both directions simultaneously

full operating capability *See WPS full operating capability*

full process identifier identifier that designates a process inside a computer

full rate codec *See full rate speech codec*

full rate speech codec;*full rate codec* codec which has a frame length of 260 bits and in which every frame is coded into one 33 octet buffer

full rate traffic channel;*TCH/F* channel that functions at 16 kbit/s

full restore restore procedure in which all backup types are restored

full switch mode radio link operational mode in which the Ethernet plug-in unit (EPIU) operates as a standard Ethernet switch with four ports, two of these ports being connected to the Flexbus interfaces

full text search content addressing directed at the whole text

full-rate ADSL ADSL service which has the capability to provide full transmission rates compliant to ITU-T G.992.1 and ANSI T1.413 issue 2 standards

fullscreen picture format alternative for widescreen programmes on an ordinary 4:3 TV set in which the picture is zoomed so that it fills the whole TV screen at the same time cutting off some information on the left and right sides

fully functional period of time that all-functional aspects of the system are available and usable

fully operational period of time that all features, both functional and non-functional, of the system are available and usable

fully qualified destination name *See fully qualified domain name*

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fully qualified domain name; ***absolute domain name*****;*****FQDN***
full logical name of a computer system, rather than just its host name

fully qualified partial CDR;***FQPC***
partial CDR that contains a complete set of the charging record (CDR) fields

fully routed call attempt;***successful call attempt***
call attempt that receives intelligible information about the state of the called user

function
task or group of tasks of a defined part of the system

function analysis
internal call control analysis which the call control uses to analyse subscriber facilities or clear codes

function attributes
properties or characteristics of functions which allow differentiation between realisations to be specified by means of parameters

function block
constituent part of the functional architecture of a TMN

function block
set of program blocks, load modules, and files which provides known services and which is indivisible from the system configuration point of view

function class
set of features grouped to form an entity

function degrading maintenance
maintenance action that affects one or more of the required functions of a maintained item, but not to such extent as to cause a complete loss of all the functions

function permitting maintenance
maintenance action that does not affect any of the required functions of the maintained item

function point
unit for measuring the number and complexity of functions in a software

function point analysis;***FPA***
method for defining the size of software based on functional aspects

function preventing maintenance
maintenance action that prevents a maintained item from performing a required function by causing a complete loss of all the functions

function result
See return value

function-affecting maintenance
maintenance action that affects one or more of the required functions of a maintained item

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functional architecture description of appropriate distribution of functions that allows for the creation of functional blocks from which a TMN of any complexity can be implemented. These function blocks are separated by reference points and lead to the requirements for the TMN-recommended interface specifications

functional component sub-element within a TMN function block

functional definition element;*FDE* basic building block of an IN supported service, which represents the high level logical features of the service function

functional dependence indication of the interrelationships of attributes in a relation

functional entity;*FE* subset of functions in a single location required to provide a service

functional entity undivided entity consisting of one or more functions in which separate functions follow each other

functional entity;*FE* part of a network element

functional entity action;*FEA* action performed by a functional entity as a result of a specific stimulus while the functional entity is in a specific state

functional model layered structure of functions and their logical interfaces representing the TMN

functional state model;*FSM* model in which the functional state structure and the transition controls are defined

functional unit; *physical functional unit*;*PFU* entity of hardware and software, or only hardware, capable of accomplishing a special purpose

functional unit hierarchy relations between nested functional units

functional unit type and index data which is used for functional unit identification throughout the system

functionality *See function*

fundamental frequency frequency whose value is the highest common factor of all the frequencies present in the wave

furnish charging information; *FurnishChargingInformation procedure*;*FCI* operation between the service control point (SCP) and the service switching point (SSP), used to determine the generation of a charging record (CDR) in the SSP, or to add information to a CDR generated in the SSP

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FurnishChargingInformation procedure *See furnish charging information*

FurnishChargingInformationSMS *See FurnishChargingInformationSMS procedure*

FurnishChargingInformationSMS procedure; *FurnishChargingInformationSMS*; *FCISMS* operation which is used to send charging-related information to a logical short message (SM) record

FW *See firewall*

2.8 G

G interface interface between visitor location registers (VLR)

G-CDR *See GGSN charging record*

G-CSI *See GPRS CAMEL subscription information*

G-PDU tunnelled protocol data unit (T-PDU) that contains a GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP) header

G-RNTI *See GERAN radio network temporary identifier*

G.711 algorithm designed to transmit and receive pulse code modulated voice at digital bit rates of 48, 56, and 64 kbit/s

G.723.1 codec by which the speech or other audio signal component of multimedia services can be encoded or decoded at a very low bit rate

G.729 algorithm for the coding of speech signals at 8 kbit/s using Conjugate-Structure Algebraic-Code-Excited Linear-Prediction (CS-ACELP)

G.SHDSL *See single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line*

G4WIF *See general-purpose four-wire interface*

Ga interface interface between a GPRS support node (GSN) and charging gateway (CG) in a Ga network

Ga network part of a third generation (3G) network including the 3G serving GPRS support node (3G SGSN), gateway GPRS support node (GGSN), and charging gateway (CG)

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GAGW *See authentication server*

GAM *See graphical adjacency management*

game pack extension to the selection of mobile games a user already owns

games on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users can select and download games and also buy other digital items related to games

GAP *See call gapping*

gapping *See call gapping*

gapping gate basic component of the call gapping restriction method

GARP *See Generic Attribute Registration Protocol*

GARP Multicast Registration Protocol;*Group Multicast Registration Protocol*;*GMRP* protocol providing a mechanism that allows participants to dynamically register and deregister information with the media access control (MAC) bridges attached to the same local area network (LAN) segment

GARP VLAN Registration Protocol;*GVRP* registration protocol which enables the creation of virtual local area network (VLAN) configurations by propagating information between switches and end stations throughout the Ethernet

gate descriptor which controls the operation of a processor in handling interrupt signals and other interrupts and in jumps and calls between segments, when the selector part of an address points to a gate

gate unidirectional IP flow which is used for controlling media flows and which is described by packet classifiers

gatekeeper;*GK* device providing address translation and controlling access to the local area network for H.323 terminals, Gateways, and MCUs

gateway;*GW* device that performs conversion of information from one protocol stack to another for one particular application

gateway computer *See messaging gateway computer*

gateway control protocol;*GW-ctrl* protocol that is used for signalling between the radio network access server (RNAS) and radio network gateway (RNGW)

gateway control server;*GCS* server for both GSM, 3G, and All-IP networks, providing a media gateway control function (MGCF) based on the 3GPP releases 4 and 5, and centralised interconnection control on the transit level for the MSC server, and performing HLR inquiries to locate the called subscriber's visiting MSC server

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Gateway Discovery Protocol;*GDP* Cisco protocol that enables a router to learn about routes to other networks

gateway GPRS support node; *GGSN* GPRS support node which acts as a gateway between the GPRS network and packet-switched public data network (PSPDN)

gateway GPRS support node - call detail record *See GGSN charging record*

gateway GPRS support node network identifier *See GGSN network identifier*

gateway GPRS support node operator identifier *See GGSN operator identifier*

Gateway Load Balancing Protocol; *GLBP* protocol that provides load balancing over multiple routers using a single virtual IP address and multiple MAC addresses

gateway mobile location center /US/ *See gateway mobile location centre*

gateway mobile location centre; *gateway mobile location center /US/*; *mobile positioning center /US/*; *GMLC*; *MPC /US/* mobile network equipment which transmits location information produced by the location server from the mobile network to the applications which provide location-based services

gateway mobile services switching centre *See gateway MSC*

gateway MSC; *gateway mobile services switching centre*; *gateway MTX*; *GMSC*; *GWMSC* mobile services switching centre (MSC) that makes the routing interrogation for mobile teminating calls

gateway MSC *See gateway MSC for short message service*

gateway MSC for short message service; *gateway MSC*; *SMS-GMSC* gateway MSC capable of receiving a short message from a short message service centre (SMSC), interrogating a home location register (HLR) for routing information and SMS information, and delivering the short message to the visited MSC of the recipient mobile station (MS)

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gateway MSC of the subscriber B; *GMSCB* gateway MSC (GMSC) in the home network (HPLMN) of the called subscriber

gateway MSC of the subscriber C; *GMSCC* gateway MSC (GMSC) in the home network (HPLMN) of the subscriber C

gateway MSC server; *GMSC server*; *GMSS* functions of an MSC server which control the multimedia gateway (MGW) that performs interworking between the packet core network and the PSTN/ISDN network

gateway MTX *See gateway MSC*

gateway plane enhanced IP networking layer which provides efficient support for all services that are transported over the Internet protocol (IP), support for increased address space through integrated support of the Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6), and interworking with external networks

gateway platform platform for applications performing switching and gateway functions between circuit-switched and packet-switched environments

gateway policy information base; *GW-PIB* policy information base containing a set of provisioning classes that describe quality of service (QoS) policies for gateway network elements

gauge dynamic variable that is used when the data being measured can vary in either direction during the period of measurement

gaveup call *See abandoned call*

Gb interface interface between the base station system (BSS) or radio network controller (RNC) and the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), allowing the exchange of signalling and user data

GBH *See global balance handler*

GBIC *See gigabit interface converter*

GBS *See general bearer service*

GBS data service measurement; *GBS data service usage measurement* measurement which gives information about the general bearer services (GBS) requested and received by the user

GBS data service usage measurement *See GBS data service measurement*

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Gc interface; *Gc reference point* interface between the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and the home location register (HLR)

Gc reference point *See Gc interface*

GCI *See general circuit interface*

GCID *See GGSN charging identifier*

GCID *See GPRS charging identifier*

GCR *See guaranteed cell rate*

GCRA *See generic cell rate algorithm*

GCS *See group control server*

GCS *See gateway control server*

GCS *See general communication service*

Gd interface interface connecting serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) to short message service gateway MSC (SMS-GMSC) and to short message service interworking MSC (SMS-IWMSC)

GDMO *See guidelines for the definition of managed objects*

GDMO template defined standard formats for the documentation of managed object class definitions, conditional packages, specific errors, name bindings, attributes, group attributes, behaviour definitions, actions and notifications.

GDP *See Gateway Discovery Protocol*

GDT *See global descriptor table*

Ge interface interface between the SGSN and the service control point (SCP)

GEA *See GPRS encryption algorithm*

GEA3 *See GPRS encryption algorithm 3*

GEH *See generic event handler*

general 4-wire interface *See general-purpose four-wire interface*

general bearer service; *GBS* concept that reduces the number of bearer services and telephone numbers required by a subscriber

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general circuit interface; *GCI* standard synchronous ISDN timing interface in which the 2B+D data is multiplexed together with control and spare bits and loop maintenance data

general communication service; *GCS* communication stack that is used by Nokia agents, alarm managers, node managers, and NMS/10 command scripting (RCM) to communicate with Nokia's plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH) primary rate network elements

general constraint *See semantic integrity constraint*

general entity entity which is referred to as part of an XML document's content, declared in the document type definition (DTD)

general event handler *See generic event handler*

general executable script static executable script that is suitable for many subscribers without modifications

general group address physical computer address acknowledged by the computers of the general group

General Inter-ORB Protocol; *GIOP* abstract protocol that specifies the transfer syntax and standard set of message formats to allow independently developed object request brokers (ORB) to communicate over any connection-oriented transport service

general packet radio service; *GPRS* mobile service which gives packet-switched access over GSM to external data networks

general packet radio service network *See GPRS network*

general packet radio service territory *See GPRS territory*

general packet radio service territory upgrade *See GPRS territory upgrade*

general PIN *See module PIN*

general PIN code *See module PIN*

general semantic integrity constraint *See semantic integrity constraint*

general service logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which provides alarm, configuration, logging, timer, and statistics services to other components of DLS

general service service visible to a whole system

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general state model download model which consists of one request and one response and can be used when a single file is downloaded to a mobile terminal

general switch management protocol;*GSMP* general purpose protocol to control an ATM switch

general switched telephone network *See public switched telephone network*

general trouble ticket interface interface that integrates regional and global clusters with a third-party trouble ticket system

general USSD CAMEL subscription information *See USSD general CAMEL service information*

general WIM PIN code *See module PIN*

general-purpose four-wire interface; *general 4-wire interface*;*generic 4-wire interface*; *G4WIF* logical port in the switching infrastructure associated with a single analog line interface in the exchange

general-purpose interface bus;*IEC-bus*;*GPIB* IEEE standard interface bus

generation of charging part of charging which allows generation and verification of charging

generation of charging records *See forming of charging records*

generator incomplete data type description

generic 4-wire interface *See general-purpose four-wire interface*

Generic Attribute Registration Protocol;*Group Address Registration Protocol*;*GARP* layer 2 transport protocol that lets switches and end systems propagate useful information throughout the switching domain, and delivers IP multicasts without compromising network performance, scalability, or management

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generic cell rate algorithm;*GCRA* in ATM, an algorithm that determines for each cell arrival whether the cell conforms to the traffic contract

generic content download *See generic OTA*

generic definitions definitions of object classes, attribute types, notification types or operation types, made available for general use

generic event handler;*general event handler*;*GEH* event handler that converts extensible markup language (XML) formatted notifications to network interface for 3rd generation network (NWI3) format and forwards them to the network management system

generic flow control;*GFC* four bit field in the ATM cell header which can be used to provide local functions, for example, flow control

generic network element representation of a network element or a subnetwork that is not supported directly by the Nokia NMS

generic network model relationship services upload *See GNMRS upload*

generic network user authentication feature which adds an extended profile to a user, authenticates users, and checks their profiles

generic number;*GN* number information sent in either direction to enhance network operation or for supplementary services

generic OTA; *generic content download* over-the-air (OTA) download model in which the mobile terminal first verifies with a download descriptor that it can download and store the content, then requests the actual content, and finally confirms to the delivery server the successful installation

generic radio access network; *GRAN* radio access network, which is an access part of the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), consisting of base transceiver stations (BTS) and a radio network controller (RNC)

generic recharging optional feature that allows recharge of account with money, and enables development of various recharging applications

generic reporting conversion to XML conversion feature for Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) applications for adapting log and report files to an XML file

generic request handler;*GRH* event producer that receives service requests from the network management system, converts them to DMX message format, and forwards them to the network element

generic route encapsulation *See generic routing encapsulation*

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generic routing encapsulation; *generic route encapsulation*; *GRE*
protocol for performing encapsulation of an arbitrary network layer protocol over another arbitrary network layer protocol

generic service
standard service offered in the information network used for recurring tasks such as user authentication or billing

generic terminal; *ASCII terminal*
character-based terminal emulator that allows the user to communicate with the network using man-machine language (MML)

generic terminal session
remote session made using a generic terminal

generic tunnel interface; *GIF*
pseudo device for both IPv4 and IPv6, which is able to tunnel IP datagrams over IPv4 and IPv6 networks

generic user profile; *GUP*
collection of user profile components that affects the way in which an individual user experiences services

geographical NP
See geographical number portability

geographical number portability; *geographical NP*
number portability in which the subscriber's directory number does not change when moving to another place

geographical privilege
privilege for supervising the managed objects of the geographical area for which the user is responsible

geographical routing
routing in which the protocol data unit's (PDU) geographical area definition, which specifies the area in which the PDU will be broadcast, is converted into an equivalent radio coverage map

geographical view
view of the managed objects in their relative geographical positions

geographically dispersed exchange
See geographically distributed exchange

geographically distributed exchange
exchange where not all sub-systems such as switching stages and control means are at the same location

GERAN
See GSM/EDGE radio access network

GERAN radio network temporary identifier; *G-RNTI*
identity that the base station system (BSS) allocates to a mobile station (MS) when an radio resource control (RRC) connection is established between the MS and GERAN

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GERAN registration area;*GRA* specified set of a cell which can be identified on the packet broadcast control channel (PBCCH) when locating a mobile station (MS)

get history dialogue dialogue of the graphical user interface in which the alarm history can be fetched using a search criterion

getter Java object that defines the code which is called to retrieve the value of a property

getter/setter access method to get or set a value of a property of an object

Gf interface *See Gf reference point*

Gf reference point; *Gf interface* interface between the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and the equipment identity register (EIR)

GFC *See generic flow control*

GFP *See global functional plane*

GFR *See guaranteed frame rate*

GFS *See global file system*

GGSN *See gateway GPRS support node*

GGSN charging identifier;*GCID* identifier that consists of the packet data protocol (PDP) context identifier, the associated flow index into the session description protocol (SDP) from the session initiation protocol (SIP) signalling, and the authorisation token associated with the PDP context

GGSN charging record;*gateway GPRS support node - call detail record*; *G-CDR* charging record generated by the gateway GPRS support node

GGSN Ga address IP address of the Ga interface to the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN)

GGSN IP address IP address of the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) to the GPRS backbone

GGSN network identifier;*gateway GPRS support node network identifier* APN network identifier that defines the default external IP network domain name system (DNS) name that is used when the mobile station does not request any access point name (APN) and the mobile station's subscription record in the home location register (HLR) contains a wildcard APN

GGSN operator identifier;*gateway GPRS support node operator identifier* APN operator identifier that defines the default domain name system name of the gateway GPRS support node per PDP type

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GGSN service service that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) provides

ghost session session which takes place if the Nokia event processor never receives a stop message for an open session

ghost session manager tool for cancelling ghost sessions for which a stop or terminate message has not been received

Gi interface; *Gi reference point* TCP/IP based interface from the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) to external data networks such as the Internet

Gi reference point *See Gi interface*

GIF *See generic tunnel interface*

gigabit interface converter; *GBIC* transceiver that converts serial electric signals to serial optical signals and vice versa

gigabit switch router; *GSR* router with scalable bandwidth for the core network of a service provider and enterprise IP backbones

GIOP *See General Inter-ORB Protocol*

GIT *See global interface table*

give right to use *See provide*

GK *See gatekeeper*

GKMP *See group key management protocol*

GLBP *See Gateway Load Balancing Protocol*

GLMF *See group list management function*

GLMS *See group list server*

global balance handler; *GBH* component in the Nokia event processor that manages balances of prepaid subscriber accounts

global call reference call reference which is shared among all the network elements and call legs that provide charging records for the call

global cluster cluster that offers a view to the entire network, covering all areas and network technologies

global data information that is stored both in the service control points (SCP) and the database cluster and changes infrequently

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global descriptor table;*GDT* descriptor table containing descriptors available to all processes

global disk disk which contains the global data

global file system; *GFS* disk file system for networked storage shared by a cluster of computers

global functional plane;*IN global functional plane*; *GFP* plane in the INCM which defines service independent building blocks used in providing service features

global interface table;*GIT* process-wide placeholder for interface pointers

global number *See default ISDN number*

global positioning system;*GPS* satellite-based positioning system that is used for reading geographical position and as a source of the accurate co-ordinated universal time

global service service that is visible in every computer of a service provider

global service number a subscriber dialled service number from which the call is routed to the right service number based on the location of the mobile station (MS)

global sponsoring service-specific sponsoring where a certain service is sponsored for all subscribers

global status *See managed object global status*

Global System for Mobile Communications *See GSM system*

global text telephony;*GTT* 3GPP-specified feature that adds the capability to use a text conversation component in a conversational session

global title;*SCP global title*;*GT* address, such as digits dialled by the customer, which requires an address conversion before the messages are sent to message transfer part (MTP)

global title format format of the global title (GT) the length of which is variable and dependent on the global title indicator

global title indicator;*GTI* indicator which defines the form of the global title (GT) and indicates which part of the translator selector is included in the GT

global title modification function where an existing global title is modified before sending a signalling message to the destination

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global title modification data information on how the global title (GT) should be modified

global title translation; *GTT* analysis of the global title in order to find out the signalling connection control part (SCCP) routing address

global title translation result signalling connection control part (SCCP) routing address which consists of the name of the signalling network, destination point code (DPC) and, potentially, subsystem number (SSN) or a new global title

global user user whose rights and profile are set up centrally and applied throughout the distributed network

global virtual network service; *GVNS* global switched virtual private network service supported by multiple networks and offered to customers over PSTN and ISDN

global virtual path identifier; *GVPI* identifier for a specific virtual path

GLS *See group list server*

glue code code implementing platform-specific services for portable software components implemented by the SSH

Gm interface *See Gm reference point*

Gm reference point; *Gm interface* interface between the call state control function (CSCF) and the user equipment (UE)

GMLC *See gateway mobile location centre*

GMM *See GPRS mobility management*

GMM context information stored in a mobile station (MS) and the SGSN when the mobile station has been attached to GPRS

GMM layer *See GPRS mobility management*

GMM/SM *See GPRS mobility management and session management*

GMRP *See GARP Multicast Registration Protocol*

GMS *See graphic messaging service*

GMSC *See gateway MSC*

GMSC server *See gateway MSC server*

GMSCB *See gateway MSC of the subscriber B*

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GMSCC *See gateway MSC of the subscriber C*

GMSS *See gateway MSC server*

GN *See generic number*

Gn interface interface which connects the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to GPRS backbone network and allows SGSN to communicate with the GPRS support nodes (GSN) of the home network (HPLMN)

Gn network part of a third generation (3G) network including the network elements connected by the Gn interface

GNMRS data information that is used to express the relationships between managed objects

GNMRS upload; *generic network model relationship services upload* function that is used to upload GNMRS data from a regional system or from an ASCII file to the global cluster database

GNU name service switch capability of the GNU C library to provide a flexible way to configure access to typical databases in a Unix/Linux environment

GNU zip; *gzip*; *GZIP* data compression algorithm for reducing the size of the named files using Lempel-Ziv coding

Go interface interface between a policy decision function (PDF) and a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN)

Go interface interface between the policy decision function and gateway GPRS support node (GGSN)

Gold code in spread-spectrum systems, a code that is generated by summing, using modulo-two addition, the outputs of two spread-spectrum code-sequence generators

goodbye RTCP packet; *BYE packet*; *BYE* RTCP packet indicating that one or more sources are no longer active

GOS *See grade of service*

Gp interface interface between the serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) of different operators' PLMNs (public land mobile network)

GPA *See GSM PLMN area*

GPIB *See general-purpose interface bus*

GPR' 2 *See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol version 2*

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GPR' v2 *See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol version 2*

GPRS *See general packet radio service*

GPRS and CS attach *See combined CS and GPRS attach*

GPRS attach attach in GPRS mobility management which establishes a connection between the mobile station and the GPRS network

GPRS backbone management server *See GPRS backbone server*

GPRS backbone network IP based mobile network via which all the data packets are routed between functional GPRS elements

GPRS backbone server;*GPRS backbone management server*;*backbone server* server that collects the topology, alarm, and performance data from the IP-based GPRS backbone network devices

GPRS CAMEL subscription information;*G-CSI* CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having the GPRS CAMEL service

GPRS CDR charging record (CDR) that is generated in a GPRS support node (GSN), that is, in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) or serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

GPRS charging ID *See GPRS charging identifier*

GPRS charging identifier;*GPRS charging ID*;*GCID* charging identifier specific to a PDP context that is generated in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and delivered to the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

GPRS ciphering key sequence number;*GPRS-CKSN* number associated with the GPRS ciphering key, GPRS-Kc, and stored together with the GPRS-Kc in the mobile station and in the network

GPRS connection connection implemented with general packet radio service (GPRS)

GPRS core network core network consisting of the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN), the charging gateway, and the IP backbone network

GPRS detach detach in the GPRS mobility management which is used to terminate a connection of the subscriber to the GPRS network

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GPRS domain name server — *See domain name server*

GPRS encryption algorithm; *GEA*; *GPRS-A5* — cryptographic alogrithm that uses symmetric stream cipher designed to provide confidentiality by ciphering both user data and signalling all the way between the mobile station and the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

GPRS encryption algorithm 3; *GEA3* — version of GPRS encryption algorithm (GEA) that can be used within EGPRS and GPRS systems

GPRS mobility management; *GMM layer*; *mobility management*; *GMM* — layer which supports the procedures needed for mobility and security management between a mobile station and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

GPRS mobility management and session management; *GMM/SM* — protocol that supports mobility management in GPRS

GPRS multiple subscriber profile; *multiple subscriber profile*; *MSP* — subscriber profile associated with each GPRS subscriber at the time the subscriber registers for GPRS service

GPRS network; *general packet radio service network* — GSM-based network which has a packet data capability and the ability to use more than one GSM time-slot at a time

GPRS prepaid; *GPRS prepaid service* — prepaid service that enables online charging of general packet radio service (GPRS) data calls

GPRS prepaid service — *See GPRS prepaid*

GPRS service — service that uses packet-switched connections implemented with the general packet radio service (GPRS)

GPRS service switching function; *gprsSSF* — service switching function that creates an interface between the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and the GSM service control function (gsmSCF)

GPRS SGSN statistics — *See SGSN statistics*

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GPRS SGSN statistics measurement result file — *See measurement result file*

GPRS short message service; *GPRS SMS*; *GSMS* — short message service that is adopted to general packet radio service (GPRS) and that uses the services of the logical link control (LLC) layer

GPRS SMS — *See GPRS short message service*

GPRS subscriber — subscriber of a GPRS service

GPRS subscriber profile — profile assigned to GPRS subscriber for an agreed contractual period, containing information about the subscribed services, quality of service, and the subscription profile

GPRS support node; *GSN* — GPRS network element in charge of packet routing and connecting the public land mobile network (PLMN) to other networks

GPRS suspension; *GPRS suspension procedure* — procedure that enables the network to discontinue GPRS services packet flow in the downlink direction for a mobile station which is IMSI attached for GPRS services, for example, when a circuit switched call interrupts a GPRS packet flow

GPRS suspension procedure — *See GPRS suspension*

GPRS territory; *general packet radio service territory* — radio resources, mainly radio channels, that are allocated for GPRS traffic

GPRS territory downgrade — procedure that the base station controller (BSC) uses when it needs to reduce the share of time-slots in the GPRS territory, for example, when there is an increase in the circuit switched traffic load

GPRS territory update guard time; *territory update guard time*; *GTUGT* — parameter which is used to modify the guard time which the Packet Control Unit (PCU) has to wait between successive requests for GPRS territory configuration updates

GPRS territory upgrade; *general packet radio service territory upgrade* — procedure that the base station controller (BSC) uses to allocate resources from the circuit switched territory to GPRS territory

GPRS Tunneling Protocol /US/ — *See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol*

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GPRS Tunnelling Protocol;*GPRS Tunneling Protocol /US/*;*GTP*
protocol used in GPRS for transmitting user data packets and signalling between GPRS support nodes (GSN) over GPRS backbone network

GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - control plane;*GTP-C*
protocol for the control plane signalling between GPRS support nodes (GSN), allowing the SGSN to provide packet data network access for a mobile station

GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - user plane;*GTP-U*
protocol that provides packet transmission and reception services to user plane entities in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN), the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), and the radio network controller (RNC)

GPRS tunnelling protocol tunnel
See GTP tunnel

GPRS-A5
See GPRS encryption algorithm

GPRS-CKSN
See GPRS ciphering key sequence number

gprsSSF
See GPRS service switching function

GPS
See global positioning system

GPS assistance data
data which the serving radio network controller (SRNC) signals to the mobile terminal to enable measurements which the mobile terminal has to perform, and to provide means for position calculation

GPS navigation message
continuous 12.5 minutes long 50 bits per second data stream modulated onto the carrier signal of every GPS satellite

GPS satellite;*space vehicle*
satellite that is part of the global positioning system (GPS) and that broadcasts signals coupled with a precise time message

Gr interface
interface through which the home location register (HLR) or the home subscriber server (HSS) communicates with the serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN)

GRA
See GERAN registration area

GRA
See circuit group reset acknowledgement message

graceful shutdown
feature which allows the applications to be notified of shutdown, thus enabling them to reject new incoming requests while still continuing to handle existing dialogues

grade of service; *GOS*
guaranteed service in comparison with the delivered or measured quality of service

graded index fibre
optical fibre having a graded index profile

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graded index profile index profile in which the refractive index varies continuously in the core as a function of distance from the axis

grading message message from the node to the local exchange about degraded ISDN line quality

GRAN *See generic radio access network*

granted expiration time registration lifetime which the serving profile database (SPD) sets based on the requested value

granularity *See cross-connection granularity*

granularity period periodicity of the generation of results by a measurement job within the time frame specified in the scheduling attributes

graph entity formed of data items and their interconnections, usually in a way that each item is directly connected to at least one other item

graphic messaging service; *GMS* application which allows both text and small bitmapped images within concatenated smart messages

graphical adjacency management; *GAM* adjacency management that enables the user to view and manipulate cell adjacency relations via a graphical user interface

graphical user interface; *GUI* user interface for interacting with computer software based on windows and graphical icons

graphical user interface server; *GUIS* server that provides graphical user interface services for system components running on other servers

graphics on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under tones and graphics leading to pages where users can browse the graphics library, use the graphics editor, and download screensavers

gratuitous ARP address resolution protocol (ARP) message that updates the hosts' cached Ethernet and IP address pair entries

GRC parameter variable in the global resource configuration (GRC) file which is used to define a particular permanent configuration setting

GRC section part of the global resource configuration (GRC) file which contains the configuration parameters of a charging gateway (CG) module

GRE *See generic routing encapsulation*

greatest full hour method *See average of the daily peak full hour*

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greenfield operator network operator with no existing network or customers in the specific field, such as mobile networks

GRH *See generic request handler*

grooming;*traffic grooming* merging of partially filled transmission lines into almost fully utilised lines for increased transmission efficiency

grooming allocation of server-layer trails to client-layer connections by grouping together those client-layer connections which have common characteristics

ground expression expression containing only operators, synonyms and literals

ground fault /US/ *See earth fault /GB/*

group set of members allowed to participate in the group call

group *See PoC group*

group abbreviated dialing /US/ *See group abbreviated dialling*

group abbreviated dialling;*group abbreviated dialing /US/* facility where common abbreviated numbers are defined for a centrex group or the extensions of a private branch exchange

group account *See group prepaid account*

group address physical computer address possibly acknowledged by more than one computer

Group Address Registration Protocol *See Generic Attribute Registration Protocol*

group address table array listing the group addresses in use and the individual addresses of the computers belonging to each group

group administrator person who has rights to manage subscribers' profiles, that is, can add, delete, and modify groups and group members

group advertisement *See group advertising*

group advertising; *group advertisement* method by which a new group is introduced to users in order to add the group to the terminals' phonebooks

group and access list management interface interface between a PoC call processor and PoC terminals that the network operators can use to provide group and access list management services to the users

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group and list management interface — open interface that is part of the OMA PoC client interface and resides between the push to talk over cellular (PoC) XDMS functions of the PoC call processor and the aggregation proxy function standardised by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA)

group and list management server — *See group list server*

group attachment; *attachment* — action where a user attaches to a talk group (that is, joins to a group)

group box — frame or box used to keep dialogue box controls together in a logical way

group call — relationship that exists between the members of a group for the purpose of transferring data

group call — paging where the same paging message can be sent to several persons at the same time

group call initiator — member of a group or a third party authorised to initiate a group call

group call number; *hunting group call number* — common call number assigned to the members of a group

group call participant — member of a group participating in a particular group call at a given time

group call pick-up; *group pick-up* — pick-up service which enables a subscriber to pick up calls coming to another subscriber line in the same pick-up group by using a service code

group call server — logical entity that provides the group call service to the members of a predetermined group

group call service — *See point-to-multipoint group call service*

group communication — all activities in which a talk group is actually used for communication

group control server; *GCS* — in a push to talk call processor, a server in the control plane which handles the control actions and end-user signalling transactions related to talk groups

group controller — member of a group or a third party responsible for group creation and membership control

group delay — *See group propagation delay*

group delay distortion — *See delay distortion*

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group detachment; *detachment* action where a user detaches from a talk group

group icon icon representing several programs which opens into a window or into a group of icons representing these programs

group ID *See group identity*

group identifier first 0-2 digits in the extension number which identify the centrex group

group identity; *group ID* indication of the identity of the talk group, which is shown to the terminating user when the user is invited to join a group, and when the user receives traffic from the group

group key management protocol; *GKMP* protocol which provides the ability to create and distribute keys within arbitrary-sized groups without the intervention of a global or centralised key manager

group list management function; *GLMF* PoC subsystem which handles the list and group management functions

group list server; *group and list management server*; *GLS*; *GLMS* in a PoC call processor, a server which participates in user authentication, provides group and access list management services for users and other software entities, and stores the users' group member and access control lists

group management all actions for creating and deleting talk groups and defining which users have access to those groups

group member *See virtual private network group member*

group member list in the PoC system, a user-defined list that contains the allowed members of a group

group member list and ACL management; *list management and access control* set of management functions that the operator provides to PoC users so that the users can form closed user groups and define from whom they wish to receive one-to-one calls and dial-out group invitations

group member query service which allows a participant in a group session to find out the identities of the other participants

Group Multicast Registration Protocol *See GARP Multicast Registration Protocol*

group operation in a push to talk over cellular (PoC) system, the actual end-user actions to join group sessions and to communicate in them, and to depart group sessions

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group participant info — *See group participant information*

group participant information — list of current participants in a group session, which any user who is participating in the group session can request

group password — password of a user group of an NMS work station, which is used when one of the users belonging to the user group accesses the controlled network element

group pick-up — *See group call pick-up*

group prepaid — *See group prepaid service*

group prepaid account;*group account* — prepaid account from which the calls of prepaid group members are charged

group prepaid service;*group prepaid* — prepaid service where shared access to the same prepaid account is allowed

group priority change — action where the user selects or deselects a talk group

group propagation delay;*group delay* — time of propagation between two points of a certain point (for example the crest) of the envelope of a wave

group relationship — Used to express the grouping of the same or different classes of member objects for some identified functional, management or administrative purpose

group repository — repository that contains group-related data that different application servers use

group sending — simultaneous sending of a message to all the computers of a computer group

group server — server that contains a group repository, management interface for the repository, and the applications required for serving the run-time needs

group session — in push to talk over cellular (PoC), a continuous session during which the talk group has users attached

group speech item — speech item that is created in a group session

group standby redundancy — method of backing up the output of a logical file in which the whole default output device group is changed to spare devices if one device becomes faulty

group traffic server; *GTS* — in a push to talk call processor, a server in the user plane which handles the speech packets coming from and going to end users' terminals in group calls

group URI;*group URL* — uniform resource identifier (URI) that identifies a talk group

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group URL *See group URI*

grouping identifier identifier which connects the resources situated in different computer units

grouping object *See auxiliary object*

growth alarm limit; *growth alarm limit of peak hour measurement* traffic intensity value which is used to control considerable growth of traffic during the twenty most recent working days

growth alarm limit of peak hour measurement *See growth alarm limit*

growth alarm report traffic measurement report which is output if the growth alarm limit has been exceeded four times during the past 20 working days

growth path ability to create a bigger node and add more functions to it in the future, in connection with upgrading/adding software and units

GRS *See circuit group reset message*

GRX network centralised IP routing network that interconnects general packet radio service (GPRS) networks and enables global roaming coverage directly or via other GRX networks

Gs interface interface between the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and MSC/VLR supporting interworking with GSM

GSA *See GSM system area*

GSM *See IMA group state machine*

GSM *See GSM system*

GSM 1800 system GSM mobile system operating in the 1800 MHz frequency band

GSM 1900 system GSM-based mobile system operating in the 1900 MHz frequency band

GSM 900 system original GSM mobile system operating in the 900 MHz frequency band

GSM BCIE *See GSM bearer capability information element*

GSM bearer capability information element; *GSM BCIE* bearer capability information element (BCIE) from the mobile subscriber, including negotiable signalling parameters of mobile-dependent and network-dependent data

GSM coverage area where mobile cellular services are provided in accordance with GSM standards

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GSM CUG closed user group that is based on using the services that the GSM system offers

GSM data;*circuit-switched data*;*CSD* data which is transferred via a circuit-switched network using the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)

GSM mail service teleservice which enables the sending and receiving of e-mail messages with a GSM mobile station

GSM mobile station;*GSM MS* mobile station intended to access a set of GSM PLMN telecommunication services

GSM MS *See GSM mobile station*

GSM PLMN area; *GPA* function area of the GSM PLMN

GSM PLMN connection element attribute attribute of a GSM PLMN connection element, that is information transfer rate

GSM PLMN fixed infrastructure part of a GSM PLMN consisting of all fixed equipment, including the BSS's the MSC's and associated functional entities such as visitor location register (VLR), home location register (HLR), authentication centre (AUC), equipment identity register (EIR) and interworking function (IWF)

GSM restoration re-establishing subscriber data so that they are the same in two different network elements, after either of the network elements has failed

GSM security context state that is established between a user and a serving network domain as a result of the execution of an authentication and key agreement (AKA)

GSM service control function; *gsmSCF* service control function that contains the CAMEL (customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic) service logic to implement operator specific services (OSS)

GSM service switching function; *gsmSSF* service switching function that creates an interface between the gateway MSC (MSC/GMSC) and the GSM service control function (gsmSCF)

GSM session part of the card session which is dedicated to the GSM operation

GSM specialised resources function; *gsmSRF* specialised resources function that provides various specialised resources such as announcements and dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) collection

GSM system;*Global System for Mobile Communications*; *GSM* European digital system for mobile communications

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GSM system area; *GSA* system area of the GSM system

GSM/DCS *See digital cellular system*

GSM/EDGE radio access network; *GERAN* radio access network which includes GPRS and EDGE technologies and can be connected to a UMTS core network, thus enabling real-time IP-based services

GSM/GPRS authentication and billing gateway *See authentication server*

GSM/GPRS interface interface between an entity, such as a device or network element, and the GSM/GPRS network

GSMP *See general switch management protocol*

GSMP control channel ATM connection used to carry the general switch management protocol (GSMP) messages between the controller and the switch

GSMP controller device which manages cross-connections inside the switch using general switch management protocol (GSMP)

GSMP port contiguous range of Virtual Path Link termination points (VPLtp) in one interface

GSMS *See GPRS short message service*

gsmSCF *See GSM service control function*

gsmSRF *See GSM specialised resources function*

gsmSSF *See GSM service switching function*

GSN *See GPRS support node*

GSR *See gigabit switch router*

GSTN *See public switched telephone network*

GSW *See switching network*

GT *See global title*

GT screening; *SCCP screening*; *screening* feature that provides a mechanism to prevent fraudulent or otherwise undesirable use of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) in a signalling transfer point (STP)

GTI *See global title indicator*

GTP *See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol*

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GTP attack attack aimed at the backbone and accomplished by using GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP) packets

GTP envelope envelope which is used by the GPRS support nodes (GSN) to encapsulate packets for transmission using the GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP)

GTP header variable-length header used for both the GPRS tunnelling protocol control plane (GTP-C) and the GPRS tunnelling protocol user plane (GTP-U) protocols

GTP spoofing GTP attack in which a mobile station runs the GTP stack

GTP tunnel;*GPRS tunnelling protocol tunnel* tunnel defined by two associated PDP contexts in different GPRS support nodes (GSN) and identified with a tunnel identifier (TID)

GTP tunnel information information attached to the user data packets tunnelled with the GPRS tunneling protocol that is removed when the packets are forwarded towards the external network

GTP' *See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol*

GTP' interface interface for transfer of charging records (CDR) between the connection processing server and charging gateway

GTP' packet packet that contains charging data delivered with the Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP')

GTP' version 2 *See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol version 2*

GTP-C *See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - control plane*

GTP-U *See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - user plane*

GTS *See group traffic server*

GTT *See global text telephony*

GTT *See global title translation*

GTUGT *See GPRS territory update guard time*

guaranteed bit rate guaranteed number of bits delivered by the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) at a service access point (SAP) within a period of time (provided that there is data to deliver), divided by the duration of the period

guaranteed cell rate;*GCR* cell rate which forms the guaranteed portion of the connection, and ensures that a connection is kept alive by allowing a minimum level of traffic to flow at all times

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guaranteed frame rate; *GFR* guaranteed minimum cell rate (MCR) on unspecified bit rate virtual channel connections which are provided for AAL5 CPCS-PDUs (frames) not exceeding a specified frame length

guaranteed service service which allows little or no variance in the measured performance criteria

GUI *See graphical user interface*

guidance *See parameter guide*

guidance announcement recorded announcement which is given to a subscriber who calls a service number when the subscriber must queue

guide *See parameter guide*

guide bar bar at the bottom of a computer screen displaying the presently active set of function keys

guidelines for the definition of managed objects; *GDMO* formal definition language for describing managed objects

GUIS *See graphical user interface server*

gunzip utility for decompressing files created with GNU zip (gzip)

GUP *See generic user profile*

GVNS *See global virtual network service*

GVPI *See global virtual path identifier*

GVRP *See GARP VLAN Registration Protocol*

GW *See gateway*

GW-ctrl *See gateway control protocol*

GW-PIB *See gateway policy information base*

GWCAP *See RNGW application part*

GWMSC *See gateway MSC*

Gx interface interface between the traffic plane function of a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and the charging rules function of a connection processing server (CPS)

gzip *See GNU zip*

GZIP *See GNU zip*

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2.9 H

H-channel high-speed user information channel

H-CSCF *See home CSCF*

H-GMLC *See home GMLC*

H-SLP *See home SUPL location platform*

H.245 *See H.245 protocol*

H.245 protocol; *H.245* control protocol for multimedia communication, used for negotiating IP addresses over the IP trunk when a call is established

H.248 name for protocols used between elements of a physically decomposed multimedia gateway

H.248 package; *package* extension to H.248 protocols which defines additional properties, events, signals, statistics, and new error codes that may occur on terminations

H.263 low bit rate video-coding standard applicable to multimedia systems over various kinds of transport types, such as a public switched telephone network, narrowband and broadband integrated services digital network (N-ISDN, B-ISDN), local area network (LAN), and mobile network

H.323 ITU-T standard which serves as an umbrella for a set of standards defining real-time multimedia communications for packet-based networks, which is also called IP telephony

H.323 gatekeeper gatekeeper which handles gateway tasks between the switched circuit network (SCN) and the IP network

H.323 gateway gateway which provides real-time, two-way communications between H.323 terminals on the packet-switched network and other ITU terminals on a switched circuit network, or to another H.323 terminal

H.324 standard for analogue POTS telephone line based videoconferencing via modems

HA *See home agent*

HAL *See hardware abstraction layer*

half binding binding in which the media proxy knows only the transport address it has allocated

half duplex capable of transmitting data in only one direction at a time

half rate codec *See half rate speech codec*

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half rate speech codec;*half rate codec* codec which has a frame length of 112 bits and in which every frame is coded into one 14 octet buffer

half rate traffic channel;*TCH/H* channel that functions at 8 kbit/s

half-byte;*nibble* word comprising four bits

half-duplex *See simplex*

half-loop loss *See transhybrid loss*

hand;*hand process* process controlled by the master of the process family

hand group;*hand process group* group of hands with similar characteristics doing the same task

hand process *See hand*

hand process group *See hand group*

hand read special fastread, where the fastread is made through the database management system

hand refreshing service feature which is used to supervise hands associated with a call

hand's life focus focus of the process identifier of a hand, separating the reservation times of the hand from each other

hand-held service terminal small service terminal that has a liquid crystal display (LCD) readout and a keyboard designed for managing transmission equipment in field conditions

handle in a software control list, the identifier of a software component, placed in front of the component, which indicates its type

handled call;*served call* call which has come to an attendant through the automatic call distribution and which the attendant has handled

handling of BTS alarms *See BTS alarm handling*

handling of error event *See handling of error event procedure*

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handling of error event procedure; ***handling of error event*****;*****error event handling***
procedure for controlling the information exchanged over the Iu interface related to the detection of a fault situation

HANDO
See handover

handoff /US/
See handover

handoff gain /US/
See handover gain

handoff loss /US/
See handover loss

handover;*handoff /US/*;*switching call in progress*;*HO*;*SCIP*;*HANDO*
action of switching a call in progress from one radio channel to another to secure the continuity of an established call

handover control; ***HOC*****;*****HC***
object in the BSDATA that contains parameters for controlling handover procedures in the base station system (BSS) radio network

handover due to traffic load; ***handover due to traffic reasons***
feature which enables load sharing between cells

handover due to traffic reasons
See handover due to traffic load

handover execution
signalling message sequence that causes the MS to continue the call in another predetermined cell

handover gain; ***handoff gain /US/***
gain factor (+) brought by handover to maintain specified reliability at the cell boundary

handover loss; ***handoff loss /US/***
loss factor (-) brought by handover to maintain specified reliability at the cell boundary

handover observation
observation performed to find out the reason for unsuccessful handovers that occurred in a cell

handover observation report
report that shows the handover types that a certain subscriber has made or the handover types that are associated with a certain cell

handover optimisation
common radio resource management (CRRM) function for prioritisation of the handover candidate cell list from user equipment, based on cell loads and the quality of service (QoS) required by the user

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handover path information indicating handover decision parameters which control the handover from the serving cell to a specified neighbouring cell

handover strategy procedure defined by an algorithm that prescribes how handover shall be carried out for example handover to a cell which offers better signal strength or to a cell which allows communication with less power

handover user part; ***HUP*** user part which implements the signalling between the MTX exchange for the inter-exchange handover

handover word; ***HOW*** part of the GPS navigation message that includes a time of week count and is used to enable a GPS receiver to switch from the coarse acquisition code to the precision code

hands free function which enables the conversion of a telephone to a loudspeaker telephone

handshake; ***handshaking*** procedure concerning authentication and settings carried out between two communicating systems prior to connection set-up to ensure transmission synchronisation

handshaking *See handshake*

handshaking test where a signal sent due to a function receives a response signal

handshaking sequence of operations which the sending and receiving equipment or program use to ensure that they are ready to send and receive data

handshaking disturbance disturbance where no answer is received to the start-up signal of a facility

HAP *See high availability platform*

hard coded *See hard-coded*

hard handoff /US/ *See hard handover*

hard handover; ***hard handoff /US/;HHO*** handover where all the old radio links in the user equipment (UE) are abandoned before the new radio links are established

hard reset; ***hardware reset*** reset that consists of a forced, immediate shutdown and restart of a computer by means of hardware

hard-coded; ***hard coded*** data value or behaviour that is written directly into a program, possibly in many places, where it cannot be easily modified

hard-territory method method in which capacity reserved for non-real-time (NRT) traffic cannot be used by real-time (RT) traffic even if that type of traffic is about to exceed the set threshold

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hardware;*HW* electronic equipment supporting data transmission and processing tasks, and the electrical and mechanical devices related to their operation

hardware abstraction layer;*HAL* abstraction layer which hides details and implementation differences of different plug-in units from the operating system kernel and other system software

hardware acceleration;*HW acceleration* using a special device instead of the central processing unit (CPU) for cryptographic operations in order to accelerate computing

hardware address *See MAC address*

hardware alarm alarm that informs the operating personnel about abnormal functioning of the hardware of the system detected by the hardware itself

hardware block;*HW block*;*HWB* part of hardware which is object for system and implementation design and which has specified functions and interfaces

hardware component configurable part of hardware known by hardware configuration management

hardware configuration part of system configuration that describes hardware

hardware configuration management;*HCM*; *HWCMgmt* configuration management for identifying the hardware configuration and systematically controlling the changes to the configuration

hardware configuration manager;*HWCM* configuration management tool which is used for browsing the hardware information of mobile networks

hardware interrupt interrupt caused by hardware

hardware inventory interface open CORBA-based interface which provides a third-party inventory management system with the hardware inventory data that has been uploaded from the network elements

hardware inventory system operator's system for managing information related to the hardware components such as plug-in units, cartridges, and cabinets in their network elements

hardware item *See HW item*

hardware management;*HWM* set of functions used for managing hardware installation, maintenance, and tracking

hardware management node;*HMN* basic component of the hardware management system (HMS) which implements the basic HMS functions

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hardware management system;*HMS* management function which provides the communication means between the plug-in units that are used for transferring alarm signals, configuration data, control commands, and a limited amount of application data

hardware management system bridge;*HMS bridge*;*HMSB* hardware management node which is responsible for connecting two hardware management buses

hardware management system interface; *HMS interface* interface via which the applications can access the plug-in unit management functions which the hardware management system (HMS) provides, and communicate with the hardware management system microcontrollers and DMX and Chorus applications

hardware management system master node;*HMS master node*;*HMSM* hardware management node which is responsible for the network element wide hardware management system (HMS) functions and is located in the Operation and Maintenance Unit (OMU)

hardware management system slave node; *HMS slave node*; *HMSS* hardware management node which is responsible for the basic hardware management system (HMS) functions and is located on every A-series plug-in unit, except Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)

hardware register *See hardware repository*

hardware reporting *See BCF hardware reporting*

hardware repository;*HW repository*; *hardware register* part of the hardware management system which stores the hardware description data

hardware reset *See hard reset*

hardware supervision continuous supervision that relies on the configuration database and on routine tests executed on hardware components

hardware supervision program program that detects hardware failures and reports them as alarms to the alarm system

hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking reception;*HBUR* procedure which handles the reception of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking messages

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hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking sending;*HBUS* procedure which handles the sending of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking messages

harmonic sinusoidal oscillation having a frequency which is an integral multiple of a fundamental frequency

HAS *See high availability service*

HAS API *See high-availability system application programming interface*

HAS command-line-based user interface;*HUI* user interface on which the operator can use the services provided by the high availability services (HAS)

hash;*hash value* number generated by a hash function to indicate the position of a given item in storage

hash function mathematical function which maps values from a large domain into a smaller range of values

hash value *See hash*

hashed message authentication code *See keyed-hashing for message authentication*

HBA *See host bus adapter*

HBUR *See hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking reception*

HBUS *See hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking sending*

HC *See handover control*

HC *See header compression*

HcHc *See HcHc GSM/EDGE BTS Site Solution*

HcHc GSM/EDGE BTS Site Solution Nokia product that provides a cell site which achieves high GSM/EDGE and optional WCDMA radio capacity and coverage without increasing the number of antennas

HCI *See human-computer interaction*

HCM *See hardware configuration management*

HCS *See higher-order path connection supervision*

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HDB3 code;*high density bipolar 3 code* pseudo-ternary code derived from the alternate mark inversion (AMI) code in which long zero sequences are broken by means of violation marks in such a way that the code can contain a maximum of three consecutive zeros

HDLC *See HDLC protocol*

HDLC frame frame structure that consists of opening and closing flags, an address field, a control field, possibly an information field, and a frame checking sequence (FCS)

HDLC protocol; *high-level data link control protocol*; *HDLC* bit-oriented synchronous data link layer protocol governing the exchange of data over a single communication link

HDR *See header*

HDSL *See high bit rate digital subscriber line*

HE *See home environment*

HE-VASP *See home environment value-added service provider*

HEA *See header*

head of line blocking;*HOL blocking* blocking in which the whole queue is blocked if the first cell cannot be transmitted

header;*heading*; *HDR* information that precedes data

header;*header label*;*HEA* label that precedes a file, volume, or message

header *See ATM cell header*

header compression;*HC* method of reducing packet header size by removing the static header fields and by encoding the header fields with predictable changes

header error control;*HEC* in ATM, a method of checking and correcting an error in the ATM cell header

header error correction coset function;*HEC coset function* part of the algorithm, which is used to calculate HEC

header file file that contains definitions for data types, constants, or function prototypes

header label *See header*

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header removal method of reducing the size of a packet by removing the transport and network level headers, such as RTP, UDP, and IP headers

header translation function that changes the address of the ATM cell header so that incoming virtual link can be changed to other outgoing virtual link

heading *See header*

heartbeat intermittent communication signal between paired nodes or processes to verify operations of the communication path and the paired nodes or processes

heartbeat ACK *See heartbeat acknowledgement*

heartbeat acknowledgement; *heartbeat ACK*; *BEAT ACK* signalling message that is used as a response to a received heartbeat message (BEAT)

heartbeat message; *BEAT* signalling message that is used to ensure that the peers are still available to each other

HEC *See header error control*

HEC coset function *See header error correction coset function*

helical antenna; *helical-beam antenna* antenna made of wire wound as a coil

helical-beam antenna *See helical antenna*

help desk consultation unit which serves the customers or the organisation's own personnel

help interface interface to an object that gives the online help service to an application

helpdesk SMS-requested provisioning provisioning in which the operator's helpdesk personnel requests the Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) to provision a user by sending a special format SMS to NTMS

helper library library that implements a reusable service that is used by several subsystems

heterochronous essential characteristic of signals such that their corresponding significant instants occur at different nominal rates

heterosynchronous *See non-synchronous*

Hewlett-Packard Unix; *HP-UX* Unix operating system (UNIX OS) that runs on Hewlett-Packard workstations

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HHO *See hard handover*

HHR *See hop-by-hop retransmission*

hierarchic mutually synchronised network;*hierarchic mutually synchronized network /US/* mutually synchronised network in which each clock is assigned a particular status which determines the degree of control it exerts over other clocks. The network operating frequency being a weighted mean of the natural frequencies of all the clocks

hierarchic mutually synchronized network /US/ *See hierarchic mutually synchronised network*

hierarchic network *See hierarchic synchronised network*

hierarchic synchronised network;*hierarchic synchronized network /US/*; *hierarchic network* synchronised network in which each clock is assigned a particular status which determines the degree of control it exerts over the other clocks

hierarchic synchronized network /US/ *See hierarchic synchronised network*

hierarchical mode *See synchronous mode*

hierarchical structure structure of a system specification where partitioning and refinement allow views of the system at different levels of abstraction and detail

high availability platform;*HAP* platform designed for WAP gateways to prevent quality of service (QoS) losses caused by network element failures and to add scalability to the operator's WAP services

high availability service;*HAS* service that provides system supervision and recovery actions to maintain high availability

high bit rate digital subscriber line; *high data rate digital subscriber line*;*HDSL* broadband-technology-based digital subscriber line in which two copper cable pairs are used to carry out a high-rate symmetric digital subscriber connection

high byte bits 8 through 15 of a 16-bit binary number

high capacity frame relay terminal feature which implements the frame relay protocol preprocessing functions in the second generation SGSN

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high data rate digital subscriber line — *See high bit rate digital subscriber line*

high density bipolar 3 code — *See HDB3 code*

high layer compatibility;*HLC* — information element which provides a means for compatibility checking for the called subscriber by defining the characteristics of the terminal

high level language;*high level programming language*;*HLL* — programming language that does not reflect the structure of any given computer or any given class of computers. The language is readily understandable to a human programmer, before being changed into a machine code that the computer can understand

high level programming language — *See high level language*

high score — on the Games channel, a ranking of players and their best scores

high speed circuit switched data; *HSCSD* — base station system feature which provides accelerated data rates for end-user applications

high speed downlink packet access;*HSDPA* — wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) key feature which provides high data rate transmission in a CDMA downlink to support multimedia services

high speed link — *See high-speed link*

high speed serial interface;*HSSI* — synchronous interface which supports high-speed bidirectional serial line connections and provides high-speed services for a large group of users

high speed signalling unit — *See high-speed signalling unit*

high volume licence — *See pool licence*

high-availability cluster — cluster of servers that have sufficient redundancy of software and hardware components, so that single points of failure do not disrupt computing services

high-availability system application programming interface;*HAS API* — interface through which the HA-aware application uses services provided by the high availability services (HAS)

high-capacity, high-coverage base station site solution — *See HcHc GSM/EDGE BTS Site Solution*

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high-level data link control protocol *See HDLC protocol*

high-resolution timer service timer service with microsecond accuracy providing an application programming interface (API) which allows an application or a driver to set and reset a timer, and to wait until the specified timer expires

high-speed link; *high speed link*; *HSL* interface that is used to connect a network element directly to the SS7 network

high-speed signalling unit; *high speed signalling unit*; *HSU* hardware entity that is used to implement the high-speed link and to run the SIGTRAN stack

higher-order assembler; *HOA* function which is the combination of the higher-order path adaptation HPA and higher-order path termination HPT function and which assembles lower-order virtual containers (VC) into higher-order VCs

higher-order connection supervision *See higher-order path connection supervision*

higher-order path; *HO path*; *HP* path used as the server-layer for transfer of lower order virtual containers

higher-order path adaptation; *HPA* adaptation in which a lower order virtual container is inserted in or extracted from a higher order virtual container

higher-order path connection; *HPC* connection for transfer of higher order virtual containers

higher-order path connection supervision; *higher-order connection supervision*; *HCS* connection supervision established with a higher-order path unequipped generator and a higher-order path overhead monitor

higher-order path overhead monitor; *HPOM* function which supervises the path overhead in a higher order virtual container without modifying it or terminating the path

higher-order path termination; *HPT* path termination which generates or removes higher order virtual container path overhead

higher-order path unequipped generator; *HUG* function which produces a higher-order virtual container consisting of an undefined payload and valid path overhead if a valid corresponding higher-order virtual container is missing at the output of a higher-order path connection

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higher-order virtual container;*HOVC* virtual container which can be used in an STM-1 frame without other virtual containers

highlight to mark a certain area or data in a program's workspace by using a mouse or the keyboard

highlighted area *See selection*

highlighted item *See selection*

highway /US/ *See bus*

highway PCM *See highway PCM circuit*

highway PCM circuit;*highway PCM* submultiplexed PCM circuit on the Ater interface connecting the base station controller (BSC) to the transcoder unit

hiragana Japanese system of syllabic writing based on Chinese cursive ideograms

historical alarm alarm included in the alarm history

historical alarm database database containing historical alarm records

historical alarm record record containing the data of a single alarm in the alarm history

HIT *See holistic integration tester*

HIT gateway; *HITGateway* gateway which connects remote software management user inteface with the remote software management HIT (REMUHIT) and together with these software components makes it possible to run the HIT macros remotely via a Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) based interface

HITGateway *See HIT gateway*

hitless switchover switchover during which no Ethernet frame is lost

HLC *See high layer compatibility*

HLL *See high level language*

HLL *See transhybrid loss*

HLR *See home location register*

HLR data file file used as a temporary storage for the home location register (HLR) subscribers to be transferred from the source HLR to the target HLR

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HLR Mobile Subscriber Index; *HMSI* internal index in home location register which identifies home subscribers uniquely in this register

HLR of the subscriber A; *HLRA* home location register of the calling subscriber

HLR of the subscriber B; *HLRB* home location register of the called subscriber

HLR recovery controller; *HRC* HLR recovery server function which offers a graphical user interface for configuring and monitoring the server

HLR recovery server; *HRS* server software that maintains the home location register's (HLR) subscriber data, handles MML commands that are sent via FTP or a socket connection, and performs activation of the HLR

HLR splitting operation in which a number of subscribers are transferred from an existing home location register (HLR) to a new HLR when a new HLR is taken into use in the network

HLR workstation; *HLR WS* feature which allows the operator to investigate transferred and converted HLR data

HLR WS *See HLR workstation*

HLRA *See HLR of the subscriber A*

HLRB *See HLR of the subscriber B*

Hm channel traffic channel with greater data transmission capacity than the Bm channel, for example 64 kbit/s speech, facsimile or fast data can be transmitted through this channel

HMA *See human machine adaptation*

HMAC *See keyed-hashing for message authentication*

HMI *See man-machine interface*

HMN *See hardware management node*

HMS *See hardware management system*

HMS addressing method that hardware management system (HMS) uses to find a particular hardware component of component inside hardware component

HMS bridge *See hardware management system bridge*

HMS interface *See hardware management system interface*

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HMS master node *See hardware management system master node*

HMS separation state in which the services of the hardware management system (HMS) are not fully available and network element recovery operations are disabled

HMS slave node *See hardware management system slave node*

HMSB *See hardware management system bridge*

HMSC *See home MSC*

HMSI *See HLR Mobile Subscriber Index*

HMSM *See hardware management system master node*

HMSS *See hardware management system slave node*

HN *See home network*

HO *See handover*

HO path *See higher-order path*

HOA *See higher-order assembler*

HOC *See handover control*

HOL blocking *See head of line blocking*

hold prevention of call release due to a call tracing request in cases where automatic A-subscriber number identification has failed

HOLD *See call holding*

hold for enquiry *See enquiry call*

hold provided indicator indicator sent in the forward direction to indicate that the connection will be held after the calling or called party has attempted to release the connection

hold time;*user priority time* time for which the user can hold or has held the starting of fault localisation initiated by the recovery system

hold-over mode *See holdover mode*

holddown state into which a route is placed so that routers will neither advertise the route nor accept advertisements about the route for a specific length of time called the holddown period

holding *See queue service*

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holding time time between the seizure of a resource and its release

holdover *See holdover mode*

holdover mode; *hold-over mode*; *holdover* operating condition of a clock which has lost its controlling reference input and is using stored data, acquired while in locked operation, to control its output

holistic integration test tool *See holistic integration tester*

holistic integration tester; *holistic integration test tool*; *HIT* macro language which allows the writig of automatic tests and other macros

home agent; *HA* machine in the home network of the mobile host that encapsulates the incoming datagrams destined to the mobile host and sends them to the care-of address of the mobile host

home area set of charging areas defined for a mobile subscriber

home CSCF; *H-CSCF* call state control function (CSCF) in the home domain or private domain

home environment; *HE* environment which is responsible for enabling a user to obtain mobile services in a consistent manner regardless of the user's location or terminal used within the limitations of the serving network and current terminal

home environment value-added service provider; *HE-VASP* value-added service provider (VASP) that has an agreement with the home environment to provide services

home exchange *See main exchange*

home GMLC; *H-GMLC* gateway mobile location centre (GMLC) that resides in the target mobile terminal's home network, which controls the privacy checking of the target mobile terminal

home location register; *HLR* register of a mobile network where all subscriber parameters of a mobile subscriber are permanently stored

home metering pulse metering pulse which is sent to a subscriber's call charge meters

home mobile services switching centre *See home MSC*

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home mobile telephone exchange — *See home MSC*

home MSC;*home mobile services switching centre*;*home mobile telephone exchange*;*HMSC*;*MTXH* — mobile services switching centre (MSC) where the mobile station is registered

home network;*home public land mobile network*;*home PLMN*;*HPLMN*;*HN* — mobile network in whose home location register a mobile subscriber is permanently registered at subscription

home network operator — network operator of the user's home network

home page;*homepage* — most convenient information page to start the browsing of a certain site

home PLMN — *See home network*

home public land mobile network — *See home network*

home serving area / US/ — geographical area defined by the mobile service provider where the end-users can place or receive calls without incurring roaming charges

home SLP — *See home SUPL location platform*

home subscriber — subscriber of a specific mobile telephone exchange

home subscriber server;*HSS* — master database for a given user, which is used for keeping a list of features and services associated with a user, and for tracking the location of and means of access for its users

home SUPL location platform;*home SLP*;*H-SLP* — SUPL location platform in the home area of a mobile subscriber

home tariffing — service in which a user receives information about the tariffing of a call

homepage — *See home page*

homing analysis — analysis of the called subscriber number that is used to check if the homing feature is active and the number includes the prefix of a homing number

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homing number number that is used to route a homing prepaid (roaming) subscriber's calls to the subscriber's service control point (SCP) in the home network

homing prepaid feature that enables a prepaid subscriber to use an originating prepaid service when roaming

homing service triggering triggering that takes place in the home network and that is used to invoke the originating prepaid services provisioned to a subscriber

homing triggering triggering that is used to route the calls related to IN-supported services to the home network

homochronous essential characteristic of signals such that their corresponding significant instants have a constant, but uncontrolled, time relationship with each other

hook physical point in flow-through processing in which a rule is executed

hop intermediate connection in a string of connections linking two network devices and forming a passage for data packets between two adjacent network nodes

hop transmission path from one point to another using freely propagating electromagnetic waves

hop count routing metric which consists of the number of hops and which is used to measure the distance between a source and a destination

hop counter signalling parameter sent in the forward direction to minimise the impact of looping

hop limit header field in Internet Protocol version 6 that shows how many routers a packet can pass before it is discarded

hop loss *See path attenuation*

hop-by-hop retransmission; *HHR* retransmission model in which a packet is transmitted from one node to another until the receiving node has acknowledged it correctly

HOPG *See inter-system handover path*

HOPI *See inter-frequency handover path*

hopping group set of radio time slots using the same mobile allocation and hopping sequence number in a cell

HOPS *See intra-frequency handover path*

horizontal partitioning dividing a file into parts in a way that the file records or groups of records form parts which are located at different points of a computer network according to their values

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horizontal polarisation; ***horizontal polarization /US/*** polarisation of radio waves in such a way that the electric lines of force are horizontal

horizontal polarization /US/ *See horizontal polarisation*

horizontal scrolling;*panning* scrolling that enables the user to scroll left and right to display information beyond the horizontal limits of the screen

horizontally fragmented database database which is horizontally partitioned into a group of autonomous databases

horizontally fragmented database distributed database that consists of one or more database fragments with identical schema but different content

host;*host computer* computer system on a network that provides the services and facilities used by other applications and servers

host bus adapter; ***HBA*** server add-on card controller which is used for connecting to external peripherals, mostly storage, via an attached transmission bus, for example a fibre channel

host computer *See host*

host name name of a specific host on a specific network within the Internet, leftmost in the complete network domain name

hostname *See host name*

hot active/standby redundancy hot standby redundancy in which the processes of one node are fully copied on a different node, and the states of the copied processes are kept consistent with the original processes using a checkpoint mechanism

hot backup *See online backup*

hot billing feature which enables the sending of charging records (CDR) generated for a call to the billing centre at once

hot billing data saving;*hot data saving* feature which enables sending of hot records to I/O- system, buffering of unsent records temporarily to RAM, and supervising of sending and buffering

hot billing for all subscribers optional feature for transferring all charging data by using the enhanced GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP'), and offering fallback saving if the GTP' transfer is not fast enough or does not work at all

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hot billing over TCP/IP hot billing in which the hot records are transferred immediately to the operator's post-processing system using TCP/IP

hot billing subscription subscription in which the charging information is updated quickly and the subscriber can check the current charging information, for example, via the Internet

hot CDR *See hot charging record*

hot CDR transfer *See hot data transfer*

hot charging record;*hot record*; *hot CDR* record which is formed by hot billing and sent immediately to the post-processing system

hot data disk buffering feature which stores limited number of hot records to the CHC (charging handling computer) disk whenever there is a possibility of these records being lost

hot data saving *See hot billing data saving*

hot data transfer; *hot CDR transfer* service that provides fast and reliable data transfer with a large capacity

hot data transfer using COTS hot data transfer which is used to transfer data immediately from an exchange to a post-processing system via communication services offered by connection-oriented transport service (COTS)

hot info information field in a raw data message which tells if a hot record is to be made

hot insert feature which enables the detection, configuration and use of hardware that has been added to a node while it is actively running

hot line /US/ *See fixed destination call*

hot record *See hot charging record*

hot redundant data synchronisation method for replicated application components where data is copied from an active component to spare component(s)

hot reset fast restart of an unit during which code and records are not loaded

hot restart fast restart of a computer without code and file loading

hot spot area of a graphics object, or a section of text, that activates a function when selected

hot standby method of equipment redundancy in which two units are kept fully energised, so that if one fails, the other is readily available and immediately carries the signal

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Hot Standby Router Protocol;*HSRP* protocol that creates a hot standby router group with a lead router that serves all packets sent to the hot standby address

hot swap *See hot swapping*

hot swapping;*hot swap* substitution of a replacement unit in a system, where the substitution can be performed while the system is functioning normally

hot-standby operation *See hot standby*

hotspot *See access zone*

housekeeping *See operation and maintenance*

housekeeping digits *See service digits*

HOVC *See higher-order virtual container*

HOW *See handover word*

howl-back *See regenerative feedback*

howl-round *See regenerative feedback*

howler *See howler tone*

howler tone;*howler* tone sent to a subscriber's line when it has been left off-hook

HP *See higher-order path*

HP-UX *See Hewlett-Packard Unix*

HPA *See higher-order path adaptation*

HPC *See higher-order path connection*

HPLMN *See home network*

HPOM *See higher-order path overhead monitor*

HPT *See higher-order path termination*

HRC *See HLR recovery controller*

HRS *See HLR recovery server*

HSB *See hot standby*

HSB/E *See Enhanced Hot Standby*

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HSCSD *See high speed circuit switched data*

HSDPA *See high speed downlink packet access*

HSL *See high-speed link*

HSRC *See hypothetical signalling reference connection*

HSRP *See Hot Standby Router Protocol*

HSS *See home subscriber server*

HSSI *See high speed serial interface*

HSU *See high-speed signalling unit*

HTML *See hypertext markup language*

HTML proto;*HTML prototype* clickable web site entity, not integrated in any operational system

HTML prototype *See HTML proto*

HTML/CGI application *See CGI application*

http address *See URL address*

HTTP authentication; *HTTP-based authentication*; *HTTP basic authentication*;*user ID / password based authentication*;*web authentication* authentication in which a user is authenticated with a user name and password using browsers

HTTP authentication proxy *See authentication proxy*

HTTP basic authentication *See HTTP authentication*

HTTP digest authentication HTTP authentication which verifies with a challenge-response mechanism that both parties to the communication know a shared secret, such as a password

HTTP header header field given with or in relation to objects in HTTP, which specifies metadata about the object

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HTTP header based authentication *See HTTP authentication*

HTTP interface interface via which a web browser can access the Internet

HTTP object any item that a user can request and download from the web

HTTP over SSL *See secure HTTP*

HTTP POST *See HTTP POST request*

HTTP POST request;*HTTP POST* request with which the origin server accepts the entity enclosed in the request as a new subordinate of the resource identified by the request uniform resource identifier (URI)

HTTP proxy proxy for translating web pages for browsers that use the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)

HTTP request request for content which uses HTTP

HTTP server web server that utilises the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)

HTTP-based authentication *See HTTP authentication*

HTTPS *See secure HTTP*

hub in a network, a device joining communication lines at a central location, providing a common connection to all devices on the network

hub-and-spoke topology *See star topology*

HUG *See higher-order path unequipped generator*

HUI *See HAS command-line-based user interface*

human machine adaptation;*HMA* functional component which performs the conversion from the "q3" information model to the "f" information model (it masks some data, it adds information, and reorganises the whole), and vice versa. In addition, it supports the authentication and authorisation of the user.

human-computer interaction;*HCI* discipline concerned with the design, evaluation, and implementation of interactive computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them

human-machine interface *See man-machine interface*

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hundred group group of subscribers the subscriber numbers of which have the same digits except for the last two ones

hunt *See hunt state*

hunt state;*hunt* part of cell delineation process, in which the header error control (HEC) value is calculated for a random sequence of 32 bits, then checked against assumed HEC

hunted route *See subroute*

hunting;*busy test* procedure for determining whether a traffic carrying resource or circuit is free and available for use

hunting group group of circuits in a circuit group hunted all at once

hunting group *See line hunting*

hunting group call number *See group call number*

hunting group number common call number assigned to the members of a hunting group

hunting group service IN supported service that allows several numbers to be hunted when a hunting group number is called

hunting group with a position number hunting group formed of subscribers, the call number of which is a subscriber number belonging to one of the members

hunting group without a position number hunting group formed of subscribers, the call number of which is a subscriber number without a position number

hunting list list of subscriber numbers that is used in hunting

hunting method *See selection method*

hunting number number on a hunting list to which connection is attempted when a call is made to the group call number

hunting service IN supported service that consists of a sequence of routing functions in order to reach the subscriber

HUP *See handover user part*

HW *See hardware*

HW *See use of hardware CDR*

HW acceleration *See hardware acceleration*

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HW block *See hardware block*

HW CDR *See use of hardware CDR*

HW configuration management of IP products feature which defines a method to configure new hardware entities to the IP platform

HW inventory feature which provides network-element-specific hardware (HW) configuration data inside an individual network element and for an external system client

HW item;*hardware item* part of the computing platform defined as a sellable and delivery item

HW platform platform consisting of the basic equipment common to different products, which can form the basis of different system implementations

HW repository *See hardware repository*

HWB *See hardware block*

HWCM *See hardware configuration manager*

HWCMgmt *See hardware configuration management*

HWM *See hardware management*

hybrid communications network *See hybrid network*

hybrid interface structure interface structure which has a mixture of labelled channels and positioned channels

hybrid network; *hybrid communications network* telecommunication network which is made up of more than one type of network technology

hybrid operator network operator that manages services both in fixed and mobile networks

hybrid return loss *See transhybrid loss*

hypermedia multimedia utilising hypertext means, especially hypertext links

hypertext markup language;*HTML* subset of standard generalised markup language (SGML) used on the web

hypertext transfer protocol over secure socket layer *See secure HTTP*

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hypertext transfer protocol, secure *See secure HTTP*

hypertext transmission protocol, secure *See secure HTTP*

hypothesis alarm system's interpretation of a system failure, made on the basis of the disturbance and fault observations made by the application programs

hypothetical reference circuit; ***nominal maximum circuit*** hypothetical circuit having a defined length and a defined amount of terminal and intermediate equipment

hypothetical signaling reference connection /US/ *See hypothetical signalling reference connection*

hypothetical signalling reference connection; ***hypothetical signaling reference connection /US/***; ***HSRC*** hypothetical reference model of a connection in a signalling network

HyTime SGML application that provides facilities for describing the relationships between different types of data

2.10 I

I *See information frame*

I frame *See information frame*

I-CSCF *See interrogating call state control function*

I-CSCF (THIG) *See topology hiding inter-network gateway*

i-series DX 200 platform series with increased capacity and compact cartridge mechanics for the GSM network subsystem (NSS) elements

I-SM *See incoming state model*

I-SMSG *See IMS-SMS gateway*

I/O driver device driver which implements system services for I/O operations

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I/O system hardware and software required to enter various input-output devices

I/O system administration command class including commands with which I/O devices, such as disks, magnetic tapes, and line printers, handle data input and output

I/O-device *See input/output device*

I12 *See I12 interface*

I12 interface;*I12* interface for tunnelling data between the radio network gateway (RNGW) and base station gateway (BSGW)

i18n *See internationalisation*

I2C *See inter integrated circuit bus*

I2C bus *See inter integrated circuit bus*

IA *See CUG with incoming access*

IAC *See IN alarms client*

IACC *See in-advance credit checking*

IACC interface;*in advance credit check interface*; *IACCIF* interface which enables a connection between a messaging service centre and an external system that stores information on prepaid subscribers

IACC server CORBA-based server part of the Nokia Charging Center (NCC), to which the in-advance credit check interface (IACCIF) of a messaging centre connects

IACC with credit reservation in-advance credit checking (IACC) that provides the operator with an opportunity to check the availability of sufficient credit and to reserve the cost of the pending service

IACC with direct balance impact in-advance credit checking (IACC) by means of which the sufficient credit for delivery of the service is immediately deducted from the subscriber's balance

IACCIF *See IACC interface*

IAM *See initial address message*

IANA *See Internet Assigned Numbers Authority*

IAP *See Internet access point*

IAZ *See incoming accounting zone*

IB *See InfiniBand*

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IBCN *See broadband integrated services digital network*

IBM *See internal bandwidth management*

IC *See interlock code*

IC *See individual call*

IC card card with an integrated circuit that contains subscriber, end user, authentication and/or application data for one or more applications

ICA *See InitiateCallAttempt operation*

ICA *See incoming capacity allocation*

ICANN *See Internet Corporation for Assigned Names And Numbers*

ICB *See incoming call barring*

icb *See incoming calls barred within a CUG*

ICB *See incoming calls barred within a CUG*

ICC *See smart card*

ICC *See incoming call control*

ICD *See intelligent content delivery*

ICD *See international code designator*

ICD *See intelligent content delivery system*

ICD service directory;*ISD* directory that network elements use as a repository for service and element configurations

ICD service information structure *See service information structure*

ICD system *See intelligent content delivery system*

ICE *See intelligent coverage enhancement*

ICF *See information conversion function*

ICGW *See incoming call gateway*

ICID *See IMS charging identifier*

ICK *See IN category key*

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ICM *See in-call rearrangement*

ICM *See IN conceptual model*

ICMP *See Internet Control Message Protocol*

ICMP echo message message that the PING program frequently uses to check if a host beyond the first-level switch is online

ICMP echo reply; ***ICMP echo response*** ICMP echo message that a server sends as a response to an ICMP echo request

ICMP echo request ICMP echo message that is sent by the client

ICMP echo response *See ICMP echo reply*

ICMP handler handler that implements a configurable ICMP policy, which dictates how each incoming or outgoing ICMP message should be processed

ICMP message message that is used to pass information at the IP layer to other hosts in an IP network

ICMP Router Discovery Protocol; ***IRDP*** router discovery protocol which enables a host to determine the address of a router that it can use as a default gateway

ICMPv6 *See Internet Control Message Protocol for the Internet Protocol version 6*

icon;*screen object* on-screen graphic representing a user interface element that a user can select or manipulate, for example an application, document, or disk

icon button button with an icon

ICP *See integrity check program*

ICP *See IMA Control Protocol*

ICP cell *See IMA control protocol cell*

ICS *See implementation conformance statement*

ICT *See incoming call treatment*

ICV *See integrity check value*

ID *See idle*

ID;*identifier* unique identification of an object

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ID *See intrusion detection*

ID-FF *See Liberty Identity Federation Framework*

IDCR *See IMA data cell rate*

IDE *See integrated development environment*

IDEA *See international data encryption algorithm*

identification process of determining the identity of a user

identification request *See identification request message*

identification request message; *identification request*;*IDR* signalling message in which action is requested regarding the malicious call identification supplementary service

identification response *See identification response message*

identification response message; *identification response*;*IRS* signalling message sent as a response to the identification request message.

identifier *See ID*

identifier string text string which forms the complete node address

Identity Federation Framework *See Liberty Identity Federation Framework*

identity provider; *IDP*;*idP* entity that manages user identity information and provides authentication services to one or more service providers

identity-based access control; *discretionary access control*;*DAC* access control that restricts access to files and other system objects such as directories and devices based on the identity of users and/or the groups to which they belong, and lets the users control further access to the information

IDI *See initial domain identifier*

IDL *See interface definition language*

idle;*ID* state of a functional unit, into which it automatically switches after finishing the servicing of all calls that were initiated before blocked-state

idle channel noise noise present in a communications channel when no signals are applied to it

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idle mode state of a mobile terminal not actively processing a call

idle mode auto-tuning;*idle mode tuning* fast auto-tuning of the cell parameters that are part of the algorithm that a mobile station executes to choose the serving cell

idle mode tuning *See idle mode auto-tuning*

idle period downlink;*IPDL*;*IP-DL* period of time during which there is no transmission in the downlink direction

idle period downlink - observed time difference of arrival;*OTDOA-IPDL*;*IPDL-OTDOA* observed time difference of arrival (OTDOA) in which the base transceiver station (BTS) provides idle periods in the downlink in order to improve the hearability of neighbouring BTSs

idle radio channel radio channel assigned to a base station and not in use, that is, not occupied and not marked free

idle state;*free state* non-operating up state during non-required time

idle state BA list *See idle state BCCH allocation list*

idle state BCCH allocation list;*idle state BA list* BCCH allocation sent in the system information message of type 2 on the broadcast control channel

idle time supervision minimum time from the end of the previous call till a new call is received

IDN *See international dialled number*

IDN *See integrated digital network*

IDNNS *See intra-domain NAS node selector*

IDP *See initial detection point*

IDP *See initial DP operation*

IDP *See identity provider*

idP *See identity provider*

IDP *See initial domain part*

IDP *See initial domain part*

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IDPSMS *See InitialDPSMS procedure*

IDR *See identification request message*

IDS *See intrusion detection system*

IDSL *See ISDN digital subscriber line*

IDT *See interrupt descriptor table*

IE *See information element*

IEC *See incoming echo canceller*

IEC *See International Electrotechnical Commission*

IEC *See immediate event charging*

IEC-bus *See general-purpose interface bus*

IEEE *See The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.*

IEI *See information element identifier*

IETF signalling transmission;*IETF signalling transport*;*signalling transport*;*SIGTRAN* IETF working group that prepares Internet drafts which define how narrowband circuit-switched network signalling protocols can be transported over an IP network in order to support time division multiplex to IP interworking of voice and data services

IETF signalling transport *See IETF signalling transmission*

IF *See interrupt-enable bit*

IF *See intermediate frequency*

IF *See information flow*

IF *See image frequency*

IF *See interface*

IF amplifier *See intermediate-frequency amplifier*

If interface interface for session control between the IP multimedia subsystem core and the PoC server

iFC *See initial filter criteria*

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iFC priority;*priority number* priority defining the sequence in which the initial filter criteria (iFC) shall be applied

IFH *See intelligent frequency hopping*

IFHO *See inter-frequency handover*

IFHO *See intra-frequency handover*

IFS *See ISDN freephone service*

IFU *See interface unit*

IFU *See intermediate frequency unit*

IG *See gateway MSC*

IGMP *See Internet Group Management Protocol*

IGP *See interior gateway protocol*

IGRP *See Interior Gateway Routing Protocol*

IIH *See intermediate system to intermediate system hello*

IIOP *See Internet Inter-ORB Protocol*

IISP *See Interim Inter-switch Signalling Protocol*

IK *See integrity key*

Ik interface interface between the PoC server and the group list server (GLS) that enables the PoC server to retrieve the groups and access lists from the GLS

IKE *See Internet key exchange*

ILD *See semiconductor laser*

illustration image of a user interface that cannot be used for user interaction

IM *See instant messaging*

IM *See incall modification*

IM *See IP multimedia*

IM *See instant message*

IM CN SS *See IP multimedia subsystem*

IM CN subsystem *See IP multimedia subsystem*

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Im interface interface for managing groups, contact lists, access lists, and session barring indications between the user equipment and the group list server

IM private identity *See private user identity*

IM public identity *See public user identity*

IM service *See IP multimedia service*

IM services identity module;*ISIM* application residing on the UMTS IC card (UICC) which provides access to IMS services

IM subscriber subscriber to IP multimedia (IM) services

IM subscription *See IMS subscription*

IM subsystem *See IP multimedia subsystem*

IM-MGW;*IP multimedia media gateway* multimedia gateway (MGW) which terminates bearer channels from a switched circuit network and media streams from a packet-based IP multimedia subsystem

IM-MSC *See intermediate mobile services switching centre*

IM-SSF *See IP multimedia service switching function*

IMA *See inverse multiplexing for ATM*

IMA Control Protocol;*ICP* protocol which establishes an inverse-multiplexed user-network interface (UNI) by aggregating traffic from different links into one physical layer medium and distributing ATM cell streams over multiple circuits

IMA control protocol cell;*ICP cell* ATM cell that contains information which permits reconstruction of the ATM cell stream at the receiving end of the IMA virtual link

IMA data cell rate; *IDCR* rate which IMA data cells should be exchanged between the IMA sublayer and the ATM layer

IMA frame unit of control in the inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA) protocol, consisting of consecutive cells transmitted on each link in an IMA group

IMA group group of links at one end used to establish an IMA virtual link to the other end

IMA group state machine;*GSM* state machine which defines the behaviour of the IMA group

IMA link bidirectional logical channel carried over one direction of a clear channel facility

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IMA logical interface measurement measurement which is performed to follow the whole IMA group performance and performance of individual physical links dedicated for certain IMA group

IMA measurement *See IMA logical interface measurement*

IMA physical link physical path between IMA connection endpoints

IMA sublayer sublayer part of the physical layer which is located between the interface-specific transmission convergence (TC) sublayer and the ATM layer

IMA virtual link virtual link established between 2 IMA units over a number of physical links (IMA group)

image *See wireless bitmap image*

image file *See DX image file*

image frequency; *IF* in heterodyne frequency converters, an undesired input frequency capable of producing the selected frequency by selecting one of the two sidebands produced by beating

image service service which the subscriber management mediator (SMM) provides for the home location register (HLR) workstation in order to offer a near real-time copy of the DX image files on the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) disks

imaging process for sending still pictures

IMAP; *Internet message access protocol* message access protocol that is used for accessing the remote mailbox

IMAP4; *Internet message access protocol, version 4*; *Internet mail access protocol, version 4* version of the Internet message access protocol (IMAP) that allows a client to access and manipulate e-mail messages in a remote mailbox in a way that is functionally equivalent to manipulating local mailboxes

IMC *See IP multimedia core*

IMDB *See in-memory database*

IME *See input method editor*

IMEI *See international mobile equipment identity*

IMEI check *See IMEI checking*

IMEI checking; *IMEI check* operation controlled by the MSC in which the international mobile station equipment identity (IMEI) of a mobile station is checked during radio contact

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IMEI entry entity which consists of a single international mobile station equipment identity (IMEI) or an IMEI series

IMEI range group of international mobile station equipment identity (IMEI) entries between two specified IMEI numbers including all IMEI entries which entirely or partially belong to the defined range

IMEI series set of sequentially numbered mobile stations

IMGW *See Internet mail gateway*

IMM *See IP multimedia*

immediate backup copying backup copying where the backup is taken immediately after a specified transaction

immediate call diversion *See unconditional call forwarding*

immediate call forwarding call forwarding in which the call is forwarded immediately to the subscriber C without giving any announcement to the calling subscriber

immediate CDR transfer;*immediate transfer* transfer of charging records (CDR) in which the charging records are transferred to the post-processing system immediately after they are generated

immediate charging charging report made on a call when a subscriber calls from a telephone which belongs to a report group

immediate event charging;*IEC* transaction-based charging that is performed in a single operation

immediate file loading;*immediate loading* file loading in which all the data of a file is loaded from a load resource during the actual loading of a unit

immediate fixed destination call; *fixed destination call, administration controlled, immediate* fixed destination call where the call is established immediately after the subscriber lifts the handset

immediate loading *See immediate file loading*

immediate location request location request for which an immediate response is required

immediate maintenance corrective maintenance performed immediately after fault detection

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immediate service termination;*IST* feature which provides the means for the home network (HPLMN) to terminate all the activities of an HPLMN subscriber in a visited network (VPLMN)

immediate transfer *See immediate CDR transfer*

IMMSC *See inter-MMS centre*

impedance balance ratio of a two-terminal network, such as transmission test apparatus, the measure of the degree of symmetry with respect to the earth potential of the impedance presented by the network to the circuit connected to it

impersonation; *masquerade* pretence by an entity to be a different entity

IMPI *See private user identity*

implementation definition of the data and internal services of an entity, together with the lower-level entities that constitute the entity

implementation capability capability that relates to a particular technical domain

implementation conformance statement;*ICS* statement made by the supplier of an implementation or system claimed to conform to a given specification, stating which capabilities have been implemented

implementation library library consisting of the database procedures which are for administrative or maintenance reasons grouped together in the physical data definition language (FDL) description

implicit disarming method to disarm an event detection point in the IN relationship when a detection point (DP) is encountered in a basic call state model (BCSM)

implicit GPRS detach GPRS detach which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) performs when the MS reachable timer at the serving GPRS support node expires

implicit IMSI detach IMSI detach that the visitor location register (VLR) performs when the mobile terminal has been inactive for too long, with the time limit being defined in the VLR parameters

implicit IMSI detach from non-GPRS services implicit IMSI detach procedure that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses to indicate that an internal serving GPRS support node timer mechanism has caused the serving GPRS support node to delete the GMM context of a mobile station or mark its GMM context as detached

implicit registration registration to the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) in which a user has a set of defined public user identities to be registered via a single registration of one of those public user identities

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implicitly registered ID set;*implicitly registered public identity set* set of public user identities that always become registered and deregistered together

implicitly registered public identity set *See implicitly registered ID set*

import to read a file in a different format for use by an application

import reading a file in a different format for use by an application

importation of routes *See importing routes*

imported number in the context of mobile number portability, a telephone number that has been imported to one network operator from another operator

imported subscription subscription which is moved from another public land mobile network (PLMN) to the home PLMN

importing routes; *route importation*; *importation of routes* mechanism for picking up only certain routes from the received routing announcement and adding them to the router's routing table

improvement factor figure by which the outage time of a single reception is divided in order to get the outage time of the diversity reception

IMPU *See public user identity*

impulse *See excitation*

IMR *See IP multimedia register*

IMR domain set of network elements that include subscription data and location data for the subscriptions

IMS *See IP multimedia subsystem*

IMS *See information management system*

IMS - Wireless Village gateway; *IMS-WV-GW* gateway which performs the translation of different signalling domains, mapping protocol primitives, state, and data between the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) and the Wireless Village system

IMS AKA;*IMS-AKA* authentication protocol that is a part of the SIP-based registration procedure by which an IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) user is authenticated, and based on which an integrity key and a cipherkey are established for the protection of subsequent messages

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IMS autoprovisioning feature for making a service or services of the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) automatically available for the user

IMS basic service service that contains the mandatory parameters needed for provisioning an IMS subscription to the user mobility server (UMS)

IMS charging characteristics charging parameter that is stored in the user mobility server (UMS) to indicate whether the subscriber is charged online or offline or if the subscription is free of charge

IMS charging identifier;*ICID* session-specific identifier that is generated for each SIP session and shared among the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) network entities, including application servers in both the calling and called IMS networks

IMS desktop management application that provides a graphical user interface for managing service and subscription data stored in IP multimedia registers and databases

IMS gateway gateway that acts as a platform for the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) services through the base station subsystem (BSS)

IMS gateway function;*IMS-GWF* charging trigger function which is responsible for the protocol translation between the SIP service control towards the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) and the Ro interface based credit control on the online charging system side

IMS group management set of functions which provides the capability to manage groups in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS), including the capability to define different roles and rights for the members of a group, and to define group level information and properties

IMS iFC service *See IMS initial filter criteria service*

IMS initial filter criteria service;*IMS iFC service* service that defines a set of rules (a trigger point) that are used to define conditions under which the SIP message is forwarded to an application server

IMS LSM *See local IMS subscription management*

IMS profile service package service package that is used to provide an IMS subscription to the user mobility server

IMS registration registration that a subscriber needs to perform to be able to use the services that the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) provides

IMS service control interface *See IP multimedia service control interface*

IMS session SIP session whose state is kept in the connection processing server and user equipment and which contains a specific media component that runs inside a PDP context

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IMS subscription;*IM subscription* subscription that provides the end user the user identities, access to the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS), service profiles, and session triggering information

IMS user authentication; *application-level authentication* authentication that the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) performs for the subscriber and the network

IMS user state information element that indicates the state of the IP multimedia system (IMS) user to whom the public user identity refers

IMS-AKA *See IMS AKA*

IMS-CS interworking feature which specifies the interface for voice calls between the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) and circuit-switched (CS) network, including how the calls between the IP multimedia subsystem and the circuit-switched network are handled

IMS-GWF *See IMS gateway function*

IMS-SMS gateway;*I-SMSG* gateway which performs protocol conversion between the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and MAP/CIMD2

IMS-WV-GW *See IMS - Wireless Village gateway*

IMSD *See Internet message storage database*

IMSI *See international mobile subscriber identity*

IMSI attach function which informs the public land mobile network (PLMN) that a mobile station (MS) has transferred to the active state and calls can be transmitted

IMSI authentication authentication which is performed by checking the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) of the user's SIM card

IMSI detach function which informs the public land mobile network (PLMN) that a mobile station (MS) has transferred to the passive state and no calls can be transmitted

IMSI detach flag flag which is set when the mobile station is switched off or an implicit deregistration or a national roaming reject takes place

IMSI file;*IMSIFILE* file which contains international mobile subscriber identities (IMSI) that are to be used in multiple subscribers operations

IMSI indicator indicator which defines the type of a mobile subscriber on the basis of international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)

IMSIFC *See IMS initial filter criteria service*

IMSIFILE *See IMSI file*

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IMT-2000 network capabilities capability of an IMT-2000 network to support service capabilities

IMT-2000 service capabilities capability of an IMT-2000 network to offer a service or service feature to subscribers

IMUN *See international mobile user number*

IN *See intelligent network*

IN *See interrogation node*

in advance credit check interface *See IACC interface*

IN alarms client;*IAC* client application that forwards alarms from intelligent network (IN) elements to the network management system (NMS)

IN announcement *See intelligent network announcement*

IN architecture; *intelligent network architecture* structure or a plan of an intelligent network (IN) system containing the division into subsystems and further into software and hardware components

IN call;*intelligent network call* call which has a connection to the service control point (SCP)

IN category key;*ICK* set of services allocated to a subscriber who has a specific intelligent network (IN) category set in the home location register (HLR)

IN CDR *See IN charging record*

IN CDR generation *See IN charging record generation*

IN charging charging that is related to IN supported services

IN charging record; *intelligent network CDR*;*IN-CDR*;*IN CDR* charging record generated in the service switching point (SSP) of the mobile network

IN charging record generation;*IN CDR generation* forming of charging records (CDR) where the service control point (SCP) sends additional information to the switching centre for inclusion in the CDR

IN conceptual model;*ICM* planning model used for defining the intelligent network architecture. It consists of a four plane stack (that is service plane, global functional plane, distributed functional plane, and physical plane) with a fifth plane orthogonal to the stack (that is the co-ordination plane)

IN database database that is the main repository for IN service and subscriber data

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IN distributed functional plane *See distributed functional plane*

IN feature;*service feature* reusable part of one or more service capabilities forming all or part of a telecommunication service

IN follow-on call *See IN sequence call*

IN global functional plane *See global functional plane*

IN mobility management *See intelligent network mobility management*

IN network management activity to support the proper operation of an IN-structured network

IN parameter formal parameter attribute denoting the case when a value is passed to a procedure via an actual parameter

IN physical plane *See physical plane*

IN sequence call;*IN follow-on call* when using a card, subsequent calls can be made without revalidation

IN service *See IN-supported service*

IN service gapping measurement;*field reporting of IN service gapping* part of field reporting that produces a report of the IN service requests which were lost based on the restrictions defined for a particular destination

IN service management;*service management* service management of IN supported services that consists of the operations done by the service provider for the management of service and subscriber data required for the proper operation of a service

IN service plane *See service plane*

IN supplementary service management *See intelligent network supplementary service management*

IN system;*intelligent network system*;*INS* grouping of the IN network elements organised for carrying out the intelligent network functions

in test *See test*

in-advance credit check *See in-advance credit checking*

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in-advance credit checking;*in-advance credit check*;*IACC*
part of prepaid charging in which the charging system checks the subscriber's account balance before delivering the requested service

in-advance credit deduction
part of prepaid charging in which the charging system withdraws money from the account

in-advance credit reservation
part of prepaid charging in which the charging system reserves money from the account

in-band signaling / US/
See in-band signalling

in-band signalling; *in-band signaling / US/*;*inband indication*
signalling method in which signals are sent over the same transmission channel or circuit as the user's communication and in the same frequency band as that provided for the users

in-call advice of charge
See advice of charge during the call

in-call modification
See in-call rearrangement

in-call rearrangement;*in-call modification*; *ICM*
reassignment of the switched path of an in-call during the call

IN-CDR
See IN charging record

in-contract traffic
amount of traffic sent within the limits of a subscriber's traffic contract

in-dialing number / US/
See direct dialling-in number

in-dialling number
See direct dialling-in number

in-fill site
See fill-in site

IN-like service
service which utilises mechanisms similar to an ordinary IN supported service except that the service control function resides in the service switching point in an external device accessed through a non-IN supported protocol

in-memory cache
part of the cache that stores data in the main memory

in-memory compression
feature which offers a service enabling the data, which is written by the applications to a logical file, to be compressed directly in memory, and the compressed data to be stored to a group of disk files

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in-memory database;*IMDB* database that resides in the main physical memory enabling fast read access

in-profile packet packet conforming to the rules set by a traffic conditioner in differentiated service (DS)

in-slot signaling /US/ *See in-slot signalling*

in-slot signalling;*in-slot signaling /US/* channel associated signalling that is transmitted in a digit time-slot permanently or periodically allocated in the channel time slot

IN-supported service;*IN service* service provided using the capabilities of the intelligent network

in-tray *See inbox*

IN/OUT parameter formal parameter attribute denoting the case when a formal parameter name is used as a synonym for the variable (that is, the actual parameter must be a variable)

inactive signalling link which has been deactivated and cannot therefore carry signalling traffic

inactive service service which has been temporarily disabled by the user

inactive software build *See nonactive software build*

inactive SW build *See nonactive software build*

inactivity test message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to check if the signalling connection is active at both ends and to audit the consistency of connection data at both ends

INAP *See intelligent network application protocol*

InATMARP *See Inverse ATM Address Resolution Protocol*

inband indication *See in-band signalling*

inbound conversion process that modifies an e-mail in order to adapt to multimedia terminal capabilities

inbox;*in-tray* mailbox where the program stores incoming messages

incall modification; *call modification;IM* function which enables a user to change within an established (that is, active) call from one type of call characterised by one set of bearer capability, low layer and/or high layer capabilities to another type of call with another set without changing the end-to-end connection

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inclusive restriction restriction type determining that only the users for whom the allowed parameter, or attribute type values of a restricted operation have been defined, have a user-specific restriction for the restricted operation in question

incoming *See incoming call*

incoming access *See CUG with incoming access*

incoming accounting zone; ***second additional charging zone*;*IAZ*** charging zone which is used for incoming calls to the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

incoming adjacency plan plan for updating the adjacency data in the cells after a change in the network, such as a re-hosting operation

incoming bundle bundle which transmits incoming traffic of the exchange considered

incoming call; ***incoming*;*incoming conversation*** single call in incoming traffic

incoming call barring;*barring of incoming calls*; *restriction of incoming calls*;*ICB*; *BIC* service which enables a user to prevent all or certain incoming calls

incoming call barring, administration registration, subscriber controlled *See barring of all incoming calls*

incoming call control;*ICC* functions attending to set-up and supervision of incoming call and the control of subscriber facilities, supplementary services, and gathering of charging data and gathering of statistical data

incoming call gateway;*ICGW* gateway which acts as the first entry point and performs routing of incoming calls

incoming call indicator *See incoming call notification*

incoming call notification; ***incoming call indicator*** notification that informs a user about a new incoming call

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incoming call treatment;*incoming traffic treatment*; *ICT*;*ITT* end-user service that allows the user to handle incoming calls in different ways depending on the situation

incoming calls barred within a CUG;*icb*;*ICB* access restriction that prevents a CUG member from receiving calls from other members of that group

incoming capacity allocation;*ICA* in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to reserve a certain capacity for the incoming messages of a user group

incoming circuit group circuit group transferring the incoming traffic to an exchange concerned. Circuits of a certain incoming circuit group make use of the same type of register signalling

incoming circuit group origin;*origin*; *characteristics of the incoming circuit group* data which identifies the circuit group which transfers incoming data to the exchange

incoming conversation *See incoming call*

incoming destination; *incoming direction* circuit groups via which the traffic comes from another exchange or from the subscriber stage or station of the exchange concerned

incoming direction *See incoming destination*

incoming echo canceller;*IEC* echo canceller at the public switched telephone network (PSTN) interface

incoming exchange exchange which is the nearest to the called subscriber and which connects a loop to the circuit

incoming one-to-one call tone audible indication that the terminal gives to the user when voice transmission continues after a period of inactivity in the communication, or when the communication party changes during a one-to-one call

incoming queue length number of calls waiting for the ticket from the access window

incoming session in push to talk over cellular (PoC), a group session or a one-to-one session that is being established

incoming signalling;*SSI* external signalling arriving to an exchange, to a part of an exchange or to an analysis

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incoming state model;*I-SM* state model instance which handles the requests and responses related to the calling subscriber

incoming traffic traffic entering the exchange concerned, generated by another exchange

incoming traffic treatment *See incoming call treatment*

incoming transaction transaction initiated by an incoming request, created independently by the session initiation protocol (SIP) stack

incoming transaction request transaction request which arrives to a signalling unit from another network element, PABX, or a subscriber line

incomplete command MML command which lacks the end character specified for it

inconsistent not compliant with consistency requirements

incrementation increasing a number by one unit

incumbent network operator;*incumbent operator*; *established network operator*; *established operator* network operator that is the dominant or predominant network access provider in its area of operation

incumbent operator *See incumbent network operator*

independent network element *See stand-alone network element*

independent software vendor; *ISV* supplier that is an independent developer and reseller of products based on particular computer hardware or operating system platforms

independent transmit clock configuration;*ITC* configuration in which at least one link within the IMA group has a transmit clock that is derived from a different clock source than the transmit clocks in the other transmit links

index of refraction *See refractive index*

index register register whose content is summed up with the address part of an instruction

indication of charge *See charge indication*

indication primitive primitive type used by a layer providing a service to notify the next higher layer of any specific activity which is service related

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indirect address; *multilevel address* address that designates the memory location of an item of data to be treated as the address of an operand but not necessarily as its direct address

indirect addressing addressing of a memory space which contains either a direct address or another indirect address

indirect routing routing in which the calls are routed via the number range owner's network to the ported subscriber's subscription network

individual address physical computer address acknowledged by only one computer

individual call; *IC* call where two parties are connected

individual hunting call to a member of the hunting group, to whom line hunting and the hunting method have been defined

individual mode *See individual service mode*

individual pick-up pick-up service which enables a subscriber to pick up calls from other extensions that belong to the same centrex group

individual service mode; *individual mode* usage mode of the servlet SLEE in which a user can use services from the script SLEE and the servlet SLEE and the SIP subscription profile defines the running order of the services

indoor unit; *radio indoor unit*; *IU* piece of radio relay equipment which is installed indoors and usually contains the baseband parts

INF *See information message*

infill channel additional traffic channel which can be used on a site at low transmitter power

InfiniBand; *IB* architecture and specification for data flow between processors and I/O devices that aims to provide high bandwidth and almost unlimited expandability in computer systems

information intelligence or knowledge capable of being represented in forms suitable for communications, storage or processing

information and communication service provider service provider that sells information and/or communications services to other parties

information architecture *See TMN information architecture*

information bit *See data bit*

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information conversion function;*ICF* functional component of MF used in intermediate systems to translate the information model at one interface into the information model at the other interface

information data rate rate for the transmission of user information over the radio interface

information database database which is invocated as an optional feature, containing information on the status of telecommunications traffic

information element;*IE* basic unit of a transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message

information element identifier; *IEI* field in an information element (IE) enabling the receiving equipment to detect the presence or absence of a particular information element without scanning through an entire message

information flow;*IF* interaction between a communicating pair of functional entities

information frame;*I frame*;*I* frame used for confirmed information transfer

information hiding technique of encapsulating software implementations in modules in such a way that it allows the user only the information that is in the module's interface specification and makes each module a "black box" in relation to other modules in the system

information indicator signalling parameter which identifies the optional parameters included in a message

information management system;*IMS* management system that allows access to data by providing for the arrangement of data in a hierarchical structure

information message;*INF* signalling message which conveys information in association with a call as a response to an information request message

information model abstraction of a common understanding of the information about which communication can take place between two communicating entities, represented as objects and their behaviour, characteristics and relationships

information network combination of services offered by computers and data transmission connections between computers

information payload *See payload*

information payload capacity difference between the interface rate and the overhead rate, that is the bit rate of the information payload

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information provider provider of the information available in an information service, for example in the web

information request indicator signalling parameter which identifies the optional parameters requested in a message

information request message;*INR* signalling message which the exchange sends to request information in association with a call

information risk *See data risk*

information risk *See data risk*

information route one-way outgoing circuit group which is used for transmission of verbal announcements to subscribers

information security *See data security*

information security; *information security measures* means for minimising information risks

information security sector of information security dealing with data risks

information security measures *See information security*

information security mechanisms set of functions for the implementation of information security services in order to guarantee information security

information security policy principles and procedures according to which the information security of a system is guaranteed

information security service service that provides information security

information service service which provides information to the parties requesting it using, for example, information retrieval, libraries, or experts

information society name for a society in which information technology is widely used and the information industry is significant in the national economy

information system;*IS* network of all communication methods within an organisation

information tone *See special information tone*

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informing delay part of alarm correlation where the alarm will not be shown in the alarm monitoring applications if the alarm is cancelled before a specified time has passed

informing rule rule which determines the program blocks and computer units which are informed of notices, observation hypotheses or fault hypotheses

infoware system; *IWS* online information service for the 3G network management system (NMS), providing the applications with access to the information it contains

infrastructure network in a wireless data network, a network architecture with which the users can set up a network where wireless stations communicate with wired and wireless stations through an access point

ingress *See ingress direction*

ingress direction; *ingress* traffic direction into a network element

ingress node node that contains a collection of functions needed to handle incoming traffic streams to a differentiated service (DS) domain

inheritance conceptual mechanism by which attributes, notifications, operations and behaviour are acquired by a subclass from its superclass

inheritance hierarchy hierarchical arrangement of managed object classes where the hierarchy is organised on the basis of class refinement. A managed object class which is derived from another managed object class is lower in the hierarchy than the class from which it is derived

inhibition of forwarded calls service which allows a user to prevent the connection of forwarded calls

INIT *See initiation*

INIT ACK *See initiation acknowledgement*

initial address message; *IAM* signalling message sent in the forward direction to initiate seizure of an outgoing circuit and to transmit number and other information relating to the routing and handling of a call

initial alignment procedure by which a signalling link becomes able to carry signalling traffic either for the first time or after a failure has occurred

initial build *See initial software build*

initial cell selection act of choosing a first serving cell to register in

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initial contact notification Internet key exchange (IKE) message sent to indicate that the sender does not have any previous Internet security association and key management protocol (ISAKMP) security associations (SA) or Internet protocol security (IPSEC) SAs

initial detection point;*IDP* detection point that triggers a dialogue between the service switching point (SSP) and the service control function (SCF)

initial domain identifier;*IDI* part of the initial domain part (IDP) of the NSAP address containing, for example, an E.164 or an X.121 number

initial domain part; *IDP* part of the NSAP address which contains all the internationally standardised parts

initial domain part; *IDP* start of the NSAP address, which indicates the country or organisation in which the operator in question operates

initial DP operation; *IDP* operation that the service control point (SCP) uses to sent a request to the service control function (SCF) for instructions to complete the call

initial filter criteria; *iFC* filter criteria that are stored in the home subscriber server (HSS) as part of the user profile and downloaded to the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) upon user registration

initial loading loading of the program code and some parameter files at the start-up of a computer or an exchange

initial loading source physical place which is the loading source for the initial loading

initial location geographic location from where the emergency service user makes the emergency call

initial paging information information that indicates if the mobile station needs to continue to read more paging information and eventually to receive a paging message

initial paging occasion paging occasion that the mobile station uses as a starting point for its discontinuous reception (DRX) cycle

initial program load *See boot*

initial service request message; *ISRM* DPNSS 1 message used to establish a new call across the network

initial software build;*initial build* software build defined in advance for each BTS site type when creating the software build

initial thread thread that the operating system starts to execute when a new actor is created

initial UE message *See initial UE message procedure*

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initial UE message procedure;*initial UE message* elementary procedure for establishing an Iu signalling connection between the core network (CN) domain and the radio network controller (RNC), and for transferring the initial non-access stratum protocol data unit (NAS-PDU) to the CN

InitialDPSMS *See InitialDPSMS procedure*

InitialDPSMS procedure; *InitialDPSMS*; *IDPSMS* operation which is sent by the gsmSSF or gprsSSF after detection of a trigger detection point request (TDP-R) in the finite state model (FSM), to request the gsmSCF for instructions to complete the MO SMS submission

initialisation *See initialisation procedure*

initialisation error code error code which is displayed on the information light emitting diodes (LED) leaving the alert LED on if the initialisation procedure fails

initialisation procedure; *initialisation* procedure for negotiating the Iu user plane (UP) protocol parameters that are used when transferring data between the core network and the radio network controller (RNC)

initialisation vector; *initialization vector /US/*; *IV* octet string which is used with the block cipher method in chained mode to force an identical plaintext to encrypt to different ciphertexts

initialise;*initialize / US/* give preliminary values to program variables or file data

initialization vector /US/ *See initialisation vector*

initialize /US/ *See initialise*

InitiateCallAttempt operation; *InitiateCallAttempt procedure*;*ICA* operation which is used to request the service switching function (SSF) to create a new call to a call party using the address information provided by the service control function (SCF) and to create additional call segments

InitiateCallAttempt procedure *See InitiateCallAttempt operation*

initiating network network which initiates a number portability database (NPDB) query to obtain further routing information on the called directory number (DN)

initiating object in communication, an object that initiates a communication session

initiation;*INIT* data chunk which is used to initiate an SCTP association between two endpoints

initiation acknowledgement; *INIT ACK* data chunk which is used to acknowledge the initiation of an SCTP association

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injection laser diode *See semiconductor laser*

INMM *See intelligent network mobility management*

iNOW *See interoperability NOW*

input situation or event initiating the execution of a data processing task

input process that constitutes the introduction of data into a data processing system or any part of it

input consumption of a signal coming from the input port. The signal starts a transition. During the consumption of a signal, the values associated with the signal become available to the process instance

input data validation *See input validation*

input device *See input unit*

input filtering filtering of the real-time transport protocol (RTP) streams which the group traffic server (GTS) does in order to select only one group member at a time as a talker

input jitter jitter at the input port

input method editor;*input method engine*;*IME* program which offers the means to use a standard keyboard to input complex characters, such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean characters

input method engine *See input method editor*

input mode user command parameter used for choosing the format of information given in a command

input offset value;*IOV value*;*IOV* default value used for ciphering which is expressed as a random 32 bit value generated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and transferred to the mobile station using the LLC frame exchange identity (XID)

input offset value for I-frames;*input offset value for information frames*;*IOV-I* random input offset value which is negotiated if asynchronous balanced mode (ABM) is re-established for a logical link entity (LLE), and ciphering key Kc is not changed since ABM was last established for this LLE

input offset value for information frames *See input offset value for I-frames*

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input offset value for UI-frames;*input offset value for unnumbered information frames*;*IOV-UI* random input offset value which is negotiated if the unconfirmed send state variable V(U) is reset for a logical link entity (LLE), and ciphering key Kc is not changed since V(U) was last reset for this LLE

input offset value for unnumbered information frames *See input offset value for UI-frames*

input port queue which receives and retains signals in the order of arrival until the signals are consumed by an input

input processor;*IP* component that is typically used to process user input

input synchronism state of a process pair where a process and its redundant pair produce the same outputs on the basis of the same inputs

input unit;*input device*;*IU* device for entering data into a system

input validation;*input data validation*;*validation* process used to determine if data is accurate, complete and reasonable

input/output device;*I/O-device*;*input/output unit* device for recording or outputting information

input/output manager *See Chorus I/O manager*

input/output unit *See input/output device*

INR *See information request message*

INS *See IN system*

insertion loss loss in the amount of power which results from the insertion of a device in a transmission line, usually expressed in decibels (dB)

insertion point place, usually indicated by a blinking vertical bar, where typed text or a dragged or pasted selection will be inserted

installation;*installing*;*mounting* process of placing equipment or software in position, and connecting and adjusting it for use

installation disk disk from which programs are installed

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installation loading formatting of the disk units of an exchange to be taken into use, and transfer of load modules to the disks

installation page web page that contains links to software that can be installed in the system

installation path path to a file, which explicitly states the storage location of the file

installation planning planning process during which detailed plans are prepared for each site

installation program *See installation setup program*

installation script script for commissioning and upgrading a network element and for installing change notes

installation setup program; ***installation program*** program that carries out installation and the associated settings

installing *See installation*

instance object which has the properties of a description or a defined type

instance *See document instance*

instant message; ***IM*** message that is delivered immediately to online users, and that is typically small in size and simple

instant messaging; ***IM*** service that enables users who subscribe to the service and who are online at the same time to exchange messages via the Internet

instantiate create an instance

instruction address address of the location where an instruction word is stored

instruction set complete list of instructions which a processor can decode and execute

instruction word word which contains an instruction code

instructions on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under tones and graphics leading to pages where users can search for help, verify their phone number, and order tones, graphics and profiles by phone

INT *See interrupt*

integrated broadband communications network *See broadband integrated services digital network*

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integrated circuit card *See smart card*

integrated development environment; *interactive development environment*; *IDE* system for supporting the process of writing software, including a syntax-directed editor, graphical tools for program entry, and integrated support for compiling and running the program and relating compilation errors back to the source

integrated digital network; *digital network*; *IDN* set of digital nodes and digital links that uses integrated transmission and switching to provide digital connections between two or more defined points to facilitate telecommunication between them

integrated digital transmission and switching direct (digital) concatenation of digital transmission and digital switching, that maintains a continuous digital transmission path

integrated IP trunk *See IP trunk*

integrated network *See integrated services network*

integrated service; *IntServ* IN supported service running on one common IN system that both fixed and mobile network subscribers can use

integrated service control point; *ISCP* service control point which contains service logic that responds to queries from the exchanges

integrated services digital network; *ISDN* integrated services network that provides digital connections between user network interfaces

integrated services digital PABX; *integrated services private branch exchange*; *ISDN PABX*; *ISPBX*; *ISPABX* digital private automatic branch exchange (PABX) which is able to provide ISDN services to the extensions

integrated services digital user part *See ISDN user part*

integrated services exchange exchange arranged to handle multiple services such as telephone and data using all or part of the switching, signalling and control devices in common

integrated services network; *integrated network*; *ISN* network that provides or supports a range of different telecommunications services

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integrated services private branch exchange *See integrated services digital PABX*

integrated services user part *See ISDN user part*

integrated short message gateway; *ISMG* application integrated into the SMPP gateway in Nokia SMS Center for load sharing purposes

integrated transmission node; *ITN* cross-connection node that is integrated into the base station chassis without external wires, components, or tools

integrated VPN virtual private network service that is available for both fixed and mobile subscribers

integration process of combining components into a system that conforms to the system design

integration interface interface that a subsystem exposes for other subsystems for the use of its services

integration of software creation of a whole, operable software package on the basis of software control lists

integration reference point; *IRP* collection of related integration interfaces that forms a connection point between subsystems

integration reference point information model *See IRP information model*

integration reference point information service *See IRP information service*

integration reference point solution set *See IRP solution set*

integrity; *data integrity* characteristic of data that ensures that the information has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorised manner or by accident

integrity check verification that the present state of data has not been tampered with or otherwise modified

integrity check program; *ICP* optional feature for checking the integrity of the databases of the home location register (HLR) and service routing register (SRR)

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integrity check value;*ICV* checksum used for detecting the modification of data

integrity key;*IK* data protection key used for protecting the integrity of data items

integrity object type-length-value-encoded field that includes a sequence number and a message digest algorithm useful for authenticating and validating the integrity of messages

integrity protection security measures used to protect data from unauthorised modifications while it is stored or passed over the network

integrity supervision function used for the supervision of the logical and physical integrity of files

intelligent content delivery;*ICD* content delivery in the packet core network that involves rule-based content analysis and traffic differentiation, and service and subscription provisioning, and allows the mobile operator to perform differentiated charging for specific traffic types and transactions and for time or access based services

intelligent content delivery *See intelligent content delivery system*

intelligent content delivery system; *intelligent content delivery*;*ICD system*;*ICD* system for mobile operators that provides subscribers with quick and easy connection to content and services and makes it possible to charge them according to the value of the service and the traffic generated

intelligent coverage enhancement;*ICE* base station system solution used for expanding the coverage of a cell

intelligent edge network for IP services that is located at the boundary of the access network

intelligent frequency hopping; *IFH* base station system solution that uses frequency hopping and intelligent underlay overlay features to reuse frequencies very intensively and hence achieve a higher radio network capacity and better quality

intelligent map map in digital form which contains links to the information describing the objects in the map

intelligent network; *IN* telecommunications network architecture that provides flexibility for facilitating the introduction of new capabilities and services

intelligent network announcement;*IN announcement* announcement which is given from the internal announcement device and in which the use of variable-content parts is allowed

intelligent network application part *See intelligent network application protocol*

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intelligent network application protocol;*intelligent network application part*;*INAP* protocol for intelligent network applications contained in the application of the OSI model (layer 7)

intelligent network architecture *See IN architecture*

intelligent network call *See IN call*

intelligent network CDR *See IN charging record*

intelligent network mobility management;*IN mobility management*;*INMM* mobility management where location updating is controlled by intelligent network logic

intelligent network supplementary service management;*IN supplementary service management* supplementary service management controlled by intelligent network logic

intelligent network system *See IN system*

intelligent peripheral *See specialised resource point*

Intelligent Platform Management Bus; *IPMB* architecture and protocol used to interconnect intelligent controllers via an inter integrated circuit (I2C) based serial bus for the purpose of platform management

Intelligent Platform Management Interface;*IPMI* hardware-level interface specification that provides monitoring and control functions that can be exposed through standard management software interfaces such as the simple network management protocol (SNMP)

intelligent service configurator; *service topology manager*;*ISC*;*STM* network element that is used for creating and maintaining services for the intelligent service node (ISN) and for providing service information for the use of intelligent content delivery (ICD) network elements

intelligent service node;*intelligent services node*;*ISN* node that provides service connectivity and application analysis, traffic analysis, and content analysis functions

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intelligent service platform platform that provides operators with the means to personalise their services for end-users

intelligent services node *See intelligent service node*

intelligent shutdown;*IS* optional base station system feature used to minimise base station power consumption

intelligent terminal computer which operates as a terminal and refines data coming from the terminal connection on the basis of information received from the connection

intelligent underlay overlay;*IUO* optional feature in the base station controller in which the cell is divided into two layers, the regular layer with regular frequencies and the super-reuse layer with super-reuse frequencies

intelligible crosstalk crosstalk giving rise to intelligible sounds

inter integrated circuit bus;*inter-IC bus*;*I2C bus*;*I2C* bus that provides a communication link between the integrated circuits (IC)

inter PDU transmission interval *See inter-PDU transmission interval*

inter-arrival jitter; *interarrival jitter*; *jitter* estimate of the statistical variance of the RTP data packet inter-arrival time, measured in timestamp units and expressed as an unsigned integer

inter-computer messaging message transmission between different computers of a network element

inter-domain loopback loopback in which a cell is inserted by a network operator and looped back by the first ATM node in an adjacent network operator domain

inter-exchange circuit *See trunk circuit*

inter-exchange handover handover between exchanges within the same network

inter-exchange signaling /US/ *See inter-exchange signalling*

inter-exchange signalling;*inter-exchange signaling /US/* signalling used for transferring information by register and line signals between exchanges

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inter-frequency adjacency;*ADJI* logical adjacency object that is used for controlling inter-frequency handovers in WCDMA

inter-frequency handover;*IFHO* handover where the new carrier frequency is different from the current one

inter-frequency handover path; *object for inter-frequency handover path*; *HOPI* logical handover path object which includes a set of parameters for controlling inter-frequency handovers in WCDMA

inter-frequency measurement control;*object for inter-frequency measurement control*;*FMCI* logical frequency measurement control (FMC) object which includes a set of parameters for controlling measurements for inter-frequency handover in WCDMA

inter-IC bus *See inter integrated circuit bus*

inter-MMS centre; *IMMSC* system which enables the transfer of multimedia messages and delivery reports between different operators' multimedia message service centres (MMSC)

inter-MMSC interface *See MM4 interface*

inter-NTMS logic logic which enables the Nokia Terminal Management Servers to communicate via the remote method invocation (RMI) interface so that they can notify each other about events that concern other servers in the group

inter-operator identifier;*IOI* globally unique identifier that is shared between the operator networks, service providers, and content providers, to be used as charging correlation information with offline and online charging

inter-PDU transmission interval;*inter PDU transmission interval*;*IPTI* actual interval at which Iu user plane (UP) protocol data units (PDU) can be sent at a certain time for a specific radio access bearer (RAB) subflow combination

inter-PLMN handover handover between different public land mobile networks (PLMN)

inter-PLMN handover support MSC/HLR feature which enables handover between public land mobile networks (PLMN)

inter-process communication;*IPC* all communication between processes

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inter-RAT handover *See inter-system handover*

inter-regional radio network management radio network management which enables adjacency management over the borders of multiple network management systems, such as Nokia NetAct

inter-system adjacency;*object for inter-system adjacency*;*ADJG* logical adjacency object used for controlling inter-system handovers

inter-system adjacency management adjacency management used to create, modify, and delete adjacencies in the combined second and third generation networks

inter-system change change of radio access between different radio access technologies

inter-system handover;*inter-RAT handover*;*ISHO*;*IRHO*;*IRATHO* handover between mobile communication systems so that the mobile station changes the radio access technology

inter-system handover path;*object for inter-system handover path*;*HOPG* logical handover path object which includes a set of parameters for controlling the inter-system handover

inter-system measurement control;*object for inter-system measurement control*;*FMCG* logical frequency measurement control (FMC) object which includes a set of parameters for controlling measurements for inter-system handover

inter-system network-controlled cell re-selection;*IS-NCCRS*;*IS-NCCR* network-controlled cell re-selection which directs a user to another system

inter-VLR location update location update which is done when the subscriber moves to a new visitor location register (VLR) area

inter-working *See interworking*

inter-zonal call call made from one zone to another

interaction;*service interaction*;*feature interaction* situation that occurs when one service affects the operation of the other service

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interactive action in more than one direction, either simultaneously or sequentially

interactive best effort *See interactive class*

interactive class; *interactive best effort* quality of service class for non-real-time traffic characterised by the request response pattern and preserved payload content

interactive development environment *See integrated development environment*

interactive IMEI query feature which enables the operator to initiate an international mobile station equipment identity (IMEI) query during a call or from the visitor location register (VLR) at any time, and to receive the supplied IMEI in real time

interactive mode; *conversational mode* mode of operation of a data processing system in which a sequence of alternating entries and responses between a user and the system takes place in a manner similar to a dialogue between two persons

interactive service service which provides the means for bidirectional exchange of information between users or between users and hosts

interactive voice response; *interactive voice server*; *IVR* system that provides a variety of interactive services in which users may control the operation of the service through the use of a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) telephone

interactive voice server *See interactive voice response*

interarrival jitter *See inter-arrival jitter*

interception of calls; *interception of calls, old format* calls which, for administrative or technical reasons, cannot reach the wanted number may be intercepted and diverted to an operator, an answering machine or a tone to give the caller appropriate information

interception of calls, old format *See interception of calls*

interception tone *See special information tone*

intercollegiate interface *See push to talk call processor intercollegiate interface*

intercom dialing /US/ *See intercom dialling*

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intercom dialling; *intercom dialing / US/* facility for forming a connection with one or two function keys

interconnecting TDM time-division multiplexing (TDM) based resources between two network elements such as an MSC server and media gateway (MGW)

interconnecting tunnel *See tunnel*

interface; *IF* common boundary between two associated systems

interface address structure attached to an interface family, holding protocol addresses associated with logical interfaces

interface bit rate *See interface rate*

interface blocking operation by which an interface is rendered temporarily unable to fulfil its normal functions

interface class class which is used to access a set of objects

interface computer; *interface unit* computer unit which acts as an interface between the control part of a network element and its telecommunications environment for user plane or control plane traffic

interface definition language; *IDL* descriptive language used to specify the interfaces of objects in the CORBA system independently of the programming language in which they are implemented

interface family structure attached to a logical interface for each protocol family the interface supports

interface identifier part of an IPv6 address that is used to identify interfaces on a link unambiguously

interface loopback; *loop to interface* method for testing the operation of an interface in which the incoming signal is looped back to the output

interface module module in the program block's subsystem that lists the data types, messages, alarms, files and libraries the program block uses

interface overhead remaining portion of the bit stream after deducting the information payload, which interface overhead may be essential (for example, framing for an interface shared by users) or ancillary (for example, performance monitoring)

interface parameter string that identifies the interface

interface payload portion of the bit stream of a framed interface which can be used for telecommunication services. Any signalling in included in the interface payload

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interface Q1 *See Q1 interface*

interface Q2 *See Q2 interface*

interface Q3 *See Q3 interface*

interface rate; ***interface bit rate*** gross bit rate at an interface, that is, the sum of the bit rates of the interface payload and the interface overhead

interface switchover *See Ethernet interface switchover*

interface unit;*IFU* functional unit within equipment which is connected to the main unit and involved in the processing of input and output traffic

interface unit *See interface computer*

interface V2 *See V2 interface*

interface V5.1 *See V5.1 interface*

interface V5.2 *See V5.2 interface*

interference;*radio interference*;*radio-frequency interference*;*radio disturbance*;*RFI* electromagnetic disturbance in the radio-frequency range

interference averaging interference mitigation technique in which the noise-like interference which spreading has generated decreases with the processing gain in despreading

interference fading fading arising from a variation in the relative phases of waves of similar amplitudes

interference radiation *See radiated emission*

interference signal code power;*ISCP* average power of the received signal after despreading and combining, if only interference power is received

interfering signal; ***spurious signal*** unwanted signal generated either in the equipment itself or externally which interferes with reception

Interim Inter-switch Signalling Protocol; ***IISP*** ATM signalling protocol for inter-switch communication using manually configured prefix tables

interior gateway protocol;*IGP* common name for Internet protocols that routers within autonomous systems use to exchange routing information between each other

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Interior Gateway Routing Protocol; *IGRP* interior gateway protocol designed by Cisco Systems for routing in an autonomous system

interior node node that contains a collection of functions needed if a node is connected only to other DS-capable nodes

interleaving distribution of symbols in one block over a number of adjacent blocks, whereby burst errors can be corrected more effectively than without interleaving

interlock code; *CUG interlock code*; *IC* code composed of the network indicator and the CUG code which is used between different networks to identify the CUG group of the subscriber

intermediate announcement announcement that is given during call set-up

intermediate CDR generation forming of partial charging records (CDR) in intermediate charging

intermediate CDR interval in charging configuration, the time interval in minutes of the frequency with which intermediate charging records (CDR) are generated for the active PDP contexts for normal users

intermediate charging charging method in which the charging record (CDR) is generated when the call is still in progress

intermediate exchange exchange for signalling between different networks

intermediate frequency; *IF* frequency produced in a super-heterodyne receiver after combining the incoming signal with a signal from a local oscillator, and frequency in a super-heterodyne transmitter before the signal has been converted to the transmitting frequency by a mixer or a local oscillator

intermediate frequency unit; *IFU* radio frequency unit that contains the voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) and automatic gain control (AGC) functions required in an outdoor unit, and the required intermediate frequency circuits

intermediate mobile services switching centre; *intermediate MSC*; *IM-MSC*; *MSC-I* mobile services switching centre (MSC) through which the anchor MSC (MSC-A) using the E interface is in contact with the mobile station

intermediate MSC *See intermediate mobile services switching centre*

intermediate node; *intermediate point* node in which the signalling connection control part (SCCP) decides whether the signalling connection is implemented by one or several connection sections

intermediate point *See intermediate node*

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intermediate repeater *See line repeater*

intermediate report *See intermediate report of peak hour measurement*

intermediate report of peak hour measurement; *intermediate report* peak hour report which is used when interrogating how the dimensioning proceeds

intermediate response operation that the service control function (SCF) sends back to the service switching function (SSF) or to specialised resources function (SRF) after it has received initial DP or EventReportBCSM operation

intermediate result part of the result data which has been received from an extended preanalysis still in progress

intermediate service part; *ISP* element of transaction capabililities which supports TCAP for connection-oriented messages. It represents OSI layers 4 to 6

intermediate system; *IS* with regard to two communicating application processes, an open system that is not an end system but is in a path between end systems

intermediate system hello; *ISH* intermediate-system-originated packet that passes information to all adjacent end systems

intermediate system to intermediate system hello; *IS-IS hello*; *IIH* intermediate-system-originated packet that passes information to another intermediate system (IS) in order to maintain adjacencies

intermediate system to intermediate system routing protocol; *IS-IS protocol*; *IS-IS* protocol used for routing connectionless network service messages in large telecommunication networks

intermediate-frequency amplifier; *IF amplifier* central stages of a superheterodyne radio receiver which amplify signals after they have been converted to a fixed intermediate frequency by a mixer

intermediate-frequency signal signal produced by a receiver from the incoming high-frequency signal with the help of a local oscillator and a mixer

intermodulation production, in a non-linear transducer element, of frequencies corresponding to the sums and differences of the fundamentals and harmonics of two or more frequencies which are transmitted through the transducer

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intermodulation products frequencies in an output signal produced by intermodulation, equal to the sums and differences of integral multiples of the frequencies present in the input signal

internal account balance management account balance management for managing the account balance in the balance holder that is located within the system so that the system has the capability to top up the balance through an external system

internal alarm alarm indicating an internal problem in NMS, for example a local message service failure, a database connection failure, or a failure in the observation of the database connections

internal announcement measurement *See traffic measurement for the internal announcement device*

internal announcement measurement report measurement report which shows the number and type of announcements that have been given by the Verbal Announcement Generator (VANG) during a results accumulation period

internal application logic feature which describes the implementation of some chosen supplementary services in the application server

internal ATM interface;*internal ATM line* ATM interface between the units or plug-in units of a network element

internal ATM interface testing services feature for locating equipment faults in the Switching Fabric Unit (SFU), and in the interfaces between the SFU and the Network Interface Unit, or between the SFU and the Multiplexer Unit (MXU)

internal ATM line *See internal ATM interface*

internal bandwidth management;*IBM* feature which is used to prevent cell congestion in the ATM switching fabric by controlling the ATM cell transfer rates across the fabric

internal bus bus that connects the internal computer components to the central processing unit and main memory

internal call a call in internal traffic of an exchange

internal call circuit group in private automatic branch exchange (PABX) centrex, a circuit group between a PABX and a higher-level exchange, which transmits internal traffic from the PABX to the remote extensions

internal call control analysis call control analysis that enables call control software to obtain the required analysis results via the function interface

internal clock equipment's own clock that regulates the rate at which instructions or tasks are executed and synchronises the various electronic components

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internal connection virtual connection in which both end points are located inside the same network element

internal connections initialisation function which establishes internal connections in NIU and MXU units in start up according to predefined values

internal data transfer data transfer through internal PCM circuits of an exchange

internal direction *See internal route*

internal entity entity which stores all information about itself in its declaration statement

internal error error log message indicating in the unit an error which usually causes the current request to be discarded

internal IN service IN supported service developed for special cases and implemented by internal software inside the DX 200 exchange

internal interface interface in a computer unit, used for internal communication and for terminating internal connections

internal IP address *See private IP address*

internal LAN; *internal local area network* local area network that is used for the network element's internal communication and that is a continuation of the message bus

internal LAN manager feature which defines a method of configuring host and interface computer units, switching units, and supervisor units for the switching units, in an IPT platform

internal licence file binary licence file which is accessed by the licence management library when feature management requests licence data

internal local area network *See internal LAN*

internal location updating location updating during which a subscriber moves from one location area to another inside the visitor location register (VLR)

internal loopback test loopback where an outgoing signal is connected to serve as an incoming signal before line transmitters and line receivers

internal message message sent within a computer

internal message message sent inside a computer unit without using the message bus

internal network number indicator indicator showing whether a specific number contained in a parameter is generated by the network

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internal PCM circuit PCM circuit in the exchange, for example, between two functional units

internal route; *internal direction* route including circuits between fields, module circuits and different kinds of circuits of hunted equipments

internal semipermanent circuit group number of internal routes with the task of interchanging data between the control equipment and the switching equipment. These internal traffic connections should stay connected (the connections can be altered due to changes in the network structure and in case of failure) (DX 200)

internal service network element's service that is used internally by other network element service implementations

internal service category; *ISC* abstraction of the traffic management hardware that guarantees a certain quality of service to virtual connections inside the network element

internal switched circuit group group of switched circuits which form the connection between the subscriber stage and the group switch and which have the same direction. The establishing of the connection is controlled by the dialling of the calling subscriber

internal switched circuit group switched circuit group with circuits that have the same direction, connecting the group switch and the subscriber stage

internal termination ID termination ID at the MSC server, consisting of a media gateway (MGW) identifier part and the actual termination ID part

internal termination point termination point on one internal interface, used for cell insertion or extraction by the ATM adaptation layer (AAL)

internal test test where a computer unit is tested against its requirements without the help of other computer units

internal traffic traffic originating and terminating within the network considered

internally terminated connection connection between a network interface and one internal interface

international *See international call*

international call; *international* call destinated outside the country

international call barring *See barring of outgoing international calls*

international carrier access; *CAI* feature by which the use of an international carrier access code in a circuit group is activated or deactivated

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international carrier access code;*CACI* code for international calls which specifies different network operators

international code designator;*ICD* ATM address format that identifies an international organisation

international data encryption algorithm;*IDEA* block cipher that uses a 128-bit key to encrypt or decrypt data in 64-bit blocks

international dialable number *See international dialled number*

international dialled number; *international dialable number*; *IDN* number which consists of the international prefix and international number (consisting of country code, network code and subscriber number)

International Electrotechnical Commission;*IEC* global organization that prepares and publishes international standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies

international exchange; *international switching centre*; *ISC* exchange which switches calls destinated to or originating from another country

international freephone service *See ISDN freephone service*

international gateway *See gateway MSC*

international mobile equipment identity; *international mobile station equipment identity*;*IMEI* identity with which the mobile station can be uniquely identified as a piece or assembly of equipment

international mobile station equipment identity *See international mobile equipment identity*

international mobile station identity *See international mobile subscriber identity*

international mobile subscriber identity; *IMSI* unique subscription identifier consisting of the national mobile subscriber identity (NMSI) and the mobile country code (MCC)

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international mobile user number;*IMUN* diallable number allocated to a user for international communication

international number; *international significant number*; *ISN* number consisting of the country code followed by the national significant number of the called subscriber

International Organization for Standardization; *ISO* non-governmental worldwide organization of national standards bodies whose work results are published as international ISO standards

international prefix; *IP* combination of digits to be dialled by a calling subscriber making a call to a subscriber in another country

international signaling network / US/ *See international signalling network*

international signaling point /US/ *See international signalling point*

international signaling point code /US/ *See international signalling point code*

international signalling network; *international signaling network / US/* network used for signalling, consisting of international signalling points and common channel signalling links connecting them

international signalling point; *international signaling point /US/ ;ISP* signalling point which belongs to the international signalling network

international signalling point code;*international signaling point code /US/* part of the label in a signalling message that uniquely identifies each signalling point which belongs to the international signalling network. It consists of a sub-field for the signalling area/network code (11 bit) and a sub-field which identifies a signalling point in a specific area of network (3 bit)

international significant number *See international number*

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International Special Committee on Radio Interference;*CISPR* non-governmental group composed of National Committees of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), as well as numerous international organisations, aiming to promote international agreement on the aspects of radio interference

international switching centre *See international exchange*

International Telecommunication Union;*ITU* telecommunications agency of the United Nations which issues recommendations

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee *See ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector*

international telephone user part;*ITUP* telephone user part (TUP) that ITU-T has specified for international use

internationalisation;*i18n* process that ensures that the localisation of a product is as easy as possible

Internet global open information network which consists of combined local area networks (LAN) and servers

Internet access point;*IAP* any point at which a wireless or cable device can gain access to the Internet

Internet address; *web address* identifier individualising a web page or web site

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority; *IANA* organisation that co-ordinates and registers IP addresses and domain names to Internet service providers (ISP), including the registry of various numeric identities for Internet operation which include, for example, port and enterprise numbers

Internet Control Message Protocol; *ICMP* Internet protocol which delivers error and control messages between a gateway or a destination host and the source host about IP datagram processing

Internet Control Message Protocol for the Internet Protocol version 6; *ICMPv6* Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) that the IPv6 nodes use to report errors encountered in processing packets, and to perform other Internet-layer functions, such as diagnostics

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Internet Corporation for Assigned Names And Numbers; *ICANN*
non-profit organisation that is to assume the responsibility for IP address space allocation, protocol parameter assignment, domain name system management, and root server system management functions that are needed for Internet operation

Internet gateway routing protocol
See Interior Gateway Routing Protocol

Internet Group Management Protocol; *IGMP*
protocol used by IP hosts to report their multicast group memberships to an adjacent multicast router

Internet host
host computer in the Internet

Internet Inter-ORB Protocol; *IIOP*
standardised protocol that is interoperable between different object request broker (ORB) implementations

Internet key exchange; *IKE*
key management protocol that is an instance of the Internet security association and key management protocol (ISAKMP) framework used to create security associations between Internet protocol security hosts

Internet mail access protocol, version 4
See IMAP4

Internet mail gateway; *mail gateway*; *IMGW*; *MGW*
gateway that acts as an interface between a messaging centre and an e-mail server

Internet message access protocol
See IMAP

Internet message access protocol, version 4
See IMAP4

Internet message storage database; *IMSD*
database where messages sent on the Internet can be stored

Internet packet exchange; *internetwork packet exchange*; *IPX*
network layer protocol that is used for transferring data from servers to workstations, similar to IP

Internet Protocol; *IP*
network layer protocol in the TCP/IP stack that offers a connectionless internetwork service

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Internet protocol address *See IP address*

Internet protocol base station *See IP base station*

Internet Protocol Control Protocol; *IPCP* protocol responsible for configuring, enabling, and disabling the Internet Protocol (IP) at both ends of the point-to-point link

internet protocol network *See IP network*

Internet protocol radio access network; *IP-RAN*; *IP RAN* radio access network based on IP transport technology

Internet protocol security; *IP security protocol*; *IPSEC*; *IPSec* protocol that provides Internet security architecture for data confidentiality, data integrity, and data authentication to support secure exchange of packets at the IP layer

Internet protocol security option; *IP security option*; *IPSO* field that can be added to an IP datagram for the purpose of carrying security information about the datagram

Internet Protocol version 4; *IPv4* version 4 of the Internet Protocol

Internet Protocol version 6; *IPv6* version 6 of the Internet Protocol with the most important improvement to Internet protocol version 4 being the generation of more IP addresses

Internet protocols protocols comprising the baseline on top of which the Internet operates, including inter-network, host-to-host, and application layer protocols

Internet provider Internet service provider (ISP) that provides connectivity services to other ISPs

Internet relay chat; *IRC* service that enables an Internet user to participate in a conversation online in real time with other users

Internet security association and key management protocol; *ISAKMP* Internet protocol that defines procedures for key management, for creation and management of security associations and for threat mitigation (for example, denial of service) to establish and maintain secure communications on the Internet

Internet selective polling address; *ISP* address in the Internet for the polling mode used in connection with telematic services

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Internet service provider;*ISP* service provider that can be a private company or organisation providing access to the Internet for commercial and private users

Internet services gateway;*ISG* gateway that supports web-based provision via a form-like user interface in the advanced intelligent network (AIN) system

internetwork packet exchange *See Internet packet exchange*

interoperability;*IOP* ability of systems and products from different suppliers to work together

interoperability administrator administrator who manages the visited network identifiers in the proxy call state control functions (P-CSCF), plans to which visited networks each user type is allowed to roam, and manages the contents of the roaming profiles in the user mobility server

interoperability NOW;*iNOW* initiative to which Nokia is also committed, designed to ensure standard-based interoperability across multiple IP telephony platforms and applications. By achieving interoperability among IP telephony devices, IP transmissions can be terminated on any other IP device that incorporates the iNOW profiles

interoperable interface formally-defined set of protocols, procedures, message formats and semantics used to communicate management information within an object-oriented paradigm

interoperable object reference; *IOR* data structure which is interoperable between different object request broker (ORB) products

interpreter *See interpretive program*

interpretive program;*interpreter* translator that accepts one line of a source program at a time, and performs the corresponding actions

interrogate mode operational mode of a redundant HLR in which the subscriber data is created temporarily in the redundant HLR to check if subscriber creation is successful

interrogating call state control function; *interrogating CSCF*; *I-CSCF* role of the call state control function (CSCF) which is used for mobile-terminated communications and for determining how to route mobile-terminated calls

interrogating CSCF *See interrogating call state control function*

interrogating network entity network entity that submits a non-call-related signalling message to interrogate the home location register (HLR)

interrogating node *See interrogation node*

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interrogating PLMN *See interrogating public land mobile network*

interrogating public land mobile network; *interrogating PLMN*; *IPLMN* PLMN which interrogates the home network (HPLMN) of the called subscriber

interrogation entering an interrogation command

interrogation *See service interrogation*

interrogation command command for reading the content of files

interrogation method routing method where the originating or transit exchange of the public switched telephone network (PSTN) requests the routing data from the home location register of the called subscriber while this in other routing methods is done by the gateway MSC. When the roaming number has been received as a response the call is routed directly to the received address

interrogation node; *interrogating node*; *IN* switching node that interrogates a home location register (HLR), to route a call for a mobile station (MS) to the visited MSC

interrupt; *interruption*; *INT* suspension of a process, such as execution of a computer program, caused by another process of higher priority and performed in such a way that the original process can be resumed

interrupt change in the execution of a program due to a command to be executed or some other interrupt

interrupt descriptor table; *IDT* descriptor table containing descriptors controlling the handling of interrupts and exceptions

interrupt handler; *interrupt service program*; *interrupt service routine*; *ISR* program which starts up when an interrupt takes place

interrupt interface interface via which a message bus can give a normal interrupt or a non-maskable interrupt request (NMI) to a plug-in unit, and acknowledge an interrupt which the plug-in unit has given

interrupt mask mask used for defining allowed and forbidden interrupts

interrupt request; *IRQ*; *IR* signal caused by a change in the status of a device, causing an interrupt

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interrupt service program *See interrupt handler*

interrupt service routine *See interrupt handler*

interrupt signal signal which comes from outside a processor and causes a change in the operation of the processor

interrupt vector address of an interrupt service program

interrupt-enable bit; *IF* bit in for example the status register of a process which the processor sets active if it does not want to acknowledge interrupt requests

interruption *See interrupt*

interruption; *break of service* temporary inability of a service to be provided lasting more than a given time duration, characterised by a change beyond given limits in at least one parameter essential for service

interruption control system which monitors a pilot for interruptions on FDM systems and which transmits an indication to the switching equipment

interswitch module; *ISW module* module for modelling the inter-exchange voice traffic

intervention *See intrusion*

intervention tone *See intrusion tone*

interworking; *interworking*; *IW* organised exchange of messages between entities, with no guarantee of common syntactic understanding between those entities

interworking function; *IWF* functional entity in a network providing interworking between networks, services, and supplementary services, and signalling interworking

interworking indicator indicator showing whether or not signalling system No.7 is used in all parts of the network connection

interworking MSC *See interworking MSC for short message service*

interworking MSC for short message service; *interworking MSC*; *SMS-IWMSC*; *IWMSC* interworking MSC capable of receiving short messages from the public land mobile network (PLMN) and submitting them to the recipient short message service centre (SMSC)

interworking point; *IP* point at which interworking occurs

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interworking unit; *IWU* unit that is used to interconnect subnetworks

intra-BSC handover handover between different cells of the same base station controller (BSC)

intra-domain loopback loopback in which a cell is inserted by a network operator and looped back by a neighbouring ATM node of the same operator

intra-domain NAS node selector; *IDNNS* information according to which the network determines whether the mobile station is new to the pool area and, when the mobile station is known, routes the signalling to the correct MSC or SGSN

intra-frequency adjacency; *object for intra-frequency adjacency*; *ADJS* logical adjacency object used for controlling intra-frequency handovers

intra-frequency handover; *IFHO* handover within one carrier frequency

intra-frequency handover path; *object for intra-frequency handover path*; *HOPS* logical handover path object which includes a set of parameters for controlling the inter-frequency handover

intra-frequency measurement control; *object for intra-frequency measurement control*; *FMCS* logical frequency measurement control (FMC) object which includes a set of parameters for controlling measurements for intra-frequency handovers

intra-PLMN handover handover within the same public land mobile network (PLMN) regardless of the radio access system

intra-system handover handover that is performed within one radio access system

intra-VLR location update location update which is done when the subscriber moves to a new location area, but remains in the same visitor location register (VLR) area

intrusion; *attendant intrusion*; *intervention*; *operator's intervention*; *trunk offering* attendant service which allows the attendant to intervene in an ongoing call so that the parties and the operator can all hear one another

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intrusion detection; *ID* process of determining if a device or system has been or is being compromised

intrusion detection system; *IDS* system that detects improper, unauthorised, and abnormal system and network activities

intrusion tone; *intervention tone* tone advising participants during a call that the privacy of the conversation has been breached, for example, by the intervention of an operator

IntServ *See integrated service*

invalid call subscriber's unauthorised attempt to use a service

invalid cell cell where the header is declared by the header error control process to contain errors

inventory API *See OSS service inventory API*

inventory entity subscription, party, or profile that is stored in the service inventory and has a specific key

inventory entity specification; *entity specification* specification which captures characteristics and constraints applicable to instances of the same inventory entity type

inventory management *See OSS/J inventory management*

inventory manager tool for managing and tracking assets, such as hardware units or components, software licences, and other entities that have to be tracked in the operator's organisation throughout their life cycle

Inverse ATM Address Resolution Protocol; *Inverse ATMARP*; *InATMARP* addition to the ATMARP protocol that allows a request for an IP address corresponding to a given ATM address

Inverse ATMARP *See Inverse ATM Address Resolution Protocol*

inverse multiplexing *See inverse multiplexing for ATM*

inverse multiplexing for ATM; *ATM inverse multiplexing*; *inverse multiplexing*; *IMA* transmission method in which the ATM cells in a cell stream are divided across several physical E1 links on a cell-by-cell basis and then reassembled at the receiving end without affecting the original cell order

INVITE *See invite message*

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INVITE *See SIP INVITE method*

invite message;*SIP INVITE*;*INVITE* session initiation protocol (SIP) message which the calling party sends first when the call is set up

invite talk group in the PoC system, a dial-out group for which a member list for invitations and access control is required

invite your friends campaign campaign during which a Club Nokia member can invite one or more friends to join the Club and get a reward

invocation;*service invocation* process of starting the execution of a service

invocation code *See service code*

invoke to start the execution of a service

invoke component component for requesting the execution of a facility or its part

invoke id *See invoke identifier*

invoke identifier; *invoke id* invoke component's identification number

IOI *See inter-operator identifier*

IOM *See Chorus I/O manager*

IOP *See interoperability*

IOR *See interoperable object reference*

IOV *See input offset value*

IOV value *See input offset value*

IOV-I *See input offset value for I-frames*

IOV-UI *See input offset value for UI-frames*

IP *See interworking point*

IP *See input processor*

IP *See international prefix*

IP *See specialised resource point*

IP *See Internet Protocol*

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IP access server access server which offers dial-up connections to the Internet for analogue and ISDN subscribers

IP address;*IP number*;*Internet protocol address* numerical identification individualising a data processor or a data transferring device connected to the Internet or a network connection

IP address allocation administrative task of the mobile terminal where IP addresses are allocated either statically or dynamically

IP address authentication authentication that is based on the user's IP address

IP addressing system for assigning numbers to network subdivisions, domains, and nodes in an IP network

IP attack attack that operates at the Internet protocol (IP) layer

IP authentication header *See authentication header*

IP backbone backbone that uses Internet protocol (IP) -based data transmission

IP base station; *Internet protocol base station*;*IP-BTS*;*IP BTS* base transceiver station in the Internet protocol based radio access network (IP-RAN)

IP bearer service manager;*IP BS manager* function that uses standard IP mechanisms to manage the IP bearer service

IP BS manager *See IP bearer service manager*

IP BTS *See IP base station*

IP call call that is transmitted using the Internet protocol (IP)

IP centrex voice over IP (VoIP) service that provides centrex services for customers who transmit voice calls to the network as packet streams across broadband access

IP connectivity multimedia gateway (MGW) feature which adds interfaces for Ethernet, STM-1 for packet over SONET (POS), and STM-1 for IP over ATM (IPoA) traffic to the MGW

IP convergence convergence of mobile and Internet domains, using networks based on the Internet Protocol (IP) as a common infrastructure

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IP datagram fundamental unit of information passed across the Internet, which contains source and destination addresses along with data and a number of fields which define such things as the length of the datagram, the header checksum, and flags to indicate whether the datagram can be or has been fragmented

IP detailed record; *IPDR* record that contains accounting information on the usage of Internet Protocol (IP) based services

IP director; *IP director node*; *IP redirector*; *IPD* node that redirects the external communications of a cluster

IP director node *See IP director*

IP encapsulating security payload *See encapsulating security payload*

IP Exchange Terminal; *IPET* Exchange Terminal which converts the speech signals between time-slot-based samples and IP packets

IP filter *See packet classifier*

IP flow; *flow* set of user datagrams characterised by certain criteria, such as protocol or port information, destination address, or uniform resource identifier (URI)

IP forwarding process of receiving a packet and using a very low overhead decision process determining how to handle the packet

IP gateway gateway that converts the data stream into Internet protocol (IP) compatible form

IP hijacking *See session hijacking*

IP host; *IP node* host computer on the IP network

IP layer layer containing the functions for the Internet protocol (IP), to which all the communication streams from the higher layers come

IP management feature which is used for managing IP entities, components, and topology

IP management dynamic interface interface which offers asynchronous services for enquiring parameters of the TCP/IP stack

IP mobile core network; *IP mobility core network*; *mobility core network* mobile core network that is based on the use of the Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6), and supports variable technologies such as GSM and WCDMA

IP mobility core network *See IP mobile core network*

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IP multimedia;*IM*; *IMM* multimedia in which the Internet protocol (IP) is used to combine different communication elements in the same call or event

IP multimedia call state model in a call processing server (CPS), a call state model that co-ordinates the call set-up with the help of other network elements

IP multimedia CN subsystem *See IP multimedia subsystem*

IP multimedia core; *IMC* set of core network elements which are needed to provide IP multimedia services

IP multimedia core network subsystem *See IP multimedia subsystem*

IP multimedia media gateway *See IM-MGW*

IP multimedia register;*IMR* main subscriber and service data storage in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS), containing all permanent information related to IMS services and subscribers

IP multimedia repository *See IP multimedia register*

IP multimedia service;*IM service* multimedia service that requires support at the call control level, carried on top of the packet switched (PS) connectivity services

IP multimedia service control interface;*ISC interface*;*IMS service control interface* interface between the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) and the service platform

IP multimedia service switching function;*IM-SSF* CAMEL function that provides interworking between the SIP session control and CAMEL state models, and the CAMEL interface to the home subscriber server for downloading the subscriber's CAMEL subscription information data for the IP multimedia subsystem

IP multimedia subsystem;*IM subsystem*;*IP multimedia core network subsystem*;*IP multimedia CN subsystem*;*IM CN subsystem*;*IMS*;*IM CN SS* subsystem providing IP multimedia services that complement the services provided by the circuit switched core network (CS CN) domain

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IP network;*internet protocol network*; *IPN* data communication network that is based on the Internet Protocol

IP node *See IP host*

IP number *See IP address*

IP over ATM;*IPoA*; *IPOA* feature which specifies and implements the method for carrying IP traffic over ATM network by using AAL5 permanent virtual circuits as IP transmission medium

IP over ATM interface *See IP-over-ATM interface*

IP over Ethernet feature which is used for transmitting encapsulated IP datagrams in standard Ethernet frames

IP over SDH *See packet over SONET*

IP Payload Compression Protocol;*IPComp* protocol that provides lossless compression for reducing the size of Internet Protocol (IP) datagrams in an Internet environment

IP platform;*IPT platform* platform that provides IP telephony (IPT) to its users

IP RAN *See Internet protocol radio access network*

IP RAN *See All-IP radio access network*

IP redirector *See IP director*

IP route route which is selected as a result of IP routing

IP router router which routes and forwards packets based on an IP address and routing tables

IP routing exchange of information that takes place in order to have the necessary information available to make a correct forwarding decision for an IP datagram

IP security option *See Internet protocol security option*

IP security protocol *See Internet protocol security*

IP server process; *IPSP* process instance of an IP-based application

IP service architecture *See IP-based service architecture*

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IP service subsystem;*IP services subsystem*;*IPSS* subsystem including the functions and interfaces added to the IP multimedia subsystem to provide SIP services

IP services subsystem *See IP service subsystem*

IP spoofing;*IP spoofing attack*; *spoofing attack* attack in which an attacker attempts to access a network using a trusted IP address

IP spoofing;*packet hijack* form of security attack in which an attacker uses a trusted IP address to access the target network

IP spoofing attack *See IP spoofing*

IP statistics feature which is used to collect information about IP traffic from a packet over SONET interface, IP over ATM interface, and Ethernet interface

IP statistics for PCU-A feature which defines the principles for collecting statistical data from the IP Exchange Terminals (IPET) of a Packet Control Unit (PCU-A)

IP subnet segment of a local area network (LAN) that is used for the IP address handling of the interface and host computer unit groups

IP switch;*IP switched router*; *IPSW* switch of the network layer which switches packets

IP switched router *See IP switch*

IP telephony *See voice over IP*

IP telephony application server; *APPSE* server that runs applications in the IP telephony environment

IP telephony charging charging that is generated within the IP network according to the mechanisms and policies defined by the IP network operator

IP telephony core network core network in which the transmission of speech and data is based on the Internet protocol (IP)

IP telephony gateway;*IPT gateway*;*IPT GW* carrier class gateway which connects switched circuit networks to IP-based networks and vice versa, allowing phone-to-phone, PC-to-phone, phone-to-PC, and PC-to-PC connections

IP terminal equipment;*IPTE* terminal equipment which can access the IP network

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IP trunk;*integrated IP trunk* solution which allows transparent transmission of telephone call information and ISUP signalling over an IP network

IP trunk interface interface between two exchanges, in which the user plane data is carried over the IP network

IP tunnelling tunnelling in which IP packets from one system are placed as a payload inside the IP packets of another system

IP-based service architecture;*IP service architecture*;*IPSA* distributed service architecture which provides for the operators and service providers a flexible and access-independent IP-based service platform utilising a web-like approach in service development and execution

IP-BTS *See IP base station*

IP-DL *See idle period downlink*

IP-in-IP tunnel;*IP-over-IP tunnel* tunnel that provides means of connecting two local area networks (LAN) allowing them to share data, but keeping them behind the firewalls

IP-in-IP tunnelling protocol tunnelling protocol for encapsulating an IP packet with a new IP header

IP-over-ATM interface;*IP over ATM interface*;*IPOA interface*;*IPoA interface* logical ATM interface over which the IP-based traffic can be transferred

IP-over-IP tunnel *See IP-in-IP tunnel*

IP-RAN *See Internet protocol radio access network*

IP/ATM trunk in a multimedia gateway, a set of functions that use tandem free operation (TFO) to transfer compressed speech over a packet switched core network with as high quality as possible

IP6L *See IPv6 Linux distribution*

IPBCP *See BICC IP bearer control protocol*

IPC *See inter-process communication*

IPC and MIPC message monitoring service that consists of a ChorusOS kernel modification enabling an actor to monitor the sending and receiving of inter-process communication (IPC) and message queue IPC (MIPC) messages

IPComp *See IP Payload Compression Protocol*

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IPCP *See Internet Protocol Control Protocol*

IPD *See IP director*

IPD IP address IP address assigned to the network interfaces in an IP director (IPD), which connects the IPD and thus the whole cluster to the external network and to the internal network

IPDL *See idle period downlink*

IPDL-OTDOA *See idle period downlink - observed time difference of arrival*

IPDR *See IP detailed record*

IPET *See IP Exchange Terminal*

IPET cgr *See IPET circuit group*

IPET circuit group; *IPET cgr* circuit group from where the free circuits are hunted for defined outgoing IP routes and for the internal route defined for all incoming IP trunk calls

IPET route route that consists of internal circuits that connect a Group Switch (GSW) and IP Exchange Terminals (IPET)

Ipl interface interface between the group list server and the presence server that enables the uploading of the session barring status and access lists from the group list server to the presence server

IPLMN *See interrogating public land mobile network*

IPM *See IPSec policy manager*

IPMB *See Intelligent Platform Management Bus*

IPMI *See Intelligent Platform Management Interface*

IPMI KCS interface *See KCS interface*

IPN *See IP network*

IPoA *See IP over ATM*

IPOA *See IP over ATM*

IPOA interface *See IP-over-ATM interface*

IPoA interface *See IP-over-ATM interface*

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Ips interface interface between the IP multimedia subsystem core and the presence server that enables the uploading of the registration status to the presence server and the dissemination of the presence information between the presence server and the user equipment

IPSA *See IP-based service architecture*

IPSA requirements for HSS, CPS, SPD feature which states the requirements for 3G network elements to support IP-based service architecture (IPSA)

IPSEC *See Internet protocol security*

IPSec *See Internet protocol security*

IPSEC DOI *See IPSec domain of interpretation*

IPSec domain of interpretation; *domain of interpretation*; *IPSEC DOI*; *DOI* protocol which is used to group related protocols using Internet security association and the key management protocol (ISAKMP) to negotiate security associations

IPSec PIB *See IPSec policy information base*

IPSec policy information base; *IPSec PIB* policy information base that contains the instances of provisioning classes for configuring IPSec services

IPSec policy manager; *IPM* module for IP security policy management

Ipsilon routing daemon; *IPSRD* proprietary Nokia routing software of the IPSO platform that implements routing policies

IPSO *See IPSO operating system*

IPSO *See Internet protocol security option*

IPSO *See IPSO platform*

IPSO operating system; *IPSO* operating system used in IP routing on border gateways, routers, and GPRS support nodes (GSN)

IPSO platform; *IPSO* software platform used in IP routers and GPRS support nodes

IPSP *See IP server process*

IPSRD *See Ipsilon routing daemon*

IPSS *See IP service subsystem*

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IPSTCL variation of TCL script language

IPSW *See IP switch*

IPT *See voice over IP*

IPT cgr *See IPT circuit group*

IPT circuit group; *IPT cgr* circuit group that does not contain any circuits but contains an index to the IP Entity Information File (IEIFIL), parameters for an incoming call, and a link to a unique IPET route instead, and is used for routing via IP

IPT gateway *See IP telephony gateway*

IPT GW *See IP telephony gateway*

IPT platform *See IP platform*

IPT protocol statistics feature which consists of mobile application part (MAP) measurements and session initiation protocol (SIP) monitoring based on the output of erroneous and traced SIP messages in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) database

IPTE *See IP terminal equipment*

IPTI *See inter-PDU transmission interval*

IPv4 *See Internet Protocol version 4*

IPv6 *See Internet Protocol version 6*

IPv6 Control Protocol; *IPV6CP* protocol for configuring, enabling, and disabling the IPv6 protocol modules at both ends of the point-to-point link

IPv6 in IPv4 Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) access point connection type where IPv6 traffic is tunnelled to the remote internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) tunnel endpoint

IPv6 Linux distribution; *IP6L* Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) protocol stack for the Linux system

IPV6CP *See IPv6 Control Protocol*

IPX *See Internet packet exchange*

IR *See interrupt request*

IRATHO *See inter-system handover*

IRC *See Internet relay chat*

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IRDP *See ICMP Router Discovery Protocol*

IRHO *See inter-system handover*

IRP *See integration reference point*

IRP information model;*integration reference point information model* information model consisting of an IRP information service and a network resource model

IRP information service;*integration reference point information service* information service that describes the information flow and support objects for a certain functional area

IRP solution set;*integration reference point solution set* solution set that is a mapping of the IRP information service to a technology

IRQ *See interrupt request*

IRS *See identification response message*

IS *See information system*

IS *See intermediate system*

IS *See intelligent shutdown*

Is interface interface between the user equipment and the IP multimedia subsystem core

IS-136 2nd generation TDMA standard elaborated by Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)

IS-2000 Revision C *See CDMA2000 1XEV-DV*

IS-41 set of EIA/TIA standards defining signalling and handover rules among dissimilar systems to create a seamless network

IS-95 2nd generation code division multiple access (CDMA) standard elaborated by Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)

IS-IS *See intermediate system to intermediate system routing protocol*

IS-IS hello *See intermediate system to intermediate system hello*

IS-IS protocol *See intermediate system to intermediate system routing protocol*

IS-NCCR *See inter-system network-controlled cell re-selection*

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IS-NCCRS *See inter-system network-controlled cell re-selection*

ISAKMP *See Internet security association and key management protocol*

ISC *See intelligent service configurator*

ISC *See internal service category*

ISC *See international exchange*

ISC interface *See IP multimedia service control interface*

ISC repository database on the ISC server that stores the service data in the ICD service directory (ISD)

ISC service model abstract definition of a service in terms of templates and their relationships

ISC subsystem in a connection processing engine, a subsystem which ensures that SIP messages are routed through the needed application servers

ISCP *See interference signal code power*

ISCP *See integrated service control point*

ISD *See ICD service directory*

ISDN *See integrated services digital network*

ISDN Abis feature that utilises the existing integrated services digital network (ISDN) to establish an ISDN connection between the base station and the base station controller

ISDN access point in an ISDN network which has an interface for terminal equipment

ISDN access indicator indicator sent in either direction indicating whether the access signalling protocol is ISDN

ISDN basic access *See basic access*

ISDN BCIE *See ISDN bearer capability information element*

ISDN bearer capability information element;*ISDN BCIE* bearer capability information element (BCIE) from the ISDN network, including a set of signalling parameters packed by the trunk signalling, or by the A interface signalling program in a mobile-originated data call

ISDN connection connection that is established through an ISDN between specified ISDN interfaces

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ISDN connection attribute; ***connection attribute*** — specified characteristic of an ISDN connection

ISDN connection element; ***connection element*** — part of an ISDN connection which has stated values of one or more ISDN connection attributes

ISDN customer access — equipment providing the concatenation of all functional groups relevant to an individual or group of related access connection elements

ISDN digital subscriber line; ***IDSL*** — xDSL service based on the use of standard ISDN 2B+D transmission technology

ISDN freephone service; ***IFS*** — service which enables a subscriber, in one country, to be allocated one or more special telephone numbers in one or more countries which allow users in this or these countries to call the subscriber free of charge

ISDN internal call without charging — feature which can be used to make internal calls free-of-charge inside ISDN access

ISDN local exchange — *See local exchange*

ISDN number — part of the called subscriber's address which is sent by the calling subscriber and which the network recognises

ISDN number for network element — unique number by which each network element is identified

ISDN PABX — *See integrated services digital PABX*

ISDN primary access signaling / US/ — *See ISDN primary access signalling*

ISDN primary access signalling; ***ISDN primary rate signalling;ISDN primary access signaling /US/;ISDN primary rate signaling /US/*** — signalling that allows messaging between an exchange and an integrated services digital private automatic branch exchange (PABX)

ISDN primary rate signaling /US/ — *See ISDN primary access signalling*

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ISDN primary rate signalling *See ISDN primary access signalling*

ISDN Q.921-user adaptation layer; *ISDN user adaptation layer protocol*; *IUA* SIGTRAN protocol for backhauling ISDN Q.921 user messages over the Internet protocol (IP) by using the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)

ISDN splitter passive or active filter that separates ISDN traffic from high-speed ADSL traffic

ISDN user adaptation layer protocol *See ISDN Q.921-user adaptation layer*

ISDN user part; *integrated services user part*; *integrated services digital user part*; *ISUP*; *ISDN-UP* protocol of signalling system No. 7 which provides the signalling functions necessary for basic bearer services and supplementary services for voice and non-voice applications in the ISDN

ISDN user part indicator indicator sent in either direction to indicate that the ISDN user part is used in all preceding parts of the network connection

ISDN user part preference indicator; *ISDN user preference indicator* indicator which indicates whether the ISDN user part is required or preferred in all parts of the network connection

ISDN user part signaling /US/ *See ISUP signalling*

ISDN user part signalling *See ISUP signalling*

ISDN user preference indicator *See ISDN user part preference indicator*

ISDN-UP *See ISDN user part*

ISG *See Internet services gateway*

ISH *See intermediate system hello*

ISHO *See inter-system handover*

ISIM *See IM services identity module*

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ISMG *See integrated short message gateway*

ISN *See intelligent service node*

ISN *See international number*

ISN *See integrated services network*

ISO *See International Organization for Standardization*

ISO 8583 protocol protocol based on ISO standard 8583 that defines signalling in financial transactions

ISO Internet protocol;*ISO IP* connectionless network protocol used for sending messages to the broadcasting network

ISO IP *See ISO Internet protocol*

ISO virtual terminal; *ISO VT* service element of the application layer of the OSI model providing services for the interactive transfer and management of character-based data

ISO VT *See ISO virtual terminal*

ISO VT *See Virtual Terminal Protocol*

ISO-2022-JP character encoding method based on ISO-2022, used for handling a mixture of ASCII and JIS X 0208

ISO-2022-JP-1 character encoding method based on ISO-2022, used for handling JIS X 0212-1990

ISO-2022-JP-2 character encoding method based on ISO-2022, used for handling JIS X 0212-1990 and other character sets such as GB 2312-80, KS X 1001:1992, and two parts of ISO 8859

ISO-2022:1994 ISO standard that forms the foundation for ISO-2022 and extended UNIX code (EUC) encodings

isochronous essential characteristic of signals such that the time intervals between consecutive significant instants either have the same duration or durations that are integral multiples of the shortest duration

isolation state where other events may not use the results of an unfinished event

isotropic antenna *See isotropic radiator*

isotropic radiator; *isotropic antenna* imaginary aerial which radiates uniformly in all directions

ISP *See international signalling point*

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ISP *See intermediate service part*

ISP *See Internet service provider*

ISP *See Internet selective polling address*

ISP roaming roaming among groups of internet service providers (ISP)

ISPABX *See integrated services digital PABX*

ISPBX *See integrated services digital PABX*

ISR *See interrupt handler*

ISRM *See initial service request message*

issuer;*issuer of the certificate* party that supplies a certificate and defines the signer of the certificate (usually a certification authority)

issuer of the certificate *See issuer*

issuing point;*trigger issuing point*;*acquisition point*;*receiving point* point in the call set-up phase where the call control finds the trigger in the received data

IST *See immediate service termination*

ISUP *See ISDN user part*

ISUP signaling /US/ *See ISUP signalling*

ISUP signalling;*ISDN user part signalling*;*ISUP signaling /US/*;*ISDN user part signaling / US/* signalling that enables signalling between an exchange and ISDN user part through the message transfer part which is used for implementation of basic and supplementary services of ISDN

ISV *See independent software vendor*

ISW module *See interswitch module*

It interface interface for the transport of media, floor control, and link quality messages between the user equipment and the PoC server

ITC *See independent transmit clock configuration*

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itemised bill; *itemized bill /US/* detailed statement sent to a subscriber, which indicates call-specific data with desired accuracy

itemised billing of calls *See itemised bill*

itemized bill /US/ *See itemised bill*

iterator; *iterator object* object or routine for accessing items one at a time from a list, array, or stream

iterator object *See iterator*

ITI *See Iu timing interval*

ITN *See integrated transmission node*

ITRAU application layer protocol between a circuit switched gateway (CSGW) and base station gateway (BSGW)

ITT *See incoming call treatment*

ITU *See International Telecommunication Union*

ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector; *ITU-T* permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and for issuing Recommendations on them with a view of standardising telecommunications on a worldwide basis

ITU-T *See ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector*

ITU-T No. 7 *See signalling system No.7*

ITU-TS *See ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector*

ITUP *See international telephone user part*

Iu *See Iu interface*

IU *See input unit*

IU *See indoor unit*

Iu interface; *Iu* interface between the radio network controller (RNC) and the core network

Iu rate control procedure; *rate control*; *RC* procedure for signalling to the peer Iu user plane (UP) protocol layer the maximum rate over Iu in the direction reverse to the sent rate control frame

Iu release *See Iu release procedure*

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Iu release procedure;*Iu release* elementary procedure for enabling the core network to release the Iu connection and all the radio access network resources related to it

Iu release request *See Iu release request procedure*

Iu release request procedure;*Iu release request* elementary procedure for enabling the radio access network (RAN) to request the core network to release the Iu connection for a particular mobile station due to some RAN originating reason

Iu timing interval;*ITI* minimum time interval between sent Iu user plane (UP) protocol data units (PDU) for a specific radio access bearer (RAB)

Iu transport association information element (IE) that associates the radio access bearer (RAB) and the corresponding user plane connection

Iu UP *See Iu user plane protocol*

Iu UP protocol *See Iu user plane protocol*

Iu user plane protocol;*Iu UP protocol*;*Iu UP* protocol used in the Iu interface to transfer the user plane data

Iu' *See Iu' interface*

Iu' interface;*Iu'* interface between a radio network access server (RNAS), radio network gateway (RNGW), or circuit switched gateway (CSGW) and an IP base station(IP-BTS) for the Iu-interface-based traffic

Iu-BC *See Iu-BC interface*

Iu-BC interface;*Iu-BC* logical interface between a radio network controller (RNC) in the radio access network (RAN) and a cell broadcast centre (CBC) in the core network

Iu-c *See Iu-c interface*

Iu-c interface;*Iu-c* control plane interface between a radio network access server (RNAS) and the core network (CN)

Iu-CS *See Iu-CS interface*

Iu-CS interface;*Iu-CS* interface that is used to carry traffic between the radio network controller (RNC) and circuit switched core network domain

Iu-PS *See Iu-PS interface*

Iu-PS interface;*Iu-PS* interface that is used to carry traffic between the radio network controller (RNC) and packet switched core network domain

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Iu-psU *See Iu-psU interface*

Iu-psU interface;*Iu-psU* Iu-PS interface for user plane traffic

Iu-u *See Iu-u interface*

Iu-u interface;*Iu-u* user plane interface between a radio network gateway (RNGW) and the core network (CN)

IUA *See ISDN Q.921-user adaptation layer*

Iub *See Iub interface*

Iub interface;*Iub* interface between the radio network controller (RNC) and the base transceiver station

Iubis *See Iubis interface*

Iubis interface;*Iubis* internal UTRAN radio network subsystem (RNS) interface between the radio network controller (RNC) and the base transceiver station (node B)

IuFlex concept which enables the radio access network (RAN) nodes to route information to more than one core network (CN) node

IUO *See intelligent underlay overlay*

Iupc *See Iupc interface*

Iupc interface;*Iupc* logical interface between a radio network controller (RNC) and a stand-alone A-GPS SMLC (SAS) within the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN)

Iupc' *See Iupc' interface*

Iupc' interface;*Iupc'* logical interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and an IP base station(IP-BTS)

Iur *See Iur interface*

Iur interface;*Iur* logical interface for the interconnection of two radio network controller (RNC) components of the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) system

Iur' *See Iur' interface*

Iur' interface;*Iur'* interface between the Ip base stations (IP-BTS) providing radio interface mobility for the user equipment (UE) having a connection to the Internet protocol radio access network (IP-RAN)

Iur'' *See Iur'' interface*

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Iur" interface;*Iur"* interface between the RAN access server (RNAS) and IP base station(IP-BTS)

Iur-c *See Iur-c interface*

Iur-c interface;*Iur-c* control plane interface between a radio network access server (RNAS) and radio network controller (RNC)

Iur-g *See Iur-g interface*

Iur-g interface;*Iur-g* interface between two base station subsystems (BSS) in a GSM/EDGE radio access network (GERAN) or a base station controller (BSC) in GERAN and a radio network controller (RNC) in a UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN)

IV *See initialisation vector*

IVR *See interactive voice response*

IW *See interworking*

IWF *See interworking function*

IWMSC *See interworking MSC for short message service*

IWS *See infoware system*

IWU *See interworking unit*

2.11 J

J interface *See J reference point*

J reference point;*J interface* interface between the home subscriber server (HSS) and the intelligent network's (IN) elements

J2EE *See Java 2 Enterprise Edition*

J2EE connector architecture;*JCA* architecture that is used to connect and integrate various types of enterprise information systems (EIS) with web-based applications on a J2EE platform

J2ME *See Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition*

J2SE *See Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition*

JAAS *See Java™ authentication and authorisation service*

JAD *See Java application descriptor*

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JAIN *See Java Advanced Intelligent Networks*

JAIN API *See Java APIs for integrated networks*

JAM *See Java application manager*

JAR *See Java Archive File*

JAR file *See Java Archive File*

Java;*Java language* object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems, which is intended to be hardware and software independent

Java 2 Enterprise Edition;*Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition*; *J2EE* component-based architecture for creating object-oriented enterprise-level applications

Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition *See Java 2 Enterprise Edition*

Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition;*J2ME* Java application environment which forms a framework for the deployment and use of Java technology in the post-PC world

Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition; *Java 2 Standard Edition*;*J2SE* programming platform aimed at network-oriented enterprise applications

Java 2 Standard Edition *See Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition*

Java Advanced Intelligent Networks;*JAIN* network architecture which provides a library of application programming interfaces which allow the convergence of the Internet and legacy intelligent network (IN) based services

Java API for XML-based RPC;*JAX-RPC* application programming interface (API) for building web services and clients using remote procedure calls (RPC) and extensible markup language (XML)

Java APIs for integrated networks;*JAIN API* set of Java technology based application programming interfaces (API) that enable the development of telecommunication products and services on the Java platform

Java application descriptor;*JAD* descriptor file that contains information about a Java Archive Repository (JAR) file

Java application manager;*JAM* software that knows how to load Java applications, where to store them, and how the user can launch them

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Java Archive File; ***Java Archive Repository*****;*****JAR file*****;*****JAR***
Java-executable file format that enables the bundling of multiple files into a single archive file

Java Archive Repository
See Java Archive File

Java class
basic element of a Java program, which contains a set of field declarations and methods

Java database connectivity;***JDBC***
application programming interface (API) specification for connecting programs written in Java to the data in standard query language (SQL) databases

Java Development Kit;***JDK***
set of command line development tools used in writing Java programs

Java dynamic management kit; ***JDMK***
network management interface framework for developing distributed management systems

Java Foundation Classes;***JFC***
set of Java class libraries that are provided as part of Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition (J2SE) to support the building of graphical user interfaces (GUI) and graphics functions for client applications that run on common platforms

Java GUI framework;***JGF***
framework that provides technology and guidelines for element manager (EM) applications

Java GUI platform
platform that is a technical application framework for building applications with a graphical user interface (GUI)

Java keystore file; ***keystore file*****;*****JKS file***
in Java, a file that contains public and private keys and is protected by a passphrase

Java language
See Java

Java management extension;***JMX***
extension to Java that provides a framework for building and distributing network management intelligence for the administration of both applications and devices

Java message service;***Java messaging service*****;** ***JMS***
messaging service that is used for asynchronous data and event exchange between client applications and Enterprise Java Beans

Java message service API;***Java messaging service API*****;*****JMS interface*****;** ***JMS API***
application programming interface (API) which provides a common way for Java programs to create, send, receive, and read asynchronous requests as Java message service (JMS) messages

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Java messaging service *See Java message service*

Java messaging service API *See Java message service API*

Java MIDlet;*MIDlet* application designed to run on wireless Java-enabled devices

Java naming and directory interface; *Java naming directory interface*; *JNDI* unified interface to multiple naming and directory services

Java naming directory interface *See Java naming and directory interface*

Java native interface;*JNI* standard programming interface for writing Java native methods and embedding the Java virtual machine into native applications

Java Rule Engine rule engine that examines logical inference rules and seeks solutions consistent with those rules

Java Runtime Environment;*JRE* part of the Java Development Kit (JDK) for end-users and developers who want to redistribute the runtime environment alone

Java runtime environment *See Java Runtime Environment*

Java server page; *JSP* technology that allows developers to write dynamic web pages which can easily access and use the underlying application logic and data in server architectures such as Enterprise Java Beans (EJB)

Java telephony application programming interface;*JTAPI* application programming interface (API) for developing Java-based telephony applications

Java value type; *JVT* data carrier object that has been defined in the OSS through Java initiative (OSS/J)

Java virtual machine;*JVM* virtual machine which reads bytecodes and interprets and executes them on a particular platform

Java Web Start application deployment software that enables the launch of applications over the network with a single click from a web browser

Java WebStart *See Java Web Start*

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JavaMail specification that provides a collection of abstract classes defining the common objects and their interfaces for any mail system

JavaScript script language which is used in web pages to provide dynamic content and enhance the appearance of plain hypertext markup language (HTML)

Java™ authentication and authorisation service;*JAAS* set of application programming interfaces (API) that enable services to authenticate and enforce user-based authorisation

JAX-RPC *See Java API for XML-based RPC*

JCA *See J2EE connector architecture*

JDBC *See Java database connectivity*

JDK *See Java Development Kit*

JDMK *See Java dynamic management kit*

JFC *See Java Foundation Classes*

JGF *See Java GUI framework*

JIP *See jurisdiction information parameter*

JIS Level 1 kanji 2965 characters that constitute the first set of kanji in JIS X 0208:1997

JIS Level 2 kanji 3390 characters that constitute the second set of kanji in JIS X 0208:1997

JIS X 0201-1997 standard that defines the Japanese JIS-Roman and half-width katakana character sets along with their encodings

JIS X 0208:1997 main Japanese character set standard that enumerates 6879 characters

JIS X 0212-1990 supplementary Japanese character set standard that enumerates 6067 characters

jitter *See inter-arrival jitter*

jitter short-term non-cumulative variations of the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time

jitter buffer buffer in a digital signal processor (DSP), used for compensating the jitter caused by delays in the IP network

jitter tolerance peak-to-peak amplitude of sinusoidal jitter applied on the input STM-N signal that causes a 1 dB optical power penalty at the optical equipment

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jitter transfer;*jitter transfer function* ratio of jitter on the output STM-n signal to the jitter applied on the input STM-n signal versus frequency

jitter transfer function *See jitter transfer*

JKS file *See Java keystore file*

JKS format format in which keys and a list of certificate authorities are stored in a Java keystore (JKS) file

JMS *See Java message service*

JMS API *See Java message service API*

JMS interface *See Java message service API*

JMS server server that manages the messages sent via the Java message service (JMS)

JMS topic Java message service (JMS) resource that acts as a news group in which the JMS clients can publish messages, and from which those JMS clients who have the corresponding subscription receive a copy of the message

JMX *See Java management extension*

JNDI *See Java naming and directory interface*

JNI *See Java native interface*

join statement by means of which the flow of a program is transferred to the state transition or part of a state transition with a label corresponding to the label following the word JOIN

join-in group talk group which is formed when the participants individually select and join the same predefined group

joined group *See attached group*

JRE *See Java Runtime Environment*

JSP *See Java server page*

JSP tag library library in which declarative, modular functions are defined for reuse by any Java server page (JSP)

JT-2;*JT2* Japanese system with a 6.312 Mbit/s data rate in which the signal is compatible with the ITU-T G.704 signal specification

JT1 Japanese system based on the US T1 interface that carries 24 channels in a 193-bit frame transmitted at a basic multiplex rate of 1.544 Mbit/s

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JT2 *See JT-2*

JTAPI *See Java telephony application programming interface*

jump deviation from the presentation order of clauses or commands during the execution of a program

jump instruction instruction which causes a deviation in the execution order of program clauses or commands when the program is being executed

junk mail *See spam*

jurisdiction information parameter; *JIP* parameter that is introduced by the visited mobile services switching centre and that makes it possible to identify from which mobile services switching centre the call originated

justifiable digit time-slot digit time slot that is provided for the purpose of justification and which may contain either an information digit or a justifying digit

justification process of changing the digit rate of a digital signal in a controlled manner so that it can accord with a digit rate different from its own inherent rate (usually without loss of information)

justification capacity *See maximum justification rate*

justification digit *See justifying digit*

justification instant instant at which zero, one, or two digits of the original digital signal are transmitted according to the timing relationship between the time-slots of the original signal and the time-slots provided for conveying that signal

justification rate rate at which justifying digits are inserted, or at which information digits are transmitted by other means

justification ratio ratio of the actual justification rate to the maximum justification rate

justification service digit digit that transmits information concerning the status of a justifiable digit time slot

justifying digit; *justification digit* digit inserted in a justifiable digit time slot when that time slot is not required for an information digit

JVM *See Java virtual machine*

JVT *See Java value type*

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2.12 K

K desktop environment;*KDE* network-transparent contemporary desktop environment for UNIX workstations which can be viewed either as a user desktop or as a development platform for application programs

K interface interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and the shared interworking function (SIWF) server

k-factor *See k-value*

k-fading;*diffraction fading*;*diffraction loss* loss of the received signal energy due to variations in the radio refractivity of the atmosphere

k-value;*k-factor* ratio of the effective earth radius to the real earth radius when the propagation path is a straight line

KA *See keep-alive message*

kana Japanese syllabic writing which consists of two written varieties, hiragana and katakana

kanji Japanese writing system using characters mainly derived from Chinese ideograms, and the characters in this system

Karlsson charging; *asynchronous charging* method of time charging in which the sending of metering pulses is not synchronised with the beginning of the call

katakana Japanese system of square-shaped syllabic writing which is based on Chinese ideograms and used mainly for writing recent words of foreign origin

Kc *See ciphering key*

KCS interface; *keyboard controller style interface*;*IPMI KCS interface* system management software (SMS) interface provided by the baseboard management controller or satellite management controller on the host

KDC *See key distribution centre*

KDE *See K desktop environment*

keep or delete policy;*KoD* policy used for content adaptation, which determines whether a media component of a multimedia message is included in the adapted message without change, or whether, when the capabilities of the recipient are insufficient, is dropped from the adapted message

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keep-alive message;*keepalive message*;*KA* message sent by a network device to inform another network device that the virtual circuit between them is still active

keepalive message *See keep-alive message*

Kerberos security system that authenticates users by establishing at login an identity that is used throughout the session

kernel lowest layer into which a large operating system is subdivided, each layer dealing with some aspect of the system hardware

kernel *See operating system kernel*

kernel mode; *system mode*; *privileged mode* processor mode that allows full and unprotected access to the system resources, including the memory address spaces of all user-mode processes and applications, and also to hardware

key *See label*

key *See cryptographic key*

key distribution center /US/ *See key distribution centre*

key distribution centre;*key distribution center /US/*;*KDC* database that implements a key distribution protocol to provide keys to two or more entities that wish to communicate securely

key exchange;*RSA key exchange* exchange of RSA keys based on the RSA encryption system

key management generation, storage, distribution, deletion, archiving and application of keys in accordance with a security policy

key pair pair of matching private and public keys

key performance indicator;*key performance indicators*;*KPI* selected performance indicator that is a crucial performance metric

key performance indicators *See key performance indicator*

key recovery special feature of a key management scheme that allows authorised users to recover a copy of a private or secret key when the original is damaged or otherwise unavailable

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key set identifier; *KSI* number, which is associated with the ciphering and integrity keys (CK and IK) derived during authentication, used to verify whether the user equipment (UE) and the serving network are to use the same ciphering key and integrity key

key status information element (IE) that indicates if the keys passed in the security mode control procedure are new, or if they have been used previously

key stream generator; *KSG* cryptographic algorithm which produces a stream of binary digits which can be used for encipherment and decipherment

key stream segment; *KSS* output of the key stream generator, consisting of 360 bits

key system *See key telephone system*

key telephone system; *key system*; *KTS* telephone system in which each telephone can be used to select an outside line

keyboard controller style interface *See KCS interface*

keyboard, video, mouse switch *See KVM switch*

keyboard/video/ mouse multiplexor *See KVM switch*

keyed-hashing for message authentication; *hashed message authentication code*; *HMAC* message authentication mechanism that uses cryptographic hash functions

keyguard *See keypad lock*

keylock *See keypad lock*

keypad lock; *keyguard* feature the user can activate to prevent accidental operation of the powered on phone

keystore *See Java keystore file*

keystore file *See Java keystore file*

keyword *See password*

keyword wordlike reserved lexical unit in a concrete textual syntax

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keyword-based routing routing a message to certain address by using a keyword which is embedded in the message text

KI *See operating system kernel interface*

Ki *See subscriber authentication key*

Ki *See encryption key*

Ki storage encryption key Ki storage key used for protecting the confidentiality of data items stored in the home location centre/authentication centre (HLR/AUC)

Ki storage integrity key Ki storage key used for protecting the integrity of data items stored in the HLR/AUC (home location centre/authentication centre)

Ki storage key in the authentication centre (AUC) encryption, a type of data protection key used for protecting subscriber data in the authentication database of an AUC

Ki transport key in the authentication centre (AUC) encryption, a data protection key used for protecting subscriber data in the authentication database of an AUC

killer application application or program so compelling to certain potential users that they buy the computer or device that the program runs on for no other reason than to be able to use that program

knowledge base database for knowledge management which contains a collection of knowledge that is expressed using a formal knowledge representation language

knowledge search search engine that is used as a web-based knowledge-sharing service providing case-specific problem-solving knowledge both within Nokia and outside Nokia

KoD *See keep or delete policy*

KPI *See key performance indicator*

KPI browser browser that provides visualisation of performance indicators (PI) and predefined key performance indicators (KPI) over a web user interface in graphical and tabular form

KSG *See key stream generator*

KSI *See key set identifier*

KSS *See key stream segment*

KTS *See key telephone system*

KVM switch; *keyboard, video, mouse switch* hardware device that allows a single keyboard, video display monitor, and mouse to be switched to control more than one computer at time

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2.13 L

L interface interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and the GSM service control function (gsmSCF)

l-connection channel-associated loopback towards the interface from which the signal is transmitted

L1 *See physical layer*

L1 IS *See level 1 intermediate system*

L2 IS *See level 2 intermediate system*

L2F *See layer 2 forwarding*

L2TP *See Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol*

L2TP network server;*LNS* server that acts as an L2TP tunnel endpoint and assigns the dynamic address for the mobile station

L3 address OSI layer 3 address identifying a subscriber port

LA *See location area*

LA *See link adaptation*

LA number number identifying the location area (LA) in a public land mobile network (PLMN)

label *See PIN label*

label static text that appears in the user interface and that is used to identify different controls and control groups

label that part of information within a signalling message used to identify the particular circuit, call or management transaction to which the message is related

label designated point in a code string to which program execution can shift

label;*file label*;*tag*;*key* one or more characters within or attached to a set of data that contains information on the set, including its identification

label distribution protocol;*LDP* protocol most commonly used in an IP network to assign and distribute MPLS labels

label switching switching which combines attributes of link level switching, as in ATM and frame relay, with attributes of network level routing, as in IP

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label-switched path;*LSP* path followed by a labeled packet over several hops from the source to the destination

labelled channel temporally-ordered collection of all block payloads having a common label value

labelled deterministic channel labelled channel with the property that, the aggregated payload capacity of all blocks in each successive interval of specified constant duration is a constant

labelled interface structure interface structure in which all services and signalling are provided by labelled channels

labelled multiplexing multiplexing of labelled channels by concatenating the blocks of the different channels

labelled statistical channel labelled channel in which the payload of the successive blocks of the channel is random and/or the block durations are random

laboratory test compliance test or a determination test made under prescribed and controlled conditions which may or may not simulate field conditions

LAC *See link access control*

LAC *See location area code*

LACP *See Link Aggregation Control Protocol*

LAD *See local area dialling*

LAF *See look-and-feel*

LAI *See location area identification*

LAN *See local area network*

LAN device device which forwards packets between the local area network (LAN) link segments

LAN device integration feature for integrating a large number of local area network (LAN) devices as part of a network element

LAN emulation *See LAN emulation service*

LAN emulation service;*LAN emulation*;*LANE*;*LE* ATM service that emulates services of existing LANs across an ATM network and can be supported via a software layer in the end systems

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LAN emulation user to network interface;*LANE UNI*;*LAN UNI*;*LUNI* user to network interface between a LAN emulation service (LE) client and a LAN emulation service server

LAN functional unit logical definition of the physical local area network (LAN)

LAN HW supervision feature which defines methods of supervising, configuring, and interrogating hardware (HW) related data of LAN switches in the DX 200 platform, and keeping track of operations made by LAN switches and the received notifications

LAN ID *See LAN identifier*

LAN identifier;*LAN ID* identifier used to group computers together to form a messaging group from the internal local area network (LAN) point of view

LAN interface *See local area network interface*

LAN manager software which defines a local area network (LAN) topology used between the interface computers and host computers

LAN switch in a local area network (LAN), a high-speed switch that forwards packets between data link segments

LAN switchover switchover in which the working and spare local area networks (LAN) are mutually changed, and the IP address is moved to the new working LAN interface

LAN topology management; *topology management* feature which keeps the local area network (LAN) topology information up to date and offers a message interface to enquire about the active topology data

LAN UNI *See LAN emulation user to network interface*

land mobile service *See mobile service*

landline *See wireline*

landline network *See fixed network*

landscape page page written or displayed so that the text is parallel with the longer side of the page

LANE *See LAN emulation service*

LANE UNI *See LAN emulation user to network interface*

language file in the mobile client, a file with language-specific elements that are stored in transparent elementary files in the SIM file system

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LAP *See local access point*

LAP *See Link Access Protocol*

LAPD *See link access procedure on the D-channel*

LAPDm *See link access protocol on the Dm channel*

LAPV5 protocol link access procedure on the C-channel that ensures reliable, transparent data transmission on the C- channel

largest full hour method *See average of the daily peak full hour*

LAS *See last extension number*

last active date time stamp indicating the date and time the mobile station was last active in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

last diverting line identity;*LDLI* network number of the subscriber who has made a call forward

last extension number;*LAS* extension number which is the last in a private network's or centrex group's extension number space

last in first out;*LIFO* queuing discipline in which the entities which arrive last are handled first

last known location *See updated/last known location*

last known service area information element which indicates the service area which is the last in which the user equipment (UE) is known to have been and the time elapsed since the UE was known to be in that service area

last mile gateway; *LMGW* part of an IP-based base station controller (BSC) which provides the user plane functions

last number redial; *redialling the last number dialled*;*last number repetition*; *number repetition, last number dialled, automatic registration* service by which a user can redial the last number by using a short code

last number repetition *See last number redial*

last party release; *both party release* release which takes place after both the calling and the called party have cleared

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LATA *See local access and transport area /US/*

late call forwarding; *LCF* call forwarding after the call has been extended to the visited network (VPLMN) of the forwarding subscriber

late media establishment mode of a PoC session, in which the target terminal is paged before a "ready to speak" indication is given to the originator

latest expiry date optional feature that enables the operator to define a prepaid profile that selects the latest of the old and new expiry dates

LAU *See location updating*

layer conceptual region that embodies one or more functions between an upper and a lower logical boundary within a hierarchy of functions

layer functional level of a network hierarchy which is used to generate and transfer information in a specific form

layer 1 *See physical layer*

layer 2 forwarding; *L2F* protocol that supports the creation of secure virtual private dial-up networks over the Internet

Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol /US/ *See Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol*

Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol; *Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol /US/*; *L2TP* extension to the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) used for virtual private networks (VPN)

layer interface interface between adjacent layers of hierarchy of layers

layer management functions related to the management of the layer partly performed in the layer itself according to the protocol of the layer (activities such as activation and error control) and partly performed as a subset of systems management

layer network layered transport network with client/server relationship between adjacent layers

layer service capability of the (N) layer and the layers beneath it, which is provided to (N+1) entities, at the boundary between the (N) layer and the (N+1) layer

layer service elements indivisible component of the layer service made visible to the service user via layer primitives

layer service primitives means for specifying in detail the adjacent layer interactions

lazy changeover *See lazy transmitter changeover*

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lazy transmitter changeover;*lazy Tx changeover*;*lazy changeover* protection method against transmitter faults that cannot be detected by the equipment itself and where the switchover is performed when the system experiences bit errors for a longer period

lazy Tx changeover *See lazy transmitter changeover*

Lb *See Lb interface*

LB *See load balancer*

LB *See log browser*

Lb interface;*Lb* interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and a base station controller (BSC)

Lb' *See Lb' interface*

Lb' interface;*Lb'* interface between a serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and an IP base station (IP-BTS)

Lb+ *See Lb+ interface*

Lb+ interface;*Lb+* Nokia proprietary interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and a base station controller (BSC) that is used for non-standardised operation and maintenance signalling

LBI *See load balancing index*

Lbis *See Lbis interface*

Lbis interface;*Lbis* interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and position-determining equipment (PDE)

Lbo *See line build out*

LBO *See line build out*

LBSDia *See Diameter load-balancing service*

LBSDP *See dedicated port load-balancing service*

LBSSIP *See SIP load balancing service*

LC *See long code*

LC *See load control*

LCB *See loop control bit*

LCC *See link control card*

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LCD *See loss of cell delineation*

LCF *See late call forwarding*

LCL *See longitudinal conversion loss*

LCO *See limited call offering*

LCP *See link control protocol*

LCR *See local cell resource*

LCR ID *See local cell resource identifier*

LCS *See location services*

LCS *See location control services*

LCS *See lower-order path connection supervision*

LCS CDR *See location services CDR*

LCS client *See location services client*

LCS server *See location services server*

LCS-CDR *See location services CDR*

LCSC *See location services client*

LCSS *See location services server*

LDAP *See Lightweight Directory Access Protocol*

ldap *See Lightweight Directory Access Protocol*

LDAP API *See LDAP application programming interface*

LDAP application programming interface;*LDAP API* C-language-based application programming interface (API) to the lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP)

LDAP client; *lightweight directory access protocol client* client software enabling the use of the services that the LDAP server offers

LDAP data interchange format; *LDIF* file format for describing directory information or modifications made to directory information

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LDAP directory directory which acts as a specialised database optimised for reading, browsing, and searching, and in which access to data is provided via the lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP)

LDAP interface interface that provides an Internet-standard-based protocol which allows third-party Internet client applications to access the Internet locator service for dynamic directory information

LDAP matching rule;*matching rule* rule that a server uses to compare attribute values against assertion values when performing search and compare operations

LDAP schema collection of attribute type definitions, object class definitions, and other information which a LDAP server uses to determine how to match a filter or attribute value assertion against the attributes of an entry, and whether to permit add and modify operations

LDAP server; *lightweight directory access protocol server* server that replies to directory queries over the lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP)

LDAP syntax; *syntax* format of an LDAP attribute value

LDAPS *See secure LDAP*

LDIF *See LDAP data interchange format*

LDLI *See last diverting line identity*

LDN *See local distinguished name*

LDP *See label distribution protocol*

LDS *See location and directory services*

LDS *See location-dependent service*

LDT *See local descriptor table*

LE *See logical network element*

LE *See local exchange*

LE *See LAN emulation service*

Le *See Le interface*

Le interface;*Le* interface between a gateway mobile location centre (GMLC) and an external location application

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leading packet packet which is transmitted first and indicates the composition of the transmission

leading RTP packet RTP data packet which is used at the beginning of a speech item or for establishing a one-to-one call

leaf end of the path in the directory tree (DT) where an entry resides

leaf called subscriber who is a single destination of the point-to-multipoint connection

leaf initiated drop party party dropping in which a leaf of a PTM call is removed when the leaf does not want to receive data from the root

learn mode operating mode during which an access point can be configured in its factory default state

leased line; ***dedicated line*****;** ***private line*****;*****LL*** communications channel that permanently connects two or more locations

leased line bank set of leased lines stored in the node

leased line network network reserved for the exclusive use of one customer

least significant bit; ***LSB*** bit that occupies the rightmost position in a binary number

LEC *See liberty-enabled client*

LECP liberty-enabled client or proxy

left mouse button *See mouse button*

left-hand mouse button *See mouse button*

leg;***call leg*** connection between a connection point and an addressable entity

leg connector ATM connection between the reserved end points of the legs for the incoming and outgoing side of the call

leg control feature which is used to manage the legs for the incoming and outgoing side of the call

leg ID *See leg identifier*

leg identifier;***leg ID*** identifier that is valid at network element level for identifying a single leg

legacy Internet fixed Internet as experienced in the year 2000

legacy support;***LS*** support that enables the use of new services or features of a system with technology that is of an earlier time

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length indicator;*LI* six-bit field which differentiates between message signal units, link status signal units and fill-in signal units and in case its binary value is less than 63, it indicates the length of a signal unit

LEP *See liberty-enabled proxy*

letterbox picture format alternative for widescreen programmes on an ordinary 4:3 TV set in which the complete picture is displayed but black bars appear at the top and bottom of the TV screen

level *See layer*

level 1 intermediate system;*L1 IS* intermediate system which delivers and receives network protocol data units (NPDU) from other systems, and relays NPDUs from other source systems to other destination systems

level 2 intermediate system;*L2 IS* intermediate system which contains the functions of a level 1 intermediate system and in addition acts as a system in the level 2 subdomain

level of recovery amount of disturbance to the system caused by a recovery action when eliminating a failure

lexical unit terminal symbol of a concrete textual syntax

LF *See longest free*

LFU *See logical functional unit*

Lg *See Lg interface*

Lg interface;*Lg* interface between a mobile services switching centre (MSC) and a gateway mobile location centre (GMLC), or between a 3G SGSN and a GMLC

LGN *See logical group node*

LH *See line hunting*

Lh *See Lh interface*

Lh interface;*Lh* interface between a gateway mobile location centre (GMLC) and a home location register (HLR)

LI *See length indicator*

LI *See line identity*

LIA *See Location-Info-Answer message*

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Liberty Identity Federation Framework;*Identity Federation Framework*;*ID-FF*
specification of the Liberty Alliance that describes a framework which allows single sign-on and account linking between partners with established trust relationships

liberty single sign-on and authentication
WAP gateway feature which allows a mobile terminal to access wide range of services with a single sign-on

liberty-enabled client;*LEC*
client that has, or knows how to obtain, knowledge about the identity provider that an entity wants to use with the service provider

liberty-enabled proxy;*LEP*
HTTP proxy such as a WAP gateway that emulates a liberty-enabled client

library
named set of synchronous services

library
collection of object modules or combined subroutines ready for inclusion in a program

library call
call that a program executes to request the services of a library

library management system;*LMS*
group of tools used for managing Mentor's CAE/CAD libraries and their use

library manager
program which calls library formatting routines and controls the condition of the library

library program
program which implements one service included in a library

library routine
prewritten routine for use in other programs

library stub
library that provides only the library interface, the library services being implemented elsewhere by other programs

licence authorisation code; *license authorization code / US/*
code that is generated by a licence generator tool and that is required to create the licence file

licence client
client that uses installed licence files

licence code
code that identifies the licensed feature or features of one sales item for one network element type

licence file;*license file /US/*
file that describes the licence and that holds all the information needed for runtime licence management

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licence file distribution function for distributing licence files into products or systems, including licence file download and import

licence key;*license key* information key which enables the activation and deactivation of a licensed optional feature

licence key manager software application that is able to install and display licence key information

licence management;*license management /US/* set of functions which is used to control licences, including the creation, distribution, and supervision of licences

licence manager;*license manager / US/* element manager's application for checking the status of licences, managing licence files, and viewing the maximum capacity that has been licensed for the system

licence monitoring;*license monitoring / US/* mechanism which enables the control of the number of WAP 1.x, WAP 2.x, and push requests that come into the WAP gateway compared with the number of licensed requests

licence server server that has all the licence files in its database, and installs licences to the licence client

licence-based feature management feature which consists of the functions of licence management and feature management

license authorization code / US/ *See licence authorisation code*

license file /US/ *See licence file*

license key *See licence key*

license management /US/ *See licence management*

license manager / US/ *See licence manager*

license monitoring / US/ *See licence monitoring*

licensed feature feature whose use is permitted via a licence

LIF *See logical interface*

LIF *See loss of IMA frame defect*

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LIF *See line interface*

life data data collected on the life of a hand

lifetime notification *See responder lifetime notification*

LIFO *See last in first out*

lightguide *See optical cable*

lights-out management;*LOM* function that a system administrator uses to monitor and manage servers remotely

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol;*LDAP*; *ldap* protocol for accessing directory information, which allows, for example, searching for a distinguished name without revealing the location of the individual

lightweight directory access protocol client *See LDAP client*

lightweight directory access protocol server *See LDAP server*

lightweight family process family where the master and hands have been implemented as lightweight processes

lightweight hand hand of a lightweight family

lightweight master master of a lightweight family

lightweight process process implemented as a parallel routine within a real process

LIM *See call limiter*

limit boundary *See compliance boundary*

limit distance *See compliance boundary*

limited availability arrangement in which only some of the outputs from a switching stage can be reached from an input

limited call offering; *LCO* service used to bar all incoming calls so that the access is only possible through a related IN supported service which can then prevent certain calls

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limited call time; ***limited conversation time*****;** ***call with limited duration*** — call duration which the operator sets according to the subscriber's request

limited capacity licence — *See capacity licence*

limited conversation time — *See limited call time*

LinAS — *See Linux application server*

line activation — function which requires the digital line transmission system to be activated but which may also activate the user-network interface

line attenuation — *See transmission line attenuation*

line blocking — condition of a subscriber line and a subscriber interface, in case no on-hook signal is received within a certain time after the call has been ended

line build out;*line build-out*;*Lbo*;*LBO* — compensation for the loss in decibels based on the distance from the device to the first repeater in the circuit

line build-out — *See line build out*

line code — code chosen to suit the characteristics of a transmission channel, that defines the equivalence between sets of digits presented for transmission and the corresponding sequence of signal elements transmitted over that channel

line coding — *See line encoding*

line delimiter — character or character sequence for limiting textual content

line diversity — propagation protection in which signal transmission is carried out using two frequencies or two polarisations on each hop in a radio relay equipment chain

line editor — text editor where the user must select individual lines to modify the text

line encoding;*line coding* — process of applying the rules of a particular line code to a given set of digits to derive the sequence of signal elements of the line signal

line equalizer; ***equalizer*** — network which corrects a circuit's transmission-frequency characteristics to allow it to transmit selected frequencies in a uniform manner

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line hunting;*line hunting, random with switch possibility to sequential line hunting*;*hunting group*;*LH* service which enables incoming calls to a specific number to be directed to a member of a group of subscribers

line hunting in centrex *See centrex hunting*

line hunting, random with switch possibility to sequential line hunting *See line hunting*

line identification service;*LIS* supplementary service which uses information related to the calling line identity and which is offered to mobile subscribers

line identity;*LI* information element which contains the actual information given to a subscriber

line interface;*LIF* interface on the transmission line side of the line terminal

line interface number part of a position number which indicates the location of a subscriber in a module

line interface unit; *LIU* physical layer (OSI layer 1) transceiver device that serves as an interface to signals from the user

line loop *See base station line loop*

line loopback loopback in the line equipment, in which the signal coming in from the line interface is regenerated and connected back to the line interface as the outgoing line signal

line observation *See subscriber line observation*

line printer;*LPT* device that prints a line of characters as a unit

line printer daemon;*LPD* service provided by the UNIX operating system, employed in TCP/IP networks as a mechanism for using remote printers

line repeater; *intermediate repeater* repeater located on the line section of the line equipment

line signal signal actually transmitted over a transmission channel

line signal line equipment signal which is defined according to the signalling method and circuit type and sent in trunk circuits between the exchanges

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line signaling /US/ *See line signalling*

line signalling;*line signaling /US/* transmission of supervisory signals in the signalling time slot of the PCM circuit (in certain cases also the transmission of register signals and alarm signals of unattended exchanges in the DX 200 system)

line signalling index;*LSI* part of the call set-up message which is used for packing and unpacking ISDN user part (ISUP) messages

line terminal *See line termination*

line termination;*LT* device located at one end of the line equipment which transmits and receives the line and interface signals and matches them

line terminator in a command line interface, a character at the end of a command line that causes the execution the command

line test relay;*test access relay* relay in the interface, which enables the connection of the line to the test bus for testing the subscriber loop condition

line transmission system system for the transmission of signals via a transmission line, for example via a twin cable or coaxial cable

line-of-sight checking;*LOS checking* function of a radio network planning tool used to find out the line-of-sight (LOS) path

line-of-sight path loss;*LOS path loss* path loss that occurs at line-of-sight

line-only activation function which requires the activation of only the digital line transmission system and does not activate the user-network interface

linear address address pointing to a linear memory space

linear network *See chain network*

lines of code;*LOC* number of lines of code in a software entity

link part of a method that connects two steps of a method together and specifies the conditions that have to be met before the next step can be started

link integrate two or more separately written, assembled or compiled programs into a single entity

link in a web document, an emphasized word or phrase that acts as a pointer to more information on the subject

link internal connection in a switching network

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link routine that interfaces between two separate programs and through which control information is passed

link *See transmission link*

link access control; *LAC* protocol modified from SSCOP, which handles sequence integrity and flow control

link access procedure on the D-channel; *link access protocol on the D-channel*; *LAPD* integrated services digital network (ISDN) data link layer (layer 2) protocol for the D-channel

link access procedure on the D-channel between MS and BSS *See link access protocol on the Dm channel*

Link Access Protocol; *LAP* formal set of procedures applied at the user-network interface to convey information between the corresponding layer 3 entities of the user and of the network. These procedures are within layer 2 of the OSI model

link access protocol on the D-channel *See link access procedure on the D-channel*

link access protocol on the Dm channel; *link access procedure on the D-channel between MS and BSS*; *LAPDm* link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD) which ensures a reliable transparent data transmission on the D-channel between the mobile station (MS) and the base station system (BSS)

link adaptation; *LA* procedure where the channel coding changes within the limits agreed in the call set-up

link aggregation; *aggregation*; *trunking* method for combining multiple physical network links into a single logical link for increased performance and fault tolerance

Link Aggregation Control Protocol; *LACP* protocol that verifies the link configurations, sends packets to each of the physical links in the trunk, and provides the mechanism for adding and subtracting links from the trunk

link characteristics collection of attributes that describe a link

link connection connection within a network layer and consisting of a trail and a time slot

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link control card; *LCC* fibre-channel control card in the disk array

link control protocol;*LCP* protocol that establishes, configures, and tests data link connections for use by the point-to-point protocol (PPP)

link layer;*data link layer*;*DLL* layer 2 within the OSI model including synchronisation and some control over the influence of errors within the physical layer

link level address address which is associated with the network used to transport IP datagrams

link loss;*LLOS* loss that is calculated by taking into account propagation loss, and gains from the receiving and transmitting antennas, as well as various losses (such as cable, divider/combiner, duplexer and body losses)

link loss forwarding;*LLF* method of error propagation into the Ethernet domain, in which the link state of the port is used to signal whether a viable connection to the remote side Ethernet port is possible

link out of delay synchronisation *See link out of delay synchronisation defect*

link out of delay synchronisation defect;*link out of delay synchronisation*; *LODS* link event indicating that the link is not synchronised with the other links within the IMA group

link planner network planning tool for digital microwave radio planning

link redirector software that recognises specifics related to the user's hardware or software and uses this information to forward the user to the correct site

link selector parameter;*LSP* parameter in the information units (PDU, SDU) to be passed from the BSSGP to the network service (NS) layer which helps to preserve their order since all information units related to a certain mobile station are passed to the NS layer with the same parameter value

link state packet *See link state protocol data unit*

link state protocol data unit;*link state packet*;*LSP* protocol data unit which contains reachability information about systems and areas that the router knows about

link status signal unit;*LSSU* signal unit which contains status information about the signalling link in which it is transmitted

link termination point endpoint of an ATM link

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link-by-link signaling /US/ *See link-by-link signalling*

link-by-link signalling;*link-by-link signaling /US/* procedure for the exchange of signalling information directly between two signalling points that are connected either directly or via signalling transfer points

link-local address IP address for addressing within a single link for the purpose of address autoconfiguration, neighbour discovery, and internal routing

linkage;*linkage editing* resolving the relative location of instructions and data when more than one object module is to be run at the same time and they cross-refer to each other's instruction sequences or data

linkage editing *See linkage*

linkage listing result of linking which tells how program modules have been linked, that is how a program consists of modules

linkage printout *See linkage listing*

linked operation operation invoked from one end of a dialogue that is linked to another operation previously invoked by the other end

linking configuration set configuration set which consists of indices that point to normal configuration sets

LinSEE *See Linux software engineering environment*

Linux *See Linux operating system*

Linux application server;*LinAS* open source middleware platform, layered between the operating system and applications, that provides the basis for linking systems and resources of the network

Linux file system hierarchy structure for the placement of files and directories under the Linux operating system

Linux kernel essential part of the Linux operating system, responsible for resource allocation, low-level hardware interfaces, security, simple communications, and basic file system management

Linux kernel crash dump;*LKCD* set of kernel patches and utilities that allows a copy of the kernel memory to be saved if severe problems occur in the kernel

Linux operating system;*Linux OS*; *Linux* operating system that provides the software needed to enable the use of a Linux-based computer system

Linux OS *See Linux operating system*

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Linux software engineering environment; *LinSEE* standard development environment tailored for the Linux operating system

LIR *See Location-Info-Request message*

LIS *See logical IP subnet*

LIS *See line identification service*

LISP *See list processing language*

list *See distribution list*

list set of choices from which a user can select one or more items

list box *See list*

list box *See drop-down list*

list box UI control showing a list of items the user can select

list management and access control *See group member list and ACL management*

list management server; *LMS* server that provides a single contact point for group and list management operations for PoC terminals and stores the shared lists

list processing *See list processing language*

list processing language; *list processing*; *LISP* programming language designed for the manipulation of non-numeric data

list-based group; *member list-based join-in group* closed talk group with member list-based access control

listener group group of subscribers listening to the same announcement on the same channel

listening socket socket that the server monitors for assigning new clients

listing *See printout*

literal constant presented in unaltered form

little endian; *little-endian* format for storage or transmission of binary data in which the least significant bit (or byte) comes first

little-endian *See little endian*

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LIU *See line interface unit*

live upgrade upgrade that can be made without a disruption to service

LKCD *See Linux kernel crash dump*

LL *See local loop*

LL *See leased line*

LLA *See logically layered architecture*

LLC *See low layer compatibility*

LLC *See logical link control*

LLC frame;*logical link control frame* frame that is segmented into radio link control (RLC) data blocks for transmission

LLC layer *See logical link control*

LLC window;*logical link control window* window that the logical link control acknowledged mode uses for logical link operation both in sending and receiving

LLC/SNAP *See logical link control/subnetwork attachment point*

LLF *See link loss forwarding*

LLGMM *See lower level GMM*

LLM *See logical link management*

LLOS *See link loss*

Lm *See Lm interface*

Lm interface;*Lm* interface between a location measurement unit and the GSM network

LMGW *See last mile gateway*

LMI *See local management interface*

LMP *See local management port*

LMS *See library management system*

LMS *See list management server*

LMS subscriber database interface interface that provides the list management server (LMS) with subscriber-specific data for authentication and traffic routing

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LMSI *See local mobile station identity*

LMT *See local management tool*

LMTP *See Local Mail Transfer Protocol*

LMU *See location measurement unit*

LN *See location number*

LN *See logical name*

LNS *See L2TP network server*

LO path *See lower-order path*

load put programs or data to a register or storage

load *See offered load*

load balancer;*LB* device which provides the load balancing functions

load balancing *See dynamic load sharing*

load balancing index;*LBI* field in a SIP message that determines how the message is distributed in the proxy call state control function (P-CSCF)

load capacity level of a sinusoidal signal whose positive and negative peaks coincide with the virtual decision values

load control;*LC* set of radio resource management (RRM) functions for controlling the system load

load distribution *See load sharing distribution*

load factor ratio of power received from or transmitted to the user to the total power in the cell

load group;*loading group* group of files that must be loaded together

load list list of load modules that are loaded into a computer

load measurement; *unit load measurement* measurement for collecting information about the peak and average processor load in computer units

load module load unit that contains the code or data or both of one program block

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load module identity identity data of a load module comprising its name, name extension, product version, the name and version of its environment, identifier for change delivery, program build version, and program build name

load monitoring *See load observation*

load observation; *load monitoring* part of traffic administration which produces information on the load on the system parts defined by the user

load observation report report which provides information on the load of network element and computer unit

load sharing *See SN+ redundancy*

load sharing process by which traffic is distributed over two or more routes

load sharing distribution; *load distribution*; *percentage call distribution*; *percentage routing* routing in which traffic directed to a certain destination is distributed into two or more subdestinations in a predetermined ratio

load sharing group; *load-sharing recovery group* recovery group consisting of members who use SN+ redundancy

load supervision traffic administration functions which provide information on traffic intensity in exchange and processor units

load-balancing switch switch that is used as a load balancer to route the traffic so that no single device gets overloaded

load-sharing recovery group *See load sharing group*

loadable file file containing permanent information which is not lost when the unit is restarted

loadable software build file; *loadable SW build file* file which contains the loadable software for a single plug-in unit

loadable SW build file *See loadable software build file*

loading *See file loading*

loading and configuration of interface computers feature which defines a common method to load interface computer units over a local area network (LAN) and a method to configure interface computer units in the IP platform

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loading group *See load group*

loading source information which indicates the functional unit and the file from which the data contents are fetched

lobe *See radiation lobe*

LOC *See loss of continuity*

LOC *See lines of code*

LOCA *See location update CDR*

LOCA CDR *See location update CDR*

local abort local decision to abort which a single subtransaction makes

local access and transport area /US/; *LATA* geographic area which is established for the provision and administration of a telecommunication service

local access point; *LAP* synchronous service interface provided by a ChorusOS supervisor actor, used for inter-actor communication in ChorusOS

local account *See local user account*

local area dialling; *LAD* feature which enables a mobile subscriber to dial the number of the public switched telephone network (PSTN) subscriber without the trunk prefix and network code, when the calling subscriber is located in the same local network area as the called subscriber

local area dialling code *See national destination code*

local area network; *LAN* data transmission network covering a small area

local area network interface; *LAN interface* interface between a system and a local area network

local authentication authentication in which the network element uses its local user database to confirm the user identity

local broadcast procedure method that is used to inform important local subsystems, which are in 'allowed' state, about received state information which concerns subsystems and signalling points related to them

local call; *short-distance call* call within a numbering area

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local call simulator equipment which can be connected to subscriber lines and which automatically generates test calls

local cell resource; *LCR* object which consists of the hardware that one cell requires for transmission and reception

local cell resource identifier; *LCR ID* identifier used to uniquely address one particular local cell resource at the base transceiver station (BTS)

local commit local decision to commit which a single subtransaction makes

local communication network *See transmission management system*

local configuration service configuration that is modified locally, that is, not via the intelligent service configurator (ISC) and ICD service directory (ISD)

local data data of international mobile station equipment identities (IMEI) collected by an individual public land mobile network (PLMN) and stored in the equipment identity register (EIR)

local descriptor table; *LDT* descriptor table containing descriptors which can only be used by the processes using the same local descriptor table (LDT)

local distinguished name; *LDN* name of a managed object formed from the sequence of the relative distinguished names (RDN) of the object and each of its superior objects, beginning with the RDN that identifies the managed object within the scope of the system and continuing down the naming tree to the end with the RDN that identifies the given managed object within the scope of its superior object

local domain geographically defined area for the practice of telecommunications activities

local entry ordinary subscriber data stored in the home location register (HLR)

local exchange *See main exchange*

local exchange; *LE* exchange in a local network

local exchange; *ISDN local exchange* exchange which, in addition to the switching function, contains the exchange termination for the ISDN customer accesses

local exchange area part of a local network which consists of one exchange where dependent exchanges, private automatic branch exchanges (PABX), circuits and subscriber stations have been connected

local format compiler-dependent way of representing integers and packing data structures

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local IMS subscription management;*IMS LSM* local service and subscription management (LSM) for IMS subscription in the user mobility server (UMS)

local IP address IP address that is valid only inside a given system when the local management tool is connected locally

local loop;*LL* channel connecting the subscriber's equipment to the line terminating equipment in the central office, usually a metallic circuit, either 2-wire or 4-wire

Local Mail Transfer Protocol;*LMTP* subprotocol of the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) which processes message delivery requests from a queue manager

local maintenance center /US/ *See local maintenance centre*

local maintenance centre;*local maintenance center /US/* maintenance centre from which it is possible to control the DX 200 systems belonging to an Operation and Maintenance network and to a certain geographically defined area

local management interface;*LMI* interface that is used for the local management or commissioning of the DCN adapter and Q1 network elements at the site

local management port;*LMP* physical connector for local management with a connection to the local processor and optionally to an internal Local Management Bus (LMB)

local management tool;*LMT* personal computer (PC) with an element manager installed

local mobile station identity;*LMSI* unique identity temporarily allocated to visiting mobile subscribers in order to speed up the search for subscriber data in the visitor location register (VLR), when the roaming number (MSRN) allocation is done on a per call basis

local multicast connection management function which enables adding or removing a branch of a specified multicast connection

local node network node which interfaces directly with customer equipment

local node clock clock signal coming from an equipment fulfilling the requirements set in G.812 for local node clock

local number portability *See number portability*

local password policy *See password policy*

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local PLMN;*LPLMN* home network (HPLMN) or visiting network (VPLMN) depending on the location of the mobile station (MS) at the time, that is, the PLMN with which the MS is interworking via the radio interface

local policy decision point; *LPDP* optional policy decision point (PDP) of a device which can be used to make local policy decisions in the absence of a PDP

local reference local number, unambiguously identifying an signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection within one SCCP entity

local roamer radio unit subscriber whose individual call access rights and other data have been defined to the database held in the NCE of this network

local service service which can be exclusively provided in the current serving network

local service service visible in only one computer

local service and subscription management;*local service management*;*LSM* local management application which provides management interfaces

local service area; *localised service area*;*subscriber service area*;*LSA*; *SSA* operator-defined service area consisting of a cell or a number of cells within a public land mobile network (PLMN), for which specific access conditions apply

local service management *See local service and subscription management*

local service management system /US/;*LSMS* service management system responsible for distributing the number portability (NP) data updates to the service provider's number portability switching control point (NP-SCP) from the number portability administrative centre service management system (NPAC-SMS)

local session MML session which is opened directly to the local system

local SIP service and subscription management;*SIP LSM* local service and subscription management (LSM) for SIP services and subscriptions in the service and subscription repository (SSR)

local software package handling feature that represents the core part of software (SW) build handling by defining the operation environment that other SW management features have to follow

local system system through which a user is connected to the operation and maintenance network and to which the user opens an MML session

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local temporary logical link identity *See local TLLI*

local TLLI;*local temporary logical link identity* temporary logical link identity (TLLI) built by the mobile station (MS) on the basis of the packet temporary mobile subscriber identity (PTMSI) allocated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), which is valid only in the routing area (RA) associated with the P-TMSI

local tracing *See local tracing in VLR*

local tracing in VLR;*local tracing* tracing case which has been activated in a visitor location register (VLR) through a man-machine interface (MMI)

local user;*MMI user* user who is entitled to use a network element locally over the man-machine interface (MMI)

local user account; *local account* user account that consists of a user name and password, and that is created with a network element's local tools and saved locally in the network element

local vouchering system system for creating short-living accounts locally

locale collection of archived resources appropriate for a user in a specific region

locale-sensitive data set of locale-specific, culture and language dependent resources

localised service IN supported service that is dependent on the subscriber's location

localised service area *See local service area*

localised service area exclusive access cell *See LSA exclusive access cell*

localised service area identity *See LSA identity*

localised service area only access *See LSA only access*

localised service area preferential access cell *See LSA preferential access cell*

localised service area priority *See LSA priority*

locally updated file file updated by a process, such that the file can be split into a set of separate data units that do not overlap

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location *See positioning*

location URL address from which the data can be retrieved

location and directory services; *LDS* part of an IPT gateway which consists of the database for IP entity data and media resources

location area; *traffic area*; *registration area*; *location registration area*; *LA*; *TA* part of the mobile switching centre area where a mobile station can move freely without location updating

location area code; *LAC* part of the location area information (LAI) identifying a location area within a public land mobile network (PLMN)

location area dependent monitoring part of on-line call monitoring that enables the network operator to define three location areas one of which must match the location area of the monitored subscriber for the monitoring to occur

location area identification; *location area identity*; *LAI* information indicating the location area in which a cell is located

location area identity *See location area identification*

location area information *See location area identification*

location area update *See location updating*

location cancellation *See location deregistration*

location cancellation procedure *See location deregistration*

location communications services *See location control services*

location control services; *location communications services*; *LCS* service concept in system standardisation that specifies all the necessary network elements and entities, their functions, interfaces, and communication messages that are due to implement location services in a cellular network

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location deregistration; ***location deregistration procedure*****;*****location cancellation*****;** ***location cancellation procedure***
function of location registration which is used to remove the location information of a mobile station from the home location register (HLR) and visitor location register (VLR) when the mobile station has left the PLMN area or the corresponding mobile subscription is closed

location deregistration procedure
See location deregistration

location estimate; ***position estimate***
geographic location of a mobile station or valid mobile equipment expressed as latitude and longitude data

location information
See location information of a base station

location information
minimum amount of information needed to locate a mobile station

location information of a base station; ***location information***
information which enables the mobile services switching centre (MSC) to find out the location of the base station (antenna) of every cell

location information requested procedure
procedure by which a visitor location register (VLR) enquires whether or not a mobile station (MS) should be kept in the register

location information retrieval procedure
procedure by which the home location register obtains information on which of its mobile stations are registered with a visited location register

location listing
list form result of location which tells the address of the commands, procedures, and variables instructed to be executed by a program

location management;***LOCM***
set of functions which are used to handle the changing of a cell or a routing area, and the periodic routing area updates

location management unit
See location measurement unit

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location measurement unit; ***location management unit*****;** ***LMU*** entity which makes measurements and communicates these measurements to the positioning radio coordination function (PRCF)

location monitoring part of on-line call monitoring that enables the operator to get reports for each location update and detach operation

location number;*LN* signalling parameter which identifies the geographical area of the origin of a call

location printout *See location listing*

location register;*LR* functional unit in which the location information is stored

location registration; ***registration*****;*LR*** function which enables roaming and with the help of which mobile networks keep track of the location information of mobile station

location registration area *See location area*

location report *See location report procedure*

location report procedure;*location reporting*;*location report* elementary procedure for providing the mobile station's (MS) location information to the core network

location reporting *See location report procedure*

location reporting control *See location reporting control procedure*

location reporting control procedure; ***location reporting control*** elementary procedure for allowing the core network to request information on the location of a given mobile station

location request;*LR* message that is used to request the location information of a mobile terminal

location response message which the serving radio network controller (SRNC) sends over the Iu interface to the core network as a response to a location request

location service part of mobile location service which provides the services and infrastructure for defining and providing the location of a mobile device

location service in BSC;*position based services in BSC* BSC feature which is used to locate a subscriber or a valid mobile equipment or to send assistance data to the mobile station

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location services; ***LCS***
GSM feature which provides the operators with mechanisms to locate the mobile subscribers thus enabling the provision of location applications

location services access point; ***LSAP***
service access point which provides the location information obtained by a positioning measurement system

location services CDR; ***LCS-CDR*****;** ***LCS CDR***
charging record (CDR) which can be generated in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

location services client; ***LCS client*****;** ***LCSC***
logical functional entity that requests from the location services (LCS) server in the PLMN location information for one or more target mobile stations within a specified set of parameters

location services server; ***LCS server*****;** ***LCSS***
server which estimates the location of a mobile station (MS) and returns the result to location services (LCS) client according the client's request

location transparency
property of a system that masks the need for the user to have information about location in order to invoke a service

location update
See location update CDR

location update CDR; ***LOCA CDR***
charging record (CDR) which can be generated in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or in the home location register (HLR) for location updates

location update service
service type that is used when the subscriber's phone makes a location update

location updating; ***location updating procedure*****;** ***location area update*****;** ***LAU*****;** ***LU***
procedure by which location register updating takes place

location updating procedure
See location updating

location-based charging; ***location-dependent charging***
charging that is based on the location of the calling or called subscriber

location-based service; ***mobile location-based service***
part of a mobile location service which offers information or assistance linked with a certain location

location-dependent charging
See location-based charging

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location-dependent discount IN-supported service which can offer special tariffs inside a geographical area formed of one or more cells

location-dependent forwarding IN-supported service which forwards calls to predefined destinations if the called subscriber is located in a certain area

location-dependent service;*LDS* part of a mobile location service whose tariff and contents depend on a mobile user's location

Location-Info-Answer *See Location-Info-Answer message*

Location-Info-Answer message; *Location-Info-Answer;LIA* Diameter command message that a server sends as a response to a previously received Location-Info-Request message

Location-Info-Request *See Location-Info-Request message*

Location-Info-Request message; *Location-Info-Request;LIR* Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia client sends to a Diameter multimedia server to request the name of the server that is currently serving the user

location-related data *See location-related data procedure*

location-related data procedure; *location-related data* procedure which provides the means to handle additional location-related requests over the Iu interface by allowing the core network to either retrieve from the radio network controller (RNC) the deciphering keys to be forwarded to the user equipment (UE), or to request the RNC to deliver dedicated assistance data to the UE

locationing *See positioning*

locator *See extended naming service framework*

LOCD *See loss of cell delineation*

lock shutdown in which applications are terminated immediately after being notified about a state change

lock file file that is used to prevent the simultaneous use of a resource

lock flag;*ongoing registration flag* flag used to avoid concurrent registrations with the same or other public user identities

lock variable *See mutex*

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lock with timeout shutdown in which a high availability service (HAS) informs applications about a shutdown, and waits for a specified time before terminating the applications which have not been terminated voluntarily

locked administrative state of a radio network object in which the object is not in the active use for call control purposes

locked mode;*clock normal mode* operating condition of a clock in which the output signals are controlled by an external input reference

locking event in which a file can be locked using a mandatory lock which denies access by the application programs to the locked file

lockout denying access to data, or changing the state of a system or part of it so that the receiving and processing of external requests is denied

LOCM *See location management*

locup recovery in a home location register (HLR), a recovery in which the active subscribers are transferred from an active HLR to a redundant HLR

LODS *See link out of delay synchronisation defect*

LOF *See loss of frame*

log record or journal of a sequence of events or the jobs run through a computer

log to record data about specific events

log browser;*LB* graphical user interface (GUI) for querying, retrieving, viewing, and deleting log records stored in the audit trail log service

log buffer *See database RAM log*

log event event that is recorded in a log file

log file location;*log location* location where the log files are stored

log location *See log file location*

log management set of functions used to write system event, alarm, error, and debug information to the log files for error recovery and maintenance

log message message which reports problems and provides information about end-user activities and the system's behaviour

log record record of a ring buffer used as a log which contains the data on one transaction

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log service;*LS* service that allows the applications to store information about errors and other interesting events to a centralised location for testing and fault investigation

log system system which provides a mechanism for software to inform the designer, testing personnel, or operator of an error or for some testing reasons

log writer process that writes events to files or to the database, to CDRs and to system log files

logging recording of data about specific events

logging destination *See log file location*

logical address two-part address consisting of a segment selector and an offset

logical address *See logical computer address*

logical circuit transparent two-way transmission connection provided for customer use

logical computer message-receiving computer which can be either a single computer, a computer pair, or a group of computers

logical computer address;*logical address* computer address naming a computer as a logical pair

logical counter field in a data file, formed by combining the data collected by alarm counters or measurement counters with arithmetical operations

logical crash situation where a user accidentally or intentionally deletes data from memory

logical element *See logical network element*

logical file record in the memory of a computer whose control data is used as a basis to route to physical input/output devices the read and write tasks sent to the record

logical functional unit;*LFU* basic element of configurable software in a multicomputer system, consisting of a defined and tested set of function blocks, lower-level functional units, and hardware that is needed in one functional unit in a system's maximum configuration

logical group node; *LGN* single node that represents a lower level peer group in the respective higher level peer group

logical interface;*LIF* interface that has only a logical implementation but no physical implementation

logical IP address IP address associated with a working functional unit inheriting the redundancy scheme of its functional unit

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logical IP subnet; *LIS* virtual local area network (LAN) over a set of switched virtual channel connections (VCC) between each pair of IP hosts

logical LAN network that is configured as a physical local area network (LAN)

logical leg logical resource that represents the physical resource of a switch which has access to another network element

logical link abstract representation of the connectivity between two logical nodes

logical link control; *LLC layer*; *LLC* part of the data link layer that supports the logical link control functions of one or more logical links, including interpreting message packets (PDUs) received on a network and generating appropriate response and acknowledgement data (PDUs)

logical link control frame *See LLC frame*

logical link control window *See LLC window*

logical link control/ subnetwork attachment point; *subnetwork attachment point*; *LLC/SNAP*; *SNAP* extension of logical link control (LLC) for network packets in IEEE 802.3 format, used as a technique for multiplexing protocols in an 802.3 network

logical link management; *LLM* GPRS function which establishes all the parameters used to route a packet, maintaining and releasing the logical link

logical memory memory space which consists of logical addresses

logical model model defining an abstract view of a network or network element by means of information objects

logical multicasting ATM multicasting in which two or more of the output ATM links share a single physical interface

logical name; *LN* name specified for certain use

logical network element; *logical element*; *LE* logical entity in the network providing the network with a set of functions allocated for it in the network level architecture

logical O&M; *logical operation and maintenance* signalling associated with the control of logical resources owned by a radio network controller (RNC) but physically implemented in a base station

logical operation and maintenance *See logical O&M*

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logical packet control unit *See logical PCU*

logical PCU;*logical packet control unit* entity handling the same functions in the base station controller (BSC) as a physical packet control unit (PCU) or PCU-S plug-in unit

logical position number;*LP* see position number

logical resource abstract entity which hides the physical resources from the client

logical resource interface feature which provides a clear, logical interface for call control and signalling to handle physical resources associated with a call, hiding the physical resources with an abstract interface

logical service logical resource that can be seized, released, or modified, and connected to other logical resources

logical signaling channel /US/ *See logical signalling channel*

logical signalling channel;*logical signaling channel / US/* logical channel for signalling information which is contained within an information channel or a physical signalling channel

logical signalling link terminal signalling link terminal which implements the functions associated with the message transfer of one signalling link

logical SMSC address;*SMSC-GT-1* short message service centre's (SMSC) address which the mobile station sends in the short message

logical unit logical entity in the push to talk over cellular (PoC) core network

logical unit number; *LUN* identification number assigned to a storage unit consisting of one or more physical pieces or physical storage in a disk array

logical view view of the managed objects in freely selected positions

logically layered architecture;*LLA* hierarchy of functions with conceptual regions which contain one or more functions between upper and lower logical boundaries

login area area on a web page where users enter their user ID and password

login dialog /US/ *See login dialogue*

login dialogue;*login dialog /US/* dialogue which verifies the user and creates the connection

login ID *See user name*

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login type mode with which the user logs into a system

logrotate *See logrotate utility*

logrotate utility; *logrotate* Linux system utility that allows the automatic rotation, compression, removal, and mailing of log files

LOM *See loss of multiframe*

LOM *See lights-out management*

long call call consisting of more than one charging record (CDR)

long code; *scrambling code*; *LC* spreading code whose period is much longer than symbol period

long number; *public number* catalog number in the international E.164 format used when contacting a subscriber

long start-up method start-up of an MML macro by giving the start character and the name of the macro

long term bit error rate bit error rate measured over a sufficiently long time period, for example, one month

long term counter security counter which indicates the number of events collected since the previous output of the long term counters

long term counter statistical counter for measurement of longer duration, such as a week, a month, or a year

long term denial denial when the CCBS-request has been rejected and most likely subsequent requests towards the same target user will also be rejected

long unitdata; *LUDT* message which can include optional parameters, used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to transfer data over an ATM network

long unitdata service; *LUDTS* message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to return a long unitdata (LUDT) message which cannot be delivered to its destination

long-distance call *See trunk call*

long-distance network /US/ *See trunk circuit network*

long-term key cryptographic key that is used to identify resources (people or devices) and that has an associated expiration time

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long-term report statistical report which is created from a statistical database and which contains information gathered over a long period of time

longest free;*LF* hunting method in which the hunting starts from the longest free number

longitudinal conversion loss; *LCL* difference between the longitudinal conversion transfer loss and the insertion loss

look and feel *See look-and-feel*

look-and-feel;*look and feel*;*LAF* effect that the appearance and functions of a program's user interface have on the user

loop;*program loop* in programming, a sequence of statements that is repeated until some specific condition occurs

loop *See transmission loop*

loop situation in which subscribers are connected to each other via enquiry calls and a connection without subscribers who could disconnect a call is established if all subscribers transfer a call

loop control bit; *LCB* clock control bit in a loop network for detecting breaks or loopbacks in the synchronisation chain

loop master;*loop master node*; *master station* transmission node that controls the loop protection, which starts at that specific node, and that generates the pilot and condition bits used for monitoring a loop protected transmission path

loop master node *See loop master*

loop mixer in troubleshooting, a separate or integrated unit which loops the radio signal from the radio relay equipment back to the receiver of the equipment by transferring a sample from the transmit signal to the receiver, to its frequency, thus allowing the equipment to receive its own transmit signal

loop network ring network in which one of the nodes exercises central control

loop prevention indicator signalling parameter sent in association with a request, or a response to a request, when the loop prevention procedure is performed in the explicit call transfer

loop prevention mechanism mechanism which prevents call transfer in the ring phase of an enquiry call before the loop is set up

loop protection; *protection loop*; *protection ring* protection method where traffic is routed via two routes around a ring

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loop slave;*slave station* transmission node, base transceiver station (BTS), or a combination of both that monitors the pilot and condition bits transmitted within the loop protection by the loop master and uses the status of these bits to choose the transmission path

loop start;*loop start signalling* method of signalling an off-hook condition between an analogue telephone set and a switch; picking up the receiver closes a loop, allowing the direct current to flow

loop start signalling *See loop start*

loop to equipment *See equipment loopback*

loop to interface *See interface loopback*

loop topology network topology in which the network elements are linked one after the other forming a loop

loopback switching mechanism for connecting a virtual container in an incoming signal back to its output port

loopback switching where the outgoing signal is used as the incoming signal

loopback acknowledgement *See loopback acknowledgement message*

loopback acknowledgement message;*loopback acknowledgement*; *LPA* signalling message that is sent in the backward direction in response to a continuity check request message, indicating that a loop has been connected

loopback address IP address identifying the reserved network interface which the local device uses for interprocess communication so that it sends packets to itself

loopback interface interface which allows an entity, for example a computer, to make connections with itself

loose coupling coupling of DX computers in which state control mechanisms do not depend on centralised hardware and control computers control their own software and are able to restart on their own by asking for the appropriate loading services

loose routing routing in which the routers at the endpoints, and possibly some in-between, are specified in the header

loosely-coupled service service that will be invoked using a message defined remote procedure call (RPC), for example hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) and simple object access protocol (SOAP)

LOP *See loss of pointer*

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LOS *See loss of signal*

LOS checking *See line-of-sight checking*

LOS path loss *See line-of-sight path loss*

loss of cell delineation;*LOCD*; *LCD* error state in which the SDH interface receives frames whose ATM cells cannot be recognised

loss of continuity; *LOC* ATM-layer-level failure which is observed when the continuity check (CC) cell flow or normal cell flow is interrupted

loss of frame;*LOF* error state caused by a situation where the position of frame alignment bytes in the incoming bit stream cannot be identified within a pre-defined period of time

loss of IMA frame *See loss of IMA frame defect*

loss of IMA frame defect;*loss of IMA frame*;*LIF* occurrence of persistent out of IMA frame anomalies (OIF) at least in two IMA frames

loss of multiframe; *LOM* error state which is declared when two consecutive multiframe alignment signals have been received with an error

loss of pointer;*LOP* error state caused by a pre-defined number of successive unidentified pointer values

loss of signal; *signal loss*;*LOS* error state caused by a drop in the signal level below specified limits for longer than a pre-defined period of time

loss of timing input; *LTI* error state caused by missing an external timing input

lossless compression data compression where all the information in the data is retained, allowing it to be recovered perfectly by decompression

lossy compression data compression where the algorithm reduces the amount of information in the data, rather than just the number of bits used to represent that information

lost call request for a connection which is rejected due to network congestion

lost telephone call *See lost call*

lost traffic; *abandoned traffic* that part of the congested traffic which does not result in reattempts

LOVC *See lower-order virtual container*

low byte bits 0 through 7 of a 16-bit binary number

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low layer compatibility;*LLC* information element which provides a means for compatibility checking for an addressed entity by defining the characteristics of the terminal

low traffic hours *See low traffic load period*

low traffic load period;*low traffic time*;*low traffic hours* in peak hour method the time period when the traffic load is expected to be so low that there is no need for hourly traffic measurements

low traffic time *See low traffic load period*

low-level language;*computer-oriented language*;*machine-oriented language* programming language that reflects the structure of a computer or that of a given class of computers

low-voltage differential signaling /US/ *See low-voltage differential signalling*

low-voltage differential signalling;*low-voltage differential signaling /US/*;*LVDS* signalling in which high-speed analogue circuit techniques are used to provide multigigabit data transmission over copper wire

lower layer functions functions in layers 1 to 3 of the OSI model which are mainly concerned with the establishment, holding and release of a telecommunication path

lower level GMM;*lower level GPRS mobility management*;*LLGMM* GPRS mobility management that involves the maintenance of the GPRS mobile station's current mobility management state (IDLE, STANDBY, or READY) in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

lower level GPRS mobility management *See lower level GMM*

lower threshold value;*minimum threshold value*;*min threshold* threshold value of a counter, the reaching of which during the accumulation period causes cancellation of the threshold notification

lower-order connection supervision *See lower-order path connection supervision*

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lower-order path; *LO path*;*LP* path used as the client-layer for transfer of higher order virtual containers

lower-order path adaptation;*LPA* adaptation in which a PDH signal is inserted in or extracted from a lower order virtual container

lower-order path connection;*LPC* connection for transfer of lower order virtual containers

lower-order path connection supervision;*lower-order connection supervision*;*LCS* connection supervision established with a lower-order path unequipped generator and a lower-order path overhead monitor

lower-order path overhead monitor; *LPOM* function which supervises the path overhead in a lower order virtual container without modifying it or terminating the path

lower-order path termination;*LPT* path termination which generates or removes lower order virtual container path overhead

lower-order path unequipped generator;*LUG* function which produces a lower order virtual container consisting of an undefined payload and valid path overhead if a valid corresponding lower order virtual container is missing at the output of a lower order path connection

lower-order virtual container;*LOVC* virtual container which can be used in an STM-1 frame only when grouped with others

LP *See logical position number*

LP *See lower-order path*

LPA *See lower-order path adaptation*

LPA *See loopback acknowledgement message*

LPC *See lower-order path connection*

LPD *See line printer daemon*

LPDP *See local policy decision point*

LPLMN *See local PLMN*

LPOM *See lower-order path overhead monitor*

Lpp interface interface between the home GMLC and the privacy profile register

LPT *See line printer*

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LPT *See lower-order path termination*

LR *See location request*

LR *See location registration*

LR *See location register*

LS *See log service*

Ls *See Ls interface*

LS *See legacy support*

Ls interface;*Ls* interface between a mobile services switching centre (MSC) and a serving mobile location centre (SMLC)

LSA *See local service area*

LSA exclusive access cell; *localised service area exclusive access cell* cell on which a mobile station (MS) may camp only if the cell belongs to the localised service areas (LSA) to which the user has subscribed

LSA ID *See LSA identity*

LSA identity; *localised service area identity*;*LSA ID* identity which uniquely defines a localised service area (LSA)

LSA only access; *localised service area only access* state in which the mobile station (MS) can only access cells that belong to the localised service areas (LSA) to which the user has subscribed

LSA preferential access cell; *localised service area preferential access cell* cell which is part of the localised service area (LSA) and in which the mobile stations of users that have subscribed to a LSA of a LSA-preferential-access cell have higher priority to resources than non- LSA users in the same cell

LSA priority; *localised service area priority* priority of subscribers' localised service areas

LSAP *See location services access point*

LSB *See least significant bit*

LSI *See line signalling index*

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LSLA *See signalling link activation*

LSLD *See signalling link deactivation*

LSLR *See signalling link restoration*

LSM *See local service and subscription management*

LSM node node for local service and subscription management (LSM) which runs data management procedures and provides a service and subscription management interface (SSMi) for external subscription management clients

LSMS *See local service management system /US/*

LSP *See link selector parameter*

LSP *See link state protocol data unit*

LSP *See label-switched path*

LSSU *See link status signal unit*

LT *See line termination*

LTI *See loss of timing input*

LU *See location updating*

LUDT *See long unitdata*

LUDTS *See long unitdata service*

LUG *See lower-order path unequipped generator*

LUN *See logical unit number*

LUNI *See LAN emulation user to network interface*

Lv interface interface between the visitor location register (VLR) and the serving mobile location centre (SMLC)

LVDS *See low-voltage differential signalling*

LVDS link high-speed link that is based on low-voltage differential signalling (LVDS), and consists of an interconnecting part between a driver and a receiver

LZSS lossless data compression algorithm that a number of compression programs use as their main algorithm

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2.14 M

M *See marker unit*

M interface interface between the visitor location register (VLR) and the GSM service control function (gsmSCF)

M-CDR *See mobility management charging record*

M-channel bidirectional 4 kbit/s data channel between the exchange termination and terminal equipment

m-connection one-way connection that is used to force a bit to a desired state

M-CSI *See mobility management event CAMEL subscription information*

m-sequence; ***maximal length sequence*** periodic binary sequence of period 2^n-1, where n is a positive integer, with no internal periodicities or other curious mathematical properties

M2UA *See SS7 MTP2-user adaptation layer*

M3UA *See SS7 MTP3-user adaptation layer*

MA *See mobile allocation frequency list*

MAA *See Multimedia-Authentication-Answer message*

MAC *See message authentication code*

MAC *See multiradio antenna combiner*

MAC *See medium access control*

MAC *See rule-based access control*

MAC *See media access control*

MAC address;*MAC layer address*; *physical address*; *hardware address* standardised data link layer address that is required for every port or device that connects to a LAN

MAC layer *See media access control layer*

MAC layer address *See MAC address*

MAC PDU *See transport block*

MAC PDU set *See transport block set*

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MAC-A *See network authentication code*

MAC-S *See resynchronisation authentication code*

MACd *See dedicated medium access control*

machine address *See absolute address*

machine interface; *MI* interface comprising an instruction set that tells the computer how to operate

machine language *See computer language*

machine-oriented language *See low-level language*

macro; *macroinstruction* instruction in a source language that is to be replaced by a defined sequence of instructions in the same source language

macro cell; *macrocell*; *umbrella cell* relatively large-sized cell which may have a diameter of several kilometres

macro command command for starting the execution of an MML macro

macro diversity combining; *MDC* radio network controller (RNC) related user and control plane function that combines the signals from a mobile station and chooses the best composition according to quality parameters with the purpose of improving the quality of a call without increasing the transmission power of the mobile station

macro diversity handoff /US/ *See macro diversity handover*

macro diversity handover; *macro diversity handoff / US/* handover in which the mobile station simultaneously has radio links with two or more radio access network (RAN) access points for the sole aim of improving the quality of the radio connection or providing a seamless handover

macro recorder function used to record, store and run a sequence of operations

macro virus virus that is written in a macro language associated with an application

macrocell *See macro cell*

macroinstruction *See macro*

MAF *See multiradio antenna filter*

MAF *See management application function*

magic cookie *See cookie*

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magnetic tape unit; ***tape drive*****;*****MTU*** input-output device for handling magnetic tapes

magneto-optic disc *See magneto-optical disk*

magneto-optical disc *See magneto-optical disk*

magneto-optical disk;*magneto-optical disc*; *magneto-optic disc*; *MO disk* disk, used for storing of binary information, on which a laser beam is used to heat the recording surface to a point at which tiny regions of the surface can be magnetically aligned to store data

MAH *See mobile access hunting*

MAHO *See mobile-assisted handover*

mail application programming interface *See message application programming interface*

mail box memory area for information exchange between two programs

mail disk diskette which contains modified data on the system disk of an exchange

mail exchange;*MX* host that either processes or forwards an e-mail for the domain

mail gateway *See Internet mail gateway*

mail gateway receiver mail gateway process which receives messages from an external mail server and forwards them to a messaging centre

mail gateway transmitter mail gateway process which transmits messages from a messaging centre to an external mail server

mail relay link that provides a means for sending e-mail between the Internet and other networks

mail server *See e-mail server*

mailbox disk storage area assigned to a network user for the receipt of e-mail messages

mailbox inter-process communication *See mailbox IPC*

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mailbox IPC; *mailbox inter-process communication*; *MIPC* inter-process communication in which only a pointer to data is passed from application to another and the actual data is not copied

mailing list *See distribution list*

main announcement part of an announcement which contains the main information

main channel interface *See aggregate interface*

main charging zone; *MCZ* charging zone that is used as a basis for generating main charging for a call

main clock unit internal reference clock of a network element

main copy of a database *See database main copy*

main database in DX 200 multidatabase system, a database which the application processes update, and from which the remote subdatabases copy their data

main directory highest level in the directory tree, particularly in the MS/DOS and PC environments

main distribution frame for subscriber lines distribution frame to which are connected on one side the lines exterior to the exchange, and on the other side the internal cabling of the exchange

main exchange; *home exchange*; *local exchange* exchange where the call number of the centrex group is located

main interface *See aggregate interface*

main level part of a process whose tasks include receiving messages, preprocessing them and distributing them to lower level automatons according to the main states of the process

main lobe; *major lobe*; *front lobe* radiation lobe containing the direction of maximum radiation intensity

main macro MML macro which is called by a user and can interface with other macros

main maintenance centre maintenance centre from which it is possible to control all the DX 200 systems belonging to the Operations and Maintenance centre of the DX 200

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main memory;*main storage* computer-internal memory where the code and data of the operating system and programs under execution are located

main memory attribute basic component of attribute-directed routing having a logical truth value with which call data can be compared

main memory database system database system where the whole database is located in the main memory

main memory file file located in the RAM of a processor, often created by loading a disk file to the memory

main mode mode of the first phase of Internet key exchange (IKE) in which the negotiating parties use the first two messages to negotiate the security policy for the exchange

main number subscriber number that is part of the normal numbering of the exchange, for example, 123 456

main number time supervision *See additional digit time supervision*

main prompt MML guidance which is output on an MML terminal in command request phase if required

main receiving point location where a process calls a message receive routine of the system library for the first time and where the process receives most of its messages

main storage *See main memory*

main SYM computer system maintenance (SYM) computer which has a fixed local MAC address, in addition to its own MAC address

main unit *See primary unit*

main window; *primary window* top-level window of an application, where the principal interaction with the user occurs

maintenance; *servicing* combination of all technical and corresponding administrative actions, including supervision actions, intended to retain an item in, or restore it to, a state in which it can perform its required function

maintenance alarm *See repeatedly announced alarm*

maintenance alarm alarm that indicates that the device or part of the device will soon need maintenance

maintenance and operations console; *MOC* workstation that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) enabling users to determine the health of the system components and take corrective action

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maintenance blocking states category of circuit states that consists of unblocked, remotely blocked, locally blocked, and remotely and locally blocked states

maintenance centre node of the DX 200 Operations and maintenance network to which it is possible to centralise the operation and maintenance of the DX 200 systems lower in the hierarchy

maintenance community *See network operator maintenance community*

maintenance computer *See system maintenance computer*

maintenance entity; *ME* part of telecommunication equipment limited by identifiable interfaces which has the necessary functions for detecting maintenance events or fault situations

maintenance entity function; *MEF* functions involved in the telecommunication process. Typical maintenance entity functions (MEF) are switching and transmission. A maintenance entity (ME) can contain one or more MEFs.

maintenance management *See fault management*

maintenance mode top-level user interface feature which can be used to prevent unnecessary alarms from showing in the alarm-handling applications

maintenance supervision traffic administration functions which are used in localisation of disturbances that affect the ability to switch calls

maintenance supervision *See subscriber line observation*

maintenance supervision of the SCP; *SCP supervision* part of maintenance supervision which supervises the error ratio between the occurrences in SCP and SSP

maintenance system system that consists of supervision, alarm, and recovery functions of a network element

maintenance tree logic diagram showing the pertinent alternative sequences of elementary maintenance activities to be performed on an item and the conditions for their choice

maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking reception; *MBUR* procedure which handles the reception of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking messages

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maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking sending;*MBUS*
procedure which handles the sending of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking messages

MAIO
See mobile allocation index offset

major lobe
See main lobe

malicious call identification;*malicious call tracing*;*call tracing*;*MCID*;*MCI*
facility which enables at the discretion of the administrations to ascertain the origin of malicious, nuisance or obscene calls

malicious call identification request indicator;*MCID request indicator*
signalling parameter which is used to request the identity of the calling subscriber for the purpose of malicious call identification

malicious call identification response indicator;*MCID response indicator*
signalling parameter which is used as a response to a malicious call identification (MCID) request and indicates whether or not the MCID information is available

malicious call tracing
See malicious call identification

malicious program
See malicious software

malicious software;*malicious program*;*malware*
software which disturbs normal behavior of a system, application, or service

malware
See malicious software

MAM
See multimode application manager

MAN
See metropolitan area network

man-in-the-middle attack
attack in which the IP packets are intercepted on the Internet or the customer's intranet and modified

man-machine interface;*human-machine interface*;*MMI*;*HMI*
subsystem or function which provides user interface functions in man-machine language

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man-machine language;*MML* text-based command language with a standardised structure, designed to facilitate direct user control of a system

manageable entity subsystem or component that can be distinguished and managed separately through the user interfaces of the system

managed domain set of real open systems, collected for systems management

managed element network element that is to be managed

managed entity physical or logical resource that is to be managed

managed management user; *managed MU* management user whose profile is created, modified, deleted, listed, or viewed by a managing management user

managed mobile service service of the mobile domain having elements that can be managed remotely from a systems management console that is located, for example, on the operator's premises

managed MU *See managed management user*

managed object; *MO* representation of one or more resources for management purposes

managed object behaviour description of the way in which managed objects, name bindings, attributes, notifications, and actions interact with the actual resources they model and with each other

managed object browser browser that is used to browse through the object hierarchy in a specified database, search for managed objects, and view the object information in the database

managed object class named set of managed objects sharing the same attributes, notifications and management operations

managed object class *See object class*

managed object class handler *See object class handler*

managed object containment structuring relationship for managed objects in which the existence of one managed object is dependent on the existence of its containing managed object

managed object global status;*global status* complete set of attributes necessary to describe an object at a particular time

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managed object identifier;*MOID* identifier which is globally unique within the whole management system for managed object instances in a network

managed object instance particular managed object of a managed object class

managed object name name that identifies a managed object

managed object relationship;*MO relation* relationship between managed objects that is an abstraction of an underlying relationship between the resources

managed object status set of attributes necessary to describe an object at a particular time for a particular purpose

managed open system real open system supporting the agent role of an MIS-user

managed resources any resources (for example, elements, components) of a network or system that are represented by managed objects for the purpose of being managed

managed service provider;*MSP* service provider that provides network monitoring and management system services, such as security services

management application application that supports management tasks

management application function;*MAF* functional component (application process) participating in system management

management application server; *MAS* application server software that the applications provided by the IN system use internally

management bus asynchronous serial communications channel through which management data is transferred between substations and the management centre

management data repository server *See management data server*

management data server; *management data repository server*; *MDS* shared network directory in a network operator's workstation that serves as a centralised service and subscription data storage

management domain;*domain* set of messaging systems that is managed by a single organisation. At least one of the messaging systems should contain an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM)

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management entity group of capabilities that collectively provide management functions, such as operations, administration, maintenance and provisioning

management function; ***management service function*** set of processes used for the management of an entity (for example database management)

management handler logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which provides configuration and statistics to the management client and integrates DLS to the network management system (NMS) via the simple network management protocol (SNMP)

management information base; ***MIB*** set of managed objects within an open system which has no physical or logical storage for the information, and which can be transferred or affected through the use of OSI management protocols

management information base II; ***MIB-II*;*MIBv2*** second version of the management information base for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based networks

management information repository;*MIR* data storage system used with dynamic configuration

management information tree *See naming tree*

management inhibiting procedure included in signalling traffic management used to keep a signalling link unavailable to user part generated signalling traffic, except for test and maintenance traffic

management interface *See service interface*

management interface interface through which it is possible to control the operations of the switching system during operation

management LAN local area network (LAN) which is dedicated to management use and is separated from the production network using particular switch ports

management network; ***transmission management network*;*MN*** network through which network management takes place

management object model;*MOM* object model that defines the object classes and their attributes for the centralised repository used for the configuration management

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management of information security actions taken to guarantee the information security of a system

management operation single act on a managed object to effect systems management

management plane layer that includes the operation and maintenance (O&M) functions used to develop, administer, monitor, and optimise the network

Management Processor Assistant; *MPA* part of the IBM Director that offers system control

management protocols set of protocols that cover the generic software and instructions required for the implementation of the common management information protocol

management server server that provides management and monitoring operations

management service function *See management function*

management service provider; *MSP* service provider that manages information technology services for other companies and delivers infrastructure management services, such as network and application-monitoring services to e-businesses

management services services which provide users with the ability to access appropriate management information and to perform management functions relating to the capabilities provided by the network

management solution; *MS* actual set of resources and facilities provided for network management purposes

management subdomain management domain that is wholly located within another management domain

management subsystem subsystem that provides tools to deploy services and manage service data

management system system with the capability and authority to exercise control over and/or collect management information from another system

management task function that sustains telecommunication services once they have been established

management user; *MU* authorised user with rights to manage users, provisioned groups, and other objects in the push to talk over cellular (PoC) system

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manager in telecommunications management network (TMN), a part of a distributed management application which performs the management operations and receives the notifications concerning the managed objects

manager MIS-user, which for a particular exchange of systems management information, has taken a manager role

manager *See node manager*

manager role MIS-user taking a manager role is capable of issuing operations and of receiving notifications

managing management user; ***managing MU*** management user who can create, modify, delete, list, or view other management users' profiles

managing MU *See managing management user*

mandatory access control *See rule-based access control*

mandatory fixed part part of a message that contains those parameters that are mandatory and of fixed length

mandatory UE requirement; ***mandatory user equipment requirement*** regulatory requirement applicable to 3G user equipments (UE) that is determined by each country or region beyond the scope of 3GPP specification

mandatory user equipment requirement *See mandatory UE requirement*

mandatory variable part part of a message that contains mandatory parameters of variable length

manipulation in graphical user interfaces, the movement or reorientation of objects, such as parts or tools

manual answering service *See absent subscriber service*

manual CDR generation forming of charging records that the network operator does manually by generating charging records from all active PDP contexts

manual circuit connection to a manual exchange whose attendant switches all telecommunications traffic to DX attendant

manual keying manual entering of the pre-generated keys for authentication and encryption

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MAP *See mobile application part*

map to adapt tributaries into Virtual Containers by adding justification bits and Path Overhead information

map to establish a set of values having a defined correspondence with the quantities or values of another set

MAP *See message access protocol*

MAP application service element; *MAP-ASE* set of network element-dependent functions of the mobile application part (MAP) interface, each of which is able to handle the user interface and required dialogues

MAP application terminating function; *MAP application termination function*; *MATF* function that is used to send the necessary routing information to route the call to the subscription network as a response to the sending of a routing information (SRI) message

MAP application termination function *See MAP application terminating function*

MAP gateway; *MAP GW* gateway which offers a proprietary authentication interface to the authentication server (AS) and a standard MAP interface for fetching the subscriber authentication data from the home location register (HLR)

MAP GW *See MAP gateway*

MAP interface; *MAPIF* mobile application part (MAP) based interface which provides a link to the networks which use signalling system No.7

MAP provide subscriber info; *provide subscriber info*; *PSI* mobile application part (MAP) message that the home location register (HLR) uses to request information from the visitor location register when the HLR receives an any time interrogation from the GSM service control function or a send routing information from the gateway MSC

MAP routing routing where mobile-originated messages are routed to the correct messaging centres according to the protocol identifier (PID) and the destination address information carried in the message

MAP Send-Authentication-Info service mobile application part (MAP) based service that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses to retrieve authentication data from the home location register (HLR)

map tool tool for the management of maps

map view geographical view with a map in the background

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MAP-ASE *See MAP application service element*

MAP-D *See MAP-D interface*

MAP-D interface interface between the serving visitor location register and home location register

MAP-D interface; *MAP-D* mobile application part (MAP) interface between the visited MSC server and the home location register (HLR)

MAP-F *See MAP-F interface*

MAP-F interface; *MAP-F* mobile application part (MAP) interface between the MSC server and the equipment identity register

MAP-G *See MAP-G interface*

MAP-G interface; *MAP-G* mobile application part (MAP) interface between two visitor location registers

MAP-Gd mobile application part (MAP) interface between a gateway MSC or an interworking MSC for short message service (SMS-GMSC/IWMSC) and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

MAP-Gr mobile application part (MAP) interface between a home location register (HLR) and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

MAPI *See message application programming interface*

MAPIF *See MAP interface*

mapping jitter jitter caused by the mapping of payload into a virtual container

MAR *See Multimedia-Authentication-Request message*

marker device that performs packet marking

marker bit 1-bit field that indicates the beginning of a frame

marker unit; *M* functional unit which controls and supervises the switching matrix by performing hunting, connecting and release functions of the Group Switch (GSW), and in addition provides voice announcements, frame supervision for 2Mbit/s circuits, and controls some test functions

marking *See packet marking*

markup separating the parts of a document and indicating the features of the parts by using predefined marking, for example commands that control editing

markup declaration markup that controls how other markup of a document is to be interpreted

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markup language language describing the structure of structured data, based on the use of specified tags

marquee non-standard HTML extension that causes scrolling text to appear as part of a web page

MARS *See multicast address resolution server*

MAS *See multimode antenna support system*

MAS *See management application server*

MAS *See mass calling*

MAS *See mass calling service feature*

mask;*extractor* pattern of characters used to control the retention and elimination of another pattern or characters

mask;*mask figure*; *pulse shape envelope* graphic display of the shape of a pulse or a transfer characteristic which shows the limits for the shape of the pulse or curve

mask bit pattern defining which part of the received data is transmitted unchanged and which part is replaced by zeros

mask figure *See mask*

mask for the eye diagram *See eye pattern mask*

mask of the pulse *See pulse mask*

maskable interruption interrupt level which can be allowed or forbidden by using a mask

masking method of transforming one set of data into another while blocking or excluding some data from this process on the basis of code patterns or positions

masquerade *See impersonation*

mass calling;*MAS* IN service which involves instantaneous, high-volume traffic which is routed to one or multiple destinations

mass calling service feature; *MAS* IN service feature which allows the processing of huge numbers of incoming calls

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mass interrogation interrogation in SGSN statistics which is used for interrogating an SGSN measurement and which displays only administrative and operational states of all measurements

mass load interface;*MLI* interface to the customer care and billing system (CCB) for loading large amounts of subscriber data

mass management simultaneous management of several items such as services or subscriptions

mass management operation;*mass operation* management operation in which a large number of operations are run simultaneously

mass operation in the context of network planning, an import and download operation in which a number of sites are created or configured in the network in a short period of time

mass operation *See mass management operation*

mast head amplifier *See masthead amplifier*

master;*master process* start-up process of a process family which creates the hands it needs, and manages hands and hand groups inside the family

master balance balance of a subscriber's prepaid account that is held in an external balance holder (EBH) and that the online service controller (OSC) checks for charging purposes

master clock clock signal generator that is used to control the frequency of other clocks

master clock bit; *MCB* clock control bit in a loop network for detecting whether the incoming signal is synchronised with the original network synchronisation master

master command register;*MCR* on-chip address register to which the address of a master command structure is written to initiate the chip processing of any number of packets

master DNS *See primary server*

master DNS server *See primary server*

master encryption key master key used for protecting the confidentiality of data protection keys

master file unique mandatory file containing access conditions and optionally dedicated files (DF) and/or elementary files (EF)

master file *See software build master file*

master GCS *See master group control server*

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master group control server; *master GCS* group control server that primarily communicates with a group traffic server

master integrity key master key used for protecting the integrity of data protection keys

master key higher level cryptographic key used for protecting data protection keys

master process *See master*

master secret secret key that is based on the pre-master secret and that is used to generate symmetric session keys to establish a secure communications mode

master server *See primary server*

master station *See loop master*

master supervisor service process which starts and supervises the platform manager

master UCS *See master user control server*

master unit functional unit controlling transmission nodes

master user control server; *master UCS* user control server that primarily communicates with a user traffic server

master version file in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), a file that contains file names, paths, and version numbers for all files brought to NEMU in a software build

master WAM; *MWAM* wideband application manager (WAM) that is visible to the TMN data communication network (DCN) for operation and maintenance purposes

masthead amplifier; *mast head amplifier*; *MHA* low noise amplifier (LNA) used to compensate the cable loss between the antenna connector and base transceiver station (BTS) input connector

masthead amplifier gain; *MHA gain* gain from the masthead amplifier (MHA) measured in decibels (dB)

matched filter filter which is designed for the reception of a specific signal and which passes the signal with as little attenuation as possible while passing as little noise as possible

matching rule *See LDAP matching rule*

mated pair HLR pair of home location registers (HLR) with 2N hot standby network-level redundancy

MATF *See MAP application terminating function*

math coprocessor *See mathematics coprocessor*

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mathematics coprocessor;*math coprocessor*
coprocessor which performs mathematical calculations, especially floating point operations

matrix
topological component included in one physical node used to effect routing and management by describing the potential for matrix connections across the matrix

MAU
See multistation access unit

MAU
See media attachment unit

maximal length sequence
See m-sequence

maximal ratio combining;*maximal ratio diversity combining*; *maximum ratio combining*;*MRC*
signal combining technique in which each signal component is multiplied by a weight factor that is proportional to the signal amplitude

maximal ratio diversity combining
See maximal ratio combining

maximise
in a graphical user interface, to cause a window to expand to fill all of the space available within a larger window or on the screen

maximum account balance
maximum value for the account balance

maximum bit rate; *MBR*
maximum number of bits delivered by UMTS and to UMTS at a service access point (SAP) within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period

maximum burst size;*MBS*
parameter that represents the burst factor of the connection, specifying the maximum number of cells that can be transmitted at peak cell rate (PCR) while still being compliant to the negotiated sustainable cell rate (SCR)

maximum cell delay variance
See maximum cell delay variation

maximum cell delay variation;*maximum cell delay variance*; *MCDV*
maximum two-point cell delay variation (CDV) objective across a link or node for the specified service category, determining the available resources of an ATM network

maximum cell transfer delay; *MCTD*
sum of the fixed delay component across the link or node and maximum cell delay variation (MCDV) determining the available resources of an ATM network

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maximum justification rate; ***justification capacity*** — maximum possible justification rate that can be accommodated by a justification process

maximum justification ratio — justification ratio that occurs when the digit rate of the original digital signal is at its lower tolerance limit and the digit rate of the channel provided for conveying it by justification is at its upper tolerance limit

maximum possible AIUR — highest possible air interface user rate (AIUR) that the multiple full rate traffic channel (TCH/F) can provide

maximum ratio combining — *See maximal ratio combining*

maximum receive unit;*MRU* — information sent to indicate to the remote end the maximum size of frames that the front end wants to receive

maximum SDU size — quality of service parameter defining the maximum allowed packet size for admission control and policing purposes

maximum stuffing rate — *See maximum justification rate*

maximum transfer unit — *See maximum transmission unit*

maximum transmission unit; ***maximum transfer unit*****;*****MTU*** — maximum packet size, in bytes, which a certain interface can handle

maximum validity period — maximum period until the credit expiry date

MB — *See message bus*

Mb interface — interface between the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and the multimedia gateway (MGW) or multimedia resource function processor (MRFP) in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS)

Mb UP — protocol used in the Mb interface to transfer user plane (UP) data

MBR — *See maximum bit rate*

MBS — *See mobile broadband system*

MBS — *See maximum burst size*

MBUR — *See maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking reception*

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MBUS *See maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking sending*

MC *See multipoint controller*

Mc *See Mc reference point*

MC *See multicall*

Mc interface *See Mc reference point*

Mc reference point; *Mc interface*;*Mc* signalling interface between the media gateway control function (MGCF) or MSC server and the media gateway (MGW)

MCB *See master clock bit*

McBSP *See multi-channel buffered serial port*

MCC *See mobile country code*

MCDV *See maximum cell delay variation*

MCEF *See mobile station memory capacity exceeded flag*

MCF *See message communication function*

MCI *See malicious call identification*

MCI *See message collecting interface*

MCID *See malicious call identification*

MCID request indicator *See malicious call identification request indicator*

MCID response indicator *See malicious call identification response indicator*

MCL *See missed calls log*

MCMP *See multi-class extension to multilink point-to-point protocol*

MCN *See Micro Cellular Network*

MCPA *See multi-carrier power amplifier*

Mcps *See megachips per second*

MCR *See master command register*

MCR *See minimum cell rate*

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mCreate platform telecommunications network architecture for implementing in the GSM, GPRS, and 3G mobile networks services that traditionally have been implemented entirely by the switches

MCS *See multicast server*

MCSN *See monitoring cell sequence number*

MCTD *See mean cell transfer delay*

MCTD *See maximum cell transfer delay*

MCU *See multipoint control unit*

MCZ *See main charging zone*

MD *See mediation device*

MD *See message digest algorithm*

MD *See mediator device*

MD5 *See message digest algorithm version 5*

MD5 message-digest algorithm *See message digest algorithm version 5*

MDB *See message-driven bean*

MDC *See macro diversity combining*

MDI *See media dependent interface*

MDIX *See crossed media dependent interface*

MDN *See mobile directory number*

MDS *See management data server*

MDT *See mean down time*

ME *See mobile equipment*

ME *See maintenance entity*

mean bit rate average bit rate available to the user for a given period of time

mean cell transfer delay;*MCTD* arithmetic average of a specified number of cell transfer delays

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mean down time; *MDT* expectation of the time period during which a unit is down and cannot perform its function

mean holding time per seizure; *average holding time* total holding time divided by the total number of seizures which can be calculated separately for each route or for each switching equipment

mean opinion score; *MOS* result of a subjective voice quality test, often used to compare speech codec algorithms, where listeners associate a one to five quality score to speech samples

mean queue length; *MQL* in window access control, the mean number of clients that are queuing for a token

mean queuing time; *MQT* in window access control, the mean time that clients queue for a token

mean reservation time; *MRT* in window access control, the mean time that a token is reserved

mean throughput quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies the average rate at which data is expected to be transferred across the network for the PDP context during the remaining lifetime of an activated PDP context

mean time between outages; *MTBO* in a system, the mean time between equipment failures that result in a loss of system continuity or unacceptable degradation

mean transit delay average transit delay that is typically experienced by a large sample of protocol data units (PDU) within the same service category

measurement set of actions for collecting a defined set of data on a defined object, like a subscriber line

measurement *See SGSN statistics measurement*

measurement administration; *administration of measurements*; *statistics traffic administration*; *statistics administration* application which enables starting and stopping measurements in several network elements as a single operation, receiving change events from network elements, and updating the database automatically

measurement channel base station channel, usually data channel, used for signal strength measurements

measurement configuration file configuration file used to store the parameters which are needed in measurement-specific definitions, and information on where and how the measurement objects can be found

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measurement counter field in a database table in the performance management part of the NMS database that contains measurement data

measurement data data collected by counters reporting both measurements and observations of the performance of network elements

measurement data export *See measurement data export interface*

measurement data export interface; *measurement data export* interface that is used for transferring and storing measurement data to external systems

measurement data presentation function through which the collected data is placed in a readable format

measurement definition definition that includes the type, means, and schedule of the measurement and its objects

measurement definition file file in which the measurement definition data is stored

measurement description file file which represents the measurements available in the network

measurement entity quantity for which the measurement data collection must be performed within a certain measurement

measurement file file in which statistical data concerning the events to be measured is stored

measurement group set of SGSN statistics measurements aimed at the same target

measurement identifier; *MID* three-digit identifier in a measurement report, enabling the operations support system (OSS) to identify each report

measurement interface interface for the connection of measuring equipment when measuring the main functions of equipment

measurement interface daemon; *midaemon* process that receives transactions passed through the application response measurement (ARM) interface

measurement interval; *recording interval* measurement characteristic that defines the time between two measurements

measurement job collection of processes which are executed in the network elements in order to accumulate measurement result data and assemble it for collection and inspection

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measurement job administration part of measurement administration which allows the operator to manage measurement jobs

measurement management GUI graphical user interface (GUI) via which measurements are handled

measurement object;*observed object* individual item within each object type on which measurements are performed

measurement of internal announcements *See traffic measurement on announcement channel*

measurement on the operator service traffic *See operator service traffic measurement*

measurement output day *See results output day*

measurement report report which is printed out according to a measurement definition by using the data stored by data collecting services

measurement result file;*statistics measurement result file*;*GPRS SGSN statistics measurement result file* file where the collected statistical counter data is saved and which is used for transferring the data to the network management system and for postprocessing

measurement result storing part of statistics traffic administration in which the measurement results are stored to the measurement result files

measurement results raw data that is produced by the measurement data production and collection

measurement schedule; *measurement time information* part of operator managed measurement definition that includes the measurement day, start time, stop time, and measurement intervals for a measurement

measurement signal sine-wave signal at 1020 Hz at a level 12 dB below the alignment signal level, which should be used for long-term measurements and measurements at all frequencies

measurement statistics results of statistical evaluation of a set of measurement results

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measurement time information *See measurement schedule*

measurement type definition of the measurement entities used and the objects of the measurement

media access control;*MAC* local network control protocol that governs station access to a shared transmission medium

media access control layer;*MAC layer* control layer that specifies the rules of access to a shared medium

media access unit *See media attachment unit*

media and bearer control;*media control* logical function of the circuit-switched gateway (CSGW) which terminates the media control protocol used by the radio network access server (RNAS) to control the user plane connections

media attachment unit;*media access unit*;*MAU* device which provides the interface between the attachment unit interface (AUI) and the Ethernet

media authorisation token;*authorisation token*;*media authorization token /US/*;*authorization token /US/* identifier assigned to a SIP session which is used to authorise quality of service for the media streams

media authorization token /US/ *See media authorisation token*

media channel address resolution function media gateway (MGW) function which provides IP transport addresses for media reception and transmission

media channel privacy media gateway (MGW) function which ensures the privacy of media transmitted to and from the MGW

media component part of the Session Description Protocol (SDP) session description conveying information about one media stream

media control control of Internet Protocol Exchange Terminals (IPET) by DMX messages or by H.248 type protocols

media control *See media and bearer control*

media control protocol protocol which controls the switching media by reserving and releasing resources

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media dependent interface;*medium dependent interface*;*MDI*
connector which is used to make a physical and electrical connection between a transceiver and a media segment

media gateway;*MGW*
gateway which operates on user plane media streams, converting media provided in one type of network to the format required in another type of network

media gateway control function;*MGCF*
function which controls the parts of the call state related to connection control for media channels in a media gateway, communicates with call state control, and performs protocol conversion between the call control protocols

media gateway control part
See media gateway control protocol

media gateway control protocol;*media gateway control part*;*MGCP*
signalling protocol which implements the media gateway control interface as a set of transactions composed of a command and a mandatory response

media gateway controller;*MGC*
network element in charge of the resources in a media gateway (MGW), providing the call processing function and maintaining the call state model

media gateway resource management
media gateway (MGW) function which allocates internal resources within the MGW

media handling
logical function of the circuit-switched gateway (CSGW) which is involved in media transport conversion, transcoding, and speech enhancement

media manager
software that is used to load, label, and unload sequential media such as tape drives that are used to back up and recover data

media object
digital resource such as a ringing tone, screen saver, Java game, or composite object

media processing
multimedia gateway functions which provide echo cancelling, continuity check, and dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) generation and detection functions for switched circuit network (SCN) connections

media proxy;*media relay*;*MP*
network element that is located at the border of the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) with the purpose of helping to forward user plane traffic of IMS calls across different IP networks

media proxy control interface;*control interface*
interface for creating a control connection between the call processing server and media proxy

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media proxy control protocol; *MPCP* protocol that is used in the media proxy control interface for controlling the media proxy

media relay *See media proxy*

media resource function *See multimedia resource function*

media stream single media instance whose transmission is based on streaming

media traffic traffic in a network element's internal local area network (LAN) that originated from the external IP network or is going to the external IP network or is used for purposes other than loading software or transferring DMX messages over the LAN

media-independent interface; *MII* signalling interface between the medium access control (MAC) sublayer and physical layer

mediating device device which maps network element (NE) services to the object oriented framework and exposes those services by using common object request broker architecture (CORBA) based interface

mediating layer *See mediation layer*

mediation process within the communications management network that acts on information passing between network elements and operating systems via a data communication network

mediation device; *MD* stand-alone device which performs mediation functions, for example a device which adapts a management interface to a Q3 interface in order to achieve smooth and efficient communication

mediation function; *MF* TMN function which acts on information passing between network element functions (NEF) and operations systems functions (OSF) to achieve smooth and efficient communication

mediation layer; *mediating layer* logical network layer which mediates between two different interfaces or functions in two separate network entities

mediator equipment that carries out application-level conversion between representations of two different application levels

mediator device; *transmission mediator device*; *MD* external computer connected to a data communication network (DCN) and used for managing the transmission equipment

medium access control; *MAC* procedures for framing and deframing data units, performing error checking, and acquiring the right to use the underlying physical medium

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medium access control d *See dedicated medium access control*

medium dependent interface *See media dependent interface*

medium-term bit error rate bit error rate that can be encountered for relatively short time periods, for example, some minutes, due to temporary malfunctions of, for example, transmission equipment

meet-me conference; ***conference calling meet-me*****;*****MMC*** conference calling which allows the user to reserve a conference resource for making a multi-party call, indicating the date, time and conference duration. In due time, each participant in the conference has to dial a special number which has been attached to the booked conference, in order to access to the conference bridge

MEF *See maintenance entity function*

megachips per second;***Mcps*** number of millions of chips transmitted in one second

MEGACO;***MGCP/ Megaco*** IETF-ITU-T signalling protocol being used between external call agents and media gateways (MGW) in voice over IP (VoIP) networks

MEHO *See mobile evaluated handover*

melodic tone *See MIDI tone*

member information on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under club membership leading to pages where users can see and modify their personal data

member list-based join-in group *See list-based group*

member of centrex group *See centrex group member*

memory;***storage*****; *store*** part of a computer or a device or data medium connected to it where computer-readable data or programs can be stored

memory address address through which all the information on a computer's memory can be accessed

memory address listing *See location listing*

memory address printout *See location listing*

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memory backup process which takes copies of information from a database memory at periodic intervals for rebuilding that memory's contents in case of its failure

memory bank optional memory areas located in the same memory address from which the operating system kernel can choose to show one memory area at a time in a normal memory space

memory block *See storage block*

memory dump transfer of the content of the main memory to backup storage or to a printer

memory file file that is stored in the memory of a computer unit

memory handling functions (commands and programs) with which data in computer memories can be read and with which data can be written to them

memory location; *storage location* smallest part of memory with an address

memory management operating system feature, which provides for an application the physical memory it needs and releases the memory when the application no longer needs it

memory pool memory entity whose parts are allocated to different tasks

memory protection hardware or software method for ensuring that an application program does not access data, or write in a memory location allocated to another user or system utility

memory regeneration rewriting data to the place of old, deleted data

memory region; *region* in ChorusOS, part of memory that is allocated to a specific task

memory space; *storage space*; *space* part of address space where physical memory is installed

MemoryFTP *See NEMU memory FTP*

menu UI control that displays a list of available functions from which the user can select

menu bar; *menubar* in graphical user interfaces, a bar normally located at the top of the window, containing keywords that give the user access to actions available in that window

menu frame *See menu*

menu frame *See menu bar*

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menu mode mode of operation in which certain actions can be performed by choosing the appropriate item presented in menu outputs

MENU mouse button *See right mouse button*

menu separator; *separator* horizontal line separating menu items in a menu

menu title name of a menu located in the menu bar used for opening the menu

menu-defined macro command macro command which is given with the help of a menu

menubar *See menu bar*

MER *See message error rate*

merchant API application programming interface (API) provided by Nokia Payment System 1.2 (NPS 1.2)

merge directory public definitions directory in ChorusOS development host, containing headers and compiled libraries

mesh network network with a grid type topology in which some nodes are connected to many others, providing alternative paths across the network

mesh topology network topology in which devices are organised in segmented manner with many interconnections between network nodes

mesochronous *See synchronous*

message in data transmission, a block that includes the data to be transferred together with the address of sender and receiver and some other control data

message access protocol; *MAP* protocol which is needed to access messages in the inbox and in possible other message stores

message annex part of the message that is used to deliver ancillary information which is not part of the actual message content

message application programming interface; *mail application programming interface*; *MAPI* Microsoft's standard application programming interface for e-mail software which allows programs to read, create, send, and manipulate stored messages

message attribute bit controlling the handling of a message within the operating system

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message authentication code;*MAC* data authentication algorithm based on the data encryption standard algorithm (DES) and used to guarantee the integrity of data

message authentication code for resynchronisation *See resynchronisation authentication code*

message body part of the message that is used to deliver the actual content of message

message buffer buffer carrying a message

message bus;*MB* bus providing a physical connection between computer units

message class base class for any object that is passed either between a mobile terminal and another mobile terminal, or between an application and a mobile terminal

message collecting interface;*MCI* in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to handle high-volume mobile-originated application-terminated traffic such as voting applications based on the short message service

message communication function;*MCF* function associated with all TMN function blocks used to exchange management information contained in messages with their peers. The message communication function (MCF) is composed of and limited to a protocol stack that allows connection of function blocks to data communication functions.

message connection management feature which is responsible for initialising physical address variables and for providing information about the ATM messaging connection network to the post office, and also provides the post office services for creating and closing virtual channels used for message transfer

message container *See message context*

message context; *message container* part of a container that is temporary storage for information that will be inserted into a SIP message at a later time

message decoding GSN function which decodes messages received from GPRS backbone network according to defined coding rules

message digest 5 *See message digest algorithm version 5*

message digest algorithm;*one-way hash*;*MD* algorithm which takes a variable-length message and produces a fixed-length hash or a digest of it expressed in a set of bits

message digest algorithm No. 5 *See message digest algorithm version 5*

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message digest algorithm version 5; ***message digest algorithm No. 5***; ***MD5 message-digest algorithm***; ***message digest 5***; ***MD5***
message digest algorithm that turns an arbitrary length message into a unique, 128-bit message digest which cannot be prespecified

message discrimination
process which decides, for each incoming message, whether the signalling point is the destination point (or if it should act as a signalling transfer point)

message distribution
process of determining, upon receipt of a signalling message at its destination point, to which user part the signalling is to be delivered

message distribution extent
information in the field of the computer receiving the message, filled in by the sender and indicating whether the message is to be sent to both units (in working and spare states) of the computer pair or only to one of them

message encoding
GSN function which encodes messages sent over GPRS backbone network according to defined coding rules

message error rate; ***MER***
ratio of the number of erroneous messages to the total number of messages

message handling service
See messaging service

message handling system
See messaging service

message header
standard structure at the beginning of a message

message ID
See message identifier

message identifier; ***message ID***
message field which together with the sending or receiving process and the sending or receiving computer defines the meaning of a message

message length
size of a message in octets, including the standard header and all encapsulated objects

message number
field in a message defining the meaning of the message

message object
internal representation of a message in a network element

message order number
serial number of a service request given by a database manager

message pool
part of message space which is reserved for certain-sized messages

message queue
queue where messages sent to the process wait for handling

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message queue IPC;*MIPC* inter-process communication mechanism in ChorusOS, in which the message data does not get copied by the system at any point

message queue observation *See buffer limit control*

message redirection;*MRD* in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to redirect both mobile-terminated and application-terminated short messages if the first destination is not reachable within a defined time frame

message route; *signalling message route*;*signaling message route /US/* signalling link or consecutive links connected in tandem that are used to convey a signalling message from an originating point to its destination point

message routing *See multimedia message routing*

message routing; *signalling message routing*;*signaling message routing / US/* process for selecting the signalling link to be used for each signalling message to be sent

message selector character string that a Java message service (JMS) client uses to specify the messages that it is interested in, so that only messages whose headers match it are delivered to the client

message signal unit;*MSU* signal unit containing a service information octet and a signalling information field which is retransmitted by the signalling link control if it is received in error

message space shared memory area which is directly addressable by any actor participating in its use

message store database where personal messages are stored, and which can reside in the mobile device (for example, the mobile messaging user agent) or in the remote messaging service (for example, the message transfer agent)

message subheader standard structure located at the bottom of the message buffer below the message header

message switching; *messaging* transfer of stored messages so as to minimise queue and idle times of traffic carrying devices

message synchronisation; *message synchronization / US/* method for synchronising the applications of a database in which the working (WO) database node sends database procedure execution responses to all the other nodes

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message synchronization / US/ — *See message synchronisation*

message syntax — relationships between messages or groups of messages, independent of their meanings or the manner of their interpretation and use

message transfer agent;*MTA* — store-and-forward communication system that acts as the backbone of the messaging service (MHS), conveying information objects to users and distribution lists

message transfer part;*MTP* — functional part of a common channel signalling system which transfers signalling messages as required by all the users, and which performs the necessary subsidiary functions (for example, error control and signalling security)

message transfer part level 1;*MTP1* — message transfer part that defines the physical, electrical, and functional characteristics of the digital signalling link

message transfer part level 2;*MTP level 2*;*MTP2* — message transfer part that defines the functions and procedures for, and relating to, the transfer of signalling messages over one individual signalling data link

message transfer part level 3;*MTP level 3*;*MTP3* — message transfer part that supports the ISDN user part (ISUP)

message transfer part level 3 for broadband networks — *See MTP3b*

message transfer part receiving time; *Tmr* — period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the signalling data link and ends when the last bit of the message has entered the user part. It includes the handling time at level 2, the transfer time from level 2 to level 3, the handling time at level 3, the transfer time from level 3 to level 4

message transfer part sending time; *Tms* — period which starts when the last bit of the message has left the user part and ends when the last bit of the signal unit enters the data link for the first time. It includes the queueing delay in the absence of disturbances, the transfer time from level 4 to level 3, the handling time at level 3, the transfer time from level 3 to level 2, and handling time in level 2

message transfer time at signaling transfer points /US/ — *See message transfer time at signalling transfer points*

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message transfer time at signalling transfer points; ***message transfer time at signaling transfer points /US/;*** ***Tcs*** — period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the incoming signalling data link and ends when the last bit of the signal unit enters the outgoing signalling data link for the first time. It includes the queueing delay in the absence of disturbances, but not the additional queueing delay caused by retransmission

message waiting indication; ***MWI*** — service which is used to complete the virtual answering machine service so that the served user gets information when a calling user has left a message in the voice mail system

message-driven bean; ***MDB*** — enterprise bean that allows J2EE applications to process messages asynchronously

messages waiting; ***MW*** — service element that makes the public land mobile network (PLMN) store information (messages waiting indication) by listing those short message service centres (SMSC) that have made unsuccessful short message delivery attempts to the mobile stations in the PLMN in question

messages waiting data; ***MWD*** — part of the messages waiting indication (MWI) to be stored in the home location register (HLR)

messages waiting flag; ***MWF*** — part of the messages waiting indication (MWI) to be stored in the visitor location register (VLR)

messages waiting indication; ***MWI*** — data which indicates that there are one or more messages waiting in a short message service centre (SMSC) to be delivered to a mobile station

messaging — *See message switching*

messaging gateway; ***MGW*** — gateway between the messaging centre and the web, which passes the short message service (SMS) delivery notifications to the delivery server

messaging gateway computer; ***gateway computer*** — computer unit which acts as a router between the interface computer and the message bus computer

messaging group — group of several interface computers and one host computer

messaging platform; ***MSP*** — platform that provides personal, portable information access and the tools for personalising content for the individual mobile user

messaging push protocol; ***MPP*** — push access protocol (PAP) extension that applications use to initiate service messages to subscribers

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messaging service; ***message handling service;message handling system;MHS*** interactive service which offers user-to-user communication between individual users via storage units with store-and-forward, mailbox, and message handling functions

messaging service connection component;*MSCC* software component that allows the sending and receiving of short messages

meta data *See metadata*

meta location universal resource locator (URL) from which the metadata can be retrieved

meta-language; ***metalanguage*** language which is used to describe a class of languages

meta-signaling /US/ *See meta-signalling*

meta-signalling; ***meta-signaling /US/*** procedure for establishing, checking, and releasing signalling virtual channels

metadata data about data

metadata;*meta data* data about data elements, including their data descriptions, and data about data ownership, access paths, access rights and data volatility

metalanguage *See meta-language*

metamodel model of a system's fundamental concepts and their relations

metasignaling /US/ *See metasignalling*

metasignalling; ***metasignaling /US/*** ATM layer management process that manages different types of signalling and possibly semipermanent virtual channels, including the assignment, removal, and checking of virtual channels

metering process of measuring the temporal properties of a traffic stream selected by a classifier

metering pulse; ***charging pulse*** charging unit generated for billing purposes and given a monetary value by the telecommunications company

method function of the charging gateway consisting of a collection of steps which are defined in a template and executed in a predefined order including the parameters defined for the steps

method control set of functions and tools used for supervising method execution

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method execution execution of a predefined method which can be a method start-up, step start-up, step flow selection, step end or method end including all data concerning the execution

method log log for the monitoring and documenting of the data flow in the system that contains the method execution history including detailed information of every occurred error which helps the troubleshooting of the system

method scheduler collection of definitions used for activating a method automatically on a regular basis

Metia framework generalised metadata-driven framework for the management and distribution of electronic media

metropolitan area network;*MAN* data transmission network covering an urban or metropolitan area, providing the support of narrowband and broadband services integrated in the same network

MExE *See Mobile Station Application Execution Environment*

MExE classmark classmark that identifies a category of MExE mobile stations (MS) supporting MExE functions with a minimum level of processing, memory, display, and interactive capabilities

MExE executable applet, application, or executable content which conforms to the MExE specification and may be executed on a mobile station

MExE server node supporting MExE services in the MExE service environment

MExE service service enhanced or made possible by MExE technology

MExE service environment environment responsible for supporting direct MExE mobile station (MS) to MExE mobile station (MS) interaction of MExE services

MExE service provider organisation which delivers MExE services to the subscriber

MExE SIM SIM that is capable of storing a security certificate that is accessible using standard mechanisms

MExE subscriber subscriber who has entered into an agreement with a MExE service provider for MExE services

MF *See mediation function*

MF *See multiframe*

MF alarm filtering application in the regional cluster which enables the user to define and activate rule sets for filtering unwanted alarms before they reach the global cluster database

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MF signal *See multifrequency signal*

MF signaling /US/ *See multifrequency signalling*

MF signalling *See multifrequency signalling*

MFC *See mobile forwarded call*

MFC signaling /US/ *See multifrequency code signalling*

MFC signalling *See multifrequency code signalling*

MFP signaling /US/ *See multifrequency pulse signalling*

MFP signalling *See multifrequency pulse signalling*

Mg interface signalling interface between the call state control function (CSCF) and the media gateway control function (MGCF) of an IP telephony gateway

MGC *See media gateway controller*

MGCF *See media gateway control function*

MGCF in DX200 IPT gateway feature describing the adaptation of an IP trunk, which is needed to include a media gateway control function (MGCF) in an IP telephony (IPT) gateway

MGCP *See media gateway control protocol*

MGCP/Megaco *See MEGACO*

MGW *See Internet mail gateway*

MGW *See messaging gateway*

MGW *See media gateway*

MGW *See multimedia gateway*

MGW element manager;*MGW EM* element manager that is used to monitor and control a media gateway (MGW)

MGW EM *See MGW element manager*

MGW virtual termination in a multimedia gateway (MGW), an internal termination point that has no external connections

MGW-A media gateway (MGW) which the MSC server selects for call establishment

MGW-B media gateway (MGW) which the MSC-B selects for a handover

MH *See mobile host*

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Mh interface *See Mh reference point*

Mh reference point; *Mh interface* interface between the home subscriber server (HSS) and roaming signalling gateway (R-SGW), supporting the exchange of mobility management and subscription data between the HSS and legacy mobile networks

MHA *See masthead amplifier*

MHA gain *See masthead amplifier gain*

MHS *See messaging service*

MI *See machine interface*

MI *See service interface*

MI *See mobile-originated*

MIB *See management information base*

MIB browser browser that enables the user to access the management information base (MIB), navigate the structure and content of the data stored in its managed objects, and act on the objects it contains

MIB object in a management information base (MIB), a collection of attributes which is written in abstract syntax notation one (ASN.1) and used for configuring, managing, and analysing resources

MIB-II *See management information base II*

MIBv2 *See management information base II*

micro cell; *microcell*;*micro cellular network cell* relatively small-sized cell whose diameter is normally around 50 to 100 metres

Micro Cellular Network;*MCN* radio network consisting of micro cells that provide traffic channel resources for both micro cellular and normal GSM use

micro cellular network cell *See micro cell*

micro connection processing server *See micro CPS*

micro CPS;*micro connection processing server*;*µCPS* control-plane signalling element that is used as a SIP proxy and that acts as a gateway between the operator's core network and user equipment

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microcell *See micro cell*

microcode internal representation of a microprogram in its storage medium

microcontroller control and supervision block in the baseband unit of radio relay equipment

microinstruction instruction of a microprogram

micropayment very small payment carried out in electronic cash, for example when selling information by retail

microprocessor usually single-chip computer element that contains the control unit, central processing circuitry, and arithmetic and logic functions, and is suitable for use as the central processing unit of a microcomputer or a dedicated automatic control system

microprogram sequence of elementary instructions that corresponds to a specific computer operation, maintained in special storage, whose execution is initiated by the instruction register of a computer

microwave radio *See digital microwave radio*

microwave unit; *MWU* radio frequency unit that includes the required microwave circuits and in which the fundamental oscillator frequency is multiplied in order to obtain the voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) signal for the transmitter and receiver

MID *See program module identifier*

MID *See measurement identifier*

midaemon *See measurement interface daemon*

MidCall capability; *MidCall trigger/ event capability* capability of the end-user to access an active IN supported service during a call active state, or start a new IN supported service

MidCall detection point; *MidCall DP* detection point in the middle of the call that can be used to give announcements or warning tones

MidCall DP *See MidCall detection point*

MidCall trigger/ event capability *See MidCall capability*

middle mouse button mouse button with which it is possible to select items in addition to the one selected with the mouse button

MIDI tone; *melodic tone*; *polyphonic tone* ringing tone or alert tone that is created by a synthesizer in the terminal

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MIDlet *See Java MIDlet*

MIDlet OTA over-the-air (OTA) download model in which the mobile terminal first receives a Java application descriptor, then the MIDlet, and finally confirms to the delivery server the successful installation

MIDP *See mobile information device profile*

migration *See migration path*

migration path; *migration* making existing applications and data work on a different computer or operating system

MII *See media-independent interface*

Milenage algorithm set set of example algorithms for the 3GPP authentication and key generation functions f1, f1*, f2, f3, f4, f5, and f5*

MIME *See multi-purpose Internet mail extensions*

MIME *See multimedia Internet message extensions*

MIN *See mobile identification number*

min threshold *See lower threshold value*

minidebugger software build which can be loaded for debugging or recovering a computer unit

minimum cell rate; *MCR* cell rate at which the source is always allowed to send, used as an available bit rate (ABR) service traffic descriptor

minimum data threshold in charging configuration, the value restricting the generation of intermediate charging records (CDR) due to a volume limit until the threshold is reached

minimum justification ratio justification ratio that occurs when the digit rate of the original digital signal is at its upper tolerance limit and the digit rate of the channel provided for conveying it by justification is at its lower tolerance limit

minimum number of links inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA) parameter specifying the minimum number of active IMA links that lets an IMA group stay active

minimum password validity time time that has to pass after changing a password before it can be changed again

minimum threshold value *See lower threshold value*

minor lobe *See side lobe*

MIPC *See mailbox IPC*

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MIPC *See message queue IPC*

MIPT *See mobile IP telephony*

MIPT accounting feature which introduces the concepts and mechanisms for accounting in network elements that participate in mobile IP telephony (MIPT)

MIPT charging feature which defines, for the charging of mobile IP telephony (MIPT) calls, what type of charging data is collected, how the collection is performed, and where the collection happens

MIR *See management information repository*

mirror database database which is an updated copy of another database

mirror port *See analysis port*

mirror site web site that contains a duplicate set of files to the set on a popular server

mirroring;*RAID 1* storing of an identical copy of electronic material in another storage medium to secure it or improve its availability

missed call log *See missed calls log*

missed calls log; *missed call log*; *MCL* end-user service that provides the served subscriber with an indication about missed calls

mixed circuit group *See both-way circuit group*

mixed mode *See mixed service mode*

mixed service mode;*mixed mode* usage mode of the servlet SLEE in which the servlet SLEE works as a user's sole service platform or provides independent services to be used as a part of the SIP subscription profile

mixer *See RTP mixer*

Mj interface interface between the breakout gateway control function and the media gateway control function

MKey *See mobility management key*

MLC *See mobile location centre*

MLFW *See mobile location framework*

MLI *See mass load interface*

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MLM laser transmitter — *See multi-longitudinal mode laser transmitter*

MLP — *See Mobile Location Protocol*

MLPP — *See multi-level precedence and preemption*

MLT — *See MML log transfer*

MM — *See multimedia message*

MM — *See mobility management*

MM content;*MM-content* — message body of a multimedia message (MM)

MM context — *See mobility management context*

MM fibre — *See multimode fibre*

MM header;*MM-header* — header information of a multimedia message (MM) that may consist of multiple header fields

Mm interface — *See Mm reference point*

Mm reference point; *Mm interface* — reference point between the call state control function (CSCF) and multimedia IP networks

MM-content — *See MM content*

MM-DP — *See mobility management detection point*

MM-header — *See MM header*

MM-O — *See multimedia message object*

MM-O header — header which contains parts of a multimedia message object (MM-O), used in inter-process communications

MM-SCF — *See mobility management service control function*

MM-SSF — *See mobility management service switching function*

MM1 — *See MM1 protocol*

MM1 interface — interface between the multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC) and a multimedia messaging service (MMS) user agent such as a WAP gateway or IP gateway

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MM1 protocol;*MM1* standard interface protocol specified by 3GPP between a mobile station (MS) and the multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC)

MM4 *See MM4 protocol*

MM4 interface;*inter-MMSC interface* interface which connects two multimedia messaging service centres (MMSC)

MM4 protocol;*MM4* standard interface protocol specified by 3GPP between multimedia messaging service centres (MMSC)

MM7 *See MM7 protocol*

MM7 interface standard application interface to mobile web services that the multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC) provides

MM7 protocol;*MM7* standard application interface protocol defined by 3GPP

MMC *See meet-me conference*

MMI *See man-machine interface*

MMI password legitimacy check feature which adds functions for checking the complexity of new passwords when they are created

MMI system program entity with which a system user can control operation and maintenance actions

MMI system administration part of I/O system administration which controls the MMI system

MMI user *See local user*

MMI-system administration DX 200 command class

MML *See man-machine language*

MML command command of the operating system level from the user of an exchange to the system

MML command authority authority requirement which defines how high the minimum authority for an MML session must be in a given command class to ensure that the commands involved can be executed

MML command file text file consisting of MML commands, used for transmitting site-specific data from a PC into the files of the DX 200 system

MML command file editor editor for compiling MML command files

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MML command file execution remote execution of MML command files for performing routine MML tasks

MML command group *See command group*

MML command log; *command log* log file in which the MML commands executed during one day and their responses are stored in chronological order

MML controlled call handling time-outs feature which enables the operator to affect certain call set-up and reanswer network time supervision of the call

MML description language high-level programming language used for describing an MML program under development to the MML generator

MML guidance guidance text which is output to an MML command user during an MML session when the user requests it

MML interface; *MML terminal* user interface that the operator staff utilises to operate the system using the man-machine language

MML log transfer; *MLT* network element backup server (NEBS) function which reads the log gathered from an MML session and transfers the log to the server

MML macro command language file which belongs to an MML macro group and which contains MML commands programmed to achieve a certain result

MML macro group a group of MML macros where the fourth and fifth character of the name are the same and which show in the same MML menu

MML process software part of man-machine language which acts as an interactive interface between user and system

MML program set of subroutines functioning under the control of an MML process, that enable the user to control the system and its features

MML session interactive communication connection between the computer and its user in which man-machine language (MML) is used

MML session authority combined authority value composed of the user identifier (ID) and terminal profiles

MML session identifier integer provided by the MMI system for each MML session at session establishment

MML session log user-specific file where the MML commands executed during one day and their responses are stored in chronological order

MML session time-out feature by which the user defines an idle time limit for MML (man-machine language) sessions

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MML terminal *See MML interface*

MML terminal authority authority by which the terminal allows users to execute those commands in each command class whose authority requirement is not higher than the authority defined for the terminal profile

MML-command line editor default line editor of an MML session, which is used to read and edit a new MML command and to browse and edit given MML commands

MMO *See multimedia message object*

MMS *See more messages to send*

MMS *See multimedia messaging service*

MMS CC *See MMS creation centre*

MMS center /US/ *See multimedia messaging service centre*

MMS creation center /US/ *See MMS creation centre*

MMS creation centre;*MMS creation center /US/*;*MMS CC*;*MMSCC* application for creating multimedia messaging service (MMS) messages

MMS encapsulation definition of protocol data units, fields, and the encodings necessary to send and receive multimedia messages

MMS header header added to a multimedia message, specified by the WAP Forum

MMS message *See multimedia message*

MMS object *See multimedia message object*

MMS-Radius *See MMS-Radius protocol*

MMS-Radius protocol;*MMS-Radius* protocol used in a connection between the digital rights management server (DRMS) and Nokia Payment System 1.2 (NPS 1.2)

MMSC *See multimedia messaging service centre*

MMSCC *See MMS creation centre*

MMT *See multimedia terminal*

MMT owner subscriber whose mobile terminal has multimedia capabilities

Mn *See Mn interface*

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MN *See management network*

Mn interface;*Mn* control interface between the IM-MGW and the media gateway control function (MGCF) or gateway control server (GCS)

MNC *See mobile network code*

mnemocode *See mnemonic*

mnemonic underlined letter in a menu title, menu item, or other interface component, which reminds the user how to activate the equivalent command

mnemonic; *mnemonic abbreviation*; *mnemonic code* representation of an entity typically consisting of one or more characters chosen to assist the human memory

mnemonic abbreviation *See mnemonic*

mnemonic code *See mnemonic*

MNP *See mobile number portability*

MNP-signalling relay function; *signalling relay function for support of MNP*;*MNP-SRF* signalling relay function which provides re-routing capability for signalling messages addressed using the mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)

MNP-SRF *See MNP-signalling relay function*

MNRF *See mobile station not reachable flag*

MNRG *See mobile station not reachable for GPRS flag*

MNRR *See mobile station not reachable reason*

MO *See mobile-originated*

MO *See managed object*

MO barring *See mobile-originated barring*

MO disk *See magneto-optical disk*

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MO PDP context activation;*mobile-originating PDP context activation*; *mobile originated PDP context activation*
PDP context activation in which the mobile station requests the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to activate a PDP context in order to gain access to the IP network outside the GPRS backbone network

MO PDP context deactivation;*mobile originated PDP context deactivation*;*PDP context deactivation initiated by MS*
PDP context deactivation that the mobile station starts in order to release the connection to an IP network outside the GPRS backbone network

MO relation
See managed object relationship

MO-LR
See mobile originated location request

MO-RAN
See multi-operator RAN

MO-SM
See mobile-originated short message

mobile access hunting;*MAH*
supplementary service which enables incoming calls to be distributed over a group of accesses

mobile accounting
feature which offers updating of talk time and answered call counters in call cases which are not normally covered by accounting

mobile address
IP address of a mobile station

mobile allocation frequency list;*MA*
list of the channels (frequences) which the cell uses for mobile allocation

mobile allocation index offset;*MAIO*
hopping sequence starting point for radio time-slots which use the same mobile allocation frequency list but which are synchronised to use different frequencies at a time

mobile application part;*MAP*
part of the signalling system of a mobile network used for signalling between mobile network centres and registers

mobile broadband service
See wireless broadband service

mobile broadband service
See mobile broadband system

mobile broadband system;*MBS*
mobile network that supports the services of broadband ISDNs

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mobile browsing browsing with a mobile device

mobile call;*cellular call* mobile originating or terminating call

mobile capacity exceeded flag *See mobile station memory capacity exceeded flag*

mobile centrex centrex by means of which subscribers can be provided with mobility support, in addition to the centrex service of the network

mobile client application that is implemented as a trusted SIM application toolkit on the subscriber's SIM card and that uses short messages to communicate with the incoming call treatment (ICT) service logic running inside the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

mobile communication;*mobile communications* wireless communication which uses radio connection between the terminal equipment and the network

mobile communication network *See mobile network*

mobile communication service *See mobile service*

mobile communication system;*mobile system*;*mobile radio system* telecommunication system formed by the public land mobile network (PLMN) and mobile stations (MSs)

mobile communications *See mobile communication*

mobile communications network *See mobile network*

mobile country code;*MCC* code uniquely identifying the country of domicile of the mobile subscriber

mobile device device, together with the software, applications, and content that are directly related to the device, that functions within and is supported by mobile infrastructure

mobile device object definition of the directory-related objects and attributes (called a schema) associated with information about a mobile device

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mobile directory number;*MDN* directory number which is used to call a mobile terminal and as a basis for billing the subscriber

mobile ending call *See mobile-terminating call*

mobile equipment;*ME* mobile station without the subscriber identity module (SIM)

mobile evaluated handoff /US/ *See mobile evaluated handover*

mobile evaluated handover;*mobile evaluated handoff /US/*;*MEHO* handover triggered by an evaluation made in the mobile station (MS)

mobile exchange *See mobile services switching centre*

Mobile Execution Environment *See Mobile Station Application Execution Environment*

mobile extension mobile GSM subscriber that logically belongs to a certain PBX or PBX network

mobile find component that is used to find the account to be charged from the online service controller (OSC) database

mobile forwarded call;*forwarded call*;*MFC* call that is forwarded by a mobile station

mobile host;*MH* computer with a mobile station

mobile identification number;*MIN* ten-digit number which uniquely identifies a mobile terminal within a wireless carrier's network

mobile information device profile;*MIDP* architecture and the associated application programming interfaces (API) required to enable an open third-party application development environment for mobile information devices (MID)

mobile Internet service provider *See mobile ISP*

mobile IP telephony;*MIPT* IP telephony for a mobile environment

mobile ISP;*mobile Internet service provider* online service provider (OSP) that delivers content through mobile Internet

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mobile location centre;*MLC* node which performs location services of mobile stations in a PLMN

mobile location framework;*MLFW* framework that the Symbian OS-based terminal applications use to find out the geographical position of mobile terminals

Mobile Location Protocol;*MLP* application-level protocol for getting the position of mobile stations independently of the underlying network technology

mobile location service service that integrates a mobile device's location with other information to provide added value to the user

mobile location-based service *See location-based service*

mobile network; *mobile communication network*;*mobile communications network*;*mobile radio network* telecommunication network designed for mobile communications

mobile network code;*MNC* a digit or a combination of digits uniquely identifying the public land mobile network (PLMN)

mobile number portability;*ETSI mobile number portability*;*MNP* number portability which allows a mobile subscriber to change the subscription network within the same country whilst retaining the original MSISDN or MDN

mobile originated location request; *mobile originating location request*; *MO-LR* location request from a client mobile station (MS) to the location service (LCS) server made over the GSM radio interface

mobile originated PDP context activation *See MO PDP context activation*

mobile originated PDP context deactivation *See MO PDP context deactivation*

mobile originating location request *See mobile originated location request*

mobile person object definition of the directory-related object and attributes (called a schema) associated with information about a mobile user

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mobile phone network — *See mobile telephone network*

mobile phone roaming number — *See roaming number*

mobile phone subscriber — *See mobile telephone subscriber*

mobile phone system — *See mobile telephone system*

mobile portal — mobile service which, in addition to its own functions, provides access to many other services

mobile positioning center /US/ — *See gateway mobile location centre*

mobile positioning center /US/ — *See mobile positioning centre*

mobile positioning centre;*mobile positioning center /US/*;*MPC* — network element for location-based services for the positioning of a mobile station

mobile radio network — *See mobile network*

mobile radio system — *See mobile communication system*

mobile rights content container;*MRCC* — content storage for digital rights management (DRM) protected content and associated metadata

mobile rights voucher — *See rights object*

mobile service;*mobile communication service*;*land mobile service*;*cellular service* — service that is distributed through a mobile network or used with a mobile device

mobile service provider;*wireless service provider*;*MSP*;*WSP* — service provider that delivers content through mobile networks

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mobile service traffic volume — mobile traffic volume affected by the end-user engaging a mobile service

mobile services switching centre; *mobile telephone exchange*; *mobile exchange*; *MSC*; *MTX*; *USC*; *MX* — mobile network element which performs the switching functions in its area of operation and controls the interworking with other networks

mobile services switching centre area — *See MSC area*

mobile speed — in radio network planning, the speed determined based on bearer service and morphographic type

mobile station — *See mobile terminal*

Mobile Station Application Execution Environment; *Mobile Execution Environment*; *MExE* — specification for developing new features to mobile stations and for enhancing the management and security of mobile communication systems

mobile station classmark — *See MS classmark*

mobile station identification number — *See mobile subscriber identification number*

mobile station international ISDN number — *See mobile subscriber international ISDN number*

mobile station memory capacity exceeded flag; *mobile capacity exceeded flag*; *MCEF* — flag which is a part of the messages waiting indication (MWI), indicating if the address list of the messages waiting data (MWD) contains one or more entries as a result of a failed attempt to deliver short messages to a mobile station (MS)

mobile station not reachable flag; *MNRF* — flag, which is a part of the messages waiting indication (MWI), set by a visitor location register (VLR) if the short message delivery through the MSC/VLR to the mobile station has been unsuccessful

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mobile station not reachable for GPRS flag;*MNRG* flag indicating that, in the home location register, the mobile station is not reachable through a serving GPRS support node and that the mobile station is marked as not reachable for general packet radio service at the SGSN and possibly at the gateway GPRS support node

mobile station not reachable reason; *MNRR* parameter which indicates the reason for setting a mobile station not reachable for GPRS flag (MNRG)

mobile station roaming number *See roaming number*

mobile station roaming number group;*MSRN group*;*RNGP* group that consists of one or more mobile station roaming number (MSRN) ranges

mobile station roaming number range;*MSRN range* sequence of the roaming numbers (MSRN) that can be set by the operator

mobile station service capabilities *See UE service capabilities*

mobile subscriber; *cellular subscriber*; *MS* subscriber in a mobile network

mobile subscriber identification number;*MSIN* code that uniquely identifies the mobile subscriber within a PLMN area

mobile subscriber international ISDN number;*mobile station international ISDN number*;*mobile subscriber ISDN number*;*MSISDN number*;*MSISDN* ISDN number which uniquely defines the mobile subscriber at international level

mobile subscriber ISDN number *See mobile subscriber international ISDN number*

mobile subscription; *cellular subscription* access to use the telecommunication services offered via a mobile communication network

mobile system *See mobile communication system*

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mobile telephone communication; ***mobile telephony*** — mobile communication which uses mobile telephones as terminal equipment

mobile telephone exchange — *See mobile services switching centre*

mobile telephone network;*mobile phone network*; *cellular phone network* — mobile network designed for transmitting telephone traffic

mobile telephone subscriber;*mobile phone subscriber*; *cellular phone subscriber* — subscriber in a mobile telephone network

mobile telephone switching office / US/;*MTSO* — mobile services switching centre (MSC) that controls the entire operation of a cellular system

mobile telephone system;*mobile phone system*; *cellular phone system* — mobile communication system primarily meant for speech transfer

mobile telephony — *See mobile telephone communication*

mobile terminal — *See mobile WLL terminal*

mobile terminal; *mobile station*;*MS* — terminal equipment for communication while on the move within the mobile network

mobile terminated location request; *mobile terminating location request*; *MT-LR* — location request from a location service (LCS) client where the client is treated as being external to the public land mobile network (PLMN) to which the location request is made

mobile terminated packet — *See mobile-terminated data packet*

mobile terminating bonus prepaid — feature that provides a bonus to prepaid subscribers on their existing prepaid accounts online when they receive calls and short messages within their home network

mobile terminating location request — *See mobile terminated location request*

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mobile termination; *MT* part of the mobile station which terminates the radio transmission to and from the network and adapts terminal equipment capabilities to those of radio transmission

mobile user end user in a mobile operator's network

mobile user part; *MUP* user part used for that kind of signalling which is not included in national TUP-specifications (That is for exchange of routing information and updating of MS location and category information between mobile telephone exchanges.)

mobile video call *See video call*

mobile virtual network operator; *MVNO* network operator that appears in all significant respects to the customer as a fully-fledged mobile operator, yet has neither its own radio network nor its own licence, but instead pays for access to at least one of the existing operators' networks

mobile virtual private network; *mobile VPN*;*MVPN* IN supported service where the use of short numbers is allowed inside a group of mobile subscribers

mobile voice call *See voice call*

mobile VPN *See mobile virtual private network*

mobile wallet *See wallet*

mobile web services interface; *mobile WSI* Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) compliant web services interface through which businesses offer web services

mobile WLL terminal mobile station which can be used in the wireless local loop (WLL) network in a restricted area

mobile WSI *See mobile web services interface*

mobile-assisted handover;*MAHO* process in which the mobile station assists the base station in assigning a voice channel by reporting its surrounding F signal strengths to the base station

mobile-forwarded short message; *short message mobile forwarded*; *SMMF* short message that the called subscriber forwards to the subscriber C

mobile-initiated *See mobile-originated*

mobile-originated; *mobile-initiated*; *MO*;*MI* characteristic of a call or a message that has been initiated with a mobile station

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mobile-originated barring;*MO barring* barring in which the operator prevents a mobile-originated message from being sent or a call being made to the destination address

mobile-originated call *See mobile-originating call*

mobile-originated call CDR *See mobile-originated call charging record*

mobile-originated call charging record;*mobile-originated call CDR*;*MOC CDR* charging record that contains information related to mobile-originating calls

mobile-originated data packet;*mobile-originated packet* packet that is sent from a mobile station to the network

mobile-originated packet *See mobile-originated data packet*

mobile-originated short message;*short message mobile originated*;*SM MO*;*SMMO*;*MO-SM* short message which is sent from the mobile station to the short message service centre (SMSC) via a mobile services switching centre (MSC)

mobile-originating call;*mobile-originated call*;*MOC* call in which the calling subscriber uses a mobile telephone

mobile-originating PDP context activation *See MO PDP context activation*

mobile-terminated;*MT* characteristic of a call or a message that has been directed to a mobile station

mobile-terminated barring;*MT barring* barring in which the end user, or in some cases the operator, prevents the reception of messages or calls from certain addresses

mobile-terminated call *See mobile-terminating call*

mobile-terminated call CDR *See mobile-terminated call charging record*

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mobile-terminated call charging record;*mobile-terminated call CDR*;*MTC CDR*
charging record that contains information related to mobile-terminating calls

mobile-terminated data packet;*mobile terminated packet*
packet that comes to a mobile station from the network

mobile-terminated short message;*short message mobile terminated*;*SM MT*;*SMMT*;*MT-SM*
short message which is received by the mobile station from the short message service centre (SMSC) via a mobile services switching centre (MSC)

mobile-terminating call;*mobile-terminated call*;*MTC*
call in which the called subscriber uses a mobile telephone

mobility
characteristic of a communication system which allows a user to communicate while moving, independently of location

mobility core network
See IP mobile core network

mobility management
See GPRS mobility management

mobility management;*MM*
functional entity of the mobile communication system by means of which the movement of mobile stations and their users are managed

mobility management - call detail record
See mobility management charging record

mobility management CDR
See mobility management charging record

mobility management charging record;*mobility management CDR*;*mobility management - call detail record*;*M-CDR*
charging record that contains mobility management related data

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mobility management context;*MM context* information sets related to mobility management (MM) and held in the mobile station (MS) and in the GPRS support nodes (GSN) for a GPRS subscriber

mobility management CSI *See mobility management event CAMEL subscription information*

mobility management detection point;*MM-DP* event detection point from which the mobile services switching centre (MSC) sends the location update information to the service control point (SCP) when the location update occurs

mobility management event CAMEL subscription information; *mobility management CSI*; *M-CSI* CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having mobility management event notification CAMEL services

mobility management key; *MKey* information element which is used in the subscriber data to indicate the need to trigger an IN supported service in a location update or in IMSI attach cases

mobility management service control function;*MM-SCF* service control function which includes the service logic for the mobility management services and which can be used in generating operator-specific services

mobility management service switching function;*MM-SSF* service switching function which recognises a mobility management service and starts the transaction towards the mobility management service control function (MM-SCF)

MOC *See maintenance and operations console*

MOC *See mobile-originating call*

MOC CDR *See mobile-originated call charging record*

MOCH *See object class handler*

modal dialogue dialogue that prevents manipulation of other dialogues

modal encoding character-encoding method that requires escape sequences or other special characters for the purpose of switching between character sets or different versions of the same character set

modal window window the use of which prevents the user from interacting with other parts of the application

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mode volume number of bound modes that an optical fibre is capable of supporting

model view controller *See model-view-controller*

model-view-controller;*model view controller*; *MVC* design pattern used especially for graphical user interfaces (GUI) and object-oriented programming, separating the model, view, and controller parts of the user interface application

modeless dialogue dialogue that allows manipulation of other dialogues

modeless window window the use of which does not prevent the user from interacting with any other part of the user interface while the window is open

modem item of equipment that modulates the transmitted signal and demodulates the received signal at a data station

modem pool common modem resource entity whose parts are allocated for different tasks

modem pool maintenance feature that includes the routine and diagnostic tests of the Modem Pool Controller (MPC) and the Digital Interface Controller (DIC)

modifiable alarm manual;*alarm manual* application with a graphical user interface which provides detailed information about each alarm

modified alternate mark inversion code;*modified AMI* line code that is based on an alternate mark inversion code, in which alternate mark inversion violations occur in accordance with a defined set of rules (Examples of such signals are HDB and B6ZS.)

modified alternate mark inversion signal encoded signal produced by modified alternate mark inversion code

modified AMI *See modified alternate mark inversion code*

modified download descriptor file download descriptor file which is modified by the delivery server core (DLSC) and delivered to the terminal

modifier person or application that last modified the data

modify plan configuration plan which contains the operations to be performed for each configuration parameter and object included in the plan

modify support of link characteristics; *MSLC* parameter which indicates that the link characteristics of an AAL type 2 (AAL2) connection may need to be modified, or are permitted to be modified, during the lifetime of the AAL2 connection

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modulated wave wave some characteristic of which varies in accordance with the value of a modulating wave

modulating wave wave which causes a variation of some characteristic of the carrier

modulation method for altering a certain basic characteristic of a certain wave according to some basic characteristic of a modulating wave or signal

modulation rate rate at which signal level is changed

module *See security module*

module list *See building procedure*

module PIN;*general PIN code*;*general PIN*;*WIM general PIN*;*general WIM PIN code*;*security module (WIM) general PIN code*;*security module PIN*;*PIN-G* personal identification number (PIN) that is needed to turn the WAP identity module (WIM) on or off

MOID *See managed object identifier*

MOM *See management object model*

monarchic network *See monarchic synchronised network*

monarchic synchronised network;*monarchic network*;*monarchic synchronized network /US/* synchronised network in which a single clock exerts control over all the other clocks

monarchic synchronized network /US/ *See monarchic synchronised network*

money reservation action where the sum of money to be charged is reserved from the prepaid system

monitor function that receives RTCP packets sent by participants of an RTP session, in particular the reception reports, and estimates the current quality of service for distribution monitoring, fault diagnosis, and long-term statistics

monitor connection connection where one or both incoming transmission directions of a connection are branched into a test access without causing disturbances to the connection to be tested

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monitor window window displaying information on the status of the network connection in the user interface of a wireless LAN card

monitored switching switching of a call between subscribers so that the attendant monitors the call personally at the same time

monitoring cell specific OAM cell used for performance monitoring

monitoring cell sequence number; *MCSN* field in a monitoring cell that indicates the current value of a running counter of the forward monitoring OAM cell sequence

monitoring IN service IN supported service which cannot have control over the call control function

monitoring package set of rules and the respective data collectors for monitoring a specific service

monitoring script in a monitoring package, an individual script that is used to monitor a specific area

monomode fibre *See single-mode fibre*

monophonic ringing tone; *traditional ringing tone*; *standard tone*; *ordinary ringing tone* ringing tone that most mobile terminals can play

more messages to send; *MMS* service element which informs a mobile station (MS) receiving a short message from a short message service centre (SMSC) if there are still more messages waiting to be sent from the SMSC in question

morphographic correction in network planning propagation models, correction needed for areas, such as suburban and rural, if the propagation loss is predicted for an urban area

morphographic data geographical information used in radio network planning, usually divided into morphographic classes according to different land types differing as regards their radio wave propagation abilities, that is, how the land use types interact with radio frequency and microwaves

MOS *See mean opinion score*

most significant bit; *MSB* leftmost bit of a figure or word

mother form form containing all the possible fields which can be selected for inclusion in a customer form

mother form file *See mother format file*

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mother format file; ***mother form file*** format file that includes all the fields that can be selected to a form

mother-form form that includes the whole structure of the raw data block the application sends to formatting process

mounting *See installation*

mountpoint point in the directory hierarchy that gives access to files in the storage resource

mouse hand-held locator operated by moving it on a surface

mouse button; ***left mouse button*****;*****left-hand mouse button*** mouse button the clicking of which selects an item, such as an icon, a menu command, or a button on the display

mouse pointer *See pointer*

mouseover *See tooltip*

movies on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading under which the user can find information on movies and also buy digital items related to the movies

moving average for peak hours *See average daily peak hour*

MP *See multipoint processor*

MP *See PPP Multilink Protocol*

MP *See media proxy*

MP3 voice compression method, developed by the Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG), with which the size of a voice-containing file can be reduced to a tenth of the original without significantly affecting the quality of sound

MPA *See Management Processor Assistant*

MPC /US/ *See gateway mobile location centre*

MPC *See multimode power control*

MPC *See mobile positioning centre*

MPCP *See media proxy control protocol*

mPlatform application *See tightly-coupled application*

mPlatform core essential services required for mPlatform deployment, including core integration services, application services, subscriber services, and operational services

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mPlatform operator entity owning and managing mPlatform that is host to several service providers

MPLS *See multi-protocol label switching*

MPLS backbone; *multi-protocol label switching backbone* backbone that uses multi-protocol label switching (MPLS) -based data transmission

MPP *See messaging push protocol*

MPSK *See multiple phase shift keying*

MPT specifications de facto standards for analogue PMR operation produced by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in the United Kingdom

MPTY *See multi-party conference*

MQL *See mean queue length*

MQT *See mean queuing time*

Mr interface interface between the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) and the multimedia resource function controller (MRFC)

Mr reference point interface which allows the call state control function (CSCF) to control the resources within the multimedia resource function (MRF)

MRC *See maximal ratio combining*

MRCC *See mobile rights content container*

MRD *See message redirection*

MRF *See multimedia resource function*

MRFC *See multimedia resource function controller*

MRFP *See multimedia resource function processor*

MRI *See multiple routing instances*

MRT *See mean reservation time*

MRU *See maximum receive unit*

MRV *See rights object*

MRVT *See MTP routing verification test*

MS *See mobile subscriber*

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MS *See multiplex section*

MS *See multimedia storage*

MS *See management solution*

MS *See mobile terminal*

MS classmark; *mobile station classmark*; *MSCM* parameter which identifies the transmission power used in a mobile phone

MS Rx-Tx time difference difference in time between the mobile station's (MS) uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame transmission and the first significant path of the downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) frame from the measured cell

MS terminating call *See mobile-terminating call*

MS-RDI *See multiplex section remote defect indication*

MS-REI *See multiplex section remote error indication*

MSA *See multiplex section adaptation*

MSAU *See multistation access unit*

MSB *See most significant bit*

MSC *See mobile services switching centre*

MSC area; *MTX area*; *mobile services switching centre area* part of the PLMN area covered by one exchange

MSC area restricted flag flag which is used to prevent mobile-terminated calls, mobile-terminated short messages and mobile-terminated unstructured supplementary service data (MT-USSD) from being forwarded to the visitor location register of the MSC (MSC/VLR) where roaming is not allowed for the subscriber

MSC local time time that is used inside the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

MSC observation report observation report on the performance of the mobile services switching centre (MSC) which is printed out when the reporting conditions are met

MSC server; *MSS* server providing the call control and the control of multimedia gateways, and allowing the same circuit-switched services as the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

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MSC tool network management tool used to create radio-network-related objects in the mobile switching centre (MSC)

MSC-A *See anchor mobile services switching centre*

MSC-B mobile services switching centre (MSC) to which the mobile station is handed over in a basic handover

MSC-B' mobile services switching centre (MSC) to which the mobile station is handed over in a subsequent handover

MSC-I *See intermediate mobile services switching centre*

MSC-MSC handover accounting feature which makes it possible to gather charging data for the required trunk circuit groups between the mobile services switching centres (MSC) during an MSC-MSC handover

MSC-T *See target MSC*

MSCA *See anchor mobile services switching centre*

MSCC *See messaging service connection component*

MSCM *See MS classmark*

MSIN *See mobile subscriber identification number*

MSISDN *See mobile subscriber international ISDN number*

MSISDN authentication authentication which is performed by checking the user's mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)

MSISDN dialling call set-up that is based on the use of the receiving user's mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)

MSISDN number *See mobile subscriber international ISDN number*

MSISDN numbering scheme standardised numbering scheme for ISDN numbers in mobile networks

MSLC *See modify support of link characteristics*

MSN *See multiple subscriber number*

MSN *See multiple subscriber number*

MSN partial number part of an ISDN number which is relevant to a selection process between addressable entities beyond the network boundary. The partial number digits and the partial number length are subject to subscription to the relevant supplementary services (DDI or MSN)

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MSOH *See multiplex section overhead*

MSP *See managed service provider*

MSP *See management service provider*

MSP *See mobile service provider*

MSP *See multiplex section protection*

MSP *See GPRS multiple subscriber profile*

MSP *See messaging platform*

MSP 1+1 multiplex section protection (MSP) in which the same signal is transmitted simultaneously on two separate multiplex sections, known as working and protection sections

MSRN *See roaming number*

MSRN group *See mobile station roaming number group*

MSRN range *See mobile station roaming number range*

MSS *See MSC server*

MST *See multiplex section termination*

MSTP *See Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol*

MSU *See message signal unit*

MSU *See signalling message*

MSW net *See operation and maintenance network*

MSWS *See multiservice workstation*

MSWS platform *See multiservice workstation platform*

MT *See mobile termination*

MT *See mobile-terminated*

MT barring *See mobile-terminated barring*

MT-LR *See mobile terminated location request*

MT-SM *See mobile-terminated short message*

MTA *See message transfer agent*

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MTBO *See mean time between outages*

MTC *See mobile-terminating call*

MTC CDR *See mobile-terminated call charging record*

MTM *See multipoint-to-multipoint connection*

MTP *See multipoint-to-point connection*

MTP *See multiradio transmitter and power amplifier*

MTP *See message transfer part*

MTP level 2 *See message transfer part level 2*

MTP level 3 *See message transfer part level 3*

MTP routing verification test; *MRVT* procedure used to determine if the data of the MTP routing tables in the signalling network are consistent

MTP1 *See message transfer part level 1*

MTP2 *See message transfer part level 2*

MTP3 *See message transfer part level 3*

MTP3 user adaptation layer *See SS7 MTP3-user adaptation layer*

MTP3b; *message transfer part level 3 for broadband networks* broadband version of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) MTP3 protocol, which is run over link services provided by the signalling ATM adaptation layer network node interface (SAAL-NNI)

MTSO *See mobile telephone switching office /US/*

MTU *See magnetic tape unit*

MTU *See maximum transmission unit*

MTX *See mobile services switching centre*

MTX area *See MSC area*

MTXH *See home MSC*

MTXV *See visited MSC*

MU *See management user*

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Mu-law PCM voice coding and companding standard used in Japan and North America

MUD *See multiuser detection*

muldem *See muldex*

muldex;*muldem* contraction of multiplexer-demultiplexer associated in the same equipment

multi mode terminal mobile station (MS) that can obtain service from at least one UTRA radio access mode, and one or more different systems

multi-carrier power amplifier;*MCPA* RF power amplifier capable of amplifying a number of discrete carriers simultaneously without creating excessive distortion between them

multi-channel buffered serial port; *McBSP* in a digital signal processor (DSP), a serial port that allows a direct interface to codecs and other devices in the system

multi-channel roaming roaming in which a wireless station can change radio channels when switching from one access point to another

multi-class extension to multilink point-to-point protocol; *multi-class extension to multilink PPP*; *MCMP* protocol which encodes priority classes within the PPP Multilink Protocol (MP) frame header

multi-class extension to multilink PPP *See multi-class extension to multilink point-to-point protocol*

multi-connection call *See multiparty call*

multi-field classification packet classification which is based on the value of multiple fields in the IP header

multi-homed access node access node connected to two or more exchanges

multi-homed host *See multihomed host*

multi-homed IP addresses;*multi-homing IP addresses* set of IP addresses which all point to the same destination

multi-homing *See multihoming*

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multi-homing IP addresses *See multi-homed IP addresses*

multi-level precedence and preemption;*MLPP* supplementary service which provides a prioritized call handling service consisting of precedence and preemption parts

multi-line number portability number portability in which a private branch exchange (PBX) can be moved to another operator in the same area without changing the PBX number

multi-longitudinal mode laser transmitter;*MLM laser transmitter* laser transmitter that transmits several peaks that are clearly noticeable in the optical frequency/wavelength band

multi-master replication replication in which entries can be written and updated on any of several updateable replicas without requiring communication with other updateable replicas before the write or update is performed

multi-numbering scheme numbering scheme in which the subscriber can allocate different mobile subscriber international ISDN numbers (MSISDN) for different basic services and supplementary services

multi-operator radio access network *See multi-operator RAN*

multi-operator RAN;*multi-operator radio access network*;*MO-RAN* radio access network that is shared by several network operators, where each one controls its own frequencies, cells, and services

multi-party call *See multiparty call*

multi-party conference;*multi-party service*; *multiparty service*; *MPTY* service which allows a user to have simultaneous communication between more than two parties

multi-party service *See multi-party conference*

multi-protocol label switching; *multiprotocol label switching*;*MPLS* technique that combines link-layer switching with network-layer routing to create fast and scalable networking and fast switching by applying label switching to large-scale networks

multi-protocol label switching backbone *See MPLS backbone*

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multi-purpose Internet mail extensions; ***multipurpose Internet mail extension*****;*****MIME***
protocol that is an extension to Internet mail and allows for the inclusion of non-textual data in e-mail

multi-RAT mobile phone
mobile station that is able to use many radio access technologies

multi-RAT paging
paging over multiple radio access technologies that share location or routing areas

multi-slot allocation
function for allocating channels for downlink and uplink in a multislot configuration and for grouping the channels into channel sets

multi-slot connection
connection where more than one 64 kbit/s channels are used

multi-tenant attendant
centrex attendant who serves several centrex groups at the same time

multi-tenant operator; ***shared operator position***
operator position the operator of which serves more than one group or enterprise

multi-threaded core dump
See multithreaded core dump

multi-user detection
See multiuser detection

multi-valued attribute
attribute that is allowed to have more than one value

multiaccess interface
logical interface that provides access to a group of neighbours

multiband antenna
antenna which can be used in more than one frequency band

multicall; ***MC***
feature which enables a mobile subscriber to have several simultaneous circuit switched (CS) calls, each call using its own dedicated bearer

multicast
See multicasting

multicast address
address identifying a set of interfaces which typically belong to different nodes

multicast address resolution server; ***MARS***
multicast server that supports IP multicast by distributing multicast group membership information to endpoints

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multicast connection identifier connection tag for multicasting used globally as an internal identifier in one network element

multicast group dynamically determined group of IP hosts identified by a single IP multicast address

multicast message WAP push message containing a single address which implicitly specifies more than one over-the-air (OTA) client addresses

multicast option part of a TFTP read request packet which allows multiple clients to receive the same file concurrently through the use of multicast packets

multicast port *See port group*

multicast router router which forwards multicast datagrams from one multicast group to all other networks that have members in the group

multicast server; *MCS* server which sets up ATM virtual channels (VC) between endpoints in a multicast group and to which the endpoints forward data traffic for transmission

multicast service unidirectional point-to-multipoint (PTM) service in which a message is transmitted from a single source entity to all subscribers currently located within a certain geographical area

multicasting; *multicast* unidirectional transmission of data between a single sender and multiple, specific receivers

multichannel *See multipath channel*

multichannel connection time slots associated with two or more digital circuits switched in parallel through a digital node for use on the same service

multicode *See multicode operation*

multicode operation; *multicode* allocation of multiple code channels for a radio link

multidatabase system system for using databases which are independent of each other and located at different points in a computer network

multidrop topology *See chain topology*

multiframe; *MF* cyclic set of consecutive frames in which the relative position of each frame can be identified

multiframe alignment state in which the multiframe generated by the receiving equipment has a constant phase relationship with the multiframe of the received signal, so that the individual frames in each multiframe can be uniquely identified

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multiframe alignment signal distinctive signal inserted in every multiframe or once in every n multiframes, always occupying the same relative position within the multiframe, and used to establish and maintain multiframe alignment

multiframe counter binary counter used for multiframing

multiframe synchronisation *See multiframe alignment*

multifrequency code signaling /US/ *See multifrequency code signalling*

multifrequency code signalling; *MFC signalling*; *multifrequency code signaling /US/*; *MFC signaling /US/* multifrequency signalling that uses compelled signalling with codes consisting of 2 out of 6 frequencies

multifrequency pulse signaling /US/ *See multifrequency pulse signalling*

multifrequency pulse signalling; *MFP signalling*; *multifrequency pulse signaling /US/*; *MFP signaling /US/* multifrequency signalling used in the telephone network, utilising 2 out of 6 frequencies in pulses

multifrequency signal; *MF signal* signal made up of several superimposed audio frequencies

multifrequency signaling /US/ *See multifrequency signalling*

multifrequency signalling; *MF signalling*; *multifrequency signaling /US/*; *MF signaling /US/* voice-frequency signalling in which signalling information is represented by compound signals, each signal consisting of simultaneous transmission of voice-frequency currents selected from a set of currents

multifrequency transmitter radio transmitter which operates on any one of a number of preset carrier frequencies

multihomed computer *See multihomed host*

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multihomed host; ***multi-homed host*****;** ***multihomed computer*** computer which has at least two local area network (LAN) interfaces and at least two IP addresses

multihoming;*multi-homing* dynamic associations of a user port, or of an access bearer capability set of a user port, to a service node selected from a set of service nodes on a call by call basis

multihosting feature which enables the same node to be connected to several different local exchanges via separate V5.2 interfaces

multilayer site switch *See multilayer switch*

multilayer switch; ***multilayer site switch*** LAN switch that filters and forwards packets based on MAC addresses and network addresses

multilevel address *See indirect address*

multiline hunt service *See line hunting*

multilingual announcement announcement that is repeated in several languages

Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol *See PPP Multilink Protocol*

multimedia communications which involves simultaneous transmission of pictures, sound, and data over one connection

multimedia call call in which various media types are bundled into a single call between two or more people

multimedia gateway;*MGW* network element which is used for transmitting and converting the user plane traffic both in circuit-switched core networks and in the IP multimedia core network subsystem (IMS), and as a border element between different kinds of networks

multimedia Internet message extensions;*MIME* protocol defining various types of multimedia data objects and the recipient knowing how to handle the object based on the type carried by the object

multimedia message;*MMS message***;*MM*** multi-purpose Internet mail extensions (MIME) message passed between multimedia messaging service (MMS) entities and handled by a multimedia message service centre (MMSC)

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multimedia message object; ***MMS object*;*MM-O*;*MMO***
internal representation of a multimedia message in a multimedia message service centre (MMSC)

multimedia message routing; ***message routing***
in the context of multimedia messaging, the process for finding out which external applications need to process multimedia messages, delivery reports and read-reply reports, and in which order, to find out the destination

multimedia message service
See multimedia messaging service

multimedia message service centre
See multimedia messaging service centre

multimedia messaging service; ***multimedia message service*;*MMS***
messaging service for sending and receiving multimedia messages

multimedia messaging service centre; ***multimedia message service centre*;*MMS center / US/*;*MMSC***
network element which acts as a store-and-forward centre where multimedia messages are stored until the message is delivered or until the database storage time expires

multimedia resource function; ***media resource function*;*MRF***
function which performs multiparty call and multimedia conferencing functions, is responsible for bearer control in case of multiparty or multimedia conference, and communicates with call state control for service validation for multiparty and multimedia sessions

multimedia resource function controller; ***MRFC***
part of the multimedia resource function (MRF) which provides the control function of the MRF

multimedia resource function processor; ***MRFP***
part of the multimedia resource function (MRF) which provides the media processing functions of MRF

multimedia service
service in which the transmitted information consists of more than one type, such as text, graphics, sound, image, and video

multimedia storage; ***MS***
service of the application gateway that enhances basic multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC) person-to-person messaging by allowing subscribers to store multimedia messages (MM) off their multimedia phones and retrieve messages back to their multimedia phones

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multimedia terminal;*MMT* terminal equipment used to edit, transfer, or reproduce multimedia material

multimedia voice messaging;*MVM* voice messaging where multimedia messages can be delivered to and received with a multimedia phone

Multimedia-Auth-Answer *See Multimedia-Authentication-Answer message*

Multimedia-Auth-Request *See Multimedia-Authentication-Request message*

Multimedia-Authentication-Answer message; *Multimedia-Auth-Answer*;*MAA* Diameter command message that a server sends as a response to a previously received Multimedia-Authentication-Request message

Multimedia-Authentication-Request message; *Multimedia-Auth-Request*;*MAR* Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia client sends to a Diameter multimedia server to request security information

multimode *See multiradio*

multimode antenna support system; *MAS* part of the multiradio antenna filter (MAF) that injects and extracts mast equipment messages to and from the antenna cable, and translates and passes mast equipment messages to or from the multimode application manager (MAM)

multimode application manager;*MAM* base transceiver station (BTS) control and system clock generator unit which manages the radio resource operation and maintenance (RR OM), cell resource server (CRS), and user equipment control functions (UCF)

multimode fibre; *multimode optical fibre*;*MM fibre* optical fibre that allows more than one mode to propagate at a given wavelength

multimode optical fibre *See multimode fibre*

multimode power control;*MPC* control unit which provides battery and power management, climatic control, alarm reporting, and a range of other management facilities for an All-IP base transceiver station (BTS) site support system

multimode user plane processor; *MUP* main baseband processing unit for the radio interface which manages the base station gateway (BSGW), cell gateway (CGW), and air interface digital signal processing (DSP) functions

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multioperator environment telecommunications environment where several operators offer similar or differentiated services in the public network

multipart characteristic of equipment that has separate physical parts that take care of different functions independently or in co-operation with one or more of the other parts

multipart message message which contains multiple parts, each of which may have a different content type

multiparty call; *multi-party call*; *multi-connection call* call between more than two parties

multiparty call measurement network-element-specific measurement which collects information on the use of multiparty service, failures that may occur when creating multiparty calls, and on the number of multiparty calls in a multimedia gateway (MGW)

multiparty service *See multi-party conference*

multipath channel radio channel on which the transmitted signal disperses due to reflections

multipath diversity situation that occurs when a receiver observes a number of copies of the transmitted signal, each with a different time delay

multipath fading fading due to propagation from the transmitter to the receiver of signal components which are reflected from the terrain or refracted by irregularities in the atmosphere, and which interfere with each other and may partially compensate for each other

multipath propagation propagation by way of a number of transmission paths

multipath signal signal which is the result of multipath propagation over multipath channel

multiple interconnection of several inlets or outlets in a switching stage to the same traffic carrying device (for example, other switching stage or circuit)

multiple attendants in centrex; *centrex with multiple attendants* centrex in which several attendants are serving one centrex group

multiple inheritance conceptual mechanism that allows a managed object class to acquire attributes, notifications, operations and behaviour from more than one superclass

multiple phase shift keying; *MPSK* phase shift keying using multiple phase states

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multiple point of control;*multipoint of control* control principle applied to the intelligent network (IN) meaning several simultaneous controlling connections to the service control point

multiple routing instances;*MRI* platform feature that allows the user to isolate from each other different networks that are connected to a GGSN through tunnels forming a virtual private network

Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol;*MSTP* evolution of the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) which provides independent spanning trees for virtual local area network (VLAN) groups

multiple subscriber number;*MSN* subscriber number used to identify one or more terminals connected to an access

multiple subscriber number;*multiple subscriber numbering*;*MSN* supplementary ISDN service with which additional subscriber numbers can be defined in a basic ISDN or primary access

multiple subscriber numbering *See multiple subscriber number*

multiple subscriber profile *See GPRS multiple subscriber profile*

multiple subscribers operation modification or deletion of subscriber data performed to all international mobile subscriber identities (IMSI) in an IMSI file

multiple terminals 3GPP Release 6 feature which enables a user to be reachable from any user equipment that shares the same public user identity

multiple wallet *See multiple wallet feature*

multiple wallet feature;*multiple wallet*;*multiwallet* feature that divides the services provided to a user into different wallets

multiplex equipment; *multiplexing equipment* equipment which combines two or more signals for transmission over a shared path and separates these signals upon reception

multiplex section; *MS* section connecting two multiplexers or a multiplexer and a cross-connect

multiplex section adaptation;*MSA* function which provides adaptation of higher order paths into administrative units (AUs), assembly and disassembly of AU groups, byte interleaved multiplexing and demultiplexing, and pointer generation, interpretation and processing

multiplex section overhead;*MSOH* rows 5 - 9 of section overhead

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multiplex section protection;*MSP* trail protection for switching a signal in the multiplex section from a defective working channel to a protection channel

multiplex section remote defect indication;*MS-RDI* indication used to return an indication to the transmit end that the received end has detected an incoming section defect or is receiving a multiplex section alarm indication signal (MS-AIS)

multiplex section remote error indication;*MS-REI* signal which indicates the number of errors detected in the multiplex section signal at the receive end

multiplex section termination;*MST* section termination which generates or removes multiplex section overhead

multiplexer; *multiplexor*;*mux*; *MUX* equipment which combines a number of tributary channels into a smaller number of aggregate bearer channels, the relationship between the tributary and aggregate channels being fixed

multiplexer section layer network part of section layer network which carries path layer network connections

multiplexing process of combining a number of signals so that they can share a common transmission facility

multiplexing equipment *See multiplex equipment*

multiplexor *See multiplexer*

multipoint access user access in which more than one terminal equipment is supported by a single network termination (ISDN)

multipoint bridge ID unique identifier for the whole point-to-multipoint connection

multipoint circuit circuit with two or more endpoints

multipoint conference conference, controlled by a multipoint controller (MC), between three or more terminals on the network

multipoint connection connection established between three or more end points

multipoint control unit;*MCU* endpoint on the network that provides the capability for three or more terminals and gateways to participate in a multipoint conference

multipoint controller;*MC* device which provides centralised control for three or more terminals participating in a multipoint conference

multipoint of control *See multiple point of control*

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multipoint processor;*MP* device which provides the centralised processing of audio, video, and data streams in a multipoint conference

multipoint-to-multipoint connection;*MTM* virtual connection which consists of associated ATM virtual channel (VC) or virtual path (VP) links, and nodes associated with them

multipoint-to-point connection;*MTP* connection in which the information flows from a set of leaves to a single root

multiprocessing running several processes simultaneously on multiple processors

multiprocessor exchange exchange design that uses two or more processors to perform call processing functions

multiprocessor system system in which two or more processors may work simultaneously

multiprotocol label switching *See multi-protocol label switching*

multipurpose Internet mail extension *See multi-purpose Internet mail extensions*

multiradio; *multimode* able to support several different radio access technologies (RAT)

multiradio antenna combiner;*MAC* hybrid combiner fitted between the multiradio antenna filter (MAF) and multiradio transmitter and power amplifier (MTP), which combines multiple radio transmitter (Tx) signals in one antenna

multiradio antenna filter;*MAF* unit which performs radio transmitter (Tx) filter, receiver (Rx) filter, and Rx low-noise amplifier (LNA) functions

multiradio transmitter and PA *See multiradio transmitter and power amplifier*

multiradio transmitter and power amplifier; *multiradio transmitter and PA*; *MTP* unit for radio frequency transmission, reception, and power amplification in a base transceiver station (BTS)

multiservice operator network operator that provides mobile and several other types of services, such as fixed line telephony and data services, including Internet access

multiservice workstation;*MSWS* workstation to which applications needed by attendants for different services can be integrated

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multiservice workstation platform;*MSWS platform* basic assembly of the software of a multiservice workstation

multisession operation operational mode of a PoC terminal, which allows a user to participate in more than one PoC session at a time

multisession support in a PoC terminal, a feature that supports multisession operation, that is, the ability to participate in multiple sessions at one time

multiSIM end-user service that allows a user to have several SIM cards with the same MSISDN number

multistation access unit;*MAU*;*MSAU* wiring concentrator to which all end stations in a Token Ring network connect

multithread actor *See multithreaded actor*

multithreaded actor;*multithread actor* actor in which more than one thread may execute concurrently

multithreaded core dump;*multi-threaded core dump* function that stores core dumps so that each thread is in the core file with their machine state, in other words the content of the memory such as registers and stacks for later analysis

multithreading *See threading*

multiuser detection;*multi-user detection*;*MUD* joint demodulation of multiple users' mutually interfering digital streams of signals

multivendor environment telecommunications environment where network elements from different equipment vendors are connected to each other

multivendor HLR redundancy;*MVR* redundancy scheme in which the HLRi is used as a spare home location register (HLR), that is, a redundant HLR, for any HLR in a multivendor environment

multivendor integration;*MVI* integration which provides tools, consultancy, and support required to integrate third-party elements, management systems, and applications into a network management system such as Nokia NetAct

multiwallet *See multiple wallet feature*

mundane phase *See mundane phase of transaction*

mundane phase of transaction; *mundane phase* actions of an event performed before commitment

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MUP *See multimode user plane processor*

MUP *See mobile user part*

music on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users can download music, create playlists, organize tracks, convert CD tracks from one format to another, and also buy digital items related to music

music download download of a music track to a terminal

music on hold feature which provides music (or audio signals) to a party of a call that is put on hold by a Centrex group extension or by the Centrex group operator, and also to the party of a call being extended to a busy subscriber by a Centrex group operator

mutex;*mutual exclusion lock*;*lock variable* binary semaphore which is used to lock shared resources

mutual authentication authentication where both communicating users authenticate each other

mutual exclusion function that is used to prevent the execution of processes competing for the same resources when one process is under execution

mutual exclusion lock *See mutex*

mutually synchronised network;*mutually synchronized network /US/* synchronised network in which each clock exerts a degree of control on all others

mutually synchronized network /US/ *See mutually synchronised network*

mux *See multiplexer*

MUX *See multiplexer*

MVC *See model-view-controller*

MVC++ Nokia-specific implementation of a model-view-controller (MVC) for C++ and Java

MVI *See multivendor integration*

MVM *See multimedia voice messaging*

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MVNO *See mobile virtual network operator*

MVPN *See mobile virtual private network*

MVR *See multivendor HLR redundancy*

MW *See messages waiting*

Mw interface *See Mw reference point*

Mw reference point; *Mw interface* interface that the call state control function (CSCF) of a call processing server (CPS) has with another CSCF

MWAM *See master WAM*

MWD *See messages waiting data*

MWF *See messages waiting flag*

MWI *See messages waiting indication*

MWI *See message waiting indication*

MWR *See digital microwave radio*

MWU *See microwave unit*

MX *See mail exchange*

MX *See mobile services switching centre*

my subscriptions list of a user's subscriptions

my transactions list of a user's transactions conducted via the site during a specified time

MyNokia.com Nokia branded, personalised access point to Nokia online for Nokia's customers

myNokiaConnection common portal and a personalised first access point to the Nokia intranet services

2.15 N

N+1 redundancy; *replacement* redundancy scheme in which a unit type consists of several active units and one spare unit, and an idle spare unit can replace any of the active units of the same unit type

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N+X HLR redundancy;*N+X redundancy* redundancy scheme for home location registers (HLR) in which the subscriber data is replicated from the active HLRs to a server in real time, and the subscribers are created in the redundant HLR on demand

N+X HLR redundancy server; *N+X server* server into which the subscriber data is replicated from active home location registers (HLR), and from which the data is copied to a redundant HLR

N+X redundancy *See N+X HLR redundancy*

N+X server *See N+X HLR redundancy server*

n-ary digital signal digital signal in which each signal element has one of n permitted discrete values

N-CSI *See network CAMEL service information*

N-layer managed object managed object specific to the (N)-layer

N-PDU *See network protocol data unit*

n.u. tone *See special information tone*

NA *See neighbour advertisement message*

NA *See new album*

NA *See numerical aperture*

NAC *See network access control*

NACC *See network-assisted cell change*

NACK *See negative acknowledgement*

NACS *See network access server*

NAI *See nature of address*

NAI *See network access identifier*

name alphanumeric label which is used for identification of the end users

name binding relation between managed object classes for the purpose of naming

name server *See domain name server*

name server;*NS* in NMS, a server that resolves network names into network addresses, that is network element names into internal IDs

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name service service which enables the separation of the logical and physical location of a service

name service mechanism for covering the data on a receiver of a message or the receiver's location from the sender of the message

name space *See namespace*

name surfer distributed administration tool with a web-based graphical user interface for domain name system data

name table table in a name server with which the name of a service is transformed into an identifier of the service executor

name-defined parameter parameter which is identified by its name

namespace;*name space* set of names in which all names are unique

naming authority pointer DNS resource record *See naming authority pointer resource record*

naming authority pointer record *See naming authority pointer resource record*

naming authority pointer resource record;*naming authority pointer record*;*NAPTR record* resource record that specifies a rewrite rule that is based on regular expressions, and that produces a new domain label or uniform resource identifier (URI) when applied to an existing string

naming service *See OMG naming service*

naming tree; *containment tree*; *management information tree* hierarchical arrangement of managed objects where the hierarchy is organised on the basis of the containment relationship. A managed object used to name another managed object is higher in the hierarchy than the named object. The naming managed object is referred to as being the superior of the named object, which is referred to as the subordinate

NANP *See North American numbering plan*

NAP *See network access provider*

NAP *See network access point*

NAP *See Nokia Profile Server*

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NAPDEF *See network acces point definition*

NAPID *See network acces point identifier*

NAPT *See network address and port translation*

NAPTR DNS resource record *See naming authority pointer resource record*

NAPTR record *See naming authority pointer resource record*

narrowband characteristic of telecommunication that carries voice information in a narrow band of frequencies

narrowband sockets;*NBS* protocol which provides device and port addressing in a narrowband environment, and enables devices to have multiple active applications, each identified by a port number

NAS *See non-access stratum*

NAS *See network access server*

NaS *See OMG naming service*

NAS *See network-attached storage*

NAS node selection function;*NNSF* function which enables the base station controller (BSC) or radio network controller (RNC) to initially assign a mobile services switching centre (MSC) to serve a mobile station (MS) and subsequently set up a signalling connection to the assigned MSC

NAS PDU *See non-access stratum protocol data unit*

NAS signalling signalling which is used on the E interface for the transfer of messages between the anchor mobile services switching centre (MSC-A) and the mobile station

NAS signalling message signalling message which is used for the transfer of connection management and mobility management messages between the mobile station and the controlling mobile services switching centre

NAS synchronisation indicator information element (IE) that contains transparent non-access stratum (NAS) information that is transferred without interpretation in the radio network controller

NAT *See network address translator*

NAT *See network address translation*

NAT traversal;*NAT-T* voice over IP (VoIP) method that allows voice packets to be transmitted to private IP addresses behind the network address translation (NAT)

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NAT-PT *See Network Address Translation - Protocol Translation*

NAT-T *See NAT traversal*

national carrier access;*CA* feature by which the use of a national carrier access code in a circuit group is activated or deactivated

national carrier access code;*CACN* code for national calls which specifies different network operators

national destination code;*local area dialling code*;*NDC* code field within the E.164 numbering plan, which combined with the subscriber number (SN) will constitute the national significant number of the international public telecommunication number

national dialable number *See national dialled number*

national dialled number;*national dialable number*; *NDN* number which consists of the trunk prefix and national significant number (consisting of trunk code and subscriber number)

national indicator information within a signalling message which permits typically a distinction to be made between national and international messages

national mobile number;*national significant mobile number*;*NSMN* number which uniquely defines the mobile subscriber on national level

national mobile station identification number *See national mobile subscriber identity*

national mobile subscriber identity; *NMSI* mobile subscriber identification, consisting of the mobile network code (MNC) followed by the mobile subscriber identification number (MSIN), identifying the subscriber identity uniquely on a national level

national number *See national significant number*

national prefix; *national trunk prefix*;*trunk prefix*; *NP* digit or a combination of digits to be dialled by a calling subscriber when making a call to a subscriber in a different numbering area but within the same country

national roaming roaming between different mobile operators in a single country

national signaling network /US/ *See national signalling network*

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national signaling point /US/ *See national signalling point*

national signalling network;*national signaling network / US/* network used for signalling, consisting of national signalling points and the connecting common channel signalling links, including the national signalling point of the gateway exchange connected to the international signalling network

national signalling point;*national signaling point /US/ ;NSP* signalling point which belongs to the national signalling network

national significant mobile number *See national mobile number*

national significant number;*national number;NSN* number consisting of the trunk code followed by the subscriber number

national trunk prefix *See national prefix*

national/ international call indicator indicator sent in the forward direction to indicate in the destination national network whether the call has to be treated as an international call or as a national call

nationwide service number service number in nationwide use

native alarm original ASCII alarm, before it has been changed to Nokia format

native execution environment execution environment that relies on the operating system for services

native IPv6 Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) access point connection type where normal IPv6 routing is used

nature of address; *nature of address indicator;NoAI;NAI* parameter used in ISUP signalling which describes the structure of the number used in the global title address information

nature of address indicator *See nature of address*

Navi Bars *See Navi™ Bars*

navigate to move through a database, following an explicit path from one data item to the next, until the required item is attained

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navigation process of moving through a database, following an explicit path from one data item to the next, until the required item is attained

navigation movement in electronic material which has a certain goal and is based on the user's choices

navigation map road map explaining possibilities to explore a web site, for example showing a road to each possible separate web page

navigation tree tree that facilitates navigation

Navi™ Bars;*Navi™ Bars Navigator*; *Navi Bars* navigation tool used in Nokia multimedia terminal user interfaces

Navi™ Bars Navigator *See Navi™ Bars*

Nb *See Nb reference point*

NB *See burst*

Nb interface *See Nb reference point*

Nb reference point; *Nb interface*;*Nb* interface between two media gateways (MGW)

Nb UP *See Nb user plane protocol*

Nb UP protocol *See Nb user plane protocol*

Nb user plane protocol;*Nb UP protocol*;*Nb UP* protocol used in the Nb interface to transfer the user plane data

Nb' *See Nb' interface*

Nb' interface;*Nb'* interface between the multimedia gateway (MGW) and the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

NBAP layer layer consisting of all common and dedicated node B application part (NBAP) signalling entities of the radio network controller (RNC) or the base transceiver station (BTS), and the related application for NBAP signalling entity management

Nbr maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers

Nbr_SB maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers allowed, defined by the service provider in the multicall subscription

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Nbr_SN maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers supported by the serving network (SN)

Nbr_UE maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers supported by the user equipment (UE)

Nbr_User maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers allowed, as defined by the user within the limits given by Nbr_SB

NBS *See narrowband sockets*

NC *See network code*

Nc *See Nc interface*

Nc interface;*Nc* interface between two MSC servers

NCAM *See Nokia Common Alarm MIB*

NCAS *See non-call-associated signalling*

NCAS pull action during which the position estimate is pulled from the gateway mobile location center (GMLC) by the public safety answering point (PSAP)

NCAS push action during which the position estimate is pushed to the public safety answering point (PSAP) by the gateway mobile location centre (GMLC)

NCC *See Nokia Charging Center*

NCCR *See network-controlled cell re-selection*

NCCRS *See network-controlled cell re-selection*

NCP *See network control protocol*

Ncs MO maximum number of simultaneous mobile-originating (MO) circuit switched (CS) calls

Ncs MT maximum number of simultaneous mobile-terminating (MT) circuit switched (CS) calls

ND *See Neighbour Discovery Protocol*

ND-CC *See non-dedicated control channel*

NDC *See national destination code*

NDCC *See non-dedicated control channel*

NDE *See NetFlow Data Export*

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NDF *See new data flag*

NDIS *See network driver interface specification*

NDN *See national dialled number*

NDO *See network development and optimisation*

NDP *See Neighbour Discovery Protocol*

NDS *See network domain security*

NDUB *See network determined user busy*

NDW *See network data warehouse*

NE *See network element*

NE account;*user account for NMS* user name and password of a network element (NE)

NE backup server *See network element backup server*

NE BS *See network element backup server*

NE fault localisation;*NE fault localization / US/* part of fault management which provides additional failure localisation routines. The routines can employ internal or external test systems and can be controlled by a telecommunications management network (TMN)

NE fault localization /US/ *See NE fault localisation*

NE ID *See network element identification number*

NE security *See network element security*

NE status and control part of configuration management which provides the capability to monitor and control certain aspects of the network element (NE) on demand

NE type *See network element type*

NE Web Manager *See Network Element Web Manager*

NE3S;*Nokia enhanced SNMP solution suite* Nokia's proprietary interface for fault, configuration, performance, and security management that supports the SNMP/XML, SOAP/HTTP, and FTP/XML transport protocols

NEAR *See near pointer*

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near end side of an echo canceller which contains the echo path on which the echo canceller is intended to operate

near far situation *See near-far effect*

Near Field Communication; *NFC* communication technology which enables the users to exchange information between devices that are located near each other

near pointer; *NEAR* qualifier which defines the pointer of a processor as a near pointer if the processor contains pointers of varying lengths

near real time performance criterion according to which charging and billing information is to be generated, processed, and brought to a conclusion in less than one minute

near-end loop loop at the local end of a link that is used for testing and diagnosis

near-far effect; *near-far problem*; *near far situation* situation where a mobile station close to the base station is received at higher power than a mobile station further away thus blocking the reception of the other mobile station's transmission

near-far problem *See near-far effect*

near-field region region of the field of an antenna which exists close to the antenna and in which the electric and magnetic fields do not have a substantially plane-wave character but vary considerably from point to point

NearCreditExpiry state state that the prepaid subscriber enters a certain number of days before the credit expiry

nearest restartable parent in the context of Nokia Messaging Gateway, the parent component which has the start option enabled

NearSubscriptio-nExpiry state state that the prepaid subscriber enters a certain number of days before the subscription expiry

NEBS *See Network Equipment Building Standards*

NEBS *See network element backup server*

NEBS level 3 functional level of NEBS compliance, which is the highest of three levels of safety and operability

NEC Kanji Japanese character set standard and encoding developed by Nippon Electronics Corporation (NEC)

NEDMED *See network element data mediator*

NEF *See network element function*

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negative acknowledgement; *NACK* explicit request for retransmission of signal units received in a corrupt form

negative justification method of justification in which the digit time-slots used to convey a digital signal have a digit rate that is always lower than the digit rate of that original signal

negative pulse stuffing *See negative justification*

negative validity period validity period which has already expired when the message arrives at the short message service centre (SMSC)

negotiated QoS; *negotiated quality of service* quality of service which the network has negotiated in response to a quality of service request

negotiated quality of service *See negotiated QoS*

negotiation of intermediate rate requested; *NIRR* parameter in the call set-up which means that an intermediate rate can be used with a full-rate non-transparent radio channel

NEHO *See network evaluated handover*

neighbor advertisement /US/ *See neighbour advertisement message*

neighbor advertisement message /US/ *See neighbour advertisement message*

neighbor cache /US/ *See neighbour cache*

Neighbor Discovery /US/ *See Neighbour Discovery Protocol*

Neighbor Discovery Protocol /US/ *See Neighbour Discovery Protocol*

neighbor solicitation /US/ *See neighbour solicitation message*

neighbor solicitation message /US/ *See neighbour solicitation message*

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neighbor unreachability detection /US/ *See neighbour unreachability detection*

neighbour advertisement *See neighbour advertisement message*

neighbour advertisement message; ***neighbour advertisement*****;** ***neighbor advertisement message /US/*****;** ***neighbor advertisement /US/*****;** ***NA*** Internet control message protocol (ICMP) packet which is used as a response to a neighbour solicitation message, or which a node sends without solicitation to announce a link layer address change

neighbour cache; ***neighbor cache / US/*** cache that is at the same level in the cache hierarchy as another cache, provided to distribute cache server load

neighbour cell BA list *See neighbour cell BCCH allocation list*

neighbour cell BCCH allocation list; ***neighbour cell BA list*** Broadcast control channel (BCCH) allocation (BA) sent in the system information message of type 5 on the slow associated control channel

Neighbour Discovery *See Neighbour Discovery Protocol*

Neighbour Discovery Protocol; ***Neighbor Discovery Protocol /US/*****;** ***Neighbour Discovery*****;** ***Neighbor Discovery /US/*****;** ***NDP*****;** ***ND*** series of Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6 (ICMPv6) messages and processes that manage the interaction of nodes on the same link (neighbouring nodes)

neighbour node discovery; ***NND*** ATM cross-connect (AXC) feature that provides ATM level topology information to the NetAct ATM manager for building an ATM network view

neighbour solicitation *See neighbour solicitation message*

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neighbour solicitation message; ***neighbour solicitation*****;** ***neighbor solicitation message /US/*****;** ***neighbor solicitation /US/*****;** ***NS***

Internet control message protocol (ICMP) packet that a node sends to determine the link layer address of a neighbour, or to verify that a neighbour is still reachable via a cached link layer address, or to perform duplicate address detection (DAD)

neighbour unreachability detection; ***neighbor unreachability detection /US/*****;** ***NUD***

mechanism by which a node determines that a neighbour is no longer reachable

neighbouring base station

base station the area of which is limited to the area of the base station concerned

NELAS

See network element level alarm system

NEMU

See Network Element Management Unit

NEMU common plan manager

COM component which handles the download and upload of XML-formatted plan files between the network management system (NMS), Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), and network elements, and forwards the plan operations received from NMS to plan handlers

NEMU configuration manager

COM component which manages configuration of the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) software at database according to XML-formatted configuration plans generated by the network management system (NMS)

NEMU configuration mediator

COM component which offers an interface for the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) software for obtaining configuration data from database

NEMU conversion component; ***conversion component***

COM component which converts XML-formatted events coming from the NEMU event handler to NWI3 format and returns them to the event handler

NEMU generic request handling; ***NemuGRH***

feature for forwarding requests from ComBroker to network element processes

NEMU interface; ***Network Element Management Unit interface***

interface which is supported by the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) and which is independent of the type of network element

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NEMU memory FTP;*MemoryFTP* COM component that offers memory file downloading, uploading, distribution, and dumping services between a network element and the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)

NEMU platform platform for the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), which is based on the Windows software platform and PC hardware

NEMU server server that contains an installed Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)

NEMU service service which Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) offers to clients

NemuGRH *See NEMU generic request handling*

NEP *See Nokia event processor*

nest embed a subroutine in a program of another (larger) routine

NET *See network entity title*

net boot initial loading through message bus that is used when loading modules are not locally stored

net writing *See web authoring*

NetAct™ *See Nokia NetAct™*

netbooting *See network booting*

NetBSD UNIX-like free and portable operating system, which can be used in various platforms

netcasting *See webcasting*

NetFlow Data Export;*NDE* function that makes traffic statistics available for analysis by an external data collector

netiquette principles of courtesy for communication based on the information network

netmask *See subnet mask*

netstat Unix command to obtain statistics about the network including socket status, interfaces that have been auto-configured, memory statistics, and routing tables

network;*system / US/;NW* interconnection of three or more communicating entities

network acces point definition; *NAPDEF* definition of the network access point, including the access point name, address of the NAP, and call type

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network acces point identifier; *NAPID* identifier for a particular network access point definition (NAPDEF)

network access control; *NAC* GPRS function which performs authentication, checks who can attach to the network, selects which packets can be allowed in the network and calculates the cipherkeys

network access identifier; *NAI* identifier that is used to extract the identity and realm of a user

network access part *See network interface part*

network access point; *NAP* access point that provides network access

network access provider; *NAP* network operator that uses existing telephone lines to provide network access to its customers

network access security *See access security*

network access server; *NAS*; *NACS* network element that provides access from a mobile telephone network to an IP-based network

network address abstract address identifying the network service user

network address and port translation; *NAPT* second layer of network address translator that maps also transport control protocol (TCP) and user datagram protocol (UDP) ports to new values

network address translation; *NAT* process of converting between private IP addresses and public IP addresses

Network Address Translation - Protocol Translation; *NAT-PT* tunnelling protocol that translates IPv6 packets into IPv4 packets and vice versa

network address translator; *NAT* router function that provides the network address translation between private and public IPv4 addresses

network administrator user who has a wide range of privileges in the network and network management system, and who is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the entire network system

network and service management; *NSM* monitoring an active communications network in order to diagnose and correct problems, and gather statistics for administration and maintenance

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network appearance signalling parameter that identifies the signalling system No.7 (SS7) network context for the message, for the purpose of logically separating the signalling traffic between the signalling gateway and the application server processes over common SCTP associations

network architecture underlying architecture of a computer network and the specifications of its functions, services and protocols

network assessment part of network planning that is used to analyse the customer's current network infrastructure and operational profile, and to interpret the customer's business strategy and future forecasts

network attendant user who monitors and runs diagnostics tests in the network

network authentication code;*MAC-A* message authentication code (MAC) used to authenticate the network to the user

network authorities rights that define the operating areas that the network user is allowed to use

network booting; *bootstrapping*; *netbooting* process in which a bootable archive is loaded into the memory of a diskless host (BOOTP client) and executed

network byte order Internet standard ordering of the bytes that belong to larger-than-byte data blocks corresponding to numeric values

network CAMEL service information; *network CAMEL subscription information*;*N-CSI* CAMEL subscription information which identifies the CAMEL services that the serving network offers for all subscribers

network CAMEL subscription information *See network CAMEL service information*

network cell *See cell*

network client program or set of programs that can understand the language and protocols of the network

network code;*NC* national destination code (NDC) used for the called national network

network code *See trunk code*

network communications protocol *See network protocol*

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network configuration data — data that describes the existing or planned network configuration

network configuration documentation; *network documentation* — documentation which is stored in the network management system and describes network elements and the connections between them

network configuration file — configuration file that contains network topology and network-element-related parameters that the network elements have to know

network configuration hiding — feature which enables the operator to hide the configuration, capacity, and topology of the network from the outside

network connection — connection for transferring information transparently across a subnetwork, delimited by connection points at the boundary of the subnetwork and representing the association between the connection points

network connection protection — function which is used to replace a defective network connection

network control protocol; *NCP* — protocol which handles the initialisation task for specific network-layer protocol

network coverage — *See coverage area*

network crime — *See cybercrime*

network data warehouse; *NDW* — data warehouse which collects measurement data from the network and provides reporting tools

network database — database whose records constitute a network

network defined user busy — *See network determined user busy*

network determined user busy; *network defined user busy*; *NDUB* — situation where the network has determined that resources required to complete the call on the called user access interface are not currently available

network development and optimisation; *NDO* — process that provides a platform for fine-tuning and developing network resources while reducing operational costs

network device driver — device driver which is a part of the board support package (BSP)

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network diagram output of detailed network planning that contains accurately defined network elements, relationships between the elements, used interfaces, and physical boundaries

network dimensioning; *dimensioning* part of network planning that produces a master plan indicating the selected network architecture and the number of network nodes and communication links required during the roll-out of the network

network directed handover handover originating from network management requirements, for example traffic or precedence requests

network doctor textual reporting tool for optimising and analysing the performance of the network

network documentation *See network configuration documentation*

network domain domain consisting of a subset of network nodes and based on the hierarchical division of the addresses of an information network

network domain security; *NDS* security architecture that protects integrity and confidentiality of signalling data inside a core network or between core networks

network driver interface specification; *NDIS* specification by Microsoft for a generic, hardware- and protocol-independent device driver for network interface cards (NIC)

network editor drawing tool for creating and modifying a user-specific top-level user interface view hierarchy and views that describe the managed network

network element; *NE* telecommunication system belonging to the telecommunications environment that can be managed, monitored, or controlled in a telecommunications network, that has one or more standard interfaces, and is identified by a unique management address

network element backup server; *NE backup server*; *NEBS*; *NE BS* feature of the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) that automates the safecopying of DX200 network subsystem (NSS) network elements and the transfer of the safecopies to a remote site

network element data mediator; *NEDMED* function which provides an application programming interface (API) for the network element configuration management

network element function; *NEF* TMN function which communicates with a TMN for the purpose of being monitored and/or controlled

network element ID *See network element identification number*

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network element identification number;*network element ID*;*NE ID*
identification number which is unique for each network element

network element level alarm system; *NELAS*
alarm system which is a centralised alarm handler in DX 200

Network Element Management Unit; *NEMU*
Nokia product that provides a complete set of applications for managing network element data, and open interfaces which allow the Nokia network management system NetAct to be smoothly integrated with network elements

Network Element Management Unit interface
See NEMU interface

network element security;*NE security*
security measures used to prevent deliberate or accidental interference with the network element entries

network element synchronisation and timing;*network element synchronization and timing /US/*
feature which supports external timing and line timing with the purpose of synchronising a network element to the surrounding network according to the synchronisation plan, and providing synchronised clock signals for all plug-in units in the network element

network element synchronization and timing /US/
See network element synchronisation and timing

network element type;*NE type*
character string that describes the services that a network element provides

Network Element Web Manager;*NE Web Manager*
Nokia product that describes the whole web-based user interface provided by the DX 200- based network elements

network engineer
tool for documenting and planning the hardware in the network

network entity
independent entity producing the network service

network entity title; *NET*
network address defined by the ISO network architecture and used in connectionless network service (CLNS) based networks

Network Equipment Building Standards; *network equipment building system*; *NEBS*
set of criteria that US telecom companies use to make sure that the network equipment they purchase will support uninterrupted service under extreme environmental conditions

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network equipment building system *See Network Equipment Building Standards*

network evaluated handover;*NEHO* type of handover triggered by an evaluation made in the network

network file file in which NMS/10 stores a network definition as a collection of maps and profiles

network file system;*NFS* file system that allows directories and files to be shared across a network

network hiding mechanism to protect the identities of the SIP proxies and the topology of the hiding network from other network operators

network hierarchy *See exchange hierarchy*

network identifier *See APN network identifier*

network identity;*NI* information identifying the network which administers the supplementary service

network identity and time zone;*NITZ* feature that makes it possible for a serving public land mobile network (PLMN) to transfer its current identity, universal time, daylight-saving time, and local time zone to the mobile terminal, and for the mobile terminal to store and use this information

network indicator; *NI* part of the sub-service field within the service information octet that may be used to distinguish between national and international signalling messages

network induced location request *See network initiated location request*

network information service;*NIS* UNIX network service providing a distributed database system for the administration of network-wide databases

network initiated location request; *network induced location request*;*NI-LR* location request for a target mobile station (MS) from a client that can be considered to lie inside any of the public land mobile network (PLMN) entities currently serving the target MS

network integrator user who is responsible for integrating new sites into the network management system (NMS), such as Nokia NetAct

network interface; *NWI* concrete connection between a carrier network and a privately-owned installation, for example, a computer

network interface 3 *See network interface for 3rd generation networks*

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network interface controller;*NIC* controller that provides an electro-mechanical attachment of a computer to a network

network interface for 3rd generation networks;*network interface 3*;*NWI3* CORBA-based Nokia proprietary management interface between network management system (NMS) and mediation devices or network elements

network interface part;*network access part* part of DX 200 switching system that adapts a switching equipment to the surrounding network

network interworking interworking required between two different network (for example, between a PLMN and ISDN, a GSM PLMN and a non-GSM PLMN, between two GSM PLMNs) in order to provide an end to end connection

network layer layer 3 within the OSI model including routing and switching functions

network layer protocol data unit *See network protocol data unit*

network layer reachability information;*NLRI* routing information that is exchanged between routers about network reachability

network layer service access point *See network service access point*

network layer service access point identifier; *network service access point identifier*;*NSAPI* service access point identifier by which the PDP context is identified in general packet radio service (GPRS) at SNDCP (subnetwork dependent convergence protocol) level

network level protocol data unit *See network protocol data unit*

network location area data in MSC about the addresses of the location areas controlled by other MSCs

network maintenance supervision, monitoring, and maintenance performed during operation which enable to maintain the network operable

network management;*NM* activities for the control, monitoring and recording of the use and performance of the resources of a network, in order to provide services to users on a certain level of quality

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network management channel channel that provides the network management connection and is used to transfer management data to a network element or node

network management connection connection for managing the node through network data communication channels or through the unit front connector interface

network management control signalling parameter sent in the forward direction concerning network management related action for a call

network management interface *See service interface*

network management system;*network management workstation*;*NMS*;*NMWS* system for controlling and monitoring the resources of a telecommunication network and recording their use and performance, in order to provide telecommunication services

network management workstation *See network management system*

network manager;*NM* set of functions for the management of a network, mainly supported by the element managers (EM) but involving possibly also direct access to the network elements

network map map that provides a graphical representation of a network

network map navigation link link to a new group of nodes in the lower level network map

network model model that contains the managed objects of the network and their relationships

network modelling use of various tools and traffic models to predict traffic density in different parts of the network and design the network accordingly

network monitor network monitoring tool that periodically collects network traffic and performance data

network multiplexer equipment that combines two or more signals so that the signals can be transmitted simultaneously on a single carrier wave, communications channel, or data channel

network name string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters comprising the name of the logical group to which the wireless station belongs

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network navigator Nokia NMS tool that allows the user to view the physical and logical topologies of the transmission network, including the paths and circuits that run through the network

Network News Transfer Protocol; *NNTP* extension of the TCP/IP protocol that provides a network news transport service

network node interface; *NNI* interface at a network node which is used to interconnect with another network node

network number; *administration number*; *electric number*; *network provided billing number*; *NN* number that unambiguously indicates the origin of a call

network operating system; *NOS* software required by the network to control the transmission of data

Network Operations Center; *NOC* group responsible for the day-to-day care and feeding of a network

network operator; *operator*; *carrier / US/*; *NO* telecommunications company which provides network services and maintains a telecommunication network

network operator application plane layer that consists of nodes that provide support for content and content applications

network operator business community; *business community* measurement user community whose members expect that the wireless telecommunication network is fully operational, adequately engineered, and in commercial service, and supplies the revenue per subscriber unit that meets the financial goals

network operator maintenance community; *maintenance community* measurement user community whose members assume that the wireless telecommunication network is less than fully operational, adequately engineered, and in commercial service and their primary object is to reduce the mean time to recovery within the fixed network equipment of the operating company

network operator traffic engineering community; *traffic engineering community* measurement user community whose members expect that the wireless telecommunication network is fully operational, inadequately engineered, and in commercial service and their primary objective is to keep the capacity of the fixed network equipment within specified limits

network packet decoding *See packet snooping*

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network parameter control;*NPC* set of actions taken by the network to monitor and control traffic at the inter Network Node Interface, to protect network resources from malicious as well as unintentional misbehaviour by detecting violations of negotiated parameters and taking appropriate actions

network performance; *performance*;*NP* performance measured in terms of how a network or network portion is able to provide the functions related to communications between users

network personalisation personalisation of a mobile station (MS) so that it can only be used with a particular network operator's SIM

network phone *See network telephone*

network planning process of finding the optimised solution for the comprehensive network system and defining the detailed network solution

network prefix part of an IPv6 address for identifying the unicast subnetwork which owns the multicast address

network profile *See profile*

network protocol; *network communications protocol* protocol for establishing and controlling communications which govern format, timing, sequencing, and error control

network protocol data unit;*network level protocol data unit*;*network layer protocol data unit*; *N-PDU*;*NPDU* protocol data unit that is identified by a label at the network layer of the OSI model

network provided; *NP* network number which is stored at the originating switch interface

network provided billing number *See network number*

network provider; *NP* network operator that provides an access network or backbone transport for end users or other providers

network publishing publishing material in the information network

network quality monitor;*NQM* Nokia NMS application that observes the performance of a telecommunications network

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network redundancy feature which is used to examine the need for redundancy solutions in 3G network elements, and to examine how to secure the availability of data and services at network element level

network renumbering changing the IP addresses of hosts, and possibly the network mask of each device within the network that has an address associated with it

network resilience measurement of network fault tolerance indicating the ability of the network to function in the event of failure

network resource identifier;*NRI* part of temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which indicates the core network resource assigned to serve a mobile station

network resource model;*NRM* protocol independent model which describes managed objects representing network resources

network roll-out; *roll-out* process of planning and implementing, in a controlled manner, a network that consists of a large number of sites based on customer requirements for coverage and capacity

network roll-out plan;*roll-out plan* plan that describes how to implement the final network solution

network routing number number that is derived and used by the network to route the call towards a ported number

network scanning; *auto-detection* function which is used for finding out existing network elements within an address space

network server server product which communicates with a mobile terminal and is used by the operator to deliver services to the mobile terminal

network service; *operator service*; *bearer service*; *system service /US/* ;*carrier service /US/* ;*BS*;*NS* part of telecommunication service that provides the capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces

network service access point; *network layer service access point*;*NSAP* point (network address) at which an OSI network service is made available to a transport layer entity

network service access point identifier *See network layer service access point identifier*

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network service area *See service area*

network service data unit;*network service service data unit*;*network-service-data-unit*;*NS SDU*;*NSDU* service data unit that is transported between peer network service layer users

network service entity;*NSE* logical entity that provides a communication service to network service peer entities which communicate over BSSGP virtual connections (BVC)

network service entity ID *See network service entity identifier*

network service entity identifier;*network service entity ID*;*NSEI* identifier of a network service entity having end-to-end significance across the Gb interface

network service part;*NSP* combination of the message transfer part and the signalling connection control part

network service PDU protocol data unit (PDU) within which the network service data units (NS SDU) are encapsulated, and a set of which is in turn encapsulated within subnetwork service PDUs

network service provider;*NSP* service provider that offers different kinds of network services to its customers or employees on its own network or on a leased network

network service service data unit *See network service data unit*

network service virtual connection;*NS-VC* end-to-end virtual communication path between network service peer entities

network service virtual connection group;*NSE* entity that identifies a group of network service virtual connections (NS-VC) in the base station controller (BSC)

network service virtual connection identifier;*NS-VCI* identifier of a network service virtual connection (NS-VC) within the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) having end-to-end significance across the Gb interface

network service virtual link;*NS-VL* local link in the user-network interface end of the frame relay permanent virtual connection

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network service virtual link identifier;*NS-VLI* identifier of a network service virtual link (NS-VL), having local significance at the base station subsystem (BSS) or at the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

network specific facility service-related information which is transferred transparently between the local exchange and the identified network which contracts the service

network subset code digits 6 and 7 of the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)

network subset code group combination of a network subset code and the associated network code

network subset personalisation refinement of network personalisation which allows network operators to limit the usage of a mobile station to a subset of SIMs

network subsystem;*network switching subsystem*;*NSS* in a network management system (NMS), a subsystem that comprises mobile services switching centre (MSC), service control point (SCP) and service management point (SMP)

network switching subsystem *See network subsystem*

network synchronisation; *network synchronization / US/* generic concept that depicts the way of distributing a common time and/or frequency to all elements in a network

network synchronization / US/ *See network synchronisation*

network telephone; *network phone* system, service or application which enables speech connection between the users of the information network

network termination;*NT* equipment that provides the functions necessary for the operation of the access protocols by the network

network termination 1;*NT1* network termination which contains most of the functions of the physical layer in the OSI model

network termination 2;*NT2* network termination which contains all the functions of network termination 1 and also upper layer functions of the OSI model

Network Time Protocol;*NTP* protocol for synchronising clocks on hosts and routers connected to a network, with reference to clocks located on the Internet

network topology arrangement and interlinking of network elements within the managed network

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network trigger *See trigger*

network user user who executes operations to the network elements

network user authority authority that is defined by the network profile to which the user ID is attached and by the authority data defined for the user ID in the local MMI system

network virtual file system;*NVFS* standard network file system with standard commands and pathname conventions

network virtual terminal;*NVT* device which the Telnet protocol uses to enable a local computer to communicate with a remote computer

network-assisted cell change;*NACC* feature for shortening the service outage time at cell re-selection in packet transfer mode when the originating and target cells belong to different base station controllers (BSC) or radio network controllers (RNC)

network-assisted GPS *See assisted GPS*

network-attached storage;*NAS* equipment that is directly connected to the network and that consists of a file service engine and disks used as memory

network-controlled cell re-selection; *NCCRS*;*NCCR* crossover in packet switched (PS) mode in a case where the network commands a mobile station to another cell and it is up to the mobile station to request resources in the target cell

network-independent clocking;*NIC* method by which data is transmitted at the average transmitter clocking rate through a plesiochronous network in order to maintain bit synchronism between the transmitting and receiving data terminal

network-initiated;*NI* characteristic of being initiated by a network

network-level redundancy redundancy scheme in which the network is composed of independent replaceable network elements, allowing a faulty network element to be replaced with another

network-network interface;*NNI* interface that allows different networks to interoperate

network-originated data packet packet that is sent from the network to a mobile station

network-service-data-unit *See network service data unit*

network-to-endpoint loopback loopback in which an OAM cell is inserted by a network operator and switched back by a virtual path or virtual channel connection endpoint in another domain

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network-to-network interface *See PoC network-to-network interface*

networked SMS centre high capacity short message service centre (SMS centre) cluster which is formed by connecting several SMS centres together

neutral macro macro which, besides performing its own tasks, can observe the execution of the other macros

new;*NW* status of a new software build on the disk

new album;*NA* terminal gateway (TGW) subscriber's album where newly arrived multimedia messages are stored

new data flag;*NDF* mechanism which allows an arbitrary change of the value of a pointer

new generation operations systems and software *See NGOSS*

new group mode mode of Internet key exchange (IKE) which is used to negotiate a new group for performing a Diffie- Hellman key exchange

news;*news group*; *discussion group* Internet service which enables the users to read a collection of articles, announcements, advertisements or opinions arranged by topic, and participate on the on-going discussions through e-mail

news group *See news*

news group server *See news server*

news server;*news group server* server that exchanges Internet newsgroups with newsreader clients and other servers

next hop address address of the adjacent host or router to which the packet should be sent next

next hop resolution protocol;*NHRP* protocol used by routers to dynamically discover the media access control (MAC) addresses of other routers and hosts connected to a nonbroadcast multi-access network

next hop server; *NHS* server that the next hop resolution protocol (NHRP) defines maintaining next-hop resolution cache tables that contain the IP-to-ATM address mappings of associated nodes and nodes that are reachable through routers that the NHS serves

next-hop determination algorithm for mapping an IP destination address into the IP address of the neighbour to which the traffic for the destination should be sent

nextstate statement causing a transition into the same or a new state to wait for a signal

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NF *See AAL2 nodal function*

NFC *See Near Field Communication*

NFD *See normal facsimile data*

NFS *See network file system*

NFS client computer that can remotely mount a NFS file system from another computer

NFS server computer whose file systems can be remotely mounted from NFS clients

NGAF *See non-GPRS alert flag*

NGOSS;*new generation operations systems and software* industry standard for the development and deployment of easy to integrate, flexible, and easy to manage operations support system (OSS) and business support system (BSS) components

NH *See no hardware*

NHRP *See next hop resolution protocol*

NHS *See next hop server*

NI *See network identity*

NI *See network-initiated*

NI *See network indicator*

NI-LR *See network initiated location request*

nibble *See half-byte*

NIC *See network-independent clocking*

NIC *See network interface controller*

NID *See APN network identifier*

night service operator service defined for a service number to which incoming calls are transferred if all attendants of the service number have logged out

night service pick-up pick-up service available to centrex extensions enabling them to pick up calls directed to the night service

night transfer number number into which incoming calls are transferred if all attendants have logged out

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night transfer service operator service, defined for a service number, to which an incoming call is transmitted if there are no active attendants for the service number

NIRR *See negotiation of intermediate rate requested*

NIS *See network information service*

NIS client computer which queries NIS information from one of the NIS servers

NIS master *See NIS master server*

NIS master server; *NIS master* computer which answers NIS queries, contains the main NIS maps, and distributes the maps to NIS slave servers

NIS slave *See NIS slave server*

NIS slave server; *NIS slave* computer that answers NIS queries if the NIS master is not functional

NITZ *See network identity and time zone*

NLOS *See non-line-of-sight*

NLP *See non-linear processor*

NLRI *See network layer reachability information*

NM *See network manager*

NM *See network management*

NM *See node manager*

NML-EML interface interface that represents the communication data and exchange mechanism between the management system or systems that deploy the network management layer (NML) and element management layer (EML) functions of the telecommunications management network

NMS *See network management system*

NMS administrator; *NMS system administrator* most privileged user on the network management system (NMS) workstation network, who is responsible for the administration of the other NMS users

NMS clock *See NMS time*

NMS interface interface that allows components to be monitored via network management system (NMS) and supports fault management by permitting the forwarding of alarms to the NMS

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NMS system administrator — *See NMS administrator*

NMS system management; *system management*; *SM* — set of operation and maintenance tasks needed to keep the network management system running

NMS system security; *system security* — actions taken to protect the network management system from unauthorised use

NMS time; *NMS clock* — NMS workstation time which is used as a reference for checking the times of network elements

NMS user — user with the authority to run the Nokia NMS

NMSI — *See national mobile subscriber identity*

NMWS — *See network management system*

NN — *See network number*

NND — *See neighbour node discovery*

NNI — *See network-network interface*

NNI — *See PoC network-to-network interface*

NNI — *See network node interface*

NNSF — *See NAS node selection function*

NNTP — *See Network News Transfer Protocol*

NO — *See network operator*

no content charging — charging related to the 2.5G and 3G networks and services where bearer, access and content services are provided free of charge to the subscribers on condition that they accept receiving advertisements to their mobile devices

no hardware; *NH* — state of a functional unit where it is not in use and has not been mounted nor fully equipped. All tables needed for its operation are, however, reserved

no redundancy — redundancy scheme in which there are no redundant units for functional units of certain types, for example in the system hardware

no redundancy recovery group — recovery group, the function of which is based on a single resource without standby equipment

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no resources available cause value indicating a generic temporary error condition in which all dynamic PDP addresses are occupied or no memory is available

No. 7 exchange exchange utilising signalling system No. 7

No. 7 exchange - first exchange closest to the calling party in each No. 7 section of a connection where, unless it is the calling party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place

No. 7 exchange - last exchange closest to the called party in each No. 7 connection where, unless it is the called party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place

NOAD personnel planning tool in Nokia that supports different development actions

NoAI *See nature of address*

NOC *See Network Operations Center*

nodal exchange transit exchange in a local network

nodal exchange area exchange area where incoming traffic is transmitted through the same nodal exchange

nodal function *See AAL2 nodal function*

node *See switching node*

node host which has been given a specific purpose

node agent administrative agent that monitors application servers on a host system and routes administrative requests to servers

node alive request; *node alive request message* message used to inform that a node in the network has started its service

node alive request message *See node alive request*

node alive response; *node alive response message* message sent as a response to a received node alive request

node alive response message *See node alive response*

node B *See base transceiver station*

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node clock clock distributing synchronisation to one or more synchronised elements in the node, equipment and units

node equipment cross-connection equipment for a digital transmission network used for flexible and generally unblocked connection and branching of channels of frame structure

node IP address internal IP address of a node, which is visible only inside a cluster

node manager; *manager;NM* application which allows a user to manage individual network elements

node offline file file that contains all configuration information for commissioning a node

node type classification of nodes according to their functions and interface capacity

node unit in topology, a functional unit to which is connected a list of units and which acts in a critical role concerning normal message transfer

noise compensation method used in enhanced automatic level control (ALC) in which the opposite path noise level is used to adjust the signal level

noise emission *See acoustic noise emission*

noise power interfering and unwanted power in an electrical device or system

Nokia 9210 games selection of games designed exclusively for the Nokia 9210 Communicator

Nokia bar Nokia-characteristic part at the top of a graphical user interface (GUI), containing a Nokia logo on the right side of the bar and an image on the left side that identifies the current product

Nokia Charging Center;*NCC* Nokia product that is used for charging mobile data services

Nokia Common Alarm MIB;*NCAM* Nokia proprietary management information base (MIB) that is used for fault management in a network element

Nokia contact page web server;*CPWS* HTTP server that is used to store IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) subscribers' personal contact pages

Nokia enhanced SNMP solution suite *See NE3S*

Nokia event processor subsystem of the online service controller (OSC) that processes incoming charging files, rates them, and updates the account balances accordingly

Nokia NetAct™; *NetAct™* Nokia product for network management

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Nokia open performance data format;*NOPDF* ASCII format in which the statistical reports are transferred to the network management system (NMS) in A2

Nokia Profile Manager;*NPM* Nokia product that provides end-to-end subscription management, centralised self-service management, and diverse provisioning capabilities

Nokia Profile Proxy Nokia product that transfers subscriber profile information between the operator's main database and the network elements

Nokia Profile Server;*NPS* Nokia product which provides centralized storage and retrieval services for subscribers' service settings and other subscriber information

Nokia smart messaging *See smart messaging*

Nokia Subscription Management solution Nokia product that provides a subscription management system for Nokia Intelligent Content Delivery (ICD), Nokia Push to talk over Cellular (PoC), and Nokia IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS)

Nokia Subscription Manager;*NSM* Nokia product for subscription management; see also subscription manager.

Nokia's Network Planning System; *NPS/X* network planning system which assists network planners in their work of designing the most cost-effective network coverage

nomadic operating mode mode of operation where the terminal is transportable but being operated while stationary and may in addition require user co-operation

nominal justification rate justification rate that occurs when the digit rates of both the original signal and the justified signal are at their nominal values

nominal justification ratio ratio of the nominal justification rate to the maximum justification rate

nominal maximum circuit *See hypothetical reference circuit*

nominal stuffing rate *See nominal justification rate*

nominated HLR home location register (HLR) to which the analyses in the gateway mobile services switching centre (GMSC) point

non-access stratum;*NAS* protocols between the mobile station (MS) and the core network that are not terminated in the radio access network (RAN)

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non-access stratum protocol data unit; *NAS PDU* information element (IE) that contains the message sent from the core network to the mobile station, or vice versa, without interpretation in the radio network controller

non-blocking cross-connection cross-connection which does not limit connections

non-blocking request handler; *NRH* request handler in the SMAP Voice software that processes the incoming requests in parallel instead of queuing them

non-bursty traffic continuous traffic, such as audio

non-call related service service that does not concern an active call

non-call-associated signalling;*NCAS* signalling by means of which the initial or updated position may be obtained during an emergency call

non-compatible update *See cutover update*

non-competing destination destination, area code or international prefix for which operators cannot compete

non-concentrating interface interface where user ports are fixedly connected to aggregate interface timeslots

non-controllable load load caused by real-time traffic, interference from the surrounding cells, and noise

non-critical event event that does not noticeably impair the continuation of an operation

non-dedicated control channel; *NDCC*;*ND-CC* control channel strategy where the same radio channel may be used alternately as control channel and traffic channel

non-delivery report delivery report which indicates that message delivery has failed

non-DRM characteristic of a content delivery in which the content is delivered as plain content and no digital rights management (DRM) is applied

non-faded condition *See unfaded condition*

non-GPRS alert flag;*NGAF* information flag set by a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to indicate whether activity from a mobile station shall be reported to the MSC/VLR

non-GPRS alert procedure procedure used by the visitor location register (VLR) to request an indication from a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) when activity, either signalling or data transmission, from a mobile station is detected

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non-hierarchical network network with no hierarchical layers in which every node can have a direct connection to any other node

non-independent service subservice that can be used only as a part of a service package.

non-intelligent terminal;*dumb terminal* terminal with no independent processing ability of its own which can only carry out operations when connected to a computer

non-line-of-sight;*NLOS* line between a transmitting antenna and a receiving antenna where there are obstructions

non-linear charging charging mode in which the tariff can change during the call, depending on the length of the call

non-linear processor;*NLP* device with a defined suppression threshold level in which signals having a level below the threshold are suppressed and signals having a level above the threshold are passed although the signal may be distorted

non-linear rating rating in which the charging changes after a predefined point

non-modal encoding character-encoding method that does not use special sequences of characters to switch between one- and two-byte modes

non-operational state attribute of a managed object which indicates that the managed object exists but has no actual value

non-real time;*NRT*; *nrt* type of communication that happens in segments of information, with pauses of variable length between the segments

non-real time bearer service *See non-real time service*

non-real time service;*non-real time bearer service*; *NRT bearer service* bearer service which is provided with variable delay according to the amount of capacity available

non-real-time variable bit rate;*nrt-VBR* variable bit rate intended for applications which have bursty traffic characteristics and do not have tight constraints on delay and delay variation

non-recoverable cross-connection ATM cross-connection that is automatically released by the ATM network element upon detecting a failure that affects the service

non-redundant mode mode of a computer unit's local area network (LAN) interfaces in which one interface is configured for internal traffic and another for media traffic

non-redundant unit functional unit which cannot be used for substituting the working unit

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non-repudiation requirements which provide unforgeable proof of shipment and/or receipt of data to prevent the sender from disavowing a legitimate message or the recipient from denying receipt

non-repudiation code *See signing PIN*

non-repudiation PIN *See signing PIN*

non-repudiation PIN code *See signing PIN*

non-return-to-zero code;*NRZ code* code form having two states, zero and one, with no neutral or rest condition

non-return-to-zero signal *See NRZ signal*

non-revertive switching;*equal switching* path protection method in transmission networks such that once the switch to the spare circuitry has been made, the node does not switch back to the original state even if the fault has been cleared

non-RTP means protocols and mechanisms that may be needed in addition to the real-time transport protocol (RTP) to provide a usable service

non-selectable service service that is always active for the user

non-selective fading fading where the whole received signal bandwidth has (nearly) the same amount of attenuation independently of the frequency

non-stop forwarding;*NSF* ability of a router to continue forwarding traffic towards a router that may be recovering from a temporary failure

non-switched connection connection that is established without the use of switching, for example by means of hard-wired joints

non-synchronised network;*non-synchronous network*; *asynchronous network*;*non-synchronized network /US/* network in which signals need not be synchronous

non-synchronized network /US/ *See non-synchronised network*

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non-synchronous characteristic of two time-varying phenomena, time-scales, or signals with corresponding significant instants which are separated by time intervals that do not have a constant duration

non-synchronous essential characteristic of time-scales or signals such that their corresponding significant instants do not necessarily occur at the same average rate

non-synchronous network *See non-synchronised network*

non-time-limited licence licence that has no actual expiry date

non-transparent access connection from the GGSN to external data networks where subscriber IP address is given from the Intranet/ISP IP address space

non-transparent bearer service;*non-transparent service* bearer service in which the transmitted data is structured

non-transparent connection connection in which the GSM network can correct the detected errors with an error correction protocol

non-transparent loopback loopback in which the signal transmitted beyond the loopback point (forward signal) when the loopback is activated is not the same as the received signal at the loopback point

non-transparent service *See non-transparent bearer service*

non-transparent transmission;*NT* data transmission which is error-free, and has variable rate and variable delay

non-uniform encoding generation of code words to represent non-uniformly quantised values

non-uniform quantising;*non-uniform quantizing / US/* quantising in which not all the quantising intervals lying entirely with the working range are equal

non-uniform quantizing /US/ *See non-uniform quantising*

non-validating processor *See non-validating XML processor*

non-validating XML processor;*non-validating processor* XML processor which checks only the document entity, including the entire internal document type definition (DTD) subset, against the rules of well-formed XML

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non-volatile data; ***NVD*** information stored in an electronic device that is not lost after the removal of power

non-volatile memory; ***non-volatile storage*****;** ***persistent storage*****;** ***persistent memory*****;** ***NVS*** memory whose contents are preserved when its power is off

non-volatile random access memory; ***NVRAM*** static random access memory (RAM) which is made into non-volatile storage either by having a battery permanently connected or by saving its contents to EEPROM before turning the power off and reloading it when power is restored

non-volatile storage *See non-volatile memory*

non-work-conserving operational mode of a scheduler in which it serves packets no sooner than the scheduled departure time, even if this means leaving packets in a queue while the link is idle

nonactive software build; ***nonactive SW build*****;** ***inactive software build*****;** ***inactive SW build*** software build whose load modules are not default versions

nonactive SW build *See nonactive software build*

nonadjacent signaling points / US/ *See nonadjacent signalling points*

nonadjacent signalling points; ***nonadjacent signaling points / US/*** two signalling points that are not directly connected by any signalling links

nonassociated mode of signaling / US/ *See nonassociated mode of signalling*

nonassociated mode of signalling; ***nonassociated mode of signaling / US/*** mode where messages for a signalling relation involving two (nonadjacent) signalling points are conveyed, between those signalling points, over two or more signalling links in tandem passing through one or more signalling transfer points

nonce in HTTP digest authentication, a server-specified data string which should be uniquely generated each time a 401 response is made

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NOPDF *See Nokia open performance data format*

normal burst *See burst*

normal call call originated by a GSM subscriber without a closed user group (CUG), or call originated by a CUG subscriber when no CUG information is passed from the originating switching entity to the destination entity

normal charging charging in which the calling party is to be charged for the actual communication

normal configuration set configuration set which contains all the information needed to define how the monitoring should be done in a particular case

normal data data which is saved through the IOMANA (I/O Manager Program Block) process

normal facsimile data;*NFD* facsimile mode in the automatic facsimile group 3 service that allows transfer of facsimile data without the error correction mode

normal GSM operation GSM operation concerning general, card holder verification (CHV) related, GSM security related and subscription related procedures

normal info information field in a raw data message which tells if a charging record will be saved through the IOMANA (I/O Manager Program Block) process

normal mode of operation mode of operation into which a mobile station will go if it has no personalisation checks to process

normal record data that is included in a data block and saved through the logical file

normal routing of signaling /US/ *See normal routing of signalling*

normal routing of signalling;*normal routing of signaling /US/* routing of a given signalling traffic flow in normal conditions (that is, in the absence of failures)

normal state load control state in which load control (LC) only monitors the load without initiating any load control actions

North American numbering plan; *NANP* numbering plan used in North America

northbound interface open interface that provides network information to an upper-level network management system (NMS)

NOS *See network operating system*

not ready function *See pause function*

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notation set of symbols, and rules for their use, for the representation of data

notice alarm which is not cancelled and which only informs about a fault event without printing out the urgency class

notification information emitted by a managed object related to an event that has occurred within the managed object

notification action in which a notifier sends a SIP NOTIFY message to a subscriber to inform the subscriber about the state of a resource

notification ID *See notification identifier*

notification identifier; *notification ID* running number which is assigned to each incoming alarm as its unique identifier

notification interface HTTP interface for delivering WAP service messages to a mobile terminal via a push proxy gateway

notification service; *NS* service that is an event-driven asynchronous communication mechanism and supports store-and-forward message delivery and content-based routing

notification type data type defining a specific kind of notifications

notifier process which is used to notify the recovery event announcing service about an event

notifier user agent which generates SIP NOTIFY messages with the purpose of notifying subscribers about the state of a resource

notify function which a subscriber uses to send a notification message to another party in a PTP call or to all the leaves of a PTM call

NOTIFY *See SIP NOTIFY message*

notify message; *NTFY* signalling message that provides an autonomous indication of events to a remote peer

notifying indicator identifier which informs the calling user, who is trying to make a one-to-one call, that the call attempt has been turned into a notification towards the target user

NP *See network provider*

NP *See network provided*

NP *See numbering plan*

NP *See number portability*

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NP *See network performance*

NP *See national prefix*

NP prefix;*number portability prefix* prefix added to the called number when it belongs to the ported subscriber indicating either the exchange or the operator where the subscriber is ported in

NPA *See numbering plan organisation*

NPA /US/ *See numbering area*

NPAC-SMS *See number portability administration centre service management system /US/*

NPC *See network parameter control*

NPDB *See number portability database*

NPDU *See network protocol data unit*

NPJAPI *See subscriber database API*

NPM *See Nokia Profile Manager*

NPM configuration tool *See NPM desktop configuration tool*

NPM desktop Nokia Profile Manager (NPM) user interface that is used for subscription and parameter management

NPM desktop configuration tool; *NPM configuration tool* graphical user interface (GUI) of the Nokia Profile Manager (NPM), which is used for static and dynamic parameter management

NPM desktop subscription tool; *NPM subscription tool* graphical user interface (GUI) of the Nokia Profile Manager (NPM), which is used for tasks related to end-user and subscription management

NPM service catalogue service catalogue that is composed of the service specifications stored in the Nokia Profile Manager (NPM)

NPM subscription tool *See NPM desktop subscription tool*

NPP *See Nokia Profile Proxy*

NPS *See Nokia Profile Server*

NPS/X *See Nokia's Network Planning System*

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NQM *See network quality monitor*

NQM client process for viewing the monitoring data generated by NQM server

NQM server process for retrieving data from the Nokia NMS database and for calculating monitoring data

NRH *See non-blocking request handler*

NRI *See network resource identifier*

NRM *See network resource model*

NRT *See non-real time*

nrt *See non-real time*

NRT bearer service *See non-real time service*

nrt-VBR *See non-real-time variable bit rate*

NRZ code *See non-return-to-zero code*

NRZ signal;*non-return-to-zero signal* binary signal formed through non-return-to-zero coding

NS *See notification service*

NS *See neighbour solicitation message*

NS *See network service*

NS *See name server*

NS SDU *See network service data unit*

NS-VC *See network service virtual connection*

NS-VCI *See network service virtual connection identifier*

NS-VL *See network service virtual link*

NS-VLI *See network service virtual link identifier*

NSAP *See network service access point*

NSAP address global address as defined for OSI which is understandable over any network and can be used to address between networks

NSAPI *See network layer service access point identifier*

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NSDU *See network service data unit*

NSE *See network service virtual connection group*

NSE *See network service entity*

NSEI *See network service entity identifier*

NSF *See non-stop forwarding*

nslookup Unix command for querying Internet domain name servers (DNS)

NSM *See network and service management*

NSM *See Nokia Subscription Manager*

NSM directory part of the Nokia Subscription Manager that is used for publishing user profile data

NSM interface interface that is between the Nokia Subscription Manager (NSM) and the online service controller (OSC) and that is used to keep subscriber information in the OSC local subscriber database up-to-date with the NSM master repository

NSM proxy proxy that acts as a virtual LDAP directory that does the translations needed to make the network operator's or service provider's existing central user profile repository look identical to the LDAP schema and directory tree pre-programmed into the intelligent content delivery (ICD) elements

NSM server part of the Nokia Subscription Manager that contains the business logic for subscriptions, end-user management, and provisioning

NSM service catalogue;*service catalogue* catalogue that includes all available intelligent content delivery (ICD) services and that is stored in NSM

NSM services configuration file; *services configuration file* configuration file that contains all necessary data about the services controlled by the Nokia Subscription Manager (NSM)

NSM solution *See Nokia Subscription Management solution*

NSMN *See national mobile number*

NSN *See national significant number*

NSP *See national signalling point*

NSP *See network service part*

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NSP *See network service provider*

NSS *See network subsystem*

NT *See network termination*

NT *See non-transparent transmission*

NT core part of the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) system that forms the basic programming and execution environment of NEMU software

NT core service service that NT core offers

NT1 *See network termination 1*

NT2 *See network termination 2*

NTFY *See notify message*

NTMS *See terminal management server*

NTP *See Network Time Protocol*

NU tone *See special information tone*

NUD *See neighbour unreachability detection*

NULL *See null encryption algorithm*

NULL process instance identifier which does not denote any process

null encryption *See null encryption algorithm*

null encryption algorithm;*null encryption*;*NULL* cryptographic algorithm which does not alter plaintext data, but provides the means for encapsulating security payload (ESP) to provide authentication and integrity without confidentiality

null RA *See null routing area*

null routing area; *null RA* routing area that does not support GPRS services

number *See digit sequence*

number analysis *See digit analysis*

number conversion;*number modification*; *number translation* feature used in translating the received call number into the international number format

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number destination; *direction*; *destination*
Information indicating the location of the called subscriber in relation to the exchange concerned. It is determined by the first digits of the number sequence to be analysed

number destination load observation
See destination load observation

number destination measurement; *destination measurement*; *directional measurement*
traffic measurement which produces information on traffic intensity on different number destinations

number destination measurement report
measurement report which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts received in each number destination defined for the measurement during the results accumulation period

number destination to number destination measurement
measurement which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts received in each defined number destination pair during the results accumulation period

number extension; *number range extension*
feature which offers the network operator an MML interface for adding or modifying digits in the numbers and addresses

number identification supplementary services
supplementary services with which the user can identify the calling party (calling line identification presentation) and called party (connected line identification presentation) and, if required, prevent the identification of a subscriber (calling line identification restriction and connected line identification restriction)

number incomplete indicator
indicator showing whether the delivered number is complete or incomplete

number modification
See number conversion

number of used units at a time
amount of remaining credit units which is brought into use at a time with the purpose of making the use of several simultaneously active connections possible to the user

number portability; *local number portability*; *NP*
function which allows the end users to retain the same telephone number as they switch from one service provider to another

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number portability administration centre service management system /US/;*NPAC-SMS* service management system responsible for storing and broadcasting updates to a service provider's number portability database (NPDB) within a certain region for ported directory numbers

number portability cluster set of GSM networks between which mobile subscriber international ISDN numbers may be ported

number portability database;*NPDB* database containing a list of ported numbers and associated location routing numbers used for number portability routing

number portability domain;*portability domain* set of GSM public land mobile networks (PLMN) in a country between which the mobile subscriber international ISDN numbers (MSISDN) may be ported

number portability prefix *See NP prefix*

number range consecutive set of numbers

number range extension *See number extension*

number range owner network network to which the number range containing the ported number has been allocated

number repetition, last number dialled, automatic registration *See last number redial*

number translation *See number conversion*

number translation rule rule which makes it possible to resolve the subscriber number based on the prefix of a short number and vice versa, thus enabling the use of virtual private network (VPN) short numbers within the number range subscriber

number unobtainable tone *See special information tone*

number-range member subscriber who belongs to a user group that covers a certain number range

numbering area; *numbering plan area /US/*;*NPA /US/* geographical area within which no two terminals will have the same subscriber number

numbering plan;*NP* signalling connection control part (SCCP) code that forms a part of the descriptive information included in some global title formats

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numbering plan area /US/ *See numbering area*

numbering plan indicator indicator sent in association with a number to indicate the numbering plan used for that number

numbering plan organisation;*NPA* entity that is responsible for the administration and assignment of numbers or number blocks within a national numbering plan

numbering-area specific service number service number in use in one numbering area, only

numerical aperture; *NA* sine of one-half of the vertex angle of the largest cone of meridional rays that can enter or leave an optical system or element, multiplied by the refractive index of the propagation medium in which the cone is located

NVD *See non-volatile data*

NVFS *See network virtual file system*

NVRAM *See non-volatile random access memory*

NVS *See non-volatile memory*

NVT *See network virtual terminal*

NW *See new*

NW *See network*

NWI *See network interface*

NWI3 *See network interface for 3rd generation networks*

NWI3 adapter adapter which is used to implement the network interface for 3rd generation networks (NWI3)

NX2S interface southbound XML interface that supports basic configuration management (BCM), fault management (FM), and performance management (PM)

NXX *See office code*

2.16 O

O&M *See operation and maintenance*

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O&M functions; ***operation and maintenance functions*****;*****OMF***
set of functions which provides features for the operation and maintenance of a network element, including the user interface, system maintenance, configuration management, and network maintenance

O&M gateway; ***OMGW***
gateway node that is used to access the operator's operation and maintenance (O&M) network

O&M interface
See operation and maintenance interface

O&M mediation
mediation function that is used to handle the implementation-specific operation and maintenance (O&M) functions of the base transceiver stations (BTS)

O&M network
See operation and maintenance network

O&M network administration
command class including commands that are used to handle the O&M connections between the operation and maintenance centre (OMC) and the network

O&M platform
See operation and maintenance platform

O&M server; ***operation and maintenance server*****;*****OMS***
in a push to talk call processor, a server in the management plane which provides operation and maintenance (O&M) functions within the processor, and provides an element manager client for the operator's personnel to control and maintain the processor

O&M services application part
See operation and maintenance service application protocol

O&M traffic
traffic that consists of communication related to operation and maintenance (O&M), that is, configuration, monitoring, and supervision of the network element

O-CSCF
See originating call state control function

O-CSI
See originating CAMEL subscription information

O-H model
See Okumura-Hata model

O-SM
See outgoing state model

O/E converter
See optical-to-electrical converter

O/E transducer
See optical-to-electrical converter

OA
See CUG with outgoing access

OACK packet
See option acknowledgement TFTP packet

OACSU
See off-air-call-set-up

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OAM *See Operations, Administrations and Maintenance*

OAM backward reporting;*OAM BR* Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) function which is used to indicate the block error result and the total received cell count for the ATM equipment management function (AEMF)

OAM BR *See OAM backward reporting*

OAM CC *See OAM continuity check*

OAM cell ATM cell that carries Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) information for performing specific OAM functions

OAM continuity check;*OAM CC* continuity check for detecting ATM layer connectivity and performance defects

OAM F4/F5 Loopback *See F4/F5 flow loopback*

OAM LLID *See OAM loopback location identifier*

OAM loopback location identifier; *OAM LLID* field in a fault management cell which is used for identifying the loopback points of returned loopback cells

OAMC *See operation, administration and maintenance centre*

OAZ *See outgoing accounting zone*

OBCSM *See originating basic call state model*

object data item stored in a database which has a certain data type and object identifier

object *See managed object*

object adapter CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture) term for the environment in which server applications run

object array object collection from which objects can be searched for sequentially or by using an array index

object class *See managed object class*

object class;*OC* identified family of objects that share certain characteristics

object class handler;*managed object class handler*;*OCH*; *MOCH* code that offers an interface based on the Q3 model to the network management system and executes all operations defined in the object model for the object class

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object collection logical memory area defined uniquely in a database and containing objects of only one type

object directory search structure defined uniquely in a database, with a defined search key, meant for making value-based object searches from among an object collection more efficiently

object file *See object module*

object file file to which an object collection is stored

object for inter-frequency handover path *See inter-frequency handover path*

object for inter-frequency measurement control *See inter-frequency measurement control*

object for inter-system adjacency *See inter-system adjacency*

object for inter-system handover path *See inter-system handover path*

object for inter-system measurement control *See inter-system measurement control*

object for intra-frequency adjacency *See intra-frequency adjacency*

object for intra-frequency handover path *See intra-frequency handover path*

object for intra-frequency measurement control *See intra-frequency measurement control*

object identifier; *OID* identifier which separates one object from others

object instance particular managed object of an object class which represents a specific function, property or physical entity in the managed element

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object instantiation language;*OIL* language that the man-machine language (MML) parser uses to define the structure of the MML response to be read

object language; *target language* language into which statements are translated

object list list of measurement objects to be included in the measurement

object list administration part of measurement administration which enables the operator to list, create, modify, and delete object lists

object management architecture;*OMA* architecture that defines a framework for communications between distributed objects and provides a conceptual infrastructure upon which subsequent supporting specifications are to be based

object model conceptual view of the managed element described in terms of managed objects and their relationships as seen by the management system

object modelling technique;*OMT* object modelling language for software modelling and design, which is used as a method to develop object-oriented systems, and to support object-oriented programming

object module; *object file* program module received as a result of translation

object navigator graphical user interface (GUI) element that is used to move between the objects

object program; *target program* target language program that has been translated from a source language

object relation description of relations between objects in a database

object request broker;*ORB* basic mechanism for transparently making requests to and receiving responses from objects located locally or remotely

object sequence object collection from which objects can only be searched for sequentially

object state managed object attribute that specifies the parameter state of a managed object

object state specific filtering function that filters alarms concerning objects that are not in their normal operational state

object summarisation part of measurement data post-processing, in which information about a set of managed object instances at a particular time is extracted

object unit unit to which an alarm is directed

obligatory feature feature that has to be present in an application

obligatory HW item HW item that has to be present in the computing platform

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observation function or process by which the system checks the defined objects, like lines, channels or subscribers, and thus enables reporting

observation hypothesis assumption of the fault, made by the alarm system and determined directly on the basis of a single disturbance or fault observation

observation of failed calls *See clear code observation*

observation of long calls application of charging which provides the operating personnel with information on long or expensive calls

observation of time charging part of generation of charging which ensures that the current charge rate or time charging tariff is correct

observation report output of observation

observed object *See measurement object*

observed time difference; *OTD* time difference between the reception times of frames from two cells (serving and target) measured in the user equipment (UE) and expressed in chips

observed time difference of arrival; *OTDOA* positioning method for user equipment (UE) that is based on the observed time difference of system frame numbers (SFN) measured by the UE and the location measurement unit (LMU)

OC *See optical carrier*

OC *See object class*

OC-1 *See optical carrier level 1*

OC-12 *See optical carrier level 12*

OC-192 *See optical carrier level 192*

OC-3 *See optical carrier level 3*

OC-3c optical carrier level 3 (OC-3) for STS-3c signals

OC-48 *See optical carrier level 48*

OC-n *See optical carrier n*

ocb *See outgoing calls barred within a CUG*

OCB *See outgoing call barring*

OCB-F *See fixed outgoing call barring*

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OCB-UC *See user controlled outgoing call barring*

OCC *See outgoing call control*

OCCF *See operator controlled call forwarding*

occupied traffic channel traffic channel engaged for conversation or call set-up

occurrence *See database occurrence*

OCG *See barring of all outgoing calls*

OCH *See object class handler*

OCS *See originating call screening*

OCS *See online charging system*

OCSP *See Online Certificate Status Protocol*

octet alignment *See octet timing*

octet sequence integrity property of a digital transmission channel, telecommunication circuit or connection that permits a digital signal to be conveyed over it without change to the order of any octets

octet slip loss or gain of eight consecutive digit time-slots conveying an octet in a digital signal, where the loss or gain of the octet cannot be corrected

octet timing;*byte timing*;*octet alignment* alignment of bits into sequences of 8 binary digits

OD *See output delay*

ODB *See operator-determined barring*

ODB category *See operator-determined barring category*

ODBC *See open database connectivity*

ODC *See original dialling class*

odd/even indicator indicator sent in association with an address, indicating whether the number of address signals contained in the address is even or odd

ODMA *See opportunity driven multiple access*

ODR *See origin dependent routing*

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ODRL *See open digital rights language*

OEC *See outgoing echo canceller*

OFA *See off-net access*

off-air-call-set-up; *OACSU* procedure in which a telecommunication connection is being established whilst the radio link between the mobile station (MS) and the base transceiver station (BTS) is not occupied

off-line *See offline*

off-line charging *See offline charging*

off-net access; *OFA* intelligent network (IN) service feature which allows a virtual private network (VPN) user to access his or her VPN from any non-VPN station in the public switched telephone network (PSTN) by using a personal identification number (PIN)

off-net call call made by a virtual private network (VPN) group member to a directory number that is not included in the virtual private network group and also calls made to directory numbers included in the group if forced on-net routing is not used

off-net calling; *ONC* intelligent network (IN) service feature which allows the user to call outside the virtual private network (VPN)

offer *See SDP offer*

offered load; *load* total number of call attempts presented to a network element during a given time interval

offerer *See SDP offerer*

offering P-CSCF *See originating P-CSCF*

offers on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services, leading users to pages that show current campaigns and temporary services

office code; *exchange code*; *NXX* code of three digits that designates a particular exchange (central office) or a given 10,000-line unit of subscriber lines

office data build entity of files filled individually for each system so that the programs of a system are adapted to operate in a certain environment

offline; *standalone* state in which a device is not connected or the connection is suspended

offline backup; *cold backup* backup copy created while the file or database is shut down

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offline charging;*off-line charging* charging process where charging information does not have an effect, in real-time, on the service rendered

offline charging data charging data that is transferred with offline transfer

offline transfer transfer of charging records where charging data is saved to the Marker and Charging unit (MCHU) disk to be fetched using the file transfer protocol (FTP) or file transfer, access and management (FTAM)

offset internal address of a segment

offspring predefined variable of type Pid which refers to the latest process instance created by the process instance using the variable

OFS *See out-of-frame second*

OH *See overhead*

OHA *See overhead access*

OI *See operator interface*

OID *See object identifier*

OID *See operator identifier*

OIF *See out of IMA frame anomaly*

OIL *See object instantiation language*

OK *See OK message*

OK message;*OK response*;*OK* session initiation protocol (SIP) message which is used to indicate that a request is executed successfully

OK response *See OK message*

Okumura *See Okumura method*

Okumura method; *Okumura* method that specifies the effective antenna height to be the difference between the base station antenna height and the average terrain height between 3 and 15 km when the distance from the base transceiver station (BTS) is more than 15 km

Okumura-Hata *See Okumura-Hata model*

Okumura-Hata model;*Okumura-Hata*;*O-H model* propagation model used in network planning based on measurements made by Okumura (at frequencies up to 1920 MHz)

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OLC *See overload control*

OLCM *See on-line call monitoring*

OLE *See originating local exchange*

OLI *See originating line identity*

oligarchic network *See oligarchic synchronised network*

oligarchic synchronised network;*oligarchic network*;*oligarchic synchronized network /US/* synchronised network in which a few selected clocks are mutually synchronised and exert control over all the other clocks

oligarchic synchronized network /US/ *See oligarchic synchronised network*

OLM *See overload message*

OLPC *See outer loop power control*

OMA *See object management architecture*

OMA client provisioning provisioning in which the essential service activation parameters are sent over the air as specified by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA)

OMA download generic OTA in which the download descriptor file is based on XML

OMAP *See operations, maintenance and administration part*

OMC *See operation and maintenance centre*

OMC ID *See OMC identity*

OMC identity;*OMC ID* information field in a trace report identifying the operation and maintenance centre (OMC)

OMD *See open mediation device*

OMeS *See Open Measurement Standard*

OMF *See O&M functions*

OMG naming service;*naming service*;*NaS* CORBA service which provides the means to locate CORBA object references by using hierarchical names

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OMGW *See O&M gateway*

OMI *See operation and maintenance interface*

OMI *See open management interface*

OMPC *See operation in MPC environment*

OMS *See operation and maintenance server*

OMS *See O&M server*

OMSAP *See operation and maintenance service application protocol*

OMSS *See operation and maintenance subsystem*

OMT *See object modelling technique*

OMT *See operator management tools*

on-command connection connection which is established with commands given via the network management interface or via a service terminal

on-demand announcement announcement for which a new channel is reserved every time a new subscriber starts to listen to it

on-demand connection connection which is established via signalling, call control, or the general switch management protocol (GSMP)

on-demand line testing set of line tests to be performed immediately on one or several interfaces

on-demand report toolkit set of reporting tools that provide interactive on-demand reports

on-line *See online*

on-line call monitoring; *OLCM* feature which provides the operator and the authorities with a mechanism for monitoring the call contents and call-related information of the conversation of mobile subscribers

on-line charging *See online charging*

on-line credit control *See online credit control*

on-line service controller *See online service controller*

on-line short message charging *See online short message charging*

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on-net call call between two members of the same virtual private network (VPN) group

on-site cluster verification service service that is used to ensure that the preinstalled cluster and all the components and connections are functioning and have not been damaged during shipment

on-the-fly switch; ***cut-through switch*** switch that starts to transfer a frame as soon as the destination address has arrived

on/off feature feature that the user can switch on or off

on/off licence licence that permits the use of one or more features or applications

ONC *See off-net calling*

ONC-RPC *See open network computing remote procedure call*

one stop billing billing in which one bill is sent for all charges incurred using a system

one-dimensional array *See one-dimensional file*

one-dimensional file;*one-dimensional array* file which is divided into records of constant length

one-level address *See direct address*

one-phase commit protocol commit protocol which is used mainly for non-distributed transactions

one-safe replication;*1-safe replication*;*one-way replication* replication that copies files or databases to other servers on the network, but allows only the files or databases on the master server to be modified

one-step activation type of activation which invokes a sequence of actions to activate the digital line transmission system and user-network interface from a single command

one-step deactivation deactivation of the digital line transmission system and user-network interface invoked by a single command

one-time password; ***OTP*** system that provides authentication in system access and for applications against external passive attacks based on replaying captured reusable passwords directed at the authentication subsystem by using a password only once

one-to-one call; ***one-to-one session*** call between two terminals

one-to-one mapping mapping of one speech packet in one ATM cell

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one-to-one session *See one-to-one call*

one-touch dialing / US/ *See speed dialling*

one-touch dialling *See speed dialling*

one-way qualification applying to traffic which implies that the call set-ups always occur in one direction

one-way encryption encryption method where the original data cannot be generated from the ciphered data even if the encryption key is available

one-way hash *See message digest algorithm*

one-way password password which is encrypted with a one-way encryption algorithm

one-way password encryption method in which a system does not need to know the actual password but only has to be able to differentiate valid passwords from invalid ones

one-way replication *See one-safe replication*

ongoing registration flag *See lock flag*

ONI *See open northbound interface*

online;*on-line* state in which peripheral equipment or devices are in direct communication with the central processing unit of a computer or with a computer network

online auction *See electronic auction*

online backup;*hot backup* backup copy created while the file or database is open

online call accounting accounting where the call is monitored and credit on the prepaid account is decreased online according to tariff definitions

Online Certificate Status Protocol; *OCSP* protocol that provides applications with a means to query the validity status of an identified certificate in (almost) real time

online charging;*on-line charging* charging in which the calculation of the charge is done during service usage and the account is charged in real time

online charging system;*OCS* charging system that supports online bearer charging towards access network entities, including corresponding interfaces, online charging of applications and services that are provided to subscribers, and online charging of the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS)

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online closed user group;*online CUG* optional feature of the short message service centre (SMSC) which enables the operator to define privileges and restrictions for subscriber and application groups to send and receive messages

online credit control;*on-line credit control* process of checking if credit is available, reserving credit, reducing credit from the account when the service is completed, and, if not all the reserved credit was used, refunding unused credit to the account

online CUG *See online closed user group*

online library *See program library*

online monitoring supervision which gives near real-time, periodical information on the status of an object

online performance management data *See online PM data*

online PM data; *online performance management data* statistical performance management data which is processed and transferred further almost in real-time

online radio network monitoring online monitoring of the target cells which is based on the user's definition

online service controller;*on-line service controller*; *OSC* service controller that offers a combination of offline and online charging mechanisms on a single platform, and central charging logic management independent of the charging method

online service provider;*OSP* Internet service provider that offers Internet access combined with its own interface and members-only services, such as live chat rooms, message boards, and online shopping

online short message charging; *on-line short message charging* online charging of short messages from prepaid accounts according to tariffs and charging rules defined in the service control point (SCP)

online status presence attribute indicating whether a publisher is logged onto the presence server or not

online system information system the data processing of which registers initial information or submits output information to the mainframe computer through a directly connected device

online transfer transfer of charging records (CDR) from the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to the billing system via the charging gateway (CG)

ONP *See open network provision*

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OOF *See out-of-frame*

OPC *See originating point code*

OPCI *See open prepaid charging interface*

open access publishing network publishing in which the information is free for anyone to read, print, or distribute, without charges or restrictions

open application interface *See open interface*

open database connectivity;*ODBC* application programming interface (API) that allows access to database management systems calling structured query language (SQL) without the use of an SQL preprocessor

open digital rights language;*ODRL* extensible markup language (XML) for the expression of terms and conditions over digital content

open FTAM application field in which the file transfer, access and management (FTAM) file store password is not checked

open group group which any user can join

open interface; *open application interface* public interface that the client can use without any specific administration rights

open join-in group; *unrestricted chat PoC group*; *unrestricted group*; *ad hoc group* join-in group which any PoC user who knows the group identification can join

open loop control *See open loop power control*

open loop power control;*open-loop power control*;*open loop control* power control in which the transmitter estimates the path attenuation by measuring the received signal level and adjusts its transmitter power to match the given target

open management interface;*OMI* set of CORBA-based interfaces for dedicated use, including the service management interface (SMI), prepaid SMI (PPSMI), and open prepaid charging interface (OPCI), that provides operators with means to handle the intelligent network (IN) data, located on the database cluster, using an object-oriented approach

Open Measurement Standard;*OMeS* proprietary Nokia standard describing how measurement data is transferred between the network management system (NMS) and external systems

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open mediation device;*OMD* solution which creates a mediation level between the administrative and network layers and carries out all the tasks needed to integrate these layers without any major efforts required from the customer care and billing system (CCB) or the network

open network computing remote procedure call; *ONC-RPC* remote procedure call mechanism which allows a server to define a procedure that a program on a client can call

open network provision;*ONP* concept to be elaborated by the community fixing general conditions under which the network infrastructure is provided by the telecommunications organisations to users and service providers

open northbound interface;*ONI* northbound interface for access point provisioning data

open prepaid charging interface; *OPCI* CORBA-based application programming interface (API) for subscribers' prepaid account management

open service architecture;*OSA* service architecture which allows independent means for introduction of new services

open services gateway;*OSG* gateway that functions between the internal network and the external network as a platform for communications-based services

open shortest path first;*OSPF* link-state routing protocol that is used to calculate routes based on the number of routers, transmission speed, delays and route cost

open shortest path first area;*OSPF area* group of routers running open shortest path first (OSPF) that have complete topology information of the given area

open source software;*OSS* software that is licensed so that the source code is freely available for redistribution, modification, and creating derived works

open system in data communications, a system with specified standards and that therefore can be readily connected to other systems that comply with the same standards

open systems interconnection; *OSI* interconnection of systems in accordance with specific ISO standards, that is, the exchange of information among systems that are open to one another by virtue of their mutual use of the applicable standards

open systems interconnection reference model; *OSI reference model*; *OSI model*; *OSI RM* theoretical model in which the relationships between a network and the services which it can support are shown by a hierarchy of protocol layers. Each layer contains one or more functions contained between an upper and a lower logical boundary. Each layer also uses the services of the lower layers in conjunctions with its own functions to create new services which are made available to the higher layers

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open talk group in the PoC system, a join-in group without access control in the corresponding PoC server

open ticket ticket which does not define the content URL or the name of the downloadable content, but contains all the other business rules and access control settings related to a download transaction

open user interface message interface using an open header structure

open-ended such that new parts can be added to an entity without having to modify old parts or relations between them

open-loop power control *See open loop power control*

opening flag flag that precedes the address field, indicating the start of a signal unit

opening of an alarm input defining the alarm that is wired into the alarm input of the interface plug-in unit

opening of an alarm interface defining the interface plug-in unit that is equipped in the subrack construction as a unit that can be identified by the alarm system

operability capability of being operated or being put into practice

operating system; *OS* software entity that controls the start-up and execution of programs, acting as an interface between hardware and software

operating system call; *system call* call to the operating system, used to request the operating system services which the processes or libraries cannot implement themselves

operating system command command for executing a function aimed at the operating system. Single commands define the specific function to be executed

operating system kernel; *kernel* entity which implements the basic operating system functions

operating system kernel interface; *OS kernel interface*; *KI* application programming interface (API) which is used for process management and interrupt timer management

operating system log; *OS log* ring buffer to which the operating system kernel records data on the transactions of a computer

operation & maintenance server *See operation and maintenance server*

operation and maintenance; *O&M* all system functions with which the telecommunications company staff receives data on the operation of the system and can affect it

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operation and maintenance centre;*OMC* — maintenance centre of the telecommunications network to which the operations and maintenance of network systems can be centralised

operation and maintenance computer — computer which is responsible for the operation and maintenance functions of a system

operation and maintenance functions — *See O&M functions*

operation and maintenance interface;*O&M interface*;*OMI* — interface via which the operation and maintenance functions can be used

operation and maintenance network;*O&M network* — network which supports centralised operation and maintenance of DX 200 systems

operation and maintenance platform;*O&M platform* — platform which contains management applications that are used to interwork with the network management system and local element management

operation and maintenance server;*operation & maintenance server*;*OMS* — server that performs centralised system maintenance functions of the IP radio controller (IPRC) and IP base transceiver station (IP-BTS)

operation and maintenance server — *See O&M server*

operation and maintenance service application protocol;*O&M services application part*; *OMSAP* — protocol for providing logical operation and maintenance (O&M) services

operation and maintenance software — software which, together with the input-output (I/O) devices and other hardware, implements the operation and maintenance functions of a system

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operation and maintenance subsystem;*OMSS*; *OSS* system which is used to handle the features related to system security, consisting of the authentication centre (AUC) and the equipment identity register (EIR)

operation in MPC environment; *operation in multiple point of control environment*;*OMPC* parameter which defines whether the service is started when there is another controlling service already active

operation in multiple point of control environment *See operation in MPC environment*

operation log log in which the operation events are collected

operation, administration and maintenance centre;*OAMC* administration's centre with responsibility for the general operation administration and maintenance of the network. It includes both the staff and associated operation systems. The functions may be distributed among many centres and operation systems.

operation, maintenance and administration part *See operations, maintenance and administration part*

operational interface programming interface which enables integration of operator and service provider legacy systems

operational SDL part of specification and description language (SDL) used for describing the behaviour of processes

operational services services that operators of mPlatform can use, for example, audit manager

operational state attribute of managed object that indicates whether it is fully or partly operable or totally inoperable

operational state *See operational state of the radio network object*

operational state of the radio network object;*operational state* functional state of the radio network object from the viewpoint of base station system radio network management

operational support system *See operations support system*

operational window period of time each day that the system is expected to be fully operational

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operations operation of work centres, technical support centres, support systems, test equipment, and methods and procedures, as well as the personnel and training required to install and maintain all the elements that constitute the network capability underlying the relevant service

operations support system;*OSS* system that supports the operational processes of communications service providers by performing management, inventory, engineering, planning, and repair functions for networks

operations system;*OS* system designed to perform various functions related to telecommunications management

operations systems function;*OSF* TMN function which processes information related to telecommunication management for the purpose of monitoring/co-ordinating and/or controlling telecommunications functions and support functions including management functions (that is the TMN itself)

Operations, Administrations and Maintenance;*OAM* group of network management functions that provide network fault indication, performance information, and data and diagnosis functions

operations, maintenance and administration part;*operation, maintenance and administration part*;*OMAP* application entity dedicated to the communications aspects of the operations, administration and maintenance of the signalling system No. 7 network and which may have an application for the telecommunications management network

operative status of the commercial service when its activation status is active and all the conditions of at least one basic operation match the input data

operator denotation, or name, for an operation

operator *See attendant*

operator *See network operator*

operator analysis internal call control analysis used when the carrier access code (CAC) used by the subscriber must be analysed before the actual digit analysis

operator controlled call forwarding;*OCCF* call forwarding which is an additional supplementary service for call offering supplementary services

operator group *See attendant group*

operator identifier *See APN operator identifier*

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operator identifier; *operator identity*; *attendant identifier*; *OID* identifier which uniquely defines an attendant in the operator system

operator identity *See operator identifier*

operator incall identifier *See attendant incall identifier*

operator incall identifier *See operator number*

operator incall number *See attendant incall number*

operator interface; *OI* interface that the operator or NMS (network management system) uses

operator management tools; *OMT* IP multimedia core (IMC) subsystem that provides operators with graphical tools for managing the service and subscription data in the IP multimedia register (IMR)

operator NP *See operator number portability*

operator number *See attendant incall identifier*

operator number number of the operator in a centrex group or PABX

operator number portability; *operator NP* number portability in which subscribers can change their operator and keep their old directory number that belongs to another operator's numbers

operator position *See centrex attendant position*

operator position subscriber number *See attendant position subscriber number*

operator position system; *OPS* system based on assistant services platform by which a teleoperator can offer answering and switching services to subscribers

operator profile profile that includes information about the default set of services, service values, and service filtering

operator protocol protocol which the application server (ASE) and packet switch (PSW) use, allowing a basic set of commands for monitoring and controlling the ASE and other active client connections in the server

operator queuing queuing facility by which the load caused by the calls coming to a centrex operator can be distributed more evenly and by which the subscriber can queue up for the operator services

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operator seat part of the network management system that consists of application workstations and X-terminals

operator service *See network service*

operator service; *attendant service* service used for combining several service numbers and for defining the service profile of an attendant

operator service service that is executed for all users without any personal subscription

operator service number; *OSN* feature which enables the operator to define own service numbers from the number space of subscriber numbers thus enabling the operator to provide different services

operator service subscription subscription that defines an operator service for the service execution environment (SEE) and that is created for a SEE subscriber

operator service traffic measurement; *measurement on the operator service traffic* part of traffic measurement which gives information on the service traffic capacity for a user who provides services through an operator system based on call distribution and queueing

operator session connection between the network operator and the network element on the operator's workstation for operation, maintenance, and administration purposes

operator signature definition of the types of values received by an operator and the type of the resulting value

operator system *See attendant services platform*

operator system statistics part of traffic administration which compiles long-term information about the calls to and from the operators, service numbers, and operator services, and, on the basis of this information, generates various reports in order to study the overall situation of the service, and to monitor the quality of the service

operator wireless LAN; *operator WLAN*; *OWLAN* wireless LAN that a network operator uses to provide users with wireless broadband access to the Internet or corporate intranet in a public location

operator WLAN *See operator wireless LAN*

operator's intervention *See intrusion*

operator's intervention barring *See barring of intrusion*

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operator's post-processing system *See billing centre*

operator-determined barring; *ODB* feature which is used to limit certain subscriber categories' access to GSM services

operator-determined barring category; *ODB category* barring category where the operator-determined barring is applied

operator-specific service; *OSS* service offered on a public land mobile network (PLMN) that is not standardised by the GSM specifications

operator-specific service number service number restricted to the operator's operating area

OPN *See client-open message*

opportunity driven multiple access; *ODMA* relay transmission protocol applied to time division duplex (TDD) in the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) to provide the ability to maintain high data rates within TDD

OPS *See operator position system*

optical cable; *fibre-optic cable*; *optical fibre cable*; *fibre cable* cable in which one or more optical fibres are used as the propagation medium

optical carrier; *OC* optical signal of synchronous optical network (SONET)

optical carrier level 1; *OC-1* optical carrier of the lowest optical transmission rate in the synchronous optical network (SONET) standard at 51.48 Mbit/s, resulting from an optical conversion of a synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1)

optical carrier level 12; *OC-12* optical carrier for twelve synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signals at 622.08 Mbit/s

optical carrier level 192; *OC-192* optical carrier for 192 synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signals at 9.953 Gbit/s

optical carrier level 3; *OC-3* optical carrier for three synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signals at 155.52 Mbit/s

optical carrier level 48; *OC-48* optical carrier for 48 synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signals at 2.488 Gbit/s

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optical carrier level n *See optical carrier n*

optical carrier n; *optical carrier level n*; *OC-n* synchronous optical network (SONET) rate for n times 51.84 megabits per second

optical conductor *See optical fibre*

optical connector *See fibre-optic connector*

optical disk disk on the surface of which is stored digital data which is read by means of a microprocessor- controlled laser

optical fibre; *optical fibre waveguide* filament-shaped waveguide, made of dielectric material such as glass or plastic, that guides light

optical fibre cable *See optical cable*

optical fibre connector *See fibre-optic connector*

optical fibre duct cable *See fibre-optic duct cable*

optical fibre tensile strength maximum load that a short piece of optical fibre can sustain without breaking

optical fibre waveguide *See optical fibre*

optical line equipment equipment for digital transmission on optical fibre cables

optical path penalty; *optical path power penalty* optical path attenuation, typically a few dB, due to reflection, intersymbol interference, mode partition noise, and laser chirp

optical path power penalty *See optical path penalty*

optical return loss; *ORL* ratio of power of the propagating optical signal to the power of the reflected (returning) signal

optical SDH physical interface; *OSPI* function that converts an internal-logic-level STM-N signal into an optical STM-N interface signal and vice versa

optical services router; *optical switch router*; *OSR* router with optical interfaces that combines optical networking with Internet protocol (IP) service delivery

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optical spectrum electromagnetic spectrum within the wavelength region, extending from vacuum ultraviolet at 40 nm to far infrared at 1 mm

optical switch router *See optical services router*

optical time domain reflectometer; *OTD reflectometer*; *OTDR* equipment for measuring the attenuation of an optical fibre by emitting an optical pulse to the fibre and by measuring the size of the reflected pulse as a function of time

optical-to-electrical converter; *O/E converter*; *optical-to-electrical transducer*; *O/E transducer* device in which a modulated optical signal is converted into an electrical signal having the original modulation information content

optical-to-electrical transducer *See optical-to-electrical converter*

optimal route route that minimises the cost of the connection between the originating and terminating points

optimal routing; *OR* feature of the mobile network that routes a call from the calling subscriber to the called subscriber using the shortest possible route

optimised warming warming that is implemented by warming up only the reserved hands of the process family

optimistic locking locking strategy in which a record is left unlocked until explicitly updated so that it is locked only while the program updates the record, not while the user edits it

optimum routing prevention; *ORP* feature which enables the operator to refuse to give the routing data of a subscriber if the request has been received from an exchange (gateway MSC) of another network (PLMN) and direct the call to the current network in which the interrogation of routing data is allowed

option *See optional feature*

option acknowledgement TFTP packet; *OACK packet* trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet which is used to acknowledge a client's option negotiation request

optional command command which is not included as a default command in the MML program

optional component program or file optionally included in the software build of a specific network element

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optional element element which can be plugged into mPlatform core to provide additional services, for example, mPosition and AdManager

optional feature; ***option*** feature which does not belong to the basic assembly

optional HW item HW item that can optionally be present in the computing platform

optional part part of a message that contains parameters that may or may not occur in any particular message type

optional UE requirement; ***optional user equipment requirement*** requirement which can be used in addition to a mandatory UE requirement, an essential UE requirement (conditional) or an essential UE requirement (unconditional)

optional user equipment requirement *See optional UE requirement*

OPTIONS *See SIP OPTIONS method*

options button *See list*

options button *See drop-down list*

options register; ***OR*** register which is used for storing the size of the memory bank

OQoD *See originating call query on digit analysis*

OR *See optimal routing*

OR *See options register*

oracle link link via which the service management points (SMP) access voucher information residing on a voucher database server (VDS)

ORB *See object request broker*

orblet Java applet which communicates using common object request broker architecture (CORBA) service

orchestration sequencing where a management operation is dependent upon several managed objects in a network being changed in a strict sequence

order request to run, record, or store at least one operation

order code in Club Nokia, the code used when ordering digital items via SMS

order form *See booking form*

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order-wire *See engineering order-wire*

ordering operators operators which are used for comparing the order of two values

ordinary ringing tone *See monophonic ringing tone*

ordinary subscriber default subscriber category for subscribers

organisation parameter parameter which affects some aspect of system behaviour concerning the related organisation

organisationally unique identifier; *OUI* three-octet field in subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) header, identifying an organisation which administers the meaning of the protocol identifier (PID)

origin *See incoming circuit group origin*

origin analysis internal call control analysis which analyses before the actual dialling whether the subscriber has active facilities which must be carried out before the subscriber dials a digit

origin attribute; *attribute*;*primary attribute* in routing based on the origin attribute, the basic component which includes one condition connected to particular origin information

origin attribute analysis;*attribute analysis* analysis consisting of one or more origin attributes, with the help of which certain origin data and values given to origin attributes are compared

origin dependent routing;*ODR* intelligent network (IN) service feature which allows the subscriber to accept or reject a call, and in case of acceptance, to route this call according to the calling party's geographical location

original calling party barring category feature which is used to interrogate the permission to connect the call further by the operator or by the system

original dialling class;*ODC* attribute for a call received as a result of the preanalysis and extended preanalysis

original SDP session description that is contained in the SDP offer or SDP answer that the user equipment sends

originating address address from which a call is made

originating application application which is the source of application-originated (AO) messages

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originating basic call state model; *originating BCSM*; *OBCSM* basic call state model which models the forwarding of a call from the originating CS

originating BCSM *See originating basic call state model*

originating call query on digit analysis; *OQoD* feature which is used to support the routing of the mobile-originating (MO) calls in the visited MSC of the calling subscriber (VMSCA) and the forwarded calls in the gateway MSC (GMSC) and visited MSC of the called subscriber (VMSCB)

originating call screening; *OCS* call screening which allows a subscriber to restrict or allow outgoing calls to certain numbers

originating call state control function; *originating CSCF*; *O-CSCF* serving call state control function (S-CSCF) which requests the calling party's profile from the serving profile database (SPD) and routes the call to the interrogating CSCF, media gateway control function (MGCF), or to the service node if service interaction is required

originating CAMEL subscription information; *originating CSI*; *O-CSI* CAMEL subscription information that identifies the subscriber as having originating CAMEL services

originating CSCF *See originating call state control function*

originating CSI *See originating CAMEL subscription information*

originating ISC point code *See origination ISC point code*

originating line identity; *OLI* according to E.164, the address information which defines the origin of a call

originating local exchange; *OLE* local exchange to which the calling party is connected

originating location routing IN-supported service which reroutes a call made from a specific area to a predefined destination

originating network network which serves the calling subscriber

originating P-CSCF; *offering P-CSCF* proxy call state control function (P-CSCF) in which the SDP offerer has registered

originating point *See signalling originating point*

originating point code; *OPC* part of the label in a signalling message which uniquely identifies the signalling originating point of the message

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originating queue process or logic which co-ordinates all the originating requests in one home location register (HLR)

originating request request in home the location register (HLR) A belonging to a calling subscriber who activated the service

originating service service type which applies to calling subscriber's services

originating signalling point signalling point that sends the signalling message

originating traffic traffic generated by sources located within the network considered, whatever its destination

originating transaction request transaction request which arrives to a signalling unit from a base station subsystem across the A interface

originating user identity indication of the identity of the originating user to the terminating user when the terminating user receives an invitation to a one-to-one or group session

origination ISC point code; ***originating ISC point code*** part of the initial address message of an international call, indicating the originating international exchange (ISC)

ORL *See optical return loss*

ORP *See optimum routing prevention*

orthogonal polarisation; ***cross polarisation*****;** ***perpendicular polarisation*** polarisation of a linearly polarised wave for which the electric field strength vector at a given point in space is normal to that of a reference linearly polarised wave with the same or different direction of propagation

orthogonality property of a pair of codes that are designed so that their cross correlation is zero

OS *See operating system*

OS *See operations system*

OS kernel interface *See operating system kernel interface*

OS log *See operating system log*

OSA *See open service architecture*

OSA application server; ***OSA service environment*** application server which is connected by the OSA application programming interface (API) to the OSA cervice capability server and participates in the IMS session control

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OSA interface standardised interface used by applications and clients to access service capability features

OSA service environment *See OSA application server*

OSagent CORBA system process that starts at boot time and manages object location and interaction

OSC *See online service controller*

OSC CDR charging record (CDR) that is created by the online service controller (OSC)

OSC interface; *OSCI* dedicated internal interface which the Nokia online service controller (OSC) uses to access a subscriber's prepaid account

OSC service service that the online service controller provides

OSCI *See OSC interface*

oscillator calibration Clock Synchronisation Unit (CLSU) state which is defined for the manual calibration procedure of the oscillator

oscillator control mode oscillator mode which determines time constants for the phase-locked loop

oscillator control word control word which determines the oscillator frequency

OSF *See operations systems function*

OSG *See open services gateway*

OSI *See open systems interconnection*

OSI access control feature which offers a mechanism for the prevention of unauthorised OSI call establishments from the operation and maintenance networks based on connection-oriented network service

OSI connection application or transmission connection between two application processes, established by using OSI services

OSI environment environment which consists of application processes working for a certain goal and making use of OSI services, and the resources with which the OSI services are provided

OSI model *See open systems interconnection reference model*

OSI physical layer *See physical layer*

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OSI reference model *See open systems interconnection reference model*

OSI RM *See open systems interconnection reference model*

OSI/LAN connectionless network service using the ISO Internet protocol

OSN *See operator service number*

OSP *See online service provider*

OSPF *See open shortest path first*

OSPF area *See open shortest path first area*

OSPF for IPv6; *OSPF version 3*; *OSPFv3* open shortest path first (OSPF) that supports Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6), permitting routers to forward IPv6 data across networks

OSPF management information base; *OSPF MIB* management information base which defines objects for managing open shortest path first (OSPF), and provides status and statistical information related to OSPF

OSPF MIB *See OSPF management information base*

OSPF version 2; *OSPFv2* open shortest path first (OSPF) that routes IP packets according to the destination IP address found in the IP packet header without encapsulation with any further protocol headers

OSPF version 3 *See OSPF for IPv6*

OSPFv2 *See OSPF version 2*

OSPFv3 *See OSPF for IPv6*

OSPI *See optical SDH physical interface*

OSR *See optical services router*

OSS *See operator-specific service*

OSS *See operation and maintenance subsystem*

OSS *See open source software*

OSS *See operations support system*

OSS common API; *common API* application programming interface (API) for setting up and clearing network connections

OSS inventory API *See OSS service inventory API*

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OSS service activation API; ***service activation API***
application programming interface (API) that provides access to service provisioning operations in the operations support system (OSS)

OSS service inventory API; ***service inventory API*****;*****OSS inventory API*****;*****inventory API***
application programming interface (API) for populating, querying, and updating the service inventory repository

OSS through Java initiative; ***OSS/J***
initiative to define and implement an open, standard set of application programming interfaces (API) using Java technology for operations support systems (OSS) and business support systems (BSS)

OSS/J
See OSS through Java initiative

OSS/J interface
interface that is based on OSS through Java initiative (OSS/J) and that is used for dynamic subscription management and personalisation

OSS/J inventory management; ***inventory management***
Java-based management system for inventory information regarding subscribers and product, service, and resource status and availability

OSS/J service activation API
See OSS service activation API

OSS/J service inventory API
See OSS service inventory API

OTA
See over-the-air technology

OTA provisioning; ***over-the-air provisioning***
remote configuration of mobile devices by sending SMS messages wirelessly "over the air" to the phone

OTD
See observed time difference

OTD reflectometer
See optical time domain reflectometer

OTDOA
See observed time difference of arrival

OTDOA-IPDL
See idle period downlink - observed time difference of arrival

OTDR
See optical time domain reflectometer

OTP
See one-time password

OTT
See outgoing traffic treatment

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OU *See out of use*

OU *See outdoor unit*

OUI *See organisationally unique identifier*

out of IMA frame anomaly;*OIF* occurrence of inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA) anomaly which can be an errored, invalid or missing IMA control protocol cell

out of use;*OU* state of a functional unit where it is mounted and fully equipped but not in use

out-band signalling signalling method in which the signals are sent over the same transmission channel or circuit as the user's communication but in a different frequency band from that provided for the users

out-line number number identifier chosen before a subscriber number outside a centrex or a private automatic branch exchange (PABX)

out-of-frame;*OOF* state which occurs when four, or in some implementations, five consecutive synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) frames are received with invalid (errored) framing patterns (A1 and A2 bytes)

out-of-frame alignment time time during which frame alignment is effectively lost, including the time to detect the loss of frame alignment and the alignment recovery time

out-of-frame second;*OFS* second in which one or more out-of-frame events have occurred

out-of-profile packet packet not conforming to the rules set by a traffic conditioner in differentiated service (DS)

out-slot signaling / US/ *See out-slot signalling*

out-slot signalling; *out-slot signaling / US/* channel associated signalling transmitted in one or more separate digit time-slots not within the channel time-slot

outage time period when all or part of a system or network is not available to end users due to failure or maintenance

outbound conversion process that makes a multimedia message compliant with a multi-purpose Internet mail extensions (MIME) mail user agent

outbox default mailbox or folder where the program stores outgoing messages

outcall identifier *See out-line number*

outdoor unit;*radio outdoor unit*;*OU* piece of radio relay equipment which is installed outdoors

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outer loop PC *See outer loop power control*

outer loop power control;*outer loop PC*;*OLPC* radio frequency power control used for radio link adjustment

outgoing *See outgoing call*

outgoing access *See CUG with outgoing access*

outgoing accounting zone; *third additional charging zone*;*OAZ* charging zone which keeps track of the metering pulses for calls that go out of the mobile services switching centre (MSC) to another network

outgoing bundle bundle which transmits outgoing traffic of the exchange considered

outgoing call; *outgoing* single call in outgoing traffic

outgoing call barring;*barring of outgoing calls*; *restriction in the outgoing direction service*;*restriction of outgoing calls*; *OCB*;*BOC* service which enables a user to prevent all or certain outgoing calls

outgoing call barring *See barring of all outgoing calls*

outgoing call barring analysis *See call barring analysis*

outgoing call control;*OCC* functions attending to set-up and supervision of outgoing calls and supervision of subscriber facilities and supplementary services

outgoing calls barred within a CUG;*ocb* access restriction that prevents a CUG-member from establishing calls to other members of that group

outgoing circuit circuit which carries traffic from the exchange in question to another exchange

outgoing circuit group circuit group for transferring the outgoing traffic from the exchange. The circuits of an outgoing circuit group make use of the same register signalling method

outgoing destination *See outgoing route*

outgoing direction *See outgoing route*

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outgoing echo canceller;*OEC* echo canceller in the mobile station (MS)

outgoing exchange exchange which is the nearest to the calling subscriber and which controls the continuity check

outgoing route; *outgoing destination*; *outgoing direction* circuit groups for transferring traffic into another exchange or into the subscriber stage or station of the exchange concerned

outgoing signalling;*SSO* external signalling departing from an exchange, from a part of an exchange, or from an analysis

outgoing state model;*O-SM* state model instance which handles the requests and responses related to the called subscriber

outgoing traffic traffic from the exchange concerned to another exchange

outgoing traffic treatment;*OTT* set of originating services of the calling subscriber of the session, who can define personalised treatment based on the subscriptions

outgoing transaction transaction initiated by an outgoing request created by the session initiation protocol (SIP) stack after a session controller request

outgoing transaction request transaction request which an outbound signalling unit sends to another network element, PABX or subscriber line

output action within a transition which generates a signal instance sent to a process instance

output command command used for asking a computer to output data on a display terminal or a printer

output day *See results output day*

output delay; *results output delay*;*OD* time by which the report output is postponed, counted from the end of the results accumulation period

output device *See output unit*

output interface interface through which the online service controller (OSC) forwards processed charging records to a billing system

output interval measurement characteristic that defines how often the measurement results are saved to a disk within the recording period

output jitter jitter at the output port

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output manager component in the Nokia event processor that writes the information gathered about an event to a file

output mode parameter of usage commands with which the format of output can be chosen

output of charging records part of detailed charging which enables the output of detailed charging records from a cyclic buffer located on the data disk in the Operation and Maintenance Unit (OMU)

output unit;*output device* device by which data can be received from a system

outside control part connected preprocessor preprocessor which is connected to the control part computer with a low capacity bus, for example, with D-channel

outstanding TSN transmission sequence number (TSN) and the associated data chunk which the endpoint has sent but for which it has not yet received an acknowledgement

over-the-air provisioning *See OTA provisioning*

over-the-air technology;*OTA* technique that enables the operator to remotely update the contents of data fields in the SIM (subscriber identity module) card using customised short messages

overflow disappearance of bits which takes place if data is stored to a too small space

overflow call call which cannot enter a service because the queue is full

overflow number number to which calls are transferred when a service number queue becomes full

overflow route *See alternative subdestination*

overflow service operator service defined for a service number to which an incoming call is transmitted if all attendants of the service number are occupied and all queues are full

overflow traffic part of the traffic offered to a pool of resources which is not carried by that pool of resources and which is directed to alternative circuit groups

overhead;*OH* information which is added to the information payload to create an STM-N, and which includes block framing information and information for maintenance, performance monitoring and other operational functions

overhead access; *OHA* function which provides access to transmission overhead functions

overhead byte one byte (64 kbit/s) in the overhead

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overhead data channel — data channel, consisting of one or more bytes, in the STM-N signal overhead, which may be used for operator-defined purposes

overhead digits / US/ — *See service digits*

overhead information — in data transmission, a part of the transmitted information that is not user information (payload) but is used by the transmission system itself, such as control characters, error control information, synchronisation data and management channels

overlap address signalling — signalling in which the onward transmission of address signals from a switching centre may commence before the reception of all the address signals over the link has been completed

overlay service switching point; *overlay SSP* — service switching point of mobile services switching centre which has a connection to the service control point

overlay SSP — *See overlay service switching point*

overload; *overload traffic* — part of the total offered traffic load that exceeds the engineered traffic capacity of the network element

overload control; *OLC* — function which is used to prevent and detect overload conditions and to protect network elements from overload

overload control measurement — measurement that is performed to gather statistical data on a network element's overload situations

overload control of TDMS database — feature which implements the termination of database dumping when memory buffering is not sufficient

overload management — part of scalability that manages overload so that the load of the system can reach the peak without the system collapsing

overload message; *OLM* — signalling message sent in the backward direction to invoke temporary trunk blocking of the circuit concerned when the exchange generating the message is subject to load control

overload point — *See load capacity*

overload state — load control state in which the cell load has increased and the operator-defined overload threshold values are exceeded

overload traffic — *See overload*

overplugging — *See intrusion*

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override category category for the use of authorities allowing the presentation of the calling line identity also when the calling user has calling line identification restriction active

override of call forwarding feature which makes it possible to override call forwarding when the calling number is the same as the forwarded-to number

OWLAN *See operator wireless LAN*

own exchange traffic traffic originating and terminating within the same exchange

own network network which, from the mobile accounting point of view, includes only its own network elements

own signalling point signalling point from whose point of view the signalling network and other signalling points are seen

owning table operating system record containing memory management information about a process

2.17 P

P&C *See PromptAndCollectUserInformation procedure*

P-access-network-info header SIP private header that contains information on the access network that the user agent is using to get IP connectivity

P-asserted-identity header SIP private header which is used among trusted SIP entities to carry the identity of the user sending a SIP message as it was verified in authentication

P-associated-URI header SIP private header which allows a SIP registrar to return a set of associated uniform resource identifiers (URI) from the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) to the proxy call state control function (P-CSCF) and user equipment

P-called-party-ID header SIP private header which contains a request URI and which a proxy server, typically in an invite message, inserts in the message

P-CCPCH *See primary common control physical channel*

P-channel 64 kbit/s transmission channel between the module information frames that are specific to packet mode bearer service-D (PMBS-D)

P-charging-function-addresses SIP private header which the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) uses to distribute a subscriber-specific set of addresses for charging functions to other network elements within the same network to provide a common location for charging information

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P-charging-vector SIP private header which is used to share the charging correlation information among different IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) network elements and between the IMS and the access network

P-code *See precision code*

P-CSCF *See proxy call state control function*

P-header *See SIP private header*

P-media-authorization header SIP private header that contains one or more media authorisation tokens which are to be included in subsequent resource reservations for the media flows associated with the session

P-preferred-identity header SIP private header by which a user agent indicates to a trusted proxy the identity that the user sending the SIP message wishes to use for the P-asserted-identity header value that the trusted element will insert

P-service-route header *See service-route header*

P-TMSI *See packet temporary mobile subscriber identity*

P-TMSI reallocation procedure *See PTMSI reallocation*

P-visited-network-ID header SIP private header which conveys the visited network identifier to the SIP registrar or to the home proxy in the home network

PA *See PlayAnnouncement procedure*

PA *See personal album*

PA *See presence attribute*

PA *See policy agent*

PABX *See private automatic branch exchange*

PABX centrex centrex group consisting of a private automatic branch exchange (PABX) and subscriber lines located in the public network exchanges (remote extensions)

PABX charging; *switch charging* part of storage of charging which enables switch charging, either by using trunk circuit observation charging or subscriber-specific charging

PABX interface *See private automatic branch exchange interface*

PAC *See paging area controller*

PACCH *See packet associated control channel*

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pack;*compress* record data in a compact form in a data medium by taking advantage of known characteristics of the data and the data medium, in such a way that the original information can be recovered

package *See H.248 package*

package; *conditional package* collection of optional attributes, notifications, operations, and behaviour which are either all present or all absent in a managed object

package change mark *See software build change mark*

package identifier *See software build identifier*

package status *See software build status*

packaging *See software building*

packed qualifier of a record type which defines that the fields of a record are compressed as tightly as possible in a memory

packet information block identified by a label at layer 3 of the OSI reference model

packet logical grouping of information that includes a header containing control information and user data

packet *See network protocol data unit*

packet access grant channel; *PAGCH* downlink logical channel used for resource assignments

packet assembler/ disassembler;*PAD* device with which either the characters sent to the packet-switched network are assembled into data packets or the packets sent by the network are disassembled

packet associated control channel; *PACCH* logical channel used for signalling information for certain mobile station

packet broadcast control channel; *PBCCH* downlink logical channel for system information

packet classification process in which the arriving individual non-labelled packets are mapped onto the desired label switched path

packet classifier;*IP filter* information that identifies an IP flow

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packet common control channel; *PCCCH* channel which consists of logical channels used for common control signalling

packet control function; *PCF* entity in a radio access network (RAN) that controls the transmission of packets between the base transceiver station (BTS) and the packet data serving node (PDSN)

packet control unit; *PCU* Chorus-based preprocessor computer connected to Base Station Controller Signalling Unit (BCSU)

packet core administrator; *PaCo administrator* network administrator who has a range of privileges in the packet core network

packet core attendant; *PaCo attendant* network attendant in the packet core network

packet core configurator; *PCC* network management tool for packet-switched network access provisioning and network development and optimisation (NDO)

packet core network; *packet-switched core network*; *packet-switched core* mobile IP network that acts as an access network to the Internet for packet data in third generation mobile networks

packet data channel; *PDCH* physical channel dedicated to the GPRS traffic

Packet Data Convergence Protocol; *PDCP* protocol for the compression of redundant network protocol data unit (N-PDU) control information and the transfer of packet data protocol (PDP) user data using services provided by radio link control (RLC)

packet data network; *PDN* data communication network that uses packet switching for the transmission of data

packet data protocol; *PDP* protocol which transmits data as discrete units known as packets

packet data protocol context *See PDP context*

packet data serving node; *PDSN* network element that provides wireless data access to packet data networks for mobile terminals

packet data stream all data transmitted through a communications line in a single read or write operation in the form of packets arriving at irregular intervals

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packet data traffic channel;*PDTCH* unidirectional logical channel reserved for data transfer

packet data unit *See protocol data unit*

packet delay variation;*PDV* variation in the packet transfer delay described by the variability in the pattern of packet arrival events

packet dropping *See policing*

packet flow unidirectional communication that is made up of packets and that takes place between two systems

packet flow context;*PFC* procedure which enables the transfer of quality of service (QoS) parameters between the core network (CN) and the base station subsystem (BSS)

packet flow identifier;*PFI* identifier that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) assigns to each packet flow context

packet hijack *See IP spoofing*

packet Internet groper;*PING* TCP/IP application in which a packet is transmitted and its echoed response indicates the status of a host or network device

packet level protocol;*X.25 level 3 protocol*;*X.25 protocol*;*PLP* network layer protocol in the X.25 protocol stack meant for data communication

packet loss ratio; *PLR* ratio of total lost packets to total transmitted packets

packet marking; *marking* all mechanisms by which a host or a router may mark a packet to invoke some differentiated packet-handling behaviour by other nodes along the transit path of the packet

packet media termination media gateway (MGW) function which terminates the real-time transport protocol (RTP), user datagram protocol (UDP), Internet protocol (IP) and real-time control protocol (RTCP) streams on the IP side

packet mode *See packet transfer mode*

packet mode bearer service-D;*PMBS-D* basic ISDN packet mode bearer service (PMBS) provided by the D-channel

packet network *See packet-switched network*

packet network access mobile user's access to services in external packet data networks via the mobile packet core

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packet network access customer; ***access customer*** internal or external customer who buys packet network access services from the packet network access operator

packet network access operator; ***access operator*** organisation that sells packet network access services to its customers

packet network interface network interface to which the packet switched network terminates

packet notification channel;*PNCH* downlink logical channel used for the PTM-M (point-to-multipoint multicast service) notifications before PTM-M packet transfer

packet over SDH *See packet over SONET*

packet over SONET; ***packet over SDH*;*IP over SDH*;*POS*** high-speed method for transmitting data over a synchronous optical network (SONET) or synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) transmission system through a direct fibre connection to a data switch or router

packet over SONET interface;*packet over SONET/SDH interface*;*POS interface* interface in multimedia gateway (MGW) via which the user plane traffic is transmitted to IP backbone and signalling, and H.248 protocols are transmitted between the MGW and MSC server

packet over SONET/SDH interface *See packet over SONET interface*

packet paging procedure which a GPRS network element performs when a data packet or a signalling message has to be sent to a mobile that is in standby state

packet paging channel;*PPCH* downlink logical paging channel used before a downlink packet is transferred

packet PSI status *See packet PSI status message*

packet PSI status message;*packet PSI status* message sent on the packet associated control channel (PACCH) from the mobile station to the network to indicate which packet system information (PSI) messages the mobile station has received

packet random access channel; ***physical random access channel*;*PRACH*** uplink logical channel which the mobile stations use for uplink traffic channel reservation

packet re-marking packet marking in which the differentiated services code point (DSCP) is changed

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packet routing and transfer;*PRT* GPRS function that deals with the actual manipulation of user data in the network

packet scheduler scheduler taking care of radio resources for non-real-time radio access bearers in both uplink and downlink directions

packet scheduling mechanism ensuring that high priority packets can overtake low priority packets in the queues

packet snooping; *network packet decoding* form of security attack in which an attacker monitors the network traffic in order to get information on passwords, user names and network configuration.

packet switch;*PSW* switching node in packet switched network

packet switched;*PS* switched by means of packet switching

packet switching; *packet-mode operation* switching in which data is transmitted by means of addressed packets, and whereby a transmission channel is occupied only for the duration of transmission of the packet

packet system information;*PSI* message which is broadcast on the packet broadcast control channel (PBCCH) and which informs mobile terminals of the GPRS parameters within the cell

packet temporary mobile subscriber identity;*packet TMSI*;*P-TMSI*; *PTMSI* random number allocated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that offers extra security when identifying the subscriber

packet temporary mobile subscriber identity signature *See PTMSI signature*

packet TMSI *See packet temporary mobile subscriber identity*

packet transfer delay;*PTD* period of time that starts when a packet creates a packet layer reference event (PE) at a particular boundary, and ends when the same packet creates a later PE at another boundary

packet transfer mode;*packet mode* transfer mode in which the transmission and switching functions are achieved by packet oriented techniques, so as to dynamically share network transmission and switching resources between a multiplicity of connections

packet-mode operation *See packet switching*

packet-switched call;*PS call* call which is routed to the mobile terminal through the packet-switched core network (PS CN) domain

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packet-switched connectivity service;*PS connectivity service*
IP connectivity service which is provided to IP clients via GPRS

packet-switched core
See packet core network

packet-switched core network
See packet core network

packet-switched core network domain;*PS CN domain*;*PS domain*
set of core network elements which are needed to provide packet-switched connectivity services

packet-switched data network;*PSDN*
packet-switched network in which the transmission of data has been implemented through packet switching

packet-switched data transmission
datacommunication technique where message is broken down to fixed length addressed packets which are then transmitted to their destination independently

packet-switched network;*packet network*;*PSN*
telecommunication network used for packet-switched data transmission

packet-switched public data network;*PSPDN*
general packet-switched data transmission network

packet-switched service;*PS service*
service that is implemented by means of packet switching

packet/circuit media processing function
media gateway (MGW) function which converts between the bearer channels on the switched circuit network (SCN) side and the real-time transport protocol (RTP), user datagram protocol (UDP), and internet protocol (IP) data packets on the packet network side

packing
replacing digital character strings with short codes without losing data to diminish the need of space or to combine files

packing density
number of bits that may be stored per unit length of a data medium

PaCo administrator
See packet core administrator

PaCo attendant
See packet core attendant

PAD
See packet assembler/disassembler

padding
See filler

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PAF *See power amplifier frame*

PAGCH *See packet access grant channel*

page area of the virtual memory or its data, which can be transferred into the main memory

page indicator channel;*PICH* channel carrying paging indicators that indicate to a mobile station that there may be a paging message intended for it in the PCH transport channel

page indicator channel monitoring occasion *See PICH monitoring occasion*

pager;*paging device*;*paging receiver* mobile station belonging to a paging system which gives the receiver a paging message

pager-mode IM *See pager-mode instant messaging*

pager-mode instant messaging;*pager-mode IM* instant messaging in which messages are sent completely independently of each other without establishing a session

paging teleservice used to give a person a call or other short message

paging area controller;*PAC* functional entity which controls the base transceiver stations (BTS) within one paging area

paging block periodicity;*PBP* occurrence period of paging blocks

paging call series of functions which the paging system carries out to transmit a paging message to the desired person

paging channel *See calling channel*

paging co-ordination method which allows the network to send paging messages for circuit-switched services and for packet-switched services on the same channel, that is, on the GPRS paging channel or on the GPRS traffic channel, and thus the mobile station needs only to monitor that channel

paging control channel;*PCCH* logical channel used by radio network controllers to transmit paging requests to mobile stations (MS) when the dedicated control channel (DCCH) is not available

paging device *See pager*

paging DRX cycle time interval between monitoring paging occasions for a specific mobile station

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paging gateway; *PGW* gateway which functions as an interface between the short message services in a GSM network and paging services offered by a paging control centre (PCC)

paging group set of mobile stations monitoring a particular paging block

paging message message transferred to the user in paging

paging message receiving occasion frame where the mobile station receives an actual paging message

paging method method which the mobile services switching centre (MSC) uses to identify the scope of a paging request sent from the MSC to the base station controller (BSC)

paging occasion time instance where it is possible to receive initial paging information

paging proceed flag; *PPF* flag in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that indicates whether paging for GPRS and non-GPRS services can be initiated

paging receiver *See pager*

paging system; *radio-paging system* telecommunications system formed by the mobile communication network and the mobile stations

paging transmitter radio transmitter of the paging system which sends the paging signal to the pager

paging-mode IM *See pager-mode instant messaging*

PAI *See platform adaptation interface*

pair address physical computer address acknowledged by the computers of a computer pair

paired-disparity code code in which some or all of the digits in the original signal are represented by two assemblies of digits, of opposite disparity, which are used in a sequence to minimise the digital sum of a longer sequence of digits

palette; *cover palette* range of colours and designs currently available in the Nokia Product Portfolio

PAM *See pass-along message*

PAM *See pluggable authentication module*

PAMR *See public access mobile radio*

pane separately partitioned part of a window

pane *See group box*

panel *See pane*

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panning *See horizontal scrolling*

PAP *See policy access point*

PAP *See PPP authentication protocol*

PAP *See Push Access Protocol*

PAP *See Password Authentication Protocol*

parabolic aerial *See parabolic antenna*

parabolic antenna *See satellite dish*

parabolic antenna; *parabolic aerial* antenna comprising a reflector whose shape is that of a paraboloid of revolution

parallel interface interface consisting of two or more connection elements in parallel, with each connection element dedicated to the passage of signals from a specific equipment

parallel MSS MSC server (MSS) which belongs to the same pool area as at least another MSS

parallel password password that can be used in addition to the actual password

parallel transmission simultaneous transmission of code elements constituting one or more character signals

parameter; *system paramter* variable whose value affects the operation of a system

parameter argument information with which the required object or value is found out

parameter block; *block of parameters* set of parameters containing information necessary for the system to perform the function specified in the command

parameter class entity which contains the logically related parameters

parameter converter application which is used for converting the configuration information from the lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) server into XML files

parameter entity entity that consists of document type definition (DTD) specifications

parameter file file which contains parameters affecting the operation of a system

parameter guide; *guide*; *guidance* guidance text output to a user on how the parameters of a command are given

parameter management; *PMGMT* feature to facilitate the management of all configurable data

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parameter manager application that is used to change the values of configuration parameters

parameter name name which uniquely identifies a parameter

parameter owner application that is capable of validating the proposed changes to a parameter

parameter set values of all radio network parameters of a managed object instance

parameter tool parameter management (PMGMT) subsystem which provides a graphical user interface for accessing the configuration data stored in the LDAP directory

parameter user application that consists of functions that can be changed by changing the value of a parameter

parameter validation framework; *PVF* in a connection processing server (CPS), a system component that provides a framework for functions related to parameter management

parameter value value which is given to a parameter and which tells the object or value related to the parameter

parasitic attack attack in which the attacker chooses intermediaries deliberately to be used as a launching pad to enforce the attack on the target

parent predefined variable of type Pid which refers to the process instance which created the process instance using the variable

parent *See superior managed object*

parent component component in the Nokia Messaging Gateway hierarchy which has subcomponents under it

parent folder folder that contains subfolders

parent unit among nested functional units, a functional unit which has child units in the hierarchy

parity characteristic that indicates that two integers are both odd or both even

parity bit bit appended to an array of bits to make the sum of all the bits odd or even, as nominated

parity check summation check using modulus two

parity error error detected as a result of a parity check

parked party; *parked user* party, the original calling party or the original called party, who is waiting in park

parked user *See parked party*

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parked-to extension centrex extension against which a call is parked

parking *See queue service*

parking party; *parking user* party, the original calling party or another party, who parks the call

parking user *See parking party*

Parlay API application programming interface (API) that provides access to call control, messaging, and user interaction functions, with the essential supporting functions, such as authentication, discovery, and event notification

parseable character data;*PCDATA* character data in the element declaration, defining the element's content

parsed entity general entity which contains XML and is therefore parsed when inserted into an XML document

parser routine that analyses a program statement and establishes its syntactic tree structure, according to the specified syntax of the programming language

partial analysis *See partial analysis of origin attribute*

partial analysis of origin attribute; *partial analysis*; *subanalysis* evaluation of one attribute of a single origin attribute analysis

partial CDR charging record that provides information on part of a subscriber session

partial content delivery;*partial delivery* content delivery that is used for terminals that cannot accept a large amount of content at one time, or for content types that have to be delivered in several steps

partial delivery *See partial content delivery*

partial diagnosis set of diagnostic programs executed for the testing of a functional hardware entity

partial load disconnector *See partial load disconnector unit*

partial load disconnector unit; *partial load disconnector*; *PLDU*;*PLD* unit that provides a hard disconnect of a selected base transceiver station (BTS) cabinet

partial packet discard;*PPD* mechanism by which an ATM switch discards all subsequent cells in a packet if one cell in that packet is discarded

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partial rerouting; *PRR* service which allows a private ISDN to request a public ISDN to reroute a call to a forwarded-to user

partial restore restore procedure in which only one or some of the backup types are restored

partial sharing; *PS* sharing of the bandwidth in which part of the bandwidth is dedicated to each traffic class while the rest is shared by all traffic streams

partial success code code that network elements use to indicate to the external application that a request was executed only partially because some parts of the request could not be completed

partition portion of a directory that is stored on a local host

partitioning assigning resources to a controller

partitioning dividing a physical system into multiple logical and/or physical partitions, each provided with its own resources and capable of running independently

partner program block *See counterpart*

party dropping service which signalling offers for rejecting a party from a point-to-multipoint connection

party specification specification which describes the attributes of a party

party-line subscriber *See shared-service line subscriber*

PAS *See protocol adaptation server*

pass band frequency band throughout which the attenuation is less than a specified value

pass-along message; *PAM* signalling message that transfers information between two signalling points along the same signalling path that is used to establish a physical connection between those two points

pass-through attack attack in which a target is attacked via an intermediary without involving it in its specified role

passive bus physical terminal on a point-to-multipoint configuration whose interface is identified by an ISDN number

passive connection *See passive data connection*

passive data connection; *passive connection* data connection where the passive data transfer process listens on the data socket prior to sending a transfer request command to the server, which initiates the data connection according to the request

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passive supervision supervision where the object of the supervision does not actively take part in supervision

passive synchronisation unit spare synchronisation unit which is synchronised to one synchronisation signal or to the active synchronisation unit and is ready for moving to the active state

passive threat threat of unauthorised disclosure of information without any modification to the information or without changing the state of the system

passphrase string of characters that is longer than a password usually is

password;*keyword*; *personal password* string of digits used for user authentication

password four-digit code of a subscriber for activating and deactivating a supplementary service

Password Authentication Protocol;*PAP* authentication scheme used by PPP servers to validate the identity of the originator of the connection

password complexity check check that the operator performs to ensure that the intended password is complex enough

password cracking; *cracking* cracking of a data medium's copy protection, or of a computer's password or other means of access control

password history list list that contains a defined number of the latest passwords associated with a user name

password policy; *local password policy* set of rules for checking a user's password when it is created or changed

password reminder;*reminder service* service for re-obtaining the user ID and/or password

paste insert text or a graphic that has been cut or copied from one document into a different location in the same or a different document

PAT *See port address translation*

patch make an improvised modification

path *See telecommunication path*

path trail in a path layer network

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path attenuation; ***hop loss*****;*****path loss*** attenuation between the input port of the transmitter and the input port of the receiver

path delay part of transmit delay that occurs in the telecommunication path

path header SIP header which allows the accumulation and transmission of the list of proxies between a user agent and SIP registrar

path layer network layer network that provides transmission service to end-to-end connections in the circuit layer

path loss *See path attenuation*

path management *See SCTP path management*

path name information that describes how to locate a file in the file system's directory hierarchy

path overhead;***POH*** structural part of a signal which is added to a container for transfer

path termination trail termination in a path layer network

pause function;***not ready function*****;*****ready function*** function whose activation enables an attendant or supervisor to be temporarily excluded from among the group of free attendants and to be returned to the group when the function is deactivated

pause recording specific type of recording made on a digital (TV) receiver with embedded hard disk

pay phone public or rented telephone from which calls can be paid for at the time they are maid

pay with Club Nokia credits payment method in which Club Nokia credits can be used to buy many of the web and WAP services available

payload; ***information payload*** information which is to be transferred to the receiving end by the transmission system or a part of it

payload capacity bit rate of the payload

payload module that portion of the information payload, of an interface, within which one or more channels entirely exist

payload type;***PT*** part of a header that tells the type of data transported

payload type identification end-to-end delivery service which the RTP/RTCP protocol provides for data with real-time characteristics to identify the format of the RTP payload and determine its interpretation

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payload type identifier;*payload type indicator*;*PTI* 3-bit descriptor in the ATM cell header indicating the type of payload that the cell contains

payload type indicator *See payload type identifier*

payment clearing interface;*PC interface* interface for communicating with billing, charging, and payment systems

payment confirmation process of confirming with users if they are willing to pay the specified sum of money for the content they are about to download

payment dialog /US/ *See payment dialogue*

payment dialogue; *payment dialog /US/* written dialogue between the user and payment system, in which information concerning payment is transferred

PBCCH *See packet broadcast control channel*

PBGT *See power budget*

PBP *See paging block periodicity*

PBX *See private automatic branch exchange*

PBX closed user group;*CUG support for PBX*;*PBX CUG* supplementary service which enables a private branch exchange (PBX) to be a member of one closed user group

PBX CUG *See PBX closed user group*

PBX interface in a multimedia gateway (MGW), an interface which enables the traffic between an MSC server and the private automatic branch exchange (PBX)

PBX range range of telephone numbers that are associated with a private automatic branch exchange (PBX), in which all the numbers lie within a specified number range

PBX-A *See private branch exchange A*

PBX-B *See private branch exchange B*

PBX-originated call CDR *See PBX-originated call charging record*

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PBX-originated call charging record; ***PBX-originated call CDR*****;*****PBXO CDR*** charging record that contains information on PBX-originated calls

PBX-terminated call CDR *See PBX-terminated call charging record*

PBX-terminated call charging record; ***PBX-terminated call CDR*****;*****PBXT CDR*** charging record that contains information on PBX-terminated calls

PBXO CDR *See PBX-originated call charging record*

PBXT CDR *See PBX-terminated call charging record*

PC *See radio frequency power control*

PC *See point code*

PC *See privacy class*

PC card adapter the size of a credit card, designed to plug into a PC card slot to provide universal expansion capabilities

PC card controller hardware present in a PC to enable use of plug-in peripheral devices

PC interface *See payment clearing interface*

PCAP *See position calculation application part*

PCAP' protocol that provides the signalling services between a IP base transceiver station (IP-BTS) or radio network controller (RNC), location measurement unit (LMU), and serving mobile location centres (SMLC)

PCB *See protocol control block*

PCB *See process control block*

PCB *See printed board*

PCC *See packet core configurator*

PCCCH *See packet common control channel*

PCCH *See paging control channel*

PCCPCH *See primary common control physical channel*

PCDATA *See parseable character data*

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PCF *See packet control function*

PCF *See policy decision point*

PCF *See point co-ordination function*

PCH *See calling channel*

PCI *See peripheral component interconnect*

PCI *See protocol control information*

PCI Ethernet device interface to local area network (LAN) in the PCI computers

PCM *See pulse code modulation*

PCM binary code pulse code in which all the quantised values are identified by binary numbers taken in order

PCM circuit *See PCM trunk circuit*

PCM circuit digital circuit used for transferring PCM signals or other digital signals the structure of which complies with the frame structure of a standardised PCM group

PCM line *See PCM circuit*

PCM multiplex equipment equipment that derives a single digital signal at a defined digit rate from several voice frequency channels by a combination of pulse code modulation and time division multiplexing, and that also carries out the complementary functions in the opposite direction of transmission

PCM time-slot; *PCM-TSL*;*PCM TSL* on the PCM circuits within the network element, a single 64 kbit/s time-slot, which includes 8 PCM sub-slots.

PCM trunk circuit; *PCM circuit* PCM circuit connecting two exchanges

PCM TSL *See PCM time-slot*

PCM word *See code word*

PCM-TSL *See PCM time-slot*

PCMCIA card *See PC card*

PCR *See preventive cyclic retransmission method*

PCR *See peak cell rate*

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PCR *See profile component repository*

PCS *See Personal Communications Service*

PCSC *See personal communications services switching centre*

PCU *See packet control unit*

PD *See protocol discriminator*

PDA *See personal digital assistant*

PDCH *See packet data channel*

PDCP *See Packet Data Convergence Protocol*

PDCP PDU number extension header transmitted to provide the packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) sequence number of not-yet-acknowledged network protocol data units (N-PDU)

PDE *See position-determining equipment*

PDE *See public definitions*

PDF *See policy decision function*

PDH *See plesiochronous digital hierarchy*

PDH interface interface between a network element and a system based on plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH)

PDH loop topology loop topology based on plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH) that provides traffic protection for radio and wireline connections

PDH path adaptation; *PPA* function that adapts the PDH signal into a C-n container

PDH path termination; *PPT* function which terminates the 2 Mbit/s frame and feeds the 31 x 64 kbit/s signal to LPA, and which, in the reverse direction, creates the frame by using the 31 x 64 kbit/s as payload

PDH physical interface; *plesiochronous physical interface*; *PPI* function that converts a PDH interface signal into an internal logic level signal, and vice versa. PDH is an abbreviation of plesiochronous digital hierarchy.

PDH T1 physical 1,544 Mbit/s interface with inverse multiplexing for ATM which the radio network controller (RNC) supports

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PDH/SDH frame frame carrying a PDH or SDH signal

PDH/SDH network network in which plesiochronous digital hierarchy/synchronous digital hierarchy (PDH/SDH) technologies are used

PDH/SDH transmission layer; ***PDH/SDH transport layer*** lowest level in the ATM cross-connect (AXC) management model representing the functions necessary for the Nokia AXC to be connected to the plesiochronous digital hierarchy/synchronous digital hierarchy (PDH/SDH) network

PDH/SDH transport layer *See PDH/SDH transmission layer*

PDM *See provisioning driver manager*

PDM *See pulse-duration modulation*

PDN *See public data network*

PDN *See packet data network*

PDP *See policy decision point*

PDP *See packet data protocol*

PDP address network layer address of a GPRS subscriber, which is temporarily or permanently associated with the subscription and which conforms to the standard addressing scheme of the network layer service used (for example, an IP version 4 address, an IP version 6 address or an X.121 address)

PDP context; ***packet data protocol context*** network-level information which is used to bind a mobile station (MS) to various PDP addresses and to unbind the mobile station from these addresses after use

PDP context activation procedure in which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) together with the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that the GPRS subscriber will be using establishes a PDP context for routing purposes

PDP context creation procedure in which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses domain name system (DNS) to find the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) related to the access point (AP) requested by the user and then negotiates with the GGSN in setting up a PDP context when a subscriber proceeds to perform a GPRS attach

PDP context deactivation procedure which is initiated by the mobile station (PDP context deactivation initiated by MS procedure) or by the network (PDP context deactivation initiated by SGSN procedure or PDP context deactivation initiated by GGSN procedure) or it may be performed implicitly within the GPRS detach

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PDP context deactivation initiated by MS — *See MO PDP context deactivation*

PDP context disconnection — event detection point request (EDP-R) at which the service control function (SCF) detects the PDP context deactivation and stops charging

PDP context establishment — trigger detection point request (TDP-R) at which the service switching function (SSF) sends the initial query to the service control function (SCF) and waits for the instructions if it is allowed to proceed with the PDP context activation

PDP context establishment acknowledgement — event detection point request (EDP-R) at which the service switching function (SSF) reports to the service control function (SCF) of the created PDP context and waits for control instructions

PDP context modification;*PDP context modification procedure* — procedure in which the operator modifies the parameters of the subscriber's PDP context record or records in an HLR that were negotiated during an activation procedure and the HLR indicates the modification to the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) serving this subscriber

PDP context modification procedure — *See PDP context modification*

PDP context record — *See PDP context subscription record*

PDP context subscription record;*PDP context record* — record which contains the PDP context the user has subscribed to and which is stored in the home location register (HLR)

PDSCH — *See physical downlink shared channel*

PDSN — *See packet data serving node*

PDTCH — *See packet data traffic channel*

PDU — *See protocol data unit*

PDU — *See protocol data unit*

PDV — *See packet delay variation*

PE — *See provider edge*

peak bit rate — maximum bit rate offered to the user for a given time period for the transfer of a bursty signal

peak busy hour; *peak hour* — in the peak hour method, the full hour during a day when the average traffic is at its maximum level

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peak cell rate;*PCR* cell rate which the source may never exceed

peak counter value that represents the highest value in a results accumulation period

peak counter counter which shows the highest number of transactions in a given time period

peak hour *See peak busy hour*

peak hour measurement means for continuous observation of the exchange traffic and of it trends, in particular

peak hour method *See average of the daily peak full hour*

peak hour report measurement report which contains information about the peak hour and traffic intensity

peak hour report by circuit group; *circuit-group-specific peak hour measurement report* peak hour report which includes the traffic profile of each individual circuit group on a daily basis and the traffic intensity during the peak hour in erlangs

peak limiting effect whereby any value to be quantised lying outside the working range is replaced by the nearest quantised value

peak load counter statistical counter that calculates the peak load during a defined period

peak performance data throughput of the system measured over a single second burst of activity

peak throughput quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies the maximum rate at which the data is expected to be transferred across the network for the PDP context

peak value viewer application which displays the peak values for the number of callback requests in the user control servers and the number of simultaneous speech items in the user traffic servers, the maximum capacity values, and the domain name server (DNS) names of each user traffic server and user control server

PEC *See periodic expiry checker*

pedigree part of a certificate that guarantees its authenticity

peer entity with own independent data buffers and queues for data transfer

peer in a communications environment, a device that is considered to be equal to another device with respect to their communications capabilities

peer entities entities in the same layer but in different systems (nodes) which must exchange information to achieve a common objective

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peer group set of logical nodes which are grouped for purposes of creating a routing hierarchy

peer node logical node that is a member of a peer group

peer protocol formal language used by peer entities to exchange information

peer-entity authentication authentication to verify that the peer entity in an association is the one it claims to be

peer-to-peer browsing browsing that takes place between two devices where each device may temporarily act as a server, typically for short periods of time or with little communication load

peer-to-peer communication communication based on distributed computing in peer-to-peer relationships, not requiring centralised nodes for communication or storage

peer-to-peer network;*ad hoc network* network architecture where all machines have equal status which means that all stations can access data stored in all other workstations

peer-to-peer supervision supervision in which two IP hosts send ICMP echo messages to each other

PEF *See policy enforcement function*

PEM *See privacy enhanced mail*

pending state of the tracing and monitoring when their activation settings are permanently stored in the visitor location register (VLR)

PEP *See policy enforcement point*

PEP *See performance enhancing proxy*

PEP identification object;*PEPID* ASCII string which uniquely identifies the policy enforcement point (PEP) client to the remote policy decision point (PDP)

PEPID *See PEP identification object*

per call continuity check feature which enables the checking of transmission quality of the speech circuits of a call allocated during the call set-up

per-hop-behavior / US/ *See per-hop-behaviour*

per-hop-behaviour; *per-hop-behavior / US/*;*PHB* description of the externally observable forwarding treatment applied at a differentiated services compliant node to a behaviour aggregate

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per-side split connection split connection where the incoming transmission of a circuit to be tested is connected to a test access and the outgoing direction of the test access is connected to the outgoing direction of the circuit

percentage call distribution *See load sharing distribution*

percentage routing *See load sharing distribution*

perfect forward secrecy;*PFS* characteristic of a protocol, indicating that compromising long-term keys does not compromise past session keys

performance *See network performance*

performance alarm; *threshold alarm* alarm which is set based on threshold monitoring on a performance indicator

performance analysis part of performance management including functions for additional processing and analysis in order to evaluate the performance level of the entity

performance control *See performance monitoring*

performance counter counter which collects information on the performance, level of usage, or malfunctions encountered in the network element for the use of a network operator

performance data data reporting both measurements and observations of the performance of the network elements

performance data module data module which includes performance data from specified performance measurements

performance design objective capacity criterion that has to be met at the time of a given reference traffic load

performance enhancing proxy; *PEP* proxy that improves the performance of protocols on network paths where performance may suffer due to link and subnetwork characteristics

performance indicator;*PI* metric that gives information about the performance of a network element, process, or function, on network element or network subsystem level

performance management;*PM* set of functions which enable the performance of the network services to be measured and corrective actions to be taken

performance management cell specific OAM cell used for performance management. The following functions are identified: forward monitoring, backward monitoring, monitoring and reporting

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performance management control — *See performance monitoring*

performance management core; *PM core* — central database for measurement data in the network management system

performance management daemon; *PMD* — set of performance management functions that is part of the network management interface of the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), accepting performance indicators (PI)

performance management data collection; *PM data collection* — gathering of data on the performance of managed objects in the nodes

performance management data summarisation; *PMDS* — process which collects data passed through performance management interface, summarises the counters, collects non-product related system data and reports it, and produces performance data in various formats

performance management database; *PM database* — part of the NMS database in which the performance measurements are stored

performance management interface; *PMI*; *PMIF* — interface between operations systems (OS) and network elements (NE) which is used to gather performance monitoring data

performance management metadata — *See PM metadata*

performance management observation — *See PM observation*

performance management result file — *See PM result file*

performance management system — part of a network management system (NMS) which concerns maintaining network or single network element performance at the required level

performance management unit; *PFMU* — unit in the Front End containing the data collection and forwarding functions of PLMN performance data

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performance modelling community *See equipment vendor performance modelling community*

performance monitor user who is responsible for performance monitoring

performance monitoring; ***performance control*****;** ***performance management control*** part of performance management providing traffic control and traffic administration functions

performance monitoring part of performance management for tracking system, network or service activities in order to gather the appropriate data for determining performance, which involves the continuous collection of data concerning the performance on the network element (NE)

performance optimisation part of network development and optimisation (NDO) for optimising the network performance for each service in any technology

performance report report that provides information about the achieved performance over a given measurement interval

performance report message;*PRM* message which is used to convey specific error information between the network side and the user side

perimeter IP address external IP address visible inside and outside the cluster

periodic expiry checker;*PEC* process that frequently checks the expiry states of all prepaid expiry subscribers in the database

periodic frame transmission segment which is repeated at intervals of equal duration (for example, 125 microsec.), and may de delineated by incorporating fixed periodic patterns into the bit stream

periodic LA *See periodic location updating*

periodic location update *See periodic location updating*

periodic location updating;*periodic location update***;*periodic LA*** location updating made at regular intervals

periodic RA update *See periodic routing area update*

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periodic routing area update; ***periodic RA update*** routing area update used by class C mobile stations and by class A or B mobile stations that are IMSI attached for GPRS or for GPRS and non-GPRS services independent of the network operation mode

periodical backup copying backup copying where the backup is taken automatically at defined intervals

periodical counter security counter which indicates the number of events collected after the output of the previous periodic security counter report

peripheral component interconnect; ***PCI*** interconnection system between a microprocessor and attached devices in which expansion slots are spaced closely for high speed operation

peripheral device; ***peripheral unit*** equipment which works in conjunction with a computer but is not a part of it

peripheral unit *See peripheral device*

Perl *See Perl programming language*

Perl programming language; ***Perl*** general-purpose interpreted programming language that is especially suitable for scripting, that supports procedural programming and object-oriented programming, and that was originally developed by Larry Wall

permanent; ***permanent mode*** wireless application protocol (WAP) session mode that is a reliable data transfer method because lost data can be detected and requested to be resent

permanent activation activation of a system, or a part of a system, that will not be deactivated even when it is not required to be fully operating

permanent circuit service; ***permanent circuit telecommunication service*** type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established in response to a customer request effected by means of an operational or administrative message

permanent circuit telecommunication service *See permanent circuit service*

permanent connection *See non-switched connection*

permanent counter statistical counter which shows essential statistical information on the operation of the unit since the unit's installation

permanent file file that is retained from one initial program load until the next

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permanent group group that contains data that is used to create and manage different kinds of group services that are run on application servers

permanent group repository group repository that contains data concerning permanent groups that the terminal users and group management administrators manage and that the application servers use

permanent leg leg that is established without the use of switching and reserves the resources of a network element even though they are not used

permanent line;*PL* permanently established connection provided between two user-network interfaces routed through the transmission network, bypassing network nodes of the switched digital network

permanent logical file;*fixed logical file* logical file that comes with program delivery and that the user cannot create or delete with MML commands, nor change its name

permanent mode *See permanent*

permanent order *See continuous order*

permanent virtual channel *See permanent virtual circuit*

permanent virtual circuit;*permanent virtual connection*; *permanent virtual channel*;*PVC* virtual circuit in the network between two users that is continuously available to them for exchanging packets of data

permanent virtual connection *See permanent virtual circuit*

permission *See access right*

perpendicular polarisation *See orthogonal polarisation*

persistent memory *See non-volatile memory*

persistent storage *See non-volatile memory*

personal album;*PA* terminal gateway (TGW) subscriber's main album where multimedia messages are stored

Personal Communications Service;*PCS* set of capabilities that allows some combination of terminal mobility, personal mobility, and service profile management

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personal communications services switching centre;*personal communications switching centre*; *PCSC* exchange which performs all the switching functions for personal stations located in a geographical area designated as the PCSC area

personal communications switching centre *See personal communications services switching centre*

personal digital assistant;*PDA* portable device that combines a wide range of functions, such as diary, address book, word processor, and calculator

Personal Home Page *See PHP programming language*

personal identification number *See PIN code*

personal list user-specific list that is used in the context of services for controlling traffic and that is based on certain personal interest groups

personal mobility ability of a user to access telecommunication services at any terminal on the basis of a personal identifier, and the capability of the network to provide those services according to the user's service profile

personal number; *PN* telephone number whose owner can direct incoming calls to a desired subscriber connection irrespective of the telecommunication network or system

personal number service;*PNS* service by which a GSM mobile subscriber can receive a call in a specified operator-activated number if he is not reachable on his GSM mobile phone

personal password *See password*

personal service service that is provided only for subscribers who create a subscription

personal service environment;*PSE* service environment based on one or more user profiles

personal WEP key WEP key that is used for authenticating users in a wireless LAN

personalisation *See personalisation of a mobile phone*

personalisation entity network, network subset, service provider (SP), corporate or SIM to which a mobile station is personalised

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personalisation of a mobile phone; *personalization of a mobile phone /US/*; *personalisation* transformation of the basic version of a mobile station (MS) by the means chosen by the user

personalised service service set up by a subscriber when maintaining a personal menu structure

personalization of a mobile phone /US/ *See personalisation of a mobile phone*

pessimistic locking locking strategy in which a record is locked once the user begins to edit it, and remains locked until it is updated or the editing is cancelled

PET *See privacy enhancing technology*

PF *See presentation function*

PFA *See Predictive Failure Analysis*

PFC *See packet flow context*

PFI *See packet flow identifier*

PFMU *See performance management unit*

PFS *See perfect forward secrecy*

PFU *See functional unit*

PG *See processing gain*

PGP *See Pretty Good Privacy*

PGW *See paging gateway*

phantom circuit additional circuit derived from the conductors of two metallic circuits, with the two conductors of each metallic circuit effectively being used in parallel

phase *See software upgrade phase*

phase deviation peak difference between the instantaneous angle of a phase modulated wave and the angle of the carrier

phase distortion; *phase-frequency distortion* distortion characterised by input-output phase shift between various components of a signal passed by a circuit or device

phase jitter analogue-line impairment caused by power and communication equipment along the line that shifts the signal phase relationship back and forth

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phase modulation; *PM* type of modulation in which the angle relative to the unmodulated carrier is varied in accordance with the instantaneous value of the amplitude of the modulating signal

phase modulator modulator which varies the phase of a carrier according to the amplitude of the modulating signal, thus producing a phase-modulated wave of constant amplitude

phase shift change in the phase of a periodic quantity (for example, signal)

phase shift keying; *PSK* method of transmitting digital signals, using different phases of signal elements for different code meanings

phase-frequency distortion *See phase distortion*

phased announcement announcement that is given on several transmission channels with different starting times

PHB *See per-hop-behaviour*

PHB class set of per-hop-behaviours (PHB) that share the same resources but may receive different treatment

phone catalog collection of thumbnails showing the Nokia phone models

phone support on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to support pages where users can find documentation and information on a specific Nokia phone

photo zone on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services, leading to pages where users can create photo albums and manipulate images

PHP *See PHP programming language*

PHP programming language; *PHP* interpreted programming language that is mainly used in programming web applications and that was originally developed by Rasmus Lerdorf

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor *See PHP programming language*

PHY *See physical layer*

PHY *See physical layer*

physical address *See physical computer address*

physical address *See MAC address*

physical address management operating system feature that generates and stores unique addresses that can be used as identifiers of computers in inter-computer messaging

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physical architecture description of realisable interfaces and examples of physical components (hardware and software) that make up the TMN

physical audio segment;*physical segment* audio segment that consists of a single recording

physical channel data stream data stream that is transmitted on one physical radio channel in the uplink or on one physical radio channel in each cell of the active set in the downlink

physical computer computer hardware including, for example, a central processing unit (CPU), main memory, input devices, and output devices

physical computer address;*physical address* computer address indicating a physical computer or a computer group

physical configuration combination of equipment entities showing electrical, optical or electromagnetic radiation type interconnections between associated parts

physical connection; *physical link* association established between functional units for conveying information

physical downlink shared channel; *PDSCH* physical channel which provides the possibility for downlink transmission of transport format combination indicator (TFCI), synchronisation shift (SS), and transmit power control (TPC) information

physical frame segment of a serial logical bit stream at an interface, partitioned into successive segments

physical functional unit *See functional unit*

physical interface configuration;*PIC* feature that covers the functions needed for the configuration of physical ATM, IP, and TDM interfaces, and configuration of PCM circuits

physical IP address IP address that is bound to a physical computer unit and can be used in direct connections

physical layer;*PHY* layer 1 within the OSI model including the transmission of signals and the activation and deactivation of physical connections

physical layer;*PHY* part of ATM layers defining the interface between the ATM traffic and the physical media

physical layer convergence protocol;*PLCP* protocol that maps ATM cells into physical media and defines certain management information

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physical layer measurement — *See physical layer performance measurement*

physical layer performance measurement; *physical layer measurement* — measurement which is used to collect information about the transmission path quality and the traffic quantity

physical layer performance measurements — feature which is used to collect and monitor performance parameters of the physical layer, and to combine these parameters into reports and into a threshold notification

physical layer performance statistics — statistical data which provides information on disturbances on the physical layer, based on the physical layer performance measurements

physical layer trail termination point; *phyTTP* — termination point where an ATM external interface can be created, hiding the physical resources from the upper layers

physical link — *See physical connection*

physical media layer network — part of transmission media layer network that supports section layer network by supplying the actual physical connection

physical medium — physical environment through which transmission signals pass

physical medium-dependent sublayer; *PMD* — part of physical layer that defines the parameters at the lowest level of ATM network

physical memory — actual memory that can be accessed through the system's memory bus

physical plane; *IN physical plane*; *PP* — plane in the INCM containing elements and their interfaces that implement functional entities

physical radio channel — *See radio channel*

physical random access channel — *See packet random access channel*

physical resource identifier; *PRid* — identifier which is composed of a logical interface number and an address field, used when the client needs to access a physical resource

physical resource management layer — layer that manages the sharing of the physical devices on a platform between all associated virtual devices

physical security — security measures used to provide physical protection of resources against deliberate and accidental threats

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physical segment *See physical audio segment*

physical signaling channel /US/ *See physical signalling channel*

physical signalling channel;*physical signaling channel / US/* dedicated physical channel (for example, a D-channel) used for signalling information

physical SMSC address;*SMSC-GT-2* short message service centre's (SMSC) address which the mobile station uses

physical traffic channel time slot (radio channel in the TDMA system) used primarily for traffic (voice or data transmission, except short messages)

phyTTP *See physical layer trail termination point*

PI *See performance indicator*

PI *See presentation indicator*

PI *See processing instruction*

PI *See push initiator*

PI *See profile interface*

PI *See programmable interface*

PI *See priority index*

pi/4 differential quadrature phase shift keying;*pi/4 DQPSK* quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) where the phase of the carrier is always changed for each symbol, with each symbol representing two bits

pi/4 DQPSK *See pi/4 differential quadrature phase shift keying*

PIA *See point in association*

PIB *See policy information base*

PIC *See physical interface configuration*

PIC *See preferred inter-exchange carrier*

PIC *See point in call*

PICH *See page indicator channel*

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PICH monitoring occasion;*page indicator channel monitoring occasion* time instance when a mobile station monitors a page indicator channel (PICH) within a paging occasion

pick-up *See call pick-up*

pick-up group group of subscribers composed of centrex group members in one exchange, who can pick up each other's calls by means of a group-specific pick-up service

pico cell small cell with a cell radius typically less than 50 metres

PICS *See protocol implementation conformance statement*

PICS proforma document, in the form of a questionnaire, which when completed for an implementation or system becomes the protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS)

picture messaging application;*PMA* application providing tools for the end-user to compose pictures and send them to another phone

picture-in-picture *See PIP*

PictureInWML download model which is used when a single picture file is downloaded to the mobile terminal

PID *See protocol identifier*

PId *See process instance identifier*

pid *See process instance identifier*

PID *See process identifier*

PID *See process identifier*

PID *See protocol identifier*

pid *See protocol identifier*

PIE *See priority information element*

pilot bit bit with a preset value (zero) that is sent with the protected traffic in a known position and is used to verify that the transmission path is functioning

pilot channel *See common pilot channel*

pilot signal signal, usually a single frequency, transmitted over a system for supervisory, control, synchronisation or reference purposes

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PIM *See protocol independent multicast*

PIM dense mode operational mode of PIM, in which packets are forwarded on all outgoing interfaces until pruning and truncation occurs

PIM sparse mode operational mode of PIM, which tries to constrain data distribution so that a minimal number of routers in the network receive it

PIN *See PIN code*

PIN code;*personal identification number*;*PIN* access code for protecting the SIM card against unauthorised use

PIN label;*label* maximum of 32 characters that identifies the personal identification number (PIN)

PIN-G *See module PIN*

PIN-NR *See signing PIN*

PIN2 *See PIN2 code*

PIN2 code;*PIN2* access code required for accessing specified network services

PING *See packet Internet groper*

ping to use the ping utility or command to find out whether a computer is actually online and operating or how long it takes to get a response

pinhole function that allows access from a wide area network to a host in a local area network through network access port translation NAPT

PINX *See private integrated services network exchange*

PIP;*picture-in-picture* feature, which enables the presentation of images from two separate sources such as a DVD and computer at the same time

PISN *See private integrated services network*

PIU *See plug-in unit*

pixel beacon *See web beacon*

PJC *See pointer justification count*

PJE *See pointer justification event*

PK *See primary key*

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PKCS *See public key cryptography*

PKCS *See public key cryptography standards*

PKI *See public key infrastructure*

PKZIP DOS-based file compression method that is distributed as shareware

PL *See permanent line*

plaintext *See cleartext*

plan activation process in which a network element brings into use a new configuration defined in the plan file, and acknowledges the network management system or element manager which transmitted the activation command to the network element

plan editor plan editing tool for completing and modifying plans created with planning tools for network implementation

plan file XML-formatted file that can be transferred between the network management system (NMS) and Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), containing configuration data

plan management application tool which takes care of dividing a radio network plan into sub-plans, for example one per radio network controller (RNC), attaching a profile to objects that do not exist in the network yet, downloading the plans to the radio network controllers (RNC), and activating them in the RNCs

planning interface interface for exporting network configuration data from the network management system (NMS) to the planning system and for importing plans created in the planning system to the NMS

planning interface application tool which takes care of importing the plan files from the dedicated web server to the NetAct repository and checks the validity of the XML files

platform basic system on which different applications can be developed

platform adaptation interface;*PAI* adaptation interface to platform device drivers, operating system core, and platform hardware

platform integration interface programming interface that enables integration of tightly-coupled services with core integration services

platform interface interface to platform device drivers other than network access-related, operating system core, and platform hardware

platform manager process that contains all the functions required in the platform management

platform manager user interface;*PMUI* graphical user interface (GUI) via which the platform manager and the processes running on the NEMU platform can be controlled

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platform service *See subsystem*

Platypus application management in the Platypus platform, a set of functions that tracks which applications are running and has the ability to start new applications

Platypus platform Java graphical user interface (GUI) application platform for Nokia network and element management products

Platypus service interface in the Platypus platform, a set of functions that defines the interfaces to the platform services, and provides a service registry which allows the Platypus management application to refer to a service

PlayAnnouncement *See PlayAnnouncement procedure*

PlayAnnouncement procedure; *PlayAnnouncement;PA* procedure by which the service control point (SCP) asks the specialised resource point (SRP) to send information to the user terminal

playback head *See read head*

PLC *See preferred link characteristics*

PLCP *See physical layer convergence protocol*

PLD *See partial load disconnector unit*

PLDU *See partial load disconnector unit*

plesiochronous essential characteristic of signals such that their corresponding significant instants occur at nominally the same rate, any variation in rate being constrained within specified limits

plesiochronous digital hierarchy; *PDH* transfer mode in which the timing relationship of the corresponding significant instants of a signal is not limited

plesiochronous mode operational mode of the Clock Synchronization Unit (CLSU) in which it is not synchronised to any of the synchronisation signals, but maintains the clock frequency with the help of an internal oscillator

plesiochronous physical interface *See PDH physical interface*

plesiochronous transmission data transmission in which the corresponding significant instants of signals occur at nominally the same rate, any variation in rate being constrained within specified limits

PLMN *See public land mobile network*

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PLMN area geographical area in which one public land mobile network (PLMN) provides telecommunication services to mobile users

PLMN BCIE *See PLMN bearer capability information element*

PLMN bearer capability information element;*PLMN BCIE* bearer capability information element from a mobile subscriber, including negotiable signalling parameters from the mobile station, as well as network-dependent data

PLMN index *See public land mobile network index*

PLMN name symbolic name in the PLMN parameter file

PLMN operator;*public land mobile network operator* network operator maintaining a public land mobile network (PLMN) and providing network services related to it

PLMR *See professional mobile radio*

PLP *See packet level protocol*

PLR *See packet loss ratio*

PLS *See presence list server*

PLT *See pulse train*

plug-in;*plug-in software*;*plug-in program* add-on program that enhances the functions of browsers

plug-in program *See plug-in*

plug-in software *See plug-in*

plug-in unit;*slide in unit*;*PIU* hardware product that contains electronic components and that can be connected to a cartridge, subrack, or to some other construction

plug-in unit diagnosis test executed to verify the functioning of a plug-in unit

pluggable authentication module;*PAM* UNIX programming interface that enables the use of third-party security methods

PM *See policy manager*

PM *See performance management*

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PM *See phase modulation*

PM core *See performance management core*

PM data collection *See performance management data collection*

PM database *See performance management database*

PM metadata; ***performance management metadata*** configuration data for performance management consisting of, for example, measurement or PM observation parameters and counter definitions, and rules for postprocessing, formatting, and transfer

PM observation; ***performance management observation*** real-time and event-based observation of a resource

PM result file; ***performance management result file*** file containing measurement data that is transferred to the operations support system (OSS)

PMA *See picture messaging application*

PMBS-D *See packet mode bearer service-D*

PMD *See performance management daemon*

PMD *See physical medium-dependent sublayer*

PMDS *See performance management data summarisation*

PMDS counter output interface interface via which the data vectors are forwarded as a single counter from performance management data summarisation (PMDS) to a process that can receive data through the particular counter interface

PMDS vector interface interface via which the data vectors are transferred between performance management data summarisation (PMDS) and a process that can receive data through the particular counter interface

PMF *See provisioning and management function*

PMG services set of services that are related to presence, messaging, and group management (PMG)

PMGMT *See parameter management*

PMI *See performance management interface*

PMIF *See performance management interface*

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PMR *See professional mobile radio*

PMU test payphone monitor unit test in which payphone monitor timing logic (PMTL) plug-in unit is connected to internal loop

PMUI *See platform manager user interface*

PN *See personal number*

PNA *See Push-Notification-Answer message*

PNCH *See packet notification channel*

PNI *See private numbering index*

PNI *See presentation number indicator*

PNNI *See private network node interface*

PNNI topology state element;*PTSE* collection of private network node interface (PNNI) information that is flooded among all logical nodes within a peer group

PNNI topology state packet;*PTSP* private network node interface (PNNI) routing packet that is used for flooding PNNI topology state elements (PTSE) among logical nodes within a peer group

PNP *See private numbering plan*

PNP call call which is made by a PNP group member to a private number that is part of the private numbering plan (PNP) of the same group

PNP group set of users who use the same private numbering plan

PNP group without an escape code closed private numbering plan (PNP) group from which all calls outside the PNP are restricted

PNR *See Push-Notification-Request message*

PNS *See personal number service*

POA *See Portable Object Adapter*

POC *See radio frequency power control*

PoC *See push to talk over cellular*

PoC API;*RP18 interface*;*RP-18* application programming interface (API) which connects the operator's customer care and billing system (CCB) to the PoC system and acts as a central point for managing PoC subscriptions

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PoC application server *See PoC server*

PoC AS *See PoC server*

PoC autoprovisioning feature for making PoC services automatically available for a user who logs into the PoC system

PoC availability *See PoC presence availability*

PoC call *See push to talk call*

PoC call processor; ***push to talk call processor*****;*****PoC CP*** network element of the push to talk core network which enables push to talk over cellular (PoC) service by offering speech packet multiplication and forwarding, call processing, control, and management services

PoC call processor application measurement process of monitoring and measuring the use of push to talk over cellular (PoC) services

PoC call processor intercollegiate interface *See push to talk call processor intercollegiate interface*

POC CDR *See PSTN-originated call charging record*

PoC CDR charging record (CDR) that contains information about the services used in the PoC system and identifies the customer to be charged

PoC charging charging for collecting data about the used resources and services in the push to talk core network to enable billing

PoC client interface interface, which consists of push to talk over cellular (PoC) traffic and signalling interfaces, that is used for carrying data between PoC terminals and the PoC core network

PoC communication one-way communication that is based on push to talk over cellular (PoC)

PoC contact person who can be contacted by pressing the push to talk button on a PoC terminal

PoC core network *See PoC system*

PoC CP *See PoC call processor*

PoC group;*talk group*;*talkgroup*;*group* in push to talk over cellular (PoC), a set of users who can participate in PoC communication

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PoC group communication;*1-to-many PoC communication*
PoC communication that consists of a conversation between talk group members

PoC hosting
feature that enables one operator to offer a push to talk over cellular (PoC) service to another operator using his own PoC system

PoC MSISDN authorisation;*PoC MSISDN authorization /US/*
authorisation in which service access to the PoC system is based on verifying the end user's mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)

PoC MSISDN authorization /US/
See PoC MSISDN authorisation

PoC network-to-network interface;*network-to-network interface;NNI*
network-network interface between a PoC call processor in an operator's PoC network and another PoC server in another operator's PoC network

PoC presence
PoC-related presence information which the PoC server receives from the presence server and which indicates if the user is registered in the PoC system and the specific state of the user

PoC presence availability;*PoC availability*
in push to talk over cellular (PoC), a function that allows the user to know the login status of another individual subscriber

PoC presence buddy list
See PoC presence subscription list

PoC presence SIP/SIMPLE client interface;*SIP/SIMPLE client interface*
client interface that enables the configuration of a PoC call processor for proxy SIP/SIMPLE-based PoC presence communication between a Nokia PoC terminal and a Nokia Presence Server

PoC presence subscription list
list that a PoC presence user maintains and that includes the PoC presence contacts whose PoC presence availability is of interest to the user

PoC provisioning
provisioning and management of PoC-related services and subscriptions in network elements that belong to the PoC system

PoC provisioning interface;*provisioning interface*
application programming interface (API) that the push to talk register provides to enable the connection between the network operators' provisioning systems and the push to talk core network

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PoC register;*push to talk register*;*PoC-R* network element of the push to talk core network that provides an open application programming interface (API) towards provisioning tools and a centralised subscriber database for provisioning

PoC register interface *See push to talk register interface*

PoC register's application server;*provisioning application server* server in a PoC register that acts as the central master database for the PoC system, and distributes the provisioning data to the PoC call processors, authorization server (AuS), and address server (AdS)

PoC server;*PoC application server*;*PoC AS* application server that implements the push to talk over cellular (PoC) functions

PoC session;*talk session* established connection between PoC subscribers in which the participants can communicate one at a time using voice

PoC signalling interface push to talk over cellular (PoC) interface which is used to transfer session control data between PoC terminals and their assigned control plane servers in the PoC core network

PoC site site where the equipment necessary for transmitting the push to talk over cellular (PoC) traffic is installed

PoC subscriber subscriber whose service subscription includes push to talk over cellular (PoC)

PoC system core network which includes all the entities in the push to talk over cellular (PoC) user plane, control plane, management plane, and provisioning plane

PoC traffic interface push to talk over cellular (PoC) interface which is used to transfer audio and control data between PoC terminals and their assigned user plane servers in the PoC core network

PoC URI SIP uniform resource identifier (URI) that a user, group, or folder has in the PoC system

PoC-R *See PoC register*

PoC-R provisioning provisioning of end-user subscriptions to a PoC register (PoC-R)

POH *See path overhead*

POI *See point of initiation*

point co-ordination function;*PCF* function of IEEE802.11 that can improve performance for certain types of data

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point code;*PC* unique address code that identifies a network node in order to enable the SS7 network to route calls properly

point in association;*PIA* detection point which represents the state of an association for the call unrelated interaction

point in call;*PIC* phase in the basic call state model where the handling of a call can be interrupted momentarily or from which an advanced intelligent network (AIN) service can be activated

point of initiation; *POI* functional interface between basic call processing and service logic over which service control is initiated

point of presence *See point-of-presence*

point of provisioning;*POP* network element or node whose provisioning queue is used to provide the service

point of return;*POR* functional interface between basic call processing and service logic over which service control is returned

point-of-presence; *point of presence*; *POP* city or location where a network connection can be established, either with PSTN or ISDN

point-to-multipoint call call in which a root is connected to more than one leaf with point-to-multipoint connection

point-to-multipoint connection *See point-to-multipoint ISDN connection*

point-to-multipoint connection;*PTM* unidirectional connection in which a single source end-system (known as a root) is connected to multiple destination end-systems (known as leaves)

point-to-multipoint group call service; *PTM group call service*;*PTM group call*;*group call service*;*PTM-G* point-to-multipoint service which allows the PTM messages to be received only by a specific subset of subscribers located in the area defined by the service requester

point-to-multipoint ISDN connection; *point-to-multipoint connection* ISDN connection that is established between a single specified ISDN interface, and more than one other specified ISDN interface

point-to-multipoint multicast service; *PTM multicast service*;*PTM-M* point-to-multipoint service in which the data is broadcasted throughout the whole defined geographical area

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point-to-multipoint server *See point-to-multipoint service center*

point-to-multipoint service;*PTM service* service which offers a subscriber an opportunity to send a message to multiple receivers with only one service request

point-to-multipoint service center;*point-to-multipoint server*;*PTM service centre*;*PTM-SC* GPRS network element which is the access point to PTM (point-to-multipoint) services and the central element in the GPRS PTM system

point-to-point;*PTP*;*PP* value of a service attribute which denotes that the communication involves only two network terminations

point-to-point circuit circuit with exactly two endpoints

point-to-point connection *See point-to-point ISDN connection*

point-to-point connection;*PTP* connection established between only two end points

point-to-point connection oriented network service;*PTP connection oriented network service*;*PTP-CONS* point-to-point service in which a switched virtual circuit is established between the subscribers and a logical relation between the packets is maintained

point-to-point connectionless network service;*PTP connectionless network service*;*PTP-CLNS* point-to-point service which allows one user to send single packets to another user

point-to-point data link point-to-point connection from layer 2 of digital subscriber signalling system no. 1 (DSS 1)

point-to-point interface logical interface via which the packets are delivered to a single neighbour

point-to-point ISDN connection;*point-to-point connection* ISDN connection that is established between two specified ISDN interfaces

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point-to-point messaging model messaging model that relies on the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) to provide synchronous and asynchronous point-to-point messaging

Point-to-Point Protocol;*PPP* TCP/IP remote access protocol used to transmit network layer datagrams such as IP packets over serial point-to-point links

point-to-point service;*PTP service* service in which the data is sent from a single network termination to another network termination

point-to-point short message service; *SMS point-to-point*; *SMS/PP* service where short messages can be sent from one mobile station (MS) to another

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol /US/ *See Point-to-Point Tunnelling Protocol*

Point-to-Point Tunnelling Protocol;*Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol /US/*;*PPTP* protocol for virtual private networks in which some nodes of a local area network are connected through the Internet

pointer variable whose value is an address

pointer;*PTR* structural part of a signal used to locate the information-carrying bits of the signal

pointer;*mouse pointer* small graphic in a graphical user interface which shows the location on the screen where the next operation can be performed and often also the function running on a computer, or its state

pointer generation function of the transmitting end, in which a pointer is generated to point to a Virtual Container floating in the SDH frame payload

pointer interpretation function of the receiving end, indicating the location of the incoming Virtual Container in the SDH frame

pointer justification count;*PJC* performance monitoring parameter in SDH, indicating the number of times that the pointer has been incremented or decremented since the counter was last reset

pointer justification event;*PJE* inversion of the I- or D-bits of the pointer, together with an increment or decrement of the pointer value to signify a frequency justification opportunity

pointer processing function by means of which a pointer is generated or interpreted

pointer variable *See pointer*

pointing device device that is used to indicate a location on the screen

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polarisation; *polarization /US/* attribute of an electromagnetic wave which describes the direction of the electric field

polarisation diversity; *polarization diversity /US/* equipment and propagation protection in which the information is transmitted and received using both vertically and horizontally polarised radio waves

polarity reversal reversal of conductor polarities in order to transmit signalling related information

polarization /US/ *See polarisation*

polarization diversity /US/ *See polarisation diversity*

policing; *dropping*; *packet dropping* process of discarding packets within a traffic stream in accordance with the state of a corresponding meter, enforcing a traffic profile

policing; *traffic policing* set of actions taken by the network to monitor and control traffic

policy access point; *PAP* access point that creates policies and makes them available to the policy decision points

policy agent; *PA* component in the TCP/IP stack that enforces policy decisions regarding network resources, including access, connection load balancing, and message prioritisation

policy client *See policy enforcement point*

policy control function *See policy decision point*

policy decision function; *PDF* logical policy decision element which uses standard IP mechanisms to implement service-based local policy (SBLP) in the IP bearer layer

policy decision point; *policy control function*; *PDP*; *PCF* software process that functions as a policy server and translator for the policy enforcement points under its scope of control

policy enforcement function; *PEF* function that includes policy-based admission control for policing packet flow into the IP network, and a gate function for restricting the Internet protocol (IP) destinations that may be reached from or through a PDP context

policy enforcement point; *policy client*; *PEP* function that is part of a network element that must implement the policies defined by the policy administration systems

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policy information base;*PIB* database that contains the policy information that is pushed from the policy decision point (PDP) to the policy enforcement point (PEP) for providing policy, or sent to the PDP from the PEP as a notification

policy management management of policies as distinct entities

policy management system management system which implements policies in the managed network by converting the policy rules into configuration data to be downloaded to network elements

policy manager;*PM* manager that maintains and enforces the security policy of the host by making security policy decisions on behalf of the IPsec engine and by invoking the key exchange protocol (IKE) to establish security associations with other hosts when needed

policy server server in which the policy information bases (PIB) are maintained, providing policy management for IP services

policy-based management in computing, management of a system, network, or workstation with multiple users, through the use of policies

polling method where a computer asks other computers for information

polling device device used to collect status messages of an input line, sensor, or memory location to see if a particular event has occurred

polling interval time period during which the NMS reads the data files in the selected nodes

polymorphism ability, due to inheritance, of a managed object instance to behave either as an instance of its own class, or an instance of any of its superclasses

polyphonic tone *See MIDI tone*

pool agent centralised management of ticket pools for the cluster nodes to balance the load

pool area area within which a mobile station may roam without the need to change the serving core network (CN) node

pool licence licence that is in use in a number of managed objects at the same time

POP *See point-of-presence*

POP;*post office protocol* message access protocol which allows a user's workstation to access mail from a mailbox server

POP *See point of provisioning*

population rule rule for populating an attribute value in a subscription with a specific logic

POR *See point of return*

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port transport layer demultiplexing value which is used to distinguish among multiple destinations within a given host computer

port identified message queue in ChorusOS

port address translation;*port-level NAT*;*PAT* logical extension of the network address translation (NAT) which allows for the use of a single IP address to present multiple services on different internal IP addresses to an exterior network

port filter method of selecting which types of frames will be forwarded

port group; *multicast port* port to which multiple other ports can be attached

port service Chorus computing platform service allowing applications to declare their unique port identifiers to the Port Name Server for Chorus Environment (PNSERV), which stores them in the port name table

port-based classification packet classification which is based on the physical interface from which the packets originate

port-based network access control *See 802.1X*

port-level NAT *See port address translation*

portability ability of software or a file format to be used on a platform that is different from the platform it was originally designed for, and to be compiled with a new compiler

portability domain *See number portability domain*

portable code code which can be run on different platforms or compiled with different compilers

portable number range number range which defines the mobile subscriber international ISDN numbers (lMSISDN) that are portable between networks

Portable Object Adapter;*POA* CORBA standard for building server-side applications that are portable across heterogeneous object request brokers

portable operating system interface for UNIX;*portable operating system interface X*;*POSIX* UNIX-based standard operating system interface to user-created application programs that runs on all vendor equipment and is based on a set of open standards

portable operating system interface X *See portable operating system interface for UNIX*

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portable script logic *See portable service logic*

portable service logic;*portable script logic*;*PSL* service logic that implements the portable services

portal network service which provides access to several other services in addition to its own services

ported number subscriber number or a PBX number that has been transferred from one exchange to another exchange, because the customer has changed to a new operator or location

ported subscriber subscriber of a ported number

ported-in subscriber subscriber who has ported into the recipient network or exchange

ported-out subscriber subscriber who has ported out of the donor network or exchange

porting process process of describing the transfer of a number between network operators

portrait page page written or displayed so that the text is parallel with the shorter side of the page

POS *See packet over SONET*

POS interface *See packet over SONET interface*

position based services in BSC *See location service in BSC*

position calculation application part; *PCAP* protocol that provides the signalling services between a radio network controller (RNC) and a stand-alone A-GPS SMLC (SAS)

position defined parameter parameter which is identified by its location

position determination entity *See position-determining equipment*

position determination equipment *See position-determining equipment*

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position determination timer;*POST timer*; *POST* timer with a value that determines the maximum period of time that a call will be held up

position estimate *See location estimate*

position number internal number based on the hardware structure of the exchange which gives the location of the subscriber terminal connection in the equipment. The driver usually carries out the functions on the subscriber terminal according to the position number

position number analysis analysis of the last numbers of a directory number of an subscriber to determine the position number

position, velocity, and time;*PVT* three-dimensional position information of a user, including information of velocity and time, determined by the GPS receiver or user equipment

position-determining entity *See position-determining equipment*

position-determining equipment; *position-determining entity*; *PDE* network equipment that determines the location of a wireless device through an existing wireless public network

positioned channel channel that occupies bit positions which form a fixed periodic pattern (for example, B-, H- and D- channels in ISDN user network interfaces)

positioned interface structure structure in which all services and signalling are provided by positioned channels

positioning; *locationing* procedure of finding out the location of a mobile device

positioning determination entity *See position-determining equipment*

positioning determination equipment *See position-determining equipment*

positive acknowledgement; *acknowledgement*; *ACK* message which indicates the correct transfer of message signal units

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positive justification method of justification in which the digit time-slots used to convey a digital signal have a digit rate that is always higher than the digit rate of that original signal

positive pulse stuffing *See positive justification*

positive stuffing *See positive justification*

positive-zero-negative pulse stuffing *See positive/zero/negative justification*

positive/zero/negative justification method of justification in which the digit time-slots used to convey a digital signal have a digit rate that may be higher than, the same as, or lower than the digit rate of the original signal. Information which facilitates the recovery of the original digits which are conveyed by means of the justification service digits. Usually the digit time-slots used to convey a digital signal have the same nominal digit rate as the original signal

POSIX *See portable operating system interface for UNIX*

POST *See position determination timer*

post district group of post offices with the same name, operating within different computers and communicating with each other through a common bus

post office process family which handles message traffic between computers

post office protocol *See POP*

POST timer *See position determination timer*

post-announcement audible tone or announcement given in the post-announcement phase following the actual announcement

post-dialing /US/ *See post-dialling*

post-dialing delay / US/ *See post-dialling delay*

post-dialling;*post-dialing /US/* dialling which is performed after the actual dialling and used for transmitting additional information to a device located outside the telephone network and requiring the use of numbers

post-dialling delay; *post-dialing delay / US/* time interval between the end of dialling by the user and the user receiving the appropriate tone or recorded announcement, or abandoning the call without a tone

post-login WAP *See postlogin WAP*

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post-login web *See postlogin web*

post-paid adapter software component of the delivery server which integrates the delivery server to the Nokia Charging Center (NCC)

post-paid billing; ***postpaid billing*** billing arrangement between a customer and the operator or service provider where the customer periodically receives a bill for service usage in the past period

post-paid charging charging method where information about a call or data transmission is collected once it has been completed

post-paid customer customer who is charged using post-paid payment

post-paid interface; ***billing interface*****;*****BI*** charging interface towards the post-paid billing system

post-paid payment payment method where the billing of the subscriber is done based on the charging records that are post-processed in the billing system

post-processing *See billing centre*

post-processing system computer system outside the DX 200 network element that collects, receives, and handles data which has been output from the network element

post-processing system *See billing centre*

postlogin WAP; ***postlogin WAP page*****;*****post-login WAP*** WAP page that provides services available after login

postlogin WAP page *See postlogin WAP*

postlogin web; ***postlogin web page*****;*****post-login web*** web page that provides services available after login

postlogin web page *See postlogin web*

postmaster master of the post office

postmaster person in charge of the maintenance of the e-mail system of an organisation

postpaid billing *See post-paid billing*

POTS splitter passive/active filter that separates voice traffic from data traffic

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power amplifier frame;*PAF* cabinet that contains the linear amplifier system which consists of multi-carrier power amplifier modules

power budget; *PBGT* criterion in a handover procedure according to which handover is initiated to maintain acceptable signal strengths and power levels

power control *See radio frequency power control*

power redundancy redundancy that protects a unit or system from losing power

power setting value of the control signal which determines the desired transmitter output power

power system management;*PSM* system which enables users to control the power supply of a network element either locally or remotely

power system management node manager;*power system manager*; *PSMMan* Windows-based application that is used to control the power system management (PSM) elements of the system

power system manager *See power system management node manager*

PP *See point-to-point*

PP *See physical plane*

PPA *See PDH path adaptation*

PPA *See Push-Profile-Answer message*

PPCH *See packet paging channel*

PPD *See partial packet discard*

PPF *See paging proceed flag*

PPG *See push proxy gateway*

PPI *See PDH physical interface*

PPP *See Point-to-Point Protocol*

PPP authentication protocol;*PAP* protocol which is used to accomplish authentication for the point-to-point protocol (PPP)

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PPP Compression Control Protocol; *Compression Control Protocol*; *CCP* protocol that configures, enables, and disables data compression algorithms at both ends of the point-to-point data link, and signals failure of the compression/ decompression mechanism in a reliable manner

PPP encapsulation multiplexing of different network-layer protocols simultaneously over the same link that the point-to- point protocol (PPP) provides

PPP Multilink *See PPP Multilink Protocol*

PPP Multilink Protocol; *Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol*; *PPP Multilink*; *MP* protocol that can be used for splitting, recombining, and sequencing datagrams across multiple logical data links

PPR *See Push-Profile-Request message*

PPR *See privacy profile register*

PPS *See precise positioning service*

PPSMI *See prepaid SMI*

PPT *See PDH path termination*

PPTP *See Point-to-Point Tunnelling Protocol*

PQ *See priority queuing*

PR *See pseudo-range*

PrA *See presumed abort protocol*

PRA *See primary rate access*

PRACH *See packet random access channel*

PRACK *See provisional acknowledgement*

Practical Extraction and Report Language *See Perl programming language*

Practical Extraction and Reporting Language *See Perl programming language*

PRBS *See pseudo-random binary sequence*

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PRC *See provisioning class*

PrC *See presumed commit protocol*

PRC *See primary reference clock*

PRE *See primary rate equipment*

pre-announcement; ***pre-connection announcement*** audible tone or announcement preceding the actual announcement

pre-arranged PoC Group *See prearranged dial-out group*

pre-boot *See boot loading*

pre-configured group;*provisioned group* talk group which is primarily intended for enterprise users and is usually pre-configured by the network operator for the use of a specific group of people

pre-connection announcement *See pre-announcement*

pre-emphasis;*pre-equalisation* process designed to increase the magnitude of some frequency components in a system with respect to the magnitude of others in order to reduce adverse effects, such as noise, in subsequent parts of the system

pre-emption procedure by which a call with higher priority can cause the release or handover of an ongoing call with lower priority

pre-emptive speech item speech item which always has the highest priority and thus overrides all other traffic in a group

pre-equalisation *See pre-emphasis*

pre-login WAP *See prelogin WAP*

pre-master secret; ***premaster secret*** 48-byte secret key that the client generates and that is encrypted under the public key from the server's certificate

pre-warming application-level tasks executed by the spare unit's processes before the actual warm-up phase of a controlled N+1 switchover

Preactive state state of the prepaid account when the prepaid expiry service is provisioned

preanalysis function that extracts the logical parts of the address information

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prearranged dial-out group; ***prearranged PoC group*****;*****pre-arranged PoC Group***
dial-out group that is meant for regular use and that a user creates by specifying the group name and group participants

prearranged end
closing of dialogue between the service switching function (SSF) and the service control function (SCF) when a set of end conditions are met in the SSF

prearranged PoC group
See prearranged dial-out group

preboot
See boot loading

preboot execution environment;*PXE*
industry standard client-server interface that allows networked computers that are not yet loaded with an operating system to be configured and booted remotely by an administrator

precedence class
quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies three service classes to indicate the relative importance of maintaining the service commitments under abnormal conditions, for example, when network is congested or has limited resources available

precipitation attenuation;*rain attenuation*
loss in electromagnetic energy by scattering, refraction, and absorption during passage through a volume of the atmosphere containing precipitation in the form of rain, snow, hail, or sleet

precise positioning service;*PPS*
accurate positioning, velocity, and timing service which is available on a continuous, worldwide basis to authorised GPS users

precision
ability to maintain stability and accuracy within a particular timekeeping system

precision code;*P-code*
pseudonoise code modulated on the GPS carrier, which repeats about every 267 days

predefined data types
predefined names for data type generators

Predictive Failure Analysis;*PFA*
proactive tool for predicting potential hard disk drive, fan, power supply, processor, voltage regulator module, and memory failures to increase drive reliability and availability and decrease downtime

predictive maintenance
that part of maintenance in which is determined which parts or components should be replaced and when according to the real-time information that the equipment provides

predictive service
service which allows a specified variance in the measured performance criteria

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predictive text input;*T9 text input*; *T9* software that enables users to easily enter text into small devices with limited size keyboards, like mobile phones

predictor device that provides an estimated value of a sampled signal derived from previous samples of the same signal or from a quantised version of those samples

preference data maintained by a subscriber to be passed to applications in order to reduce data input during service use

preferential access network controlled function which enables the localised service area (LSA) to allocate resources at call set-up and during the active mode, preferring the LSA users to all other users

preferential CUG default closed user group, nominated by a user belonging to several closed user groups (CUG), which the network uses when no closed user group or explicit outgoing access request is received

preferred CG *See preferred charging gateway*

preferred charging gateway;*preferred CG* charging gateway to which the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) suggests the SGSN CDR packets to be sent

preferred inter-exchange carrier; *PIC* carrier identification code (CIC) identifying the preferred network operator of a mobile subscriber to be used in a long-distance call

preferred link characteristics;*PLC* parameter which gives an indication that the link characteristics shall be set as indicated in this parameter if modification of the link characteristics is permitted

prefix subscriber's own site code which is used in front of the calling subscriber number

prefix in the context of short message service, the first digits in a destination subscriber number of a short message which are used to determine the correct short message service centre(SMSC) address inside a mobile services switching centre (MSC)

prefix discovery mechanism that the neighbour discovery protocol (NDP) defines for the hosts to discover the set of address prefixes that define which destinations are on-link for an attached link

prelogin WAP; *prelogin WAP page*; *pre-login WAP* WAP page that provides services that do not require registration

prelogin WAP page *See prelogin WAP*

premaster secret *See pre-master secret*

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premature clearing release phase of the call initiated by the calling or called user before the call has reached the active call state

premature release probability;*cut-off call probability* probability that an established connection will be released for a reason other than intentionally by any of the parties involved in the call

premises security *See security of the premises*

premium rate;*premium rate service*;*dial-it service /US/*;*PRM* telecommunication service whereby a subscriber can be allocated a special number and calls to this number are charged to the caller at special rates to cover the price of the call and the price of the service

premium rate call telecommunication service which has tariff comparable to or exceeding the international call rates

premium rate service *See premium rate*

premium user user of a network who has priority in session set-up when the network is heavily loaded, and whose data has priority over normal and low-end users

prepaid account;*account* record in which the credit of the subscriber is stored

prepaid billing *See prepaid charging*

prepaid call call that uses the prepaid service

prepaid calling time *See prepaid credit*

prepaid CDR *See prepaid charging record*

prepaid charging;*prepaid billing* charging where the subscriber pays a certain sum in advance, and the account is charged in real time

prepaid charging interface *See OSC interface*

prepaid charging record;*prepaid CDR* charging record that contains information on prepaid calls which is marked with the charging characteristics field so that it can be singled out for special treatment in other network elements

prepaid credit;*credit*;*prepaid calling time* sum of money that the subscriber has paid in advance for calls

prepaid customer *See prepaid subscriber*

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prepaid expiry feature related to prepaid services, with which the credit period and the subscription period of a prepaid subscriber can be limited

prepaid group group whose members have the same group prepaid service and can call inside and outside the group using the same prepaid account

prepaid interface charging interface towards the prepaid system

prepaid message message charged from a prepaid account

prepaid payment payment method where the subscriber pays a certain sum in advance and the account is charged during the call

prepaid profile subscriber profile that consists of a deposit function, expiry function and account maximum

prepaid roaming *See roaming prepaid service*

prepaid server server where the charging records (CDR) of prepaid subscribers are delivered via the charging gateway (CG)

prepaid service IN supported service where the subscriber pays a certain sum in advance and the account is charged on-line during the calls

prepaid service management interface *See prepaid SMI*

prepaid SMI; ***prepaid service management interface*****;*****PPSMI*** application programming interface (API) that is an extension to the service management interface (SMI), used for prepaid and prepaid expiry subscriber and subscription management and for recharging prepaid accounts

prepaid SMI interface *See prepaid SMI*

prepaid subscriber; ***prepaid customer*** subscriber that uses prepaid payment as the payment method and has an account

prepaid subscription subscription in which the subscriber pays a certain sum in advance to the account which is charged in real time during the calls

prepaid system service centre system which contains prepaid account data

prepay credit *See prepaid credit*

preprocessor microprocessor-based interface unit which performs the strictly real-time preprocessing and post-processing of data instead of a main processor

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preprocessor platform platform running in the preprocessor and offering some of the services of the computing platform

preprocessor PROM programmable read-only-memory containing the preprocessor unit program

PRES URI uniform resource identifier (URI) that provides a generic way to locate a presence service

presence attribute; *PA* piece of presence information intended for the user or meta-information for machine-to-machine communication between the publishing client and receiving clients

presence attribute list;*attribute list* set of presence attributes used when requesting presence information and performing presence authorisation

presence authorisation process in which the presence server user authorises presence attributes to other users

presence authorisation policy;*presence authorisation policy document* policy that contains the visibility restrictions of a user's presence status

presence authorisation policy document *See presence authorisation policy*

presence buddy list *See PoC presence subscription list*

presence data *See presence information*

presence enabled terminal mobile terminal that is both capable of presenting presence information and can be used to update the owner's presence information

presence enhanced phonebook application in the presence enabled terminal which allows the user to view someone else's presence information using the mobile device's phonebook

presence entity *See presentity*

presence extension attribute *See extension attribute*

presence information; *presence data*; *presence status* collection of presence attributes which the presence server gathers and distributes

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presence list server;*PLS* server that is responsible for storing grouped lists of watched presentities and enables a watcher to subscribe to the presence information of multiple presentities using a single SIP SUBSCRIBE transaction

presence notification; *presence update notification* notification that the presence server sends to the presence subscribers when the presence publisher changes his presence information

presence profile dynamic profile of the user, which is visible to others and used to represent the user, and which shares information and control services

presence publisher; *publisher* user of the presence service who is allowed to publish and update his presence status, and control the availability of presence information to others

presence request request made by an end user to get someone else's presence information updated

presence server;*PS* server software product that stores and distributes presence information between mobile terminals and enables the usage of presence enhanced phonebook application in terminals

presence status *See presence information*

presence status fetch basic function of the presence server that is used for a one-time enquiry of the presence status of another user

presence subscription function of the presence server which allows the user to subscribe to a certain number of people, whose presence information is then dynamically updated for the user

presence update basic presence server function which updates presence information for those who have subscribed to it

presence update notification *See presence notification*

presence web services interface; *presence WSI* web services interface for applications to access and use presence services

presence WSI *See presence web services interface*

presentation address *See presentation service access point*

presentation context association of an abstract syntax with a transfer syntax

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presentation function;*PF* functional component which performs the general operations to translate the information held in the TMN information model to a displayable format for the human-machine interface, and vice versa

presentation indicator;*PI* indicator which provides instructions on whether or not the provided connected line identity is allowed to be presented, or indicates that the number is not available

presentation layer *See UI layer*

presentation layer layer 6 within the OSI model including data formatting and code conversion

presentation number indicator; *PNI* indicator of the network message which indicates whether a presentation number is available or not

presentation portal portal that promotes content to the end user

presentation service portal that promotes content to the end-user and requests download work orders to Nokia Delivery Server (DLS)

presentation service access point;*presentation address*;*PSAP* service access point (network address) which constitutes of network service access point (NSAP) together with the T-, S-, and P-selectors

presentity; *presence entity* entity that projects its presence information

preshared key; *preshared secret key*;*PSK* shared private key that is used for proof of identity or group membership

preshared secret key *See preshared key*

presumed abort protocol;*PrA* variant of the two-phase commit protocol (2PC) designed to reduce the cost associated with aborting transactions

presumed commit protocol;*PrC* variant of the two-phase commit protocol (2PC) designed to reduce the cost associated with committing transactions

presumed nothing protocol *See two-phase commit protocol*

presynch *See presynch state*

presynch state; *presynch* part of cell delineation process, in which the header error control (HEC) value is calculated and checked cell-by-cell

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Pretty Good Privacy;*PGP* public key cryptography for secure electronic mail and file encryption

prevention rule rule which determines the notice, the observation hypothesis or the fault hypothesis to be prevented in case of an other notice, observation hypothesis or fault hypothesis having been confirmed

preventive cyclic retransmission error control method *See preventive cyclic retransmission method*

preventive cyclic retransmission method;*preventive cyclic retransmission error control method*;*PCR* noncompelled, positive acknowledgement, cyclic retransmission forward error correction system

preventive maintenance that part of maintenance carried out at predetermined intervals or according to prescribed criteria and intended to reduce the probability of failure or the degradation of the functioning of an item

preventive state load control state in which load control (LC) initiates load control actions to decrease the cell load back to the normal level based on the operator-defined threshold values

previous generation pool *See COCA-controlled pool*

PRI *See priority*

PRI *See provisioning instance*

PRI *See primary rate access*

PRI *See priority indicator*

PRI *See primary rate interface*

price plan;*tariff plan* plan that defines the services which are offered, establishes a pay rate, and defines the general obligations of the customer and the network operator

PRid *See physical resource identifier*

PRID *See provisioning instance identifier*

primary access *See primary rate access*

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primary address address which is previously selected for transmission from the set of destination addresses

primary attribute *See origin attribute*

primary binding original binding to which the modify request refers

primary block *See primary PCM group*

primary CCPCH *See primary common control physical channel*

primary CG *See primary charging gateway*

primary charging gateway;*default charging gateway*; *primary CG*;*default CG* charging gateway which is in the highest position with operational status and where mobility management charging record, S-SMO-CDR and S-SMT-CDRs are always sent and where the SGSN charging records are sent if the preferred CG does not exist

primary charging index index included in the primary routing alternative which is received from the destination and which, together with the charging origin, determines the charging for the connection

primary common control physical channel;*primary CCPCH*;*PCCPCH*; *P-CCPCH* common control physical channel that has a fixed predefined rate (32 kbps) and is continuously transmitted over the entire cell

primary configuration settings settings that the operator uses to group together all corresponding configuration parameters of usage, and to associate the configuration parameters with a common group of users

primary copy *See primary copy of a file*

primary copy of a file;*primary copy*; *database primary copy* database file located in the main unit

primary digital group assembly, by digital multiplexing, of digital signals occupying a specified number of channel time-slots to form a composite signal having a digit rate of 2048 Kbit/s or 1544 Kbit/s

primary group in push to talk over cellular (PoC), an attached group which is the only one a user can talk to

primary key;*PK* candidate key that is selected as the most important for identifying a body of information

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primary line original or main subscription of the alternate line service (ALS) subscriber

primary logical address logical address seen by the message receiver as the computer of the message sender

primary logical file logical file that is backed up

primary mouse button *See mouse button*

primary MSISDN mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) which is marked as the primary number of the subscriber in the home location register (HLR)

primary multiplex equipment *See primary multiplexer*

primary multiplexer;*primary multiplex equipment* multiplex equipment which combines a number of channel signals into and separates them from one 2048 kbit/s signal

primary operation operation that belongs to the most important operations of the application

primary PCM group assembly, by time division multiplexing, of PCM signals occupying a specified number of channel time slots to form a composite signal having a digit rate of 1544 kBbt/s or 2048 kBit/s, in both directions of transmission

primary rate access;*PRA* 2 Mbit/s interface which implements a 30B+D channel structure

primary rate equipment;*PRE* network elements that are based on 2 Mbit/s access and operate in synchronous mode

primary rate interface *See primary rate access*

primary rate interface;*PRI* narrowband ISDN interface to primary rate access composed of a single 64 Kbps D channel plus 23 or 30 B channels for voice or data

primary reference clock;*PRC* reference frequency source that provides a reference frequency signal compliant with ITU-T Recommendation G.811

primary reference clock source synchronisation source that is used for synchronising the transport interfaces or equipment primarily

primary route *See primary subdestination*

primary routing alternative routing alternative by means of which a call is primarily directed to a called subscriber

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primary routing info information in the database of the service routing register (SRR DB) that is always used for deriving the signalling relay function (SRF) level routing address

primary section section from where the traffic in the ingress direction is selected when no switch is active

primary server; ***master server*****;** ***master DNS*** server that distributes information about its domain to other domain name servers called secondary servers

primary subdestination; ***primary route*****;** ***first choice route*****;** ***direct route*** subdestination through which the establishing of a connection is first attempted

primary unit; ***main unit*** doubled functional unit which contains the database management system

primary window *See main window*

primary-standby process part of a process pair that acts as a spare for the active process and is kept in a consistent state with it

primitive Purpose of primitives is to transmit information between layers or between a layer and layer management in OSI model. Primitives consist of commands and responses.

principal constant that is identified with the name of the environment property and that includes certain rights

printed board; ***printed circuit board*****;** ***PCB*** base material cut to size containing all holes and bearing at least one conductive pattern (includes single and double-sided, multilayer, flexible and flexible multilayer boards)

printed board assembly; ***component board*** entity consisting of a printed board with other components mounted

printed circuit board *See printed board*

printed wiring board *See printed board*

printer output device that produces a durable record of data in the form of a sequence of discrete graphic characters belonging to a predetermined character set

printout; ***listing*** output printed on paper in the form of a list

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priority;*priority - automatic fully administration controlled with A- and B-priority*;*PRI* facility by which preferential treatment is given to certain outgoing calls or certain incoming calls, for example, emergency calls, concerning the order of path or circuit selection

priority - automatic fully administration controlled with A- and B-priority *See priority*

priority analysis internal call control analysis that is performed to verify if the calling subscriber has a "priority" status

priority call emergency call or outgoing or incoming call of a priority subscriber

priority call measurement measurement that provides detailed statistics on the wireless priority service (WPS), enhanced multi-level precedence and pre-emption (eMLPP) service, and trunk queuing usage

priority class class issued to mobile-originated (MO) messages in the short message service centre (SMSC) in order to allow higher priority messages to take precedence over messages with lower priorities going to the same address

priority index;*PI* index describing the compatibility of the program block versions for a PROM

priority indication trace control function which collects traceable events within the network element and formats them into trace records

priority indicator; *PRI* indicator of the urgency of the message

priority information element;*PIE* information element that contains the mobile station (MS) priority information, the pre-emption capability indicator (PCI), the pre-emption vulnerability indicator (PVI), and the queuing allowed indicator (QA)

priority number *See iFC priority*

priority QoS *See priority quality of service*

priority quality of service;*priority QoS* quality of service that is assigned to traffic which is prioritised over other services

priority queuing;*PQ* queuing discipline in which the scheduler serves the lower priority queue only if the higher priority queues are empty

priority subscriber subscriber category whose members are able to access certain number of reserved channels

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priority switching *See revertive switching*

privacy class;*PC* list of location services clients defined within a privacy exception class that may be granted the permission to locate the target mobile terminal

privacy enhanced mail;*PEM* Internet e-mail transfer service that provides confidentiality, authentication, and message integrity using various encryption methods

privacy enhancing technology;*PET* group of methods and equipment which are used to enhance data protection especially in an open information network

privacy header SIP header that the user agent uses to request privacy services from the network

privacy policy binding announcement of an information network service provider of the way it deals with the information it obtains on the users

privacy profile register;*PPR* database that stores subscriber privacy information for location services, executes privacy checks, and sends the privacy check results to other network elements using the Lpp interface

privacy protection *See data protection*

private ad hoc group *See closed join-in group*

private automatic branch exchange; *private branch exchange*;*PBX*; *PABX* local exchange serving extensions in a business complex and providing access to the public network

private automatic branch exchange interface;*PABX interface* interface to a local exchange which serves extensions in a business complex and provides access to the public network

private branch exchange *See private automatic branch exchange*

private branch exchange A;*PBX-A* private branch exchange (PBX) to which calling subscriber is connected

private branch exchange B;*PBX-B* private branch exchange (PBX) to which called subscriber is connected

private command visibility attribute that allows only those users who have complete access rights to the MML command log to output a specific command from the MML command log

private data *See subscriber-specific data*

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private group group that is visible only for the group owner and administrators defined for group management

private ID *See private user identity*

private identity *See private user identity*

private integrated services exchange *See private integrated services network exchange*

private integrated services network; *PISN* ISDN providing services to a specific set of users

private integrated services network exchange; *private integrated services exchange*; *private ISDN exchange*; *PINX* private integrated services network (PISN) exchange providing automatic switching and call handling functions used for the provision of telecommunication services

private IP address; *internal IP address* IP address which can be used locally inside private networks but which is ambiguous in the public network

private ISDN exchange *See private integrated services network exchange*

private key; *secret key* cryptographic key that is used with a cryptographic algorithm and whose possession is restricted

private land mobile radio *See professional mobile radio*

private line *See leased line*

private management domain; *PRMD* management domain which is managed by a company or by an organisation

private metering *See subscriber call charge meter service*

private mobile radio *See professional mobile radio*

private network telecommunication network in private use connected to the public ISDN network

private network *See company network*

private network call number call number consisting of the common part of the direct dialling-in number (DCP) and the call number suffix (CNS)

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private network node interface; *private network-network interface*; *PNNI*
network node interface that enables scalable, dynamic multi-vendor ATM switches to be integrated in the same network

private network parallel number
call number of the public ISDN network to which it is not possible to set supplementary services

private network-network interface
See private network node interface

private number; *short code*;*short number*
number used within a private numbering plan area for contacting a subscriber

private numbering index;*PNI*
number which identifies subscribers using the same private numbering plan

private numbering plan;*support of private numbering plans*;*PNP*;*SPNP*
service which allows a subscriber to maintain and use short numbers for communication across one or more networks between nominated user access interfaces

private object
object that is proprietary to a single entity

private rate access
See primary rate access

Private signalling system No 1
See QSIG signalling

private use area; *PUA*
code points in the Unicode standard that are available for private use and do not have defined, interpretable semantics except by private agreement

private user ID
See private user identity

private user identity;*private identity*;*private ID*
user identity that is assigned by the home network operator and used, for example, for registration, authorisation, administration, and accounting purposes

privilege
access right that is granted to a user, user group, or resource

privilege mobile destination
mobile destination address that is temporarily allowed to receive more than one message per second

privilege profile
user profile which defines the configuration files assigned for a specific user group according to the operations required at their privilege level

privileged mode
See kernel mode

PRM
See performance report message

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PRM *See protocol reference model*

PRM *See premium rate*

PRMD *See private management domain*

PRN *See provide roaming number*

PrN *See two-phase commit protocol*

PRN *See pseudorandom noise*

proactive authorisation *See proactive presence authorisation*

proactive presence authorisation; ***proactive authorisation*** presence authorisation in which the presence server user authorises presence attributes before anyone has requested them, using contact lists and presence attribute lists

proactive SIM SIM which is capable of issuing commands to the terminal

probable cause *See alarm number*

problem class set of problems with a common description and context

problem inspector tool that enables the network operator to analyse the cause of a service problem by means of a detailed root cause analysis

procedure program with a name and a sequence of consistent statements. It can repeatedly be called by its name and executed with varying input parameter values

procedure call action for calling a named procedure for interpretation and for passing concrete parameters to it

procedure definition SDL phrase representation definition of a procedure

procedure diagram; ***procedure graph*** graphical representation of a procedure

procedure for changing the keyword;*procedure for changing the password* procedure which enables a user to change the keyword that is used in the activation or deactivation of various services

procedure for changing the password *See procedure for changing the keyword*

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procedure for the change of keyword *See procedure for changing the keyword*

procedure for the change of password *See procedure for changing the keyword*

procedure graph *See procedure diagram*

procedure return; *return* transfer of control to the calling procedure or process

procedure-invoked call hold call hold which allows a user to put an incoming or outgoing call on hold by using register recall and a subscriber control procedure

process entity that is known by the operating system and that executes programming code in a computer

process control block; *PCB* operating system data structure which contains process control data

process definition SDL phrase representation of a process

process diagram; *process graph* graphical representation of a process

process family group of processes needed for a certain task, consisting always of a master and hands, if needed

process graph *See process diagram*

process ID *See process identifier*

process identifier; *process ID*; *PID* identifier that identifies a process inside a process family

process identifier; *PID* process-specific identifier without distribution data

process instance dynamically created instance of a process

process instance identifier; *PId*; *pid* predefined data type whose values denote process instances

process management management function that defines the basic process model, provides an interface for creating and deleting process families, manages the scheduling state of processes, schedules processes according to the states and priorities of processes and creates some process families during the start-up phase of the computer

process state replication replication that copies the process state from the active process to the standby process

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process supervision message *See supervision message*

ProcessAdmin *See SNMP integration toolkit process administration*

processing capacity ability of the computer unit to execute different tasks within a time period

processing context environment in which an action is processed or an event is run

processing error ala n: alarm principally associated with a software or data processing fau

processing gain;*PG* ratio of the bandwidth of a spread spectrum signal to the data rate of the information

processing instruction;*PI* information contained in an XML structure that is intended to be interpreted by a specific application

processor device capable of performing systematic execution of operations upon data

processor load rate ratio between the demanded and provided processing capacity in normal situations

processor outage situation in which a signalling link becomes unavailable, due to factors at a functional level higher than level 2. This may be because of, for example, a central processor failure

producer object in communication, an object which is the source of the information conveyed

production model I/O device model where the design is complete

production unit sample of production model

professional mobile radio;*private mobile radio*; *private land mobile radio*;*PMR*;*PLMR* mobile communication network which is meant for a special group of users, for example for one or more enterprises or institutions

profile *See ChorusOS profile*

profile data entity of the authority system containing data on the authority control of users, terminals, and commands

profile;*profile of nodes* collection of nodes to be monitored for alarms status

profile;*network profile* in a wireless LAN card, a collection of settings needed for connecting to a wireless LAN

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profile component repository;*PCR* database that contains subscriber and end-user related data and that facilitates data querying and data transfer

profile creating gathering of different authority information on users, terminals and the commands to different sets of data

profile interface;*PI* Java interface used in the Nokia Profile Server to fetch and update subscriber information

profile key key that is a unique identifier of a profile

profile object managed object that contains default parameter settings for a specific managed object class and version

profile of nodes *See profile*

profile schema XML-based language for definition of Nokia Profile Server content and client interfaces

profile server *See Nokia Profile Server*

profile specification specification which describes the contents of a profile

Profile-Update-Answer *See Profile-Update-Answer message*

Profile-Update-Answer message; *Profile-Update-Answer*;*PUA* Diameter message that a server sends as a response to a Profile-Update-Request

Profile-Update-Request *See Profile-Update-Request message*

Profile-Update-Request message; *Profile-Update-Request*;*PUR* Diameter message that a client sends to a Diameter server to update the user data in the server

profiles on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under tones and graphics leading to pages where users can edit the phone's profile

profiling action that involves collecting the authority data on various users, the command calendar, and terminals, and sorting it into different sets of data known as profiles

program series of computer tasks defined in a programming language

program block part of the implementation of a service block which offers a certain number of services offered by the service block to the outside, and a number of services used within the service block

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program block implementation entity consisting of a process family, library, service terminal extension, MML-program, MML macro or file conversion program, and the declarations of a program block

program build group of the requested, compatible program versions which can be run together

program icon; *program object*; *program item icon* icon that represents an application and its associated documents

program item icon *See program icon*

program library collection of available general-purpose computer programs

program listing auxiliary module for programming and program testing, generated as a result of translating a program written in the PL/M, C or ASM programming languages

program loop *See loop*

program module discrete, identifiable set of instructions, usually handled as a unit by a routine or subroutine

program module identifier; *MID* information by which a program module can be identified

program object *See program icon*

program package *See program build*

program slice; *slice* part of the program which consists of all statements and predicates of the program that might affect the value of the variable at the program point

program slicing computing of program slices using data flow analysis thus filtering the parts of the software system that depend on a specified place in the code

programmable alarm input programmable input for transferring management and alarm information from outside the equipment to, for example, a service terminal or a transmission management computer

programmable alarm output output for sending management and alarm information to other equipment

programmable interface; *PI* interface whose settings can be changed through a service terminal or a transmission management computer (TMC)

programmable read-only memory; *PROM* form of read-only memory that can be programmed

progress indicator information supplied to indicate that interworking is occurring

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PROM *See programmable read-only memory*

promiscuous mode operational mode where a network device is able to read and intercept all traffic on a network to which it is connected

prompt to inform a user that a system is ready for the next command, element or often input

prompt management set of functions that display and play specified prompts, and allow editing, concatenation, trimming, and manipulation of the prompts

PromptAndCollectUserInformation *See PromptAndCollectUserInformation procedure*

PromptAndCollectUserInformation procedure; *PromptAndCollectUserInformation*; *P&C* procedure in which the service control point (SCP) requests the specialised resources function (SRF) to send information to the user terminal and collect a user response from the user terminal

propagation coefficient; *propagation constant* measure of the reduction in amplitude and retardation experienced by a wave of a given frequency in travelling unit distance in the direction of propagation. It is expressed as the natural logarithm of the vector ratio of the steady-state values of the wave at two points separated by unit length, the transmission line being of infinite length or terminated in its characteristic impedance

propagation constant *See propagation coefficient*

propagation delay time required for a signal to travel from one point to another

propagation delay counter signalling parameter which indicates the propagation delay of a connection

propagation model; *radiowave propagation model* model used for coverage prediction in planning and designing wireless systems and products

propagation protection; *propagation redundancy* mode of protection against propagation disturbances in which the best of received radio signals is chosen automatically

propagation redundancy *See propagation protection*

propagation time *See propagation delay*

property element XML element that is used to store metadata about some other element in which it is contained

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proportion of lost calls number of calls lost due to the lack of free circuits, in proportion to the number of offered calls during the results accumulation period

protected data data whose content is, to some extent, protected from errors which may occur during data transfer

protected group group that is visible for the group members and administrators defined for group management

protected signal original signal in subnetwork connection (SNC) protection

protecting signal signal in the new, additional path in subnetwork connection SNC

protection bus bus between the protected and the standby equipment (in equipment or propagation redundancy) which primarily conveys data required in redundancy and which in propagation redundancy can be used to cross-connect the data traffic between the two pieces of equipment

protection connection spare circuitry that is brought into use in the event of a failure in order to bypass the fault

protection group set of resources used for protection switching when one or more standby entities provide protection for one or more working entities

protection loop *See loop protection*

protection lost *See protection lost alarm*

protection lost alarm;*protection lost* alarm indicating that protection is lost due to a faulty unit and that redundant signal path is in use

protection planning part of detailed network planning that defines the handling of network faults during operation

protection protocol protocol that manages the protection switching of communication channels in case a link failure occurs

protection ring *See loop protection*

protection section in MSP 1+1, the additional multiplex section in which the signal is transmitted

protection switch count *See protection switching count*

protection switch second *See protection switching second*

protection switching;*PS* network survivability technique with a dedicated protection resource allocation policy

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protection switching count; ***protection switch count*****;*****PSC***
parameter that indicates how many multiplex section protection (MSP) switching events have been performed within the measurement interval

protection switching duration; ***PSD***
length of time, measured in seconds, for which a working line is out of service and the protection line is in service as a result of protection switching

protection switching second; ***protection switch second*****;*****PSC***
second during which the traffic signal is not selected from its working trail or connection

protocol; ***communication protocol***
formal statement of the procedures that are adopted to ensure communication between two or more functions within the same layer of a hierarchy of functions

protocol adaptation server;***PAS***
in a PoC call processor, a server which adapts the client interface to the PoC client interface

protocol control block;***PCB***
data structure created when a socket is created, maintaining the socket's protocol state

protocol control information;***PCI***
information exchanged between corresponding entities, using a lower layer connection, to coordinate their joint operation

protocol data unit; ***PDU***
information unit passed between peer entities

protocol data unit; ***PDU***
part of an ATM cell header comprising protocol control information and possible user information

protocol data unit error;***ERR***
message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service on detection of any protocol errors

protocol discriminator;***PD***
discriminator used to distinguish messages for user-network call control from other messages

protocol error
use of a protocol data unit in a manner inconsistent with the procedures of the corresponding protocol specification

protocol filtering
feature used to restrict the type of frames forwarded from the wireless client to the LAN and back

protocol identification
See protocol identifier

protocol identifier; ***PID***
8-bit value inside a short message or multimedia message describing its contents

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protocol identifier; *protocol identification*; *PID*; *pid*
two-octet field in the subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) header, identifying a distinct routed or bridged protocol together with organisationally unique identifier (OUI)

protocol implementation conformance statement; *PICS*
implementation conformance statement (ICS) for an implementation or system claimed to conform to a given protocol specification

protocol independent multicast; *PIM*
multicast routing architecture that allows the addition of IP multicast routing on existing IP networks

protocol interface
optional subsystem interface that enables interaction with other subsystems via an interconnecting network

protocol interoperability
ability of a distributed system to interchange protocol data units (PDU) via the communications platform

protocol measurement
measurement to verify that a protocol is working correctly and to support protocol-level fault finding

protocol node
node which provides the processing power for running control plane protocols

protocol profile
profile which fully specifies the protocol options of one protocol layer

protocol reference model; *PRM*
conceptual arrangement of the functions comprising protocols. The OSI model is an example of a protocol reference model

protocol stack; *protocol suite*
hierarchical group of associated and co-operating protocols that are used in the same logical equipment

protocol state
See call state

protocol suite
See protocol stack

protocol version fallback
in the mobile application part (MAP), a mechanism whereby a MAP entity, which supports a particular new protocol version, also has the ability to revert to using a previous version if the new version is not supported by a peer entity

provide
to make a service available to one or several users

provide roaming number; *PRN*
information flow which the home location register uses to request the visitor location register for a roaming number

provide subscriber info
See MAP provide subscriber info

provided
made available to one or several users

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provider edge;*PE* component of a multi-protocol label switching virtual private network (MPLS VPN), consisting of wide area network (WAN) routers or IP-enabled WAN switches

provideSS operation that sets a supplementary service from an unprovided state to a provided or operative state

provision *See provide*

provision;*service provision*;*provision of service* process of making a service available to one or several users

provision indicator information element which shows whether the subscriber has the supplementary service

provision of service *See provision*

provisional acknowledgement; *PRACK* session initiation protocol (SIP) message which informs the called party that the calling party is now ready to receive data

provisional response *See SIP provisional response*

provisioned group *See pre-configured group*

provisioned subscriber *See provisioned user*

provisioned user; *provisioned subscriber* end user who has entered a database in the PoC system to use its services

provisioning process of making the resource available for the user

provisioning part of configuration management providing the process of making available various resources for telecommunications services

provisioning and management function;*PMF* function which allows service providers to manage their services and subscribers

provisioning application server *See PoC register's application server*

provisioning class; *PRC* ordered set of attributes representing a type of policy data, which is defined in policy information base (PIB) modules and registered in the object identifier tree

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provisioning distribution service service that is provided to the network elements and that executes provisioning requests, finds the proper connector or adapter instance to execute the actual provisioning, and collects operation status information

provisioning driver manager;*PDM* software which is responsible for delivering provisioning information in the right format to service drivers (SD)

provisioning instance;*PRI* instantiation of a provisioning class (PRC)

provisioning instance identifier; *PRID* identifier for uniquely identifying a provisioning instance of a provisioning class

provisioning interface *See PoC provisioning interface*

provisioning plane logical plane of a push to talk core network which connects the network to the operator's provisioning system

provisioning request request that a client sends to a network element to ask for service provisioning

provisioning system system which configures the relevant network elements so that the end users have their services activated

provisioning view packet core configurator view that displays the plans and subplans the user can provide for the network

proxy;*proxy server* server or entity which retrieves information from the Internet for workstations and stores the information that the workstations frequently use to speed up retrieval and enhance network security

proxy address resolution protocol *See proxy ARP*

proxy agent user agent that operates on behalf of an unmanaged network device between the device and a network management system

proxy ARP;*proxy address resolution protocol* address resolution protocol (ARP) in which an intermediate device sends an ARP response on behalf of an end node to the requesting host

proxy authentication HTTP-based mechanism by which a proxy server requests authentication information from a client

proxy authentication realm character string displayed to the users to help them identify which user name and password to supply when queried for one

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proxy call state control function; *proxy CSCF*;*P-CSCF*
role of the call state control function which is the first contact point for the packet core network to access the IP telephony network

proxy CSCF
See proxy call state control function

proxy driver
stub which implements the interface required by the host framework, but calls the actual device driver to implement the real functionality

proxy server
See proxy

proxy thread
thread that responds to service requests from foreign actors

proxy-require header
SIP header that is used to indicate the proxy-sensitive features that a SIP proxy must support

PRR
See partial rerouting

PRT
See packet routing and transfer

PS
See packet switched

PS
See partial sharing

PS
See protection switching

PS
See presence server

PS call
See packet-switched call

PS CN domain
See packet-switched core network domain

PS connectivity service
See packet-switched connectivity service

PS domain
See packet-switched core network domain

PS service
See packet-switched service

PSAP
See presentation service access point

PSAP
See public safety answering point

PSC
See protection switching count

PSC
See protection switching second

PSD
See protection switching duration

PSDN
See packet-switched data network

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PSE *See personal service environment*

pseudo driver *See pseudo-device driver*

pseudo noise code *See pseudonoise code*

pseudo-device driver;*software-only driver*;*pseudo driver* device driver that controls only software

pseudo-random binary sequence;*pseudo-random bit sequence*;*PRBS* two-level signal that has a repetitive sequence, but a random pattern within the sequence

pseudo-random bit sequence *See pseudo-random binary sequence*

pseudo-random hopping *See random hopping*

pseudo-range;*pseudorange*;*PR* measured distance between the GPS receiver antenna and the GPS satellite

pseudodynamic memory management management of memory in an object computer with means that do not really allow for reuse of memory space that has once been reserved and released

pseudonoise code;*pseudo noise code*;*pseudorandom noise code*;*pseudonoise sequence* spreading code that that has a repetitive sequence but a noiselike random pattern within the sequence

pseudonoise sequence *See pseudonoise code*

pseudorandom noise;*PRN* noise that satisfies one or more of the standard tests for statistical randomness

pseudorandom noise code *See pseudonoise code*

pseudorange *See pseudo-range*

PSI *See packet system information*

PSI *See public service identity*

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PSI *See MAP provide subscriber info*

PSI routing routing of SIP messages in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) from a user to a service with the public service identity (PSI)

PSI subscription subscription that contains the data that is needed in the user mobility server to support direct routing

PSK *See phase shift keying*

PSK *See preshared key*

PSL *See portable service logic*

PSL service profile subscriber profile containing a list of portable service logic (PSL) identifiers and related subscriber-specific data

PSM *See power system management*

PSMMan *See power system management node manager*

PSN *See packet-switched network*

PSPDN *See packet-switched public data network*

PSS 1 *See QSIG signalling*

PSTN *See public switched telephone network*

PSTN interface; *PSTN/PLMN interface* SS7/TDM-based interface that connects a public switched telephone network (PSTN) or a public land mobile network (PLMN) to a core network based on IP, ATM, or TDM

PSTN mapping usually contry-specific definition of the relationship between analogue PSTN signalling elements and the V5 protocol

PSTN-originated call CDR *See PSTN-originated call charging record*

PSTN-originated call charging record; *PSTN-originated call CDR*; *POC CDR* charging record that contains information on PSTN-originated calls

PSTN-terminated call CDR *See PSTN-terminated call charging record*

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PSTN-terminated call charging record;*PSTN-terminated call CDR*;*PTC CDR*
charging record that contains information on PSTN-terminated calls

PSTN/PLMN interface
See PSTN interface

PSW
See packet switch

PT
See payload type

PTC CDR
See PSTN-terminated call charging record

PTD
See packet transfer delay

PTI
See payload type identifier

PTM
See point-to-multipoint connection

PTM group call
See point-to-multipoint group call service

PTM group call service
See point-to-multipoint group call service

PTM multicast service
See point-to-multipoint multicast service

PTM service
See point-to-multipoint service

PTM service centre
See point-to-multipoint service center

PTM-G
See point-to-multipoint group call service

PTM-M
See point-to-multipoint multicast service

PTM-SC
See point-to-multipoint service center

PTMSI
See packet temporary mobile subscriber identity

PTMSI reallocation;*P-TMSI reallocation procedure*
procedure with which the network creates a temporary identifier for the mobile station to provide identity confidentiality, that is, to protect a user against being identified and located by an intruder

PTMSI signature;*packet temporary mobile subscriber identity signature*
information provided by the mobile station (MS) to the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) in combination with a valid packet temporary mobile subscriber identity (PTMSI) for authentication and identification purposes in the attach or routing area update procedure

PTP
See point-to-point

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PTP *See point-to-point connection*

PTP connection oriented network service *See point-to-point connection oriented network service*

PTP connectionless network service *See point-to-point connectionless network service*

PTP service *See point-to-point service*

PTP-CLNS *See point-to-point connectionless network service*

PTP-CONS *See point-to-point connection oriented network service*

PTR *See pointer*

PTSE *See PNNI topology state element*

PTSP *See PNNI topology state packet*

PTT *See push to talk*

PTT contact *See PoC contact*

PTT group *See PoC group*

PUA *See private use area*

PUA *See Profile-Update-Answer message*

public access mobile radio;*PAMR* telecommunication service that provides shared use of a radio communications system for activities similar to private mobile radio (PMR)

public access zone *See access zone*

public command visibility attribute that allows all those users who have medium or complete access rights to the MML command log to output a specific command from the MML command log

public data network;*PDN* general, circuit switched data transmission network

public definitions; *environment definition directory*; *public definitions environment*;*PDE* directory structure where definitions describing software block interfaces or definitions needed to describe the interfaces are stored

public definitions environment *See public definitions*

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public domain *See public domain software*

public domain software;*public domain* program, the writer of which has renounced the copyright, allowing the program to be used, distributed and modified without charge

public group group that is visible for all users

public ID *See public user identity*

public identity *See public user identity*

public IP address IP address which is globally unique and which is used in the Internet

public key cryptographic key that is used with an asymmetric cryptographic algorithm and that can be made publicly available

public key cryptography;*public key encryption*;*public key cryptosystem*;*PKCS* cryptographic system where each person gets a pair of cryptographic keys of which the public key is publicly known and used for encipherment of messages while the private key is never transmitted or shared but is kept secret and used for decipherment of messages

public key cryptography standards;*PKCS* set of standards for public-key cryptography which aim at easier interoperability in security issues

public key cryptosystem *See public key cryptography*

public key encryption *See public key cryptography*

public key infrastructure;*PKI* system of digital certificates, certification authorities, and registration authorities that verify and authenticate the validity of each party involved in an electronic transaction through the use of public key cryptography

public land mobile network;*PLMN* mobile network for the specific purpose of providing land mobile communication services to the public

public land mobile network index;*PLMN index* index of the PLMN entry which is allocated automatically in the visitor location register (VLR) address analysis when a new branch is created

public land mobile network operator *See PLMN operator*

public network telecommunication network whose services are available to all users

public number *See long number*

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public safety answering point; *PSAP* network element for emergency services that is responsible for answering emergency calls

public service identity; *PSI* identity that identifies a service or a specific resource created for a service in an application server

public switched telephone network; *public telephone network*; *general switched telephone network*; *PSTN*; *GSTN* telephone network based on circuit switching, including the telephones, local lines, local exchanges, and the complete system of trunks and the exchange hierarchy which makes up the network

public telecommunication network telecommunication network whose services can be obtained by all subscribers

public telephone network *See public switched telephone network*

public user ID *See public user identity*

public user identity; *public identity*; *public ID* user identity that is used by any user for requesting communications with other users

PUBLISH *See SIP PUBLISH message*

PUBLISH method *See SIP PUBLISH method*

publish-subscribe messaging model messaging model that is based on the notification service

publisher component-level object responsible for sending event logging information to the logging queue for processing

publisher *See presence publisher*

PUK *See PUK code*

PUK code; *PUK* access code required to unblock a blocked PIN code

PUK2 *See PUK2 code*

PUK2 code; *PUK2* access code required to unblock a blocked PIN2 code

pull configuration method of configuring a LAN switch in which the switch requests the configuration information itself by using the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) or trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP)

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pull mode mode of operation in which the client has to invoke the event

pull technology technology by means of which a user performs a search using a browser and directly obtains the results of the search

pulse charging charging mode which is based on generation of metering pulses and on storing them into subscriber meters

pulse code set of rules giving the equivalence between each quantised value and its corresponding code word

pulse code modulation;*PCM* process in which a signal is sampled, and each sample is quantised independently of other samples and converted by encoding to a digital signal

pulse limit number of pulses the exceeding of which during the call results in hot billing

pulse mask;*mask of the pulse* envelope of a pulse which determines the limits for fluctuations in the shape of the pulse

pulse shape envelope *See mask*

pulse stuffing *See justification*

pulse train;*PLT* group of metering pulses determining the price of a call, if no other charging is generated for the call

pulse train charging charging mode in which metering pulses are sent to the calling subscriber's counter as soon as the called subscriber answers

pulse width modulation;*PWM* signal modulation method in which an analogue input signal's direct current (DC) level controls the pulse width of the digital output pulses

pulse-duration modulation;*PDM* form of modulation in which the duration of a pulse is varied in accordance with some characteristic of the modulating signal

pulse-length modulation *See pulse-duration modulation*

pulse-width modulation *See pulse-duration modulation*

PUR *See Profile-Update-Request message*

purge remove residual data from a data medium

purge MS IMSI detach by which the visitor location register (VLR) orders the home location register to delete the mobile terminal's VLR address so that any request for routing information for a mobile-terminating call will be treated as if the mobile terminal was not reachable

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Push Access Protocol;*PAP* protocol used to convey content that should be pushed to a client and push-related control information between a push initiator (PI) and a push proxy gateway

push button *See command button*

push capacity regulation mechanism which enables the control of sending push messages if the defined push regulation limit is exceeded

push configuration method of configuring a LAN switch in which the configuration information is forced to the switch by using LAN Management MML

push download channel channel for downloading content that is pushed to the end-users

push framework entire WAP push system which encompasses the protocols, service interfaces, and software entities that provide the means to push data to user agents in the WAP client

push initiator;*PI* external agent that sends service messages to the push proxy gateway (PPG)

push message *See service message*

push mode mode of operation in which the client only has to wait for the event to occur

Push OTA Protocol *See Push Over-the-Air Protocol*

Push Over-the-Air Protocol;*Push OTA Protocol* protocol that the push proxy gateway (PPG) uses to deliver the push content to the client and its user agents over-the-air

push proxy gateway;*PPG* proxy gateway that provides push proxy services

push service telecommunication service by means of which a terminal equipment user is sent information without a separate request for a single transmission

push subscription single subscription to a push service

push technology technology which enables the server to send information to the user's terminal without the user asking for it

push to talk one-way communication function in a mobile phone which enables a user to talk to another user or a selected user group, while the recipient(s) is only listening

push to talk call; *PoC call* during a group session, a one-way call during which one participant can speak at a time while the others listen

push to talk call processor *See PoC call processor*

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push to talk call processor intercollegiate interface; *intercollegiate interface*;*PoC call processor intercollegiate interface*
interface for transferring authorisation information, control signalling, and speech packets between push to talk call processors

push to talk core network
See PoC system

push to talk over cellular;*PoC*
service of GPRS mobile stations, which enables real-time one-to-one and one-to-many (group) voice communication in a cellular network

push to talk register
See PoC register

push to talk register interface;*PoC register interface*
interface for transferring provisioning information from the push to talk register to push to talk call processors

push type network event
See asynchronous event

push-down list
See stack

Push-Notification-Answer
See Push-Notification-Answer message

Push-Notification-Answer message; *Push-Notification-Answer*;*PNA*
Diameter message that a client sends as a response to a Push-Notification-Request

Push-Notification-Request
See Push-Notification-Request message

Push-Notification-Request message; *Push-Notification-Request*;*PNR*
Diameter message that a server sends to a Diameter client to notify it about changes in the user data in the server

Push-Profile-Answer
See Push-Profile-Answer message

Push-Profile-Answer message; *Push-Profile-Answer*;*PPA*
Diameter command message that a client sends in response to a previously received Push-Profile-Request message

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Push-Profile-Request *See Push-Profile-Request message*

Push-Profile-Request message; *Push-Profile-Request*; *PPR* Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia server sends to a Diameter multimedia client to update the subscription data of a multimedia user in the Diameter multimedia client whenever a modification has occurred in the subscription data the client uses

push-to-talk *See push to talk*

push-to-talk over cellular *See push to talk over cellular*

push-up list list of processes or items awaiting service on a first in first out principle

pushbutton dialing /US/ *See DTMF dialling*

pushbutton dialling *See DTMF dialling*

PVC *See permanent virtual circuit*

PVF *See parameter validation framework*

PVT *See position, velocity, and time*

PWB *See printed board*

PWM *See pulse width modulation*

PXE *See preboot execution environment*

Python *See Python programming language*

Python programming language; *Python* general-purpose interpreted programming language that is especially suitable for scripting, that supports procedural programming and object-oriented programming, and that was originally developed by Guido van Rossum

2.18 Q

Q interface interface for interconnecting functional entities in a telecommunications management network

Q-adapter; *QA* device which connects non-TMN compatible network element (NE)like or operating system (OS) like entities (that is those with m-reference points) to Qx or Q3 interfaces

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Q-adapter function; *QAF* TMN function used to connect to the TMN those network element functions (NEF) and operation system functions (OSF) which do not support standard TMN interfaces

Q1 *See Q1 interface*

Q1 serial protocol used in transferring management information to and from a network element

Q1 address unique address for each network element in a Q1 network

Q1 agent Java based application that communicates through remote pollers with Q1 network elements by Nokia Q1 management pipe interface

Q1 bus in management equipment, the external management channel to which Q1-managed devices have been connected

Q1 ID information *See Q1 identification information*

Q1 identification information; *Q1 ID information* data which describes a Nokia Q1 network element or its position in the network

Q1 interface; *Q1 management interface*; *interface Q1*; *Q1* Q interface intended to connect network elements containing no mediation functions (MF) to mediation devices (MD) or to network elements containing mediation functions via a local communication network (LCN)

Q1 interface adapter; *Q1IA* electronic communication device that translates the Nokia Q1 protocol commands into the RS485/RS422 protocols recognised by the various types of Nokia site support system (SiSS) and battery backup unit

Q1 loop protection Nokia proprietary loop protection that is used to protect Q1 management and synchronisation within a transmission loop based on the plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH)

Q1 management management of a node by utilising the Nokia Q1 management protocol

Q1 management interface *See Q1 interface*

Q1 master computer (PC) used for managing Q1 nodes

q1 reference point reference point connecting network element functions to mediation functions either directly or via the data communication function

Q1 slave node managed by the Q1 master

Q1 summing point virtual point in the network where the traffic from Q1 slaves is collected together and forwarded to the Q1 master in one leg

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Q1 support function; *Q1SF* function of Nokia AXC which provides access to Q1 embedded operation channels (EOC) defined on physical transmission interfaces

Q1IA *See Q1 interface adapter*

Q1SF *See Q1 support function*

Q2 interface; *interface Q2* Q interface intended to connect mediation devices (MD) to mediation devices, network elements containing mediation functions (MF) to mediation devices or to other network elements containing mediation functions via a local communication network (LCN)

q2 reference point reference point connecting mediation functions to mediation functions either directly or via the data communication function

Q3 *See Q3 interface*

Q3 set of OSI standard definitions for the transfer of management information to and from a network element across the telecommuncations management network q reference points

Q3 agent application that maps the management operations to the managed resources in the network element and delivers the notifications concerning the events in the managed objects to the manager

Q3 core system feature that provides the means for a Q3 agent system to receive and handle incoming common management information service (CMIS) requests

Q3 framework framework for performing network management functions, such as alarm collection, alarm upload, topology upload, topology event collection, and file transfer, on external systems which provide a Q3 interface

Q3 interface; *interface Q3*; *Q3* Q interface between the operations and maintenance centre (OMC) and the network elements (NE) in a telecommunications management network (TMN)

q3 reference point reference point connecting mediation functions to operations systems functions and operations systems functions to operations systems functions either directly or via the data communication function

Q3 server *See CMIS server*

QA *See Q-adapter*

QAF *See Q-adapter function*

QBE *See query by example*

QoHR *See query on HLR release*

QoR *See query-on-release*

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QoS *See quality of service*

QoS class *See quality of service class*

QoS IE *See QoS information element*

QOS indicator measurement counter, logical counter or other indicator of the quality of service that the network provides for the mobile subscriber

QoS information element;*quality of service information element*;*QoS IE* information element that is used to negotiate the quality of service class for applications and services

QoS management *See quality of service management*

QoS monitoring monitoring package that is used to monitor the quality of service (QoS) of a specific network or system

QoS negotiation *See quality of service negotiation*

QoS profile;*quality of service profile* profile which defines the performance expectations placed on the bearer network

QoS session;*quality of service session* period between the opening and closing of a network connection whose characteristics are defined by a quality of service (QoS) profile

QPSK *See quadrature phase shift keying*

QSIG *See QSIG signalling*

QSIG signalling;*Private signalling system No 1*;*QSIG*;*PSS 1* common channel signalling system designed for the interconnection of private integrated services network exchanges (PINX) in a private integrated services network (PISN) at the Q reference point

quadrature phase shift keying;*quarternary phase shift keying*;*QPSK* phase shift keying using four phase states

qualified name name that contains the full path to an item

quality of service;*QoS* collective effect of service performance, which determines the degree of satisfaction of a service user

quality of service class;*QoS class*;*traffic class*;*TC* measure of the quality of service (QoS) that defines a specific combination of boundaries on the performance values

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quality of service domain network domain which supports a quality of service function

quality of service information element *See QoS information element*

quality of service management;*QoS management* functions needed to establish, modify, and maintain a bearer service with a specific quality of service (QoS)

quality of service negotiation;*service negotiation*;*QoS negotiation* procedure between the sender and receivers that is used to set the quality of service parameters for a specific application

quality of service profile *See QoS profile*

quality of service session *See QoS session*

quality planner field measurement analysis tool that provides an automated analysis of the test mobile measurement files and produces diagnostic reports to solve problems in the radio access network

quantised value;*quantized value /US/* single discrete value used to represent any value in a particular quantising interval

quantising;*quantizing /US/* process in which a continuous range of values of a signal is divided into a number of adjacent intervals, and any value within a given interval is represented by a single predetermined value within the interval

quantising distortion;*quantizing distortion /US/* distortion resulting from the process of quantising samples within the working range

quantising interval;*quantizing interval /US/* one of the intervals used in quantising

quantising law;*quantizing law /US/* law in quantising that defines the number of quantising intervals, the virtual decision values, the decision values, the quantised values and, where appropriate, the rules governing adaptive working

quantization *See quantising*

quantized value /US/ *See quantised value*

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quantizing /US/ *See quantising*

quantizing distortion /US/ *See quantising distortion*

quantizing interval /US/ *See quantising interval*

quantizing law /US/ *See quantising law*

quarternary phase shift keying *See quadrature phase shift keying*

quasi-associated mode of signaling /US/ *See quasi-associated mode of signalling*

quasi-associated mode of signalling; *quasi-associated mode of signaling /US/* non-associated mode of signalling in which the message route is determined basically, for each signalling message, by information contained in this message (namely in its routing label) and is fixed in normal operation

QUE *See queue service*

query request for information expressed in a formal way

query account *See account query*

query by example; *QBE* database front end that requests the user to supply an example of the type of data the user wants to retrieve

query language; *database query language* language that is used for interacting with a database by performing queries

query on HLR release; *QoHR* feature which is used to support the routing of the mobile-terminating (MT) calls in the gateway MSC (GMSC)

query-on-release; *QoR* number portability solution in which the originating network routes calls normally, but the donor network releases calls to ported numbers back to the originating network, which reroutes calls to the recipient network

queue ordered group of processes or items awaiting service

queue A buffer at network A for the control of completion of calls to busy subscribers (CCBS) and completion of calls on no reply (CCNR) requests associated with user A, provided on a per-ISDN number basis

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queue B buffer at network B for the control of completion of calls to busy subscribers (CCBS) and completion of calls on no reply (CCNR) requests associated with user B, provided on a per-ISDN number basis

queue hunting queue in which a call stays if normal hunting is disabled

queue service;*call queuing*;*connect when free*;*QUE* facility by means of which a called subscriber can have a caller placed in a queue when all his lines are busy

queue tone;*call on hold tone*;*tone on hold* tone used to reassure a calling subscriber who has been placed on "hold" by a subscriber

queuing procedure in which calls, originating from a mobile station (MS) or terminating in an MS are kept pending for reasons of congestion or when the called party is occupied

queuing announcement recorded announcement which a calling subscriber hears when calling a service number and having to queue for a service

queuing time *See waiting time*

quick ad hoc profile pre-defined profile used for setting up a network where wireless stations communicate directly with each other without access points

quick infrastructure profile pre-defined profile used for accessing your corporate network or access zones

quick mode mode of the second phase of Internet key exchange (IKE) which is used to negotiate Internet protocol security (IPSec) services and to generate new keying material

quiescent status of the supplementary service when it cannot be invoked because it is in conflict with other services

quiet channel radio channel which has had no traffic during the latest supervision period

quiet termination test line analogue four-conductor interface terminated at a 600-ohm terminal resistor

quintet byte composed of five binary elements

quintet *See authentication quintuplet*

quintuplet *See authentication quintuplet*

quota certain number of units given by the online service controller (OSC) to the intelligent service node (ISN) that corresponds in the ISN to a certain entity to be measured

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Qx *See Qx interface*

Qx interface; *Qx* Q interface that is intended to connect mediation devices (MD) to MDs, network elements (NE) to MDs, Q- adapters (QA) to MDs, and NEs to NEs when one or both NEs contain a mediation function

2.19 R

R reference point; *reference point R* protocol reference point between non-ISDN terminals (TE2) and terminal adapters (TAs); the actual protocols used across this reference point are determined by the TA manufacturer

R-ADSL *See rate-adaptive digital subscriber line*

R-CRCT *See real circuit*

R-reference point *See R reference point*

R-SGW *See roaming signalling gateway*

R-SLP *See requesting SUPL location platform*

R-URI *See request URI*

R/CP *See register-call processor interface*

R1 signalling *See signalling system R1*

R2 signalling *See signalling system R2*

RA *See registration authority*

RA *See router advertisement message*

RA *See routing area*

RA update *See routing area update*

RAB *See radio access bearer*

RAB *See restricted access to B subscriber*

RAB assignment *See RAB assignment procedure*

RAB assignment procedure; *RAB assignment* elementary procedure for enabling modifications and releases of already established radio access bearers (RAB), and the establishment of new radio access bearers for a given mobile station

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RAB ID *See radio access bearer identifier*

RAB identifier *See radio access bearer identifier*

RAB release request *See RAB release request procedure*

RAB release request procedure; *RAB release request* elementary procedure for enabling the radio access network (RAN) to request the release of one or several radio access bearers (RAB)

RAB subflow combination indicator; *RFCI* information element (IE) which is used to indicate the actual content of the Iu UP or Nb UP packet

RAC *See routing area code*

RAC *See radio access configurator*

race integrity primitives evaluation message digest; *RIPEMD* one-way hash function that provides an output of a certain size, and is non-reversible, which makes it impossible to derive any information about the input from the output

RACF *See radio access control function*

RACH *See random access channel*

rack alarm alarm in one piece of equipment in the rack indicated by a common alarm lamp

racoon KAME Internet key exchange (IKE) daemon for Internet protocol security (IPsec) key negotiation

radar dome *See radome*

radiated emission; *RE* radio interference resulting from radiated noise or unwanted signals

radiated interference spurious electromagnetic energy radiated from any equipment, cables or interconnecting wiring

radiation *See electromagnetic radiation*

radiation diagram *See directional pattern*

radiation lobe; *lobe* portion of the radiation pattern of an antenna which is contained within a region bounded by directions of minimum radiation

radiation pattern *See directional pattern*

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radiation pattern envelope;*RPE* graph that represents the maximum side lobe levels of an antenna over the specified band

radio access bearer;*RAB* bearer service that the access stratum provides to the non-access stratum for the transfer of user data between a mobile station and the core network

radio access bearer identifier;*RAB identifier*;*RAB ID* information element (IE) that uniquely identifies the radio access bearer (RAB) over one Iu connection for a specific core network domain for a particular mobile station

radio access configurator;*RAC* network management tool that implements configuration changes in the radio networks and stores the real-time configuration data

radio access control function; *RACF* functional entity which handles the overall control of the association and access links between a mobile station and the network

radio access developer functional module that provides an operator with the basic functions to interface with network planning tools, edit the plans, and deliver the plans to the network

radio access interface *See radio interface*

radio access markup language for configuration management; *RAML/CM* markup language based upon XML that has been developed by Nokia to define the contents and structure of configuration files

radio access mode operational mode of the mobile station (MS) when it is making contact with a public land mobile network (PLMN)

radio access network;*RAN* third generation network that provides mobile access to a number of core networks of both mobile and fixed origin

radio access network application part;*RAN application part*; *RANAP* radio access network signalling protocol that consists of mechanisms which handle all the procedures between the core network and radio access network (RAN)

radio access network application part measurement; *RANAP measurement* measurement which provides information about the protocol message transactions on both the Iu and A interfaces

radio access network gateway *See radio network gateway*

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radio access server;*RAS* control plane server that controls active terminals, paging, and cell broadcast

radio access system;*RAS* network access system based on transmission and reception of radio frequency signals

radio access technology;*access technology*;*RAT* access technology that is used to connect different terminals and applications to telecommunication networks by using radio frequency signals

radio bearer;*RB* service provided by the radio link control layer for the transfer of user data between the mobile station (MS) and the serving radio network controller (RNC)

radio cellular network *See cellular network*

radio channel; *physical radio channel*;*RCH* partition of the radio frequency time or frequency domain allocated in order to support communication

radio channel allocation allocation of radio channels and drawing up of an operation plan for a certain geographical area

radio channel assignment function *See radio channel assignment function with priority levels*

radio channel assignment function with priority levels;*radio channel assignment function* function of the base station controller (BSC) which arranges calls queuing for a free radio channel in a priority order according to the call type

radio channel spacing difference between the centre frequencies of two adjacent radio channels

radio display paging paging where the paging message output on the screen of the pager can contain a series of numbers, for example a phone number to which the receiver should call

radio disturbance *See interference*

radio frame numbered time interval of 10 ms duration used for data transmission on the physical radio channel

radio frequency;*RF* frequency range of electromagnetic waves: 3kHz - 3000 GHz

radio frequency channel;*RF channel*;*RFCH*;*RFC* channel that represents a specified portion of the RF spectrum with a defined bandwidth and a carrier frequency and is capable of carrying information over the radio interface

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radio frequency hopping;*RF hopping*;*RF*
frequency hopping in which a transceiver re-tunes itself to a new frequency for each radio time-slot according to the calculated hopping sequence

radio frequency power control;*RF power control*; *power control*;*POC*; *PC*
power control used to optimise the radio frequency (RF) output power of the transmitter and the receiver, and simultaneously ensure that the signal level required at the transmitter and the receiver is sufficient to maintain adequate speech and data quality

radio frequency spectrum; *frequency spectrum*
entire range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation

radio frequency test equipment;*RFTE*
part of the base transceiver station which provides the transceiver test and the receiver antenna test of the base transceiver station

radio frequency test loop;*RF test loop*; *RF loop*
test loop used to verify the operating condition of the radio equipment of a base transceiver station

radio indoor unit
See indoor unit

radio interface; *radio access interface*
interface between the mobile station (MS) and the radio equipment in the network, defined by functional characteristics, common radio (physical) interconnection characteristics, and other characteristics, as appropriate

radio interface timing system;*RIT system*;*RIT*
continuously running timing system which offers base station synchronisation information for mobile station location

radio interference
See interference

radio link;*RL*
telecommunication transmission path between two points provided by means of radio waves

radio link control; *RLC*
GPRS protocol used between the mobile station and the base station system to provide a radio-solution dependent error free data transport

radio link control for user plane
See RLC-U

radio link equipment
See radio relay equipment

radio link protocol; *RLP*
GSM protocol used for transferring non-transparent data from the mobile terminal to the interworking function (IWF) in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

radio link set;*RLS*
set of one or more radio links that have common generation of transmit power control (TPC) commands in the downlink

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radio local loop *See fixed wireless*

radio network;*RNW* telecommunication network which uses only radio links as transmission links

radio network access server *See RAN access server*

radio network access server; *RNAS* access server that controls active terminals, paging, and cell broadcast

radio network configuration management part of radio network management services providing the operator with means of controlling the permanent radio network configuration data stored in base station controller (BSC)

radio network controller;*RNC* network element in a radio access network, which is in charge of controlling the use and integrity of the radio resources

radio network gateway;*radio access network gateway*;*RAN gateway*;*RNGW* gateway that supports user plane interworking to core networks

radio network individual test testing of channels which belong to the radio network to ensure the operation of a base station

radio network integration integration which consists of procedures needed to configure a base transceiver station (BTS), radio network controller (RNC), or ATM cross-connect (AXC) site, and to create the necessary connections for the TMN data communication network (DCN) and radio network

radio network layer; *RNL* layer of the radio access network (RAN) that consists of logical nodes and the interfaces between them

radio network maintenance feature of base station controller (BSC) providing facilities for maintaining the operational status of the radio network system when faults occur in the base station system (BSS)

radio network management; *RNWM* set of TMN functions used for controlling radio network

radio network management services part of radio network management of base station controller (BSC) providing users and applications with radio-network specific services

radio network manager;*RNW manager* tool for managing radio network objects and parameters

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radio network part *See radio unit*

radio network plan; *RNW plan* plan file which contains the configuration parameters for the radio interface and the cells

radio network planning; *RNP* planning of a radio network on the basis of information about network elements, system properties, planning environment, topography of the service area, existing facilities of the network operators, distribution of the subscribers, and estimated future subscriber growth

radio network recovery and state management function class of base station controller (BSC) handling the operational state of BSS radio network and providing the radio network recovery with facilities that minimise the degradation of service quality caused by faults in the radio network of the base station system (BSS)

radio network routine test testing of operating conditions of radio channels at predetermined intervals according to test groups which consist of base stations

radio network subsystem; *RNS* either the full or only the access part of a UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN), offering the allocation and the release of specific radio resources to establish means of connection between a mobile station (MS) and the UTRAN

radio network subsystem application part; *RNSAP* radio network subsystem signalling protocol for the Iur interface

radio network temporary identifier; *radio network temporary identity*; *RNTI* identifier for the mobile station (MS) when a radio resource control (RRC) connection exists

radio network temporary identity *See radio network temporary identifier*

radio network testing function class of base station controller (BSC) which includes the management and testing of the BTS cellular network

radio outdoor unit *See outdoor unit*

radio paging; *wireless paging* paging performed through radio connection

radio part *See radio unit*

radio path telecommunication path that comprises a radio section or a number of tandem-connected radio sections

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radio receiver; *receiver*; *RX*; *Rx*
device connected to an aerial or other source of radio signals in order to make available in some desired form the required information content of the signals

radio relay equipment; *radio link equipment*; *RLE*
radio equipment for establishing an aligned and fixed radio connection between two points

radio relay interface; *RRI*
interface that provides the link between a terminal and the infrastructure network

radio relay system
radio circuit that consists of terminal stations connected by intermediate radio-relay stations

radio resource allocation; *RRA*
allocation of traffic channels and available radio resources by the base station controller (BSC) according to the requirements of the resource requests

radio resource connection; *RR connection*
connection in the A interface with a specific base station controller, allowing a point-to-point dialogue between the network and a mobile station

radio resource control; *RRC*
sublayer of radio interface layer 3 which exists only in the control plane and which provides information transfer services to the non-access stratum

radio resource control connection
See RRC connection

radio resource LCS protocol; *RRLP*
protocol which carries information for the needs of the LCS between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and the mobile station

radio resource management; *RRM*; *RR*
set of functions of a mobile communication system used for establishment, maintenance and release of radio connections needed by mobile communication

radio resource manager; *RRM*
functional entity in the base station controller (BSC) or radio network controller (RNC) responsible for the call control part of the radio channel administration

radio resource operation and maintenance; *RR OM*; *RR O&M*
in an All-IP radio access network (RAN), functions which are responsible for the operation and maintenance settings for logical resources and objects belonging to the All-IP base station

radio signalling controller; *RSC*
part of an IP-based base station controller (BSC) which provides the control plane functions

radio speech path
radio communication facility between a mobile station and a base station intended to carry a call and uniquely assigned to the mobile station during the call

radio system
communication system which uses radio access technology

radio time-slot; *RTSL*
time-slot in the TDMA frame in the GSM radio interface

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radio transmitter; *transmitter*; *Tx*; *TX* assembly of devices which generates, modulates and amplifies a radio-frequency signal and couples it to an antenna for radiation into space as electromagnetic waves

radio unit; *radio network part*; *radio part* software and hardware entity which transmits the signalling of a terminal to the network via a radio path

radio-frequency interference *See interference*

radio-paging system *See paging system*

radio-relay mast tall metal structure used as a support for one or more antennas

radio-relay tower cylindrical structure made of reinforced concrete with platforms on the top used as a support for antennas

radiocommunication service service involving the transmission, emission, and reception of radio waves for specific telecommunication purposes

radiowave propagation model *See propagation model*

RADIUS *See remote authentication dial-in user service*

RADIUS interface interface that is between the online service controller (OSC) and the intelligent service node (ISN) and that makes it possible to charge for online access

RADIUS proxy proxy that is able to forward user authentication requests from a network access server (NAS) to another server for validation

RADIUS server server that uses the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) for authentication and accounting of dial-up users

radome; *radar dome* plastic cover for a microwave antenna, which is used to protect the antenna from weather and which has only little effect on the radiation pattern

RADSL *See rate-adaptive digital subscriber line*

RAI *See remote alarm indication*

RAI *See routing area identity*

RAID *See redundant array of independent disks*

RAID 0 *See data striping*

RAID 1 *See mirroring*

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RAIM *See receiver-autonomous integrity monitoring*

rain attenuation *See precipitation attenuation*

RAKE diversity receiver *See rake receiver*

rake finger *See finger*

RAKE finger *See finger*

rake receiver;*RAKE receiver*;*RAKE diversity receiver* receiver capable of receiving and combining multipath signals

RAKE receiver *See rake receiver*

RAM *See random access memory*

RAM block of charging *See charging block*

RAM buffer *See RAM buffering memory*

RAM buffering memory;*RAM buffer* RAM used as buffer memory

RAM disk;*ramdisk* memory region used as a storage medium of a file system

RAM log *See database RAM log*

ramdisk *See RAM disk*

RAML/CM *See radio access markup language for configuration management*

RAN *See radio access network*

RAN *See remote access node*

RAN access gateway gateway that is an access point to IP-RAN from the core network (CN) and from other radio access networks (RAN)

RAN access server;*radio network access server*;*RNAS* server that acts as a signalling gateway between the radio access network (RAN) and core network (CN) and controls the connection to a mobile station (MS)

RAN alarm system alarm system in radio access network (RAN)

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RAN application part — *See radio access network application part*

RAN gateway — *See radio network gateway*

RAN plan management — application that enables the network operator to prepare, download, and activate plans to the radio network controller (RNC), and upload the actual configurations from the RNC

RAN sharing — solution where operators who have their own core networks use a common radio access network (RAN)

RAN split — *See RNS split*

RANAP — *See radio access network application part*

RANAP layer — layer including all the radio access network application part (RANAP) signalling entities of the radio network controller and the related application for RANAP signalling entity management

RANAP measurement — *See radio access network application part measurement*

RANAP signalling entity — serving radio network controller (RNC) functions responsible for the radio access network application part (RANAP) connection-specific signalling and information management between the radio network controller and the core network for one mobile station

RANAP trace — tracing which is used for monitoring the incoming and converted protocol messages during the base station system management application part/radio access network application part (BSSMAP-RANAP) protocol conversion process

RANAP' — application layer protocol in the Iu' interface

RAND — *See random challenge*

random access — *See direct access*

random access channel;*RACH* — uplink channel that is used to carry control information from a mobile station and that may also carry short user packets

random access memory;*random access storage*; *read-write memory*; *RAM* — memory which allows for both reading and writing

random access procedure — mobile station (MS) function for initial synchronisation of the uplink transmission and for the contention of the radio resources

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random access protocol;*RAP* access control protocol in a telecommunication network, which regulates the sharing of a control channel

random access storage *See random access memory*

random challenge; *RAND* random number that is used as a challenge in a challenge response protocol

random early detection;*random early drop*;*RED* router queuing technique in which packets are dropped randomly in the event of buffer overflow

random early drop *See random early detection*

random errors errors distributed over the digital signal so that they can be considered statistically independent of each other

random hopping; *pseudo-random hopping* hopping sequence in which frequency changes according to a pseudo-random sequence

random hunting; *uniform distribution - random* hunting in which the order of the hunted subscriber connections is chosen at random

random number generator;*RNG* deterministic algorithm that produces numbers with certain distribution properties

random temporary logical link identity *See random TLLI*

random TLLI; *random temporary logical link identity* temporary logical link identity (TLLI) selected randomly by the mobile station (MS) and used during the attach procedure when the MS does not have a valid packet temporary mobile subscriber identity (PTMSI) available or when the MS originates an anonymous access

random traffic dispersion;*random traffic dispersion to trunks* feature which allows the operator to direct traffic in a desired proportion between primary and alternate routes

random traffic dispersion to trunks *See random traffic dispersion*

range distance that a radio signal travels from a radio transmitter before becoming too weak for a radio receiver to identify it

range header HTTP header which indicates that the content should be delivered in parts

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RAP *See random access protocol*

RAP *See results accumulation period*

RAP *See rate adaptation protocol*

Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol;*Rapid STP*;*RSTP* evolution of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), which provides improvements in the speed of convergence for bridged networks

Rapid STP *See Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol*

RAS *See radio access system*

RAS *See registration, admission and status*

RAS *See radio access server*

RAS *See row address select*

RAS protocol *See registration, admission and status*

RAT *See radio access technology*

rate adaptation process of testing the line at start up and adapting the operating speed to the fastest the line can handle

rate adaptation protocol;*RAP* protocol which offers an end-to-end rate-based congestion control mechanism by deploying a specific algorithm for rate adjustment

rate control *See Iu rate control procedure*

rate plan plan which contains a collection of services and associated rates

rate-adaptive digital subscriber line;*R-ADSL*;*RADSL* version of asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) where the modems test the line at start-up and adapt their operating speed to the fastest the line can handle

rate-based traffic filtering;*RBTF* system which restricts telephony traffic automatically according to the traffic flow rate

rating process used to determine the customer charge for each chargeable event

rating engine module that includes billing and pricing software to enable the value-chain management of telecommunications, content, and online services

rating group group in which an event or a service belongs and which is used to define the rating behaviour

rating profile profile that defines the services and their rates for a user

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RAU *See routing area update*

raw counter physical counter the value of which is summed up with the other counters' values to find out the volume of the signalling traffic of a network element

raw data unformatted data that is formatted with information from the form file

raw data block unformatted block of data that includes the contents of the data message to the formatting process and that is formatted on the basis of the information from the customer format file

raw disk disk on which there is no file system imposed

raw socket socket that provides access to the Internet control message protocol (ICMP)

RB *See radio bearer*

Rb interface interface between the connection processing server with a session charging function and the online service controller for online charging

RBER *See residual bit error ratio*

RBTF *See rate-based traffic filtering*

RBus *See repeater bus*

RC *See ReleaseCall procedure*

RC *See Iu rate control procedure*

Rc *See Rc interface*

Rc interface;*Rc* online charging interface between an event charging function (ECF) and a correlation function

RC2 *See RC2 algorithm*

RC2 algorithm;*RC2* symmetric encryption algorithm in which input and output block sizes are 64 bits each, and the key size varies from one byte up to 128 bytes

RC4 *See RC4 algorithm*

RC4 algorithm;*RC4* symmetric encryption algorithm with variable key size and byte-oriented operations

RC5 *See RC5 algorithm*

RC5 algorithm;*RC5* ***cryptographic algorithm;RC5*** algorithm used for key expansion, encryption, and decryption developed for RSA (Rivest-Shamir- Adleman) data security

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RC5 cryptographic algorithm *See RC5 algorithm*

RCC CDR *See remote charging control CDR*

RCH *See radio channel*

RCM *See remote control and measurement*

RD *See knowledge search*

RD *See autonomous system*

RDA *See remote data access*

RDB *See relational database*

RDBMS *See relational database management system*

RDF *See Resource Description Framework*

RDF schema vocabulary description language of the Resource Description Framework (RDF), which provides mechanisms for describing groups of related resources and the relationships between these resources

RDI *See restricted digital information*

RDI *See remote defect indication*

RDN *See relative distinguished name*

RDP *See Reliable Data Protocol*

RDQ *See received CLI display qualifier*

RDS counter running digital sum counter, which is incremented if at least one code violation per frame is detected

RE *See restart*

RE *See radiated emission*

Re *See Re interface*

Re interface;*Re* online charging interface towards a rating server

re-authentication; *terminal re-authentication* authentication that a terminal starts when the authentication validity period is about to expire

re-establishment *See call re-establishment*

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re-INVITE *See SIP re-INVITE*

re-ring ring used to call a controlling subscriber back to a connection after he or she has hung up and the uncontrollling party or third party or both are waiting

reachability notification facility where the short message service centre (SMSC) receives an alert from the GSM network that a subscriber should be currently available, and forwards the alert to the voice mail system (VMS) according to the notifications the VMS has sent

reActivate operation by which a supplementary service which has no more interaction with other supplementary services is moved from a quiescent state

reactive authorisation *See reactive presence authorisation*

reactive presence authorisation model of authorising presence values in which the presence server user authorises presence attributes on request

reactive presence authorisation; ***reactive authorisation*** presence authorisation in which the presence server user authorises presence attributes on request when other users subscribe them

read committed *See committed read*

read head magnetic head used to read data or signals from a magnetic recording medium

read lock *See shared lock*

read reply *See read report*

read report; ***read-reply report*****;** ***read reply*** report or notification which the sender of a message receives, when the recipient has opened the message or deleted it without reading

read uncommitted *See uncommitted read*

read-after-write verification function for determining that information currently being written is correct as compared to the information source

read-back check *See echo check*

read-only memory; ***read-only storage*****;** ***ROM*** memory whose content can only be read

read-only storage *See read-only memory*

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read-reply object; *RR-O* internal representation of a read reply report in a multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC)

read-reply report *See read report*

read-write memory *See random access memory*

reading head *See read head*

ready function *See pause function*

ready-to-talk tone audible indication that the terminal gives after the user has pushed the push to talk button, indicating that the user can start talking

real predefined data type for which the values are the numbers which can be presented by one integer divided by another. The predefined operators for the type real have the same names as the operators of type integer

real circuit; *R-CRCT* TDM circuit which is physically located in the network element where it is handled

real process program to which the operating system grants processor time

real server; *server*; *RS* server that provides the services that are being balanced and monitored by the server load balancer (SLB)

real time performance criterion according to which charging and billing information is to be generated, processed, and brought to a conclusion in less than one second

real time bearer service *See real time service*

real time clock; *RTC* clock within the network element (NE) which provides date and time information to equipment management functions within the NE

real time difference *See relative time difference*

real time processing performance of a computer operation during the actual time that the related physical process occurs

real time service; *real time bearer service*; *RT bearer service* bearer service which is provided in real time or at least with low delay

real time system communications-oriented data processing system that is capable of performing batch processing functions while concurrently processing inquiries, messages, and data transfer, and generating responses in a time interval directly related to the operational requirements of the system

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real-time charging prepaid charging used with a prepaid system, in which the credit on a subscriber's prepaid account is deducted at the same time as the subscriber's credit is checked, and not only after the short message has been successfully forwarded to the receiver

Real-Time Control Protocol *See Real-Time Transport Control Protocol*

real-time integrity; *RTI* integrity of real-time information

real-time mutex mutex that implements priority inheritance

real-time one-to-one call in push to talk communication, a one-to-one call where the target is a single user instead of a group

real-time operating system; *RTOS* operating system which performs data processing in real time, or at least with low delay time

Real-Time Protocol *See Real-Time Transport Protocol*

Real-Time Streaming Protocol; *RTSP* application-level protocol for the delivery of real-time data, which establishes and controls either one or several time-synchronised streams of continuous media

real-time traffic-free bit rate capacity bandwidth in kilobytes per second that is currently available for a new real-time packet data protocol (PDP) context

Real-Time Transport Control Protocol; *Real-Time Control Protocol*; *RTP Control Protocol*; *RTCP* protocol that monitors the quality of service (QoS) of a Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) connection and conveys information about the on-going session

Real-Time Transport Protocol; *Real-Time Protocol*; *RTP* one of the Internet protocols designed to provide end-to-end network transport functions for applications transmitting real-time data, such as audio, video, or simulation data, over multicast or unicast network services

real-time transport protocol management information base; *RTP MIB* management information base (MIB) which contains information on real-time transport protocol (RTP) sessions organised by the senders and receivers

real-time triggering feature that allows the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or the visitor location register (VLR) to provide data to the Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS), so that the NTMS can configure the mobile phone

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real-time variable bit rate;*rt-VBR* variable bit rate intended for time sensitive applications, the sources of which are expected to transmit at a rate which varies with time

realm;*security domain*; *authentication realm*;*security policy domain* domain used to group users for authentication and authorisation purposes and to enforce the security policies defined by a security administrator

realm string displayed to users in the authentication window to identify the area which is being accessed

realm routing table routing table which lists the supported realms with each route entry containing certain routing information

reanswer retention of speech connection for a set time in spite of onhook

reanswer provision possibility to use reanswer

REAS *See recovery event announcement service*

reason code *See cause code*

reasonableness check procedure for verifying whether the signalling information of a received signal message is reasonable in relation to the sequence of previously received signal messages for that circuit

reassembling *See reassembly*

reassembly; *reassembling* function performed by a receiving entity of a layer to map multiple protocol data units into one service data unit or to map segmented subnetwork protocol data units (SN-PDU) back to the original network protocol data units (N-PDU)

reassembly timer timer which gives an alert if the delay between the first and the last ATM cell is too long when an AAL5 protocol data unit is being received

reattempt *See repeated call attempt*

REBA *See regional barring*

reboot to boot the computer or device again, for example after an error situation, enabling the loading of the operating system

received CLI display qualifier; *RDQ* qualifier which is used for indicating how the received CLI blocking indicator (CBI) and identity qualifier (IQ) values are handled

received data *See received-data signal*

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received power power of a received signal progressing from the antenna to the receiving filter, measured at the antenna port

received signal code power;*RSCP* average power of the received signal after despreading and combining, if only signal power is received

received-data signal;*received data*;*RXD* signal that a data circuit-terminating equipment(DCE) uses to send data to the data terminal equipment (DTE)

ReceivedInformation procedure;*RI* procedure that is sent from the service switching point (SSP) to the service control point (SCP) and that is a result of the PromptAndCollectUserInformation procedure

receiver *See radio receiver*

receiver antenna gain maximum gain of the receiver antenna in the horizontal plane

receiver not ready; *RNR* indication (flag) sent from the user equipment when the receiver is temporarily unable to receive information frames

receiver report *See RTCP receiver report*

receiver sensitivity for a receiver, the input-signal (in microvolts or millivolts) required for a specified output level

receiver window; *rwnd* stream control transport protocol (SCTP) variable which indicates in number of octets the space available in the receiver's inbound buffer

receiver-autonomous integrity monitoring;*RAIM* global positioning system (GPS) integrity-monitoring algorithm that is used to detect a malfunctioning GPS satellite and to isolate it from the positioning calculations

receiving of pulses part of generation of charging ensuring that charging pulses can be received from levels higher up in the exchange hierarchy

receiving point *See issuing point*

receiving signal strength indicator; *RSSI* signal strength indicator that provides radio carrier signal levels

reception status;*RS* parameter which indicates that the delivered common part convergence sublayer-service data unit (CPCS- SDU) may be corrupted

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recharge;*account recharge*;*account recharging*;*recharge operation*;*recharging*;*recharging of the account*;*recharging of prepaid account*
operation where money is loaded to the prepaid account of the prepaid subscriber

recharge operation
See recharge

recharge with credit card;*credit card recharge operation*;*credit card recharging*
recharge where a prepaid subscriber or a service provider employee enters the credit card number, credit card expiry date, and the recharge amount

recharge with voucher;*recharging with voucher*
recharge performed when the prepaid subscriber enters the voucher number and voucher code

recharging
See recharge

recharging of prepaid account
See recharge

recharging of the account
See recharge

recharging with voucher
See recharge with voucher

recipient exchange
exchange to which the ported-in subscriber is connected after being ported

recipient network
network where a number is located after being ported

recommended CG
See recommended charging gateway

recommended charging gateway;*recommended CG*
charging gateway (CG) to which another CG suggests sending the CDR packets

reconfiguration
process of changing the quantity, types, or arrangement of hardware and/or software

reconstructed sample
signal generated at the output of a decoder when a specified digital signal representing a quantised value is applied to its input

record
transfer to memory or data medium for later use

record
set of related data or words treated as a unit

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record *See structure*

record counters *See CDR counters*

record number number which identifies a record within an elementary file (EF)

record pointer pointer which addresses one record in an elementary file (EF)

record-route header SIP header that contains a globally reachable request URI that identifies a proxy server and the host names of nodes through which subsequent requests in a SIP dialogue are to be routed

recording performance of the operations indicated or defined by the measurement entity in order to collect the required data

recording interval *See measurement interval*

recoverability length of time required to restore the system back to being fully operational following a component failure

recoverable cross-connection ATM cross-connection that remains intact regardless of the operational state of the supporting virtual path or virtual circuit

recovered clock source original synchronisation source taken back to use after intermediate switching to the protective, secondary source

recovery; *restoration* event when the item regains the ability to perform a required function after a fault

recovery action system event initiated by the recovery system in response to a fault situation or operator command

recovery event event initiated by the recovery system as a response to a fault situation

recovery event announcement service; *recovery event announcing service*; *REAS* service that the process families can use to subscribe to recovery event announcements from the recovery system

recovery event announcing service *See recovery event announcement service*

recovery event notification feature which defines the interfaces that the recovery event announcing service needs to be able to give information about recovery events

recovery group; *RG* group of recovery units controlling similar resources

recovery management set of functions used for managing backup and recovery tasks to minimise down-time

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recovery manager; *RMAN* software for database backup and recovery, which uses server sessions on the database to perform its tasks

recovery object object or system which is subjected to a recovery action

recovery operation operation that modifies the working state of a functional unit that is recovered

recovery path logical path from the maintenance computer (SYM) to the functional unit under recovery

recovery system system which controls the system configuration by using the unit state handling mechanisms

recovery unit; *RU* collection of related processes or virtual computers that runs in a single node, and that is the target recovery action

recursion action in which a client generates a new request to at least one of the uniform resource identifiers (URI) that are included in the contact header field of a redirection response

recursive name server; *recursive server* name server that provides a lookup service on behalf of a local DNS resolver

recursive program program which can call itself as a subroutine without losing control or results received after each call

recursive server *See recursive name server*

recycling lot lot of units ordered for a retrofit as a temporary replacement for the plug-in units in the customer's exchange that are sent for modification

RED *See random early detection*

RED with in and out; *RED with in/out bit*; *RIO* random early detection (RED) in which packets from a flow complying with the contracted service profile are marked with an in profile, and those packets that do not comply are marked with an out of profile, thus being assigned one of two drop precedences

RED with in/out bit *See RED with in and out*

RedHat packet manager *See RPM package manager*

redialling the last number dialled *See last number redial*

redirect agent *See Diameter redirect agent*

redirect counter *See call redirection counter*

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redirect server user agent server that generates redirection responses to the requests it receives, directing the client to contact an alternate set of uniform resource identifiers (URI)

redirected call indicator indicator which provides information whether forward routing has already been executed in the previous exchange

redirected party *See subscriber C*

redirecting party subscriber who forwards the call

redirecting party number analysis analysis of the redirecting party number that consists of the nature of the address analysis, digit analysis, and default analysis

redirection counter *See call redirection counter*

redirection request; *redirection request message* message that is used to indicate that received charging record (CDR) traffic is redirected to another charging gateway (CG) because a CG is about to stop service, and to inform a CDR generating node that is currently sending data to this node that the next node in the chain has lost connection to this node

redirection request message *See redirection request*

redirection response; *redirection response message* message sent as a response to a received redirection request

redirection response; *redirection SIP response*; *3xx response* SIP response that gives information about a user's new location, or about alternative services that might be able to complete the SIP request

redirection response message *See redirection response*

redirection SIP response *See redirection response*

redirection URL URL address which is defined to point to another URL address

redline attribute identifying whether the associated managed object is identified as being part of a sensitive circuit

redo log *See redo log file*

redo log file; *redo log* log that records all changes made to the data in a database

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reduced instruction set computer *See reduced instruction-set computer*

reduced instruction-set computer;*reduced instruction set computer*;*RISC* processor architecture that processes programs more quickly than conventional microprocessors because it uses a smaller, less complex set of instructions

reduced partial CDR;*RPC* partial CDR that provides only mandatory fields and information regarding changes in the session parameters relative to the previous charging record

redundancy method of providing the system with redundant equipment and using it to improve the fault-tolerance of the system

redundancy check; *redundant check* check based on using extra characters attached to data to detect errors

redundancy group *See recovery group*

redundant array of independent disks; *redundant array of inexpensive disks*; *RAID* set of physical disk drives to which data is written in such a way that if one or more of the drives is broken down, no data will be lost

redundant array of inexpensive disks *See redundant array of independent disks*

redundant check *See redundancy check*

redundant HLR; *RHLR* home location register (HLR) that is used to back up an active HLR and that serves as an emergency HLR in situations when an active HLR cannot be used

redundant IP address internal IP address that is visible only to other cluster nodes

redundant LAN connection connection in which duplicated Ethernet interfaces are used transparently in such a manner that the central processing unit (CPU) may be connected to a local area network (LAN) via both interfaces, and the overall reliability of the configuration is better than if there were only one physical interface and connection

redundant line code line code that uses more encoded signal elements than strictly necessary to represent groups of digits of the original signal

redundant logical file file which backs up the target of a logical file when data cannot be output to the default output device

redundant mode mode of a computer unit's local area network (LAN) interface in which it is configured for both internal traffic and media traffic

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redundant network element network element that is used to back up a working network element in situations when the working network element becomes unavailable

redundant unit unit which can substitute the working unit

Reed-Solomon error correction *See Reed-Solomon forward error correction*

Reed-Solomon forward error correction;*Reed-Solomon error correction* coding scheme in which first a polynomial is constructed from the data symbols to be transmitted, and then an over-sampled plot of the polynomial is sent instead of the original symbols themselves

reenterable program *See reentrant program*

reentrant program;*reenterable program* program that may be entered repeatedly and before executions of the same program have been completed, subject to the requirements that neither its external program parameters nor any instructions are modified during its execution

REFER *See SIP REFER message*

REFER method *See SIP REFER method*

reference data item in a record, or part of a data item, which tells the location of another record or of another item of a record

reference clock clock of very high stability and accuracy that may be completely autonomous and whose frequency serves as a basis of comparison for the frequency of other clocks

reference configuration combination of functional groups and reference points that shows possible network arrangements

reference counter counter which stores the references to a service set from trigger issuing points

reference design;*DFRD* software design for a particular type of device and target market of end-users

reference equivalent loss, expressed in decibels, constant at all frequencies transmitted which has to be introduced into the new fundamental system for the determination of reference equivalents or nosfer in order to obtain in a given direction the same loudness as the complete telephone connection being considered, the acoustical speech power emitted by the talker being the same in both cases

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reference model for open distributed processing; ***Reference Model for Open Distributed Systems*****;** ***RM-ODP*****;** ***RM/ODP***
reference model that provides different viewpoints for the management of the complexity of the system models in distributed processing

Reference Model for Open Distributed Systems
See reference model for open distributed processing

reference number
ITU-T specified variable in signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented messages, which is used to determine the connection

reference point
point in call in which the tariff switch-over occurs

reference point; ***RP***
point that establishes an interface between two non-overlapping functional groups

reference point R
See R reference point

reference point S
See S reference point

reference point T
See T reference point

reference service
information service which provides information that is reference to data, for example literature, that can be obtained from other locations

reference timing signal
timing signal from which the other timing signals are derived

reflection coefficient; ***return current coefficient***
at any specified place in a transmission line between a source of power and an absorber of power, the vector ratio of the electric field associated with the reflected wave to that associated with the incident wave

reflection gain
See reflection loss

reflection loss; ***reflection gain***
ratio in decibels of the power delivered by a source to an unmatched load to the power that would be delivered under matched conditions (If the impedances of source and load have opposite phases and appropriate magnitudes, a reflection gain may be obtained.)

reflector
secondary radiator or an array of secondary radiators or a reflecting surface placed behind a primary radiator or an array of primary radiators or a feed, in order to increase forward radiation and reduce backward radiation from the antenna

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refractive index; *index of refraction* ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum, at a point in a medium and in a given direction, to the phase velocity of a sinusoidal plane wave propagating in that given direction

refractive index profile distribution of the refractive index along the diameter of a cross section of an optical fibre

refresh send a signal to a dynamic RAM to enable it to maintain its storage contents

refresh *See refresh a window*

refresh a window; *refresh* to repeatedly produce a display image on a display surface so that the changes in data to be displayed remain visible

refresh message message which is used for keeping the GPRS packet channels ready for quick delivery of the subsequent speech item, provided that the speech item is sent within a period of one to a few seconds after the trailing packet of the previous speech item

refresh rate quantity indicating the rate at which the display image is refreshed

refreshing of a subdatabase operation where the system retrieves the data from the main database to a subdatabase

REG *See repeater*

REG REQ *See registration request message*

REG RSP *See registration response message*

regeneration process of receiving and reconstructing a digital signal so that the amplitudes, waveforms and timing of its signal elements are constrained within specified limits

regeneration station station in a digital transmission system which repairs the amplitude, form, and timing of the transmitted pulses

regenerative feedback; *howl-back*; *howl-round* noise that is heard when a microphone is put too close to a loudspeaker

regenerative repeater *See repeater*

regenerative repeater repeater ensuring regeneration of digital signals

regenerator *See repeater*

regenerator device that performs regeneration

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regenerator section;*RS* section connecting two regenerators, or a multiplexer and a regenerator, or a cross-connect and a regenerator

regenerator section *See elementary regenerator section*

regenerator section layer network part of section layer network which provides transmission services for multiplexer section layer network

regenerator section overhead;*RSOH* rows 1 - 3 of section overhead

regenerator section termination;*RST* section termination which generates or removes regenerator section overhead

region in NMS, a geographical area that contains site groups

region *See memory region*

regional barring; *REBA* in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to prevent subscribers who are roaming outside their home location from using the short message service

regional charging charging that makes it possible to charge the subscribers differently according to the charging class, the origin of the call, and the destination of the call

regional cluster cluster that offers a view to a particular network area or technology

regional PM database performance management database in the regional cluster

regional roaming roaming in which the network operator controls the roaming subscriber by defining the location areas where the subscriber can have service

regional roaming restricted flag flag which is used to prevent mobile-originated and mobile-terminated calls, short messages, and unstructured supplementary service data from being forwarded to the subscriber in the MSC/VLR if roaming is not allowed to the current location area

regional subscriber mobile subscriber who has only limited access to his home network (HPLMN)

regional subscriber zone identity;*RSZI* information element, stored in the home location register, which includes the country code, national destination code and zone code

regional subscription subscription that grants service for a subscriber only in the allowed roaming area

regionalisation dividing a large network into a number of maintenance regions, all of which have their own maintenance organisations, responsibilities, working practices and tools

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regionally provided service mobile service entitled to only certain geographical part or parts of a public land mobile network (PLMN)

register apparatus, in an automatic system, which receives the dialled impulses and controls the subsequent switching operations

REGISTER *See SIP register message*

register to define user-specific information for a service in order to ensure that the service functions in accordance with the user's requirements

register a new member campaign campaign during which a new member gets a reward for joining the Club

register a new phone campaign campaign during which a member who has more than one Nokia phones gets a reward for each new registration

register function functions of receiving, storing, analysing, and possibly translating and transmitting address and other information for the purpose of controlling call set-up

register message *See SIP register message*

REGISTER method *See SIP REGISTER method*

register recall reservation of the register of the exchange by the subscriber during a call to use a service

register signal signal used in establishing the connection by the control devices (for example, the register equipment)

register signaling / US/ *See register signalling*

register signalling; *register signaling / US/* signalling used for the transmission of address information

register-based call control function that deals with the control of the register signalling, operates as an application between the signalling types of incoming and outgoing calls and adapts the register-based and service-based signalling types for each other, and transmits the statistical events related to the register to statistical processes

register-call processor interface; *R/CP* interface that a PoC register uses to distribute provisioning data to the applicable PoC call processors and to configure mapping information in one or more PoC call processors

registered having received the user-specific information and consequently functioning in accordance with the user's requirements

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registered and deactive status of a call to forwarded-to number when the call forwarding service has registered it, but the subscriber or the operator has deactivated the service

registered call *See last number redial*

registered call service which enables a calling user to register the number of a called user by using a subscriber control procedure if the called user is busy

registered PLMN; *registered public land mobile network*;*RPLMN* public land mobile network (PLMN) in which the mobile station (MS) has performed location registration successfully

registered public land mobile network *See registered PLMN*

registerSS operation in which a supplementary service is set into an operative state

registrar *See SIP registrar*

registration with call state control function (CSCF), a process in which the user equipment registers itself to a CSCF for a specific time, and the CSCF becomes the user equipment's serving CSCF

registration *See location registration*

registration process whereby a service receives user-specific information ensuring that the service functions in accordance with the user's requirements

registration area *See location area*

registration authority;*RA* authority that is part of a public key infrastructure (PKI) and from which a certification authority (CA) checks to verify the information provided by the requester of a digital certificate

registration context state where the push proxy gateway (PPG) is aware of at least the most recent capabilities and preferences conveyed from the mobile terminal

registration data additional information which is stored for the supplementary service

registration event package SIP event package that a network entity uses to request notifications of changes in the registration state of a particular user

registration form form that needs to filled in for a user to join the Club Nokia web pages

registration form form offered by the content provider tool to content providers for defining the content characteristics

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registration information in the user mobility server, a set of information that contains the registration status of all the implicitly registered ID sets, the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) name, and the Diameter client address of the S-CSCF

registration lifetime time for which the user equipment is registered in the call state control function (CSCF)

registration of incoming calls registration of details of all incoming calls to a particular telephone line (for example, caller's number, time ringing commences, time of answer or time of abandonment, time of release, but excluding the recording of speech).

registration point; *charge registration point* exchange that stores charging information to be used for the actual charging of the call or service

registration request message; *REG REQ* signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a remote MTP3 user adaptation layer (M3UA) peer when it wishes to register one or more given routing keys with the remote peer

registration response message; *REG RSP* signalling message that is used as a response to a registration request message from a remote MTP3 user adaptation layer (M3UA) peer

registration status information that indicates the current state of the registration for an implicitly registered ID set

registration, admission and status; *RAS protocol*; *RAS* command and control protocol which governs registration, admission and bandwidth functions between endpoints and gatekeepers

Registration-Termination-Answer *See Registration-Termination-Answer message*

Registration-Termination-Answer message; *Registration-Termination-Answer*; *RTA* Diameter command message that a client sends as a response to a previously received Registration-Termination-Request message

Registration-Termination-Request *See Registration-Termination-Request message*

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Registration-Termination-Request message; ***Registration-Termination-Request*****;*****RTR***
Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia server sends to a Diameter multimedia client to request the deregistration of a user

regular ticket
ticket that contains all the information needed to perform a download transaction

REI
See remote error indication

reinitialise; ***reinitialize /US/***
give preliminary values to program variables and file data again

reinitialize /US/
See reinitialise

reject
See reject procedure

reject component
response to the invoke, result or error component if the component in question is incorrectly encoded

reject list
access control list that allows users to define which users are not allowed to call them

reject procedure; ***reject***
procedure used by an application entity to reject the request initiated by the invoker

rejected call
call that the system has rejected because either the window access control or buffer limit control in the signalling program block that handles the call restricts the traffic intensity

rejected calls observation
See rejected calls reporting

rejected calls reporting; ***rejected calls observation***
part of load supervision the mechanisms of which protect against processor overload the units that contain vital network processes, reject excessive service requests (call attempts), decrease processing delays, and store the number of rejected service requests

rejected record
charging record that is written to a file where discarded data resides

rejection rate
ratio of rejected data units to all data units, measured at the receiving end

REL
See release message

relation type
type of functional relation between the managed objects in a naming tree

relational database; ***RDB***
database in which relationships between data items are explicitly specified as equally accessible attributes

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relational database management system;*RDBMS* any management system which is built above some relational database, such as Oracle

relational model record-based logical data model which describes the logical structure of a database and some implementation-related matters

relational service service which the subscriber management mediator (SMM) provides for the home location register (HLR) workstation in order to offer a periodical copy of information in the DX database in the form of a relational database

relationship complete set of information flows, where they exist, between two functional entities

relationship file file which contains the storage structure of an object relation

relationship object managed object which represents a relationship between other managed objects by defined attributes

relative address address specified in terms of its relationship to a given base address

relative computer address computer address associated with the computer in which the process using the address is located in, or with the computer providing redundancy for it

relative distinguished name;*RDN* name used to identify an object instance. Relative distinguished name (RDN) contains a string identifying the managed object class and the instance

relative time difference;*real time difference*;*RTD* time difference between base stations

relative time interval error total difference over a specified interval of time in the corresponding significant instants of two digital signals

relative transit time difference between a packet's RTP time stamp and the receiver's clock at the time of arrival

relay agent *See BOOTP relay agent*

relay link communications link between two opportunity driven multiple access (ODMA) relay nodes

relay-seed gateway *See relay/seed gateway*

relay/seed gateway; *relay-seed gateway* relay or seed that communicates with the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN), in either time division duplex (TDD) or frequency division duplex (FDD) mode

release event which changes the condition of a resource from busy to idle

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release *See release message*

release code *See clear code*

release complete; *RLC* message sent by the user or the network to indicate that the equipment sending the message has released the channel and call reference, the channel is available for reuse, and the receiving equipment must release the call reference

release failure probability probability that the required release of a connection will not take place

release level upgrade *See release upgrade*

release message; *release*; *REL* message sent by the user or the network to indicate that the equipment sending the message has disconnected the channel and intends to release the channel and the call reference

release of a connection *See connection release*

release phase; *clearing phase*; *clearing* call phase when a call ends and the resources reserved for the call in a network are released

release upgrade; *release level upgrade* change in the release level of a network element

release upgrade package *See release upgrade SW build*

release upgrade SW build; *release upgrade package* update SW build including a change of release level

ReleaseCall *See ReleaseCall procedure*

ReleaseCall procedure; *ReleaseCall*; *RC* procedure in which the service control function (SCF) requests the service switching function (SSF) to release the call for all parties involved in the call

released library Mentor component library that consists of tested and released standard components

ReleaseSMS *See ReleaseSMS procedure*

ReleaseSMS procedure; *ReleaseSMS*; *RELSMS* operation which is used by the gsmSCF to tear down an MO SMS submission attempt

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reliability class quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies the requirements for different network protocol layers, that is, for GPRS tunneling protocol, logical link control and radio link control

reliability KPI key performance indicator that indicates the average percentage of discarded packets compared to the total received packets

Reliable Data Protocol;*RDP* protocol which is designed to provide a reliable data transport service for packet-based applications

relocate move a computer program or part of a computer program, and adjust the necessary address references so that the program can be executed after being moved

relocation cancel *See relocation cancel procedure*

relocation cancel procedure; *relocation cancel* elementary procedure for enabling the source radio network controller (RNC) to cancel an ongoing SRNS relocation

relocation complete *See relocation complete procedure*

relocation complete procedure; *relocation complete* elementary procedure for indicating the completion of SRNS relocation to the core network by the target radio network controller

relocation detect *See relocation detect procedure*

relocation detect procedure; *relocation detect* elementary procedure for signalling the detection of SRNS relocation execution to the core network by the target radio network controller

relocation preparation *See relocation preparation procedure*

relocation preparation procedure; *relocation preparation* elementary procedure for preparing the SRNS relocation, co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the mobile station (MS) to allow relocation co-ordination in the target radio network controller

relocation resource allocation *See relocation resource allocation procedure*

relocation resource allocation procedure; *relocation resource allocation* elementary procedure for allocating resources from the target radio network subsystem (RNS) for SRNS relocation

RELSMS *See ReleaseSMS procedure*

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remaining credit amount of the unused credit

remarking process of marking packets with a new differentiated services code point (DSCP) value

reminder;*reminder note*;*reminder message* note that reminds the user of an important event or task

reminder message *See reminder*

reminder note *See reminder*

reminder service *See password reminder*

remnant traffic;*residual traffic* traffic originated without a carrier access code or without a pre-selection contract

remnant traffic distribution;*residual traffic distribution* distribution of trunk and international calls directed without carrier access code between different operators in a predetermined ratio

remote access;*remote access connection element* specific access connection element in which the digital section is not directly connected to the exchange termination but is connected through a multiplexer or concentrator

remote access connection element *See remote access*

remote access node;*RAN* access node that bridges the operational gap between the access provider's xDSL equipment and the network service provider's backbone

remote alarm alerting of a central point by telecommunication to the occurrence of an unwanted situation or event

remote alarm browser fault management GUI which combines the basic functions of alarm monitoring and alarm history into one application and gives field personnel access to all alarm history data via a remote connection, such as intranet, LAN/WAN, PSTN, or GSM

remote alarm indication;*yellow alarm signal*;*RAI* signal transmitted in the outgoing direction when a terminal determines that it has lost the incoming signal

remote application application that is identified by the application entity title (AET) and that the local applications call, or vice versa

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remote application launcher application launcher which enables the use of radio network controller (RNC), base transceiver station (BTS), and ATM cross-connect (AXC) element managers remotely from the network management system (NMS), and to open an MML session to the RNC, mobile services switching centre (MSC), or media gateway (MGW) remotely from the NMS

remote authentication authentication in which the network element uses a centralised user database located in an authentication server to confirm the user identity

remote authentication dial-in user service; *RADIUS* protocol used in IP networks, for example, for user authentication and IP address allocation

remote backup server; *remote BS* backup server which provides a remote backup storage system and takes care of backup data transfer to the redundant network element

remote bridge bridge used to connect two networks which are far away one another

remote BS *See remote backup server*

remote charging control CDR; *RCC CDR* charging record which is generated in the service switching point (SSP) of a mobile services switching centre (MSC) for a subscriber that is connected to a mobile services switching centre that does not have service switching pointfunctions

remote concentrator line concentrator located a distance from its host, to which it is connected either directly or through a remote line unit

remote control; *telecommand*; *TC* transmission of signals to initiate, modify, or terminate functions of distant equipment

remote control and measurement; *RCM* NMS/10 application providing the ability to write and execute scripts for commissioning and testing of Nokia Q1 managed elements

remote copy *See database remote copy*

remote data access; *RDA* feature based on the direct data access (DDA), allowing a data call to be routed to the DDA from any exchange or network that supports unrestricted digital information (UDI)

remote defect indication; *remote defect indicator*; *RDI* signal which indicates to a network element that the transmission requires further checking because of a defect status in the received signal

remote defect indicator *See remote defect indication*

remote error indication; *REI* signal which indicates the number of errors detected in the signal to the network element

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remote exchange exchange in which the centrex group members can be located in addition to the main exchange

remote extension subscriber line connected directly to a public exchange in a PABX centrex

remote host any host on a network except the host at which a particular operator is working

remote LAN application of GPRS providing access to a local area network (LAN) of a company network or to the Internet with all the services currently available in fixed data networks

remote launcher software that is used to launch applications remotely from sites in the network other than the one where the application launcher is located

remote loop *See remote loopback*

remote loopback; *remote loop* remotely activated loopback

remote measurement *See telemetry*

remote member; *remote member of centrex group*; *remote subscriber* centrex group member in a remote exchange or connected to a PBX

remote member of centrex group *See remote member*

remote metering *See telemetry*

remote method invocation; *RMI* application programming interface (API) that enables a Java program running on one computer to access the objects and methods of another Java program running on a different computer

remote MMI interface which makes it possible to establish an MMI connection from a network element to the operation and maintenance (O&M) system

remote MML session; *remote session* MML session that enables the user to access network elements from a remote location

remote monitoring MIB; *RMON-MIB*; *RMON MIB* management information base (MIB) that is designed specifically for remote monitoring and troubleshooting in networks, and defining statistical measurements for network performance, traffic levels, and errors

remote monitoring probe; *RMON probe* in the remote monitoring MIB, a firmware or hardware device installed on a network component, or attached to a network segment, designed to monitor the network and its devices

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remote object registry — *See RMI registry*

remote operation and maintenance — operating and maintaining the exchange from a control room which is not in the same premises as the exchange

remote operations — signalling parameter which indicates the invocation of a supplementary service identified by an operation value and carries the result or error indications depending on the outcome of the operation

remote operations service element; *ROSE* — protocol code forming part of the applications layer, providing facility for initiating and controlling operations remotely

remote party — user, other than the served user, involved in a three party service

remote party — *See subscriber C*

remote PDE protocol; *RPP* — protocol that is used in the Lbis interface for uplink time difference of arrival (U-TDOA) positioning

remote procedure call; *remote-procedure call*; *RPC* — in client-server computing, a procedure call that is built or specified by the client and executed remotely on the server, with the result returned over the network to the client

remote procedure call interface — *See RPC interface*

remote session — *See remote MML session*

remote shell; *remote shell protocol*; *RSH*; *rsh* — protocol that allows a user to run and execute remote commands or programs on a remote system without having to log in to the system

remote shell protocol — *See remote shell*

remote software management — feature which makes it possible to carry out release upgrades, to install and activate change deliveries, and to manage the software configuration of network elements remotely from a centralised location

remote software management HIT; *REMUHIT* — in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), an execution engine for HIT macros

remote software management UI — *See remote software management user interface*

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remote software management user interface;*remote software management UI* graphical user interface which enables the use of remote software management feature from Nokia NetAct or client PC

remote station *See remote terminal*

remote subscriber *See remote member*

remote subscriber stage measurement;*traffic measurement on remote subscriber stage* part of traffic measurement which gives information of the traffic on the remote subscriber stage

remote SW upgrade feature which enables software upgrades to be performed remotely in a network element by the network management system (NMS)

remote terminal input/output device which is physically remote from a data processing system but can gain access, usually through a modem connection

remote unit functional unit which contains a copy of some database file

remote user user that is defined centrally in a directory server and has a user account that is located in a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) directory

remote user account user account that is created with network management tools and saved in a centralised user database

remote user event log management;*centralised event logging* feature that enables the operator to trace operations and events done in the network elements by different users

remote user information management;*centralised user management*;*RUIM* feature that enables centralised user management and authorisation

remote-procedure call *See remote procedure call*

remotely controlled exchange exchange whose switching functions are wholly or partially controlled by a control unit or a processor in another location

removable disk high capacity magnetic or magneto-optical storage disk which is not installed fixedly

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removable media; *RM* device that is used to store data and can be removed from a computer drive without disrupting system operation

REMUHIT *See remote software management HIT*

repair *See corrective maintenance*

repaired synchronisation input observation time time after which the synchronising signal input is marked connected and can be selected for the used input

repeatable read isolation level that allows only committed records to be read, and that locks all data used in a query so that no other transaction is allowed to update the record

repeated call attempt; *reattempt* any of the call attempts subsequent to a first call attempt related to a given call demand

repeated pulse train; *RPLT* pulse train added in the counter each time the charge rate expires

repeatedly announced alarm alarm which is on and of which the user is repeatedly informed

repeater; *regenerative repeater*; *digital repeater*; *regenerator*; *REG* equipment used to receive and reconstruct a digital signal so that the amplitudes, waveforms, and timing of the signal elements are constrained within specified limits

repeater bus; *RBus* bus constructed to transfer main channels at a repeater station from one hop to another over a single cable, thus considerably reducing the cabling of the main channels

repeater section *See elementary repeater section*

repeater station radio station which receives and retransmits radio signals carrying the same information

replaceable N+1 *See replaceable N+1 redundancy*

replaceable n+1 redundancy unit change using an MML command in such a way that a pair is formed of the replaced and replacing unit and the replacing unit is warmed up

replaceable N+1 redundancy; *replaceable N+1* redundancy scheme in which there is just one or a few spare units for a set of N units of a given type

replacement *See N+1 redundancy*

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replacement role; *RR* redundancy-based operation mode, where two systems replace one another

replay defence; *replay defense /US/* ability to prevent valid packets from being replayed

replay defense /US/ *See replay defence*

replication creating and maintaining a duplicate copy of a database or file system on a different computer, typically a server

replication block set of process instances, which communicate with messages and process the same external service

replication group set of related database objects that is created to manage the replication of a number of objects simultaneously

reply path procedure procedure which allows a short message entity (SME) to request the short message service centre (SMSC) to be allowed to handle a reply sent in response to a message which the SME in question has previously been sent to another SME

report browser browser for accessing and viewing reports

report builder reporting tool for administering the reporting environment

report document formatted and organised document

report formatting service service that converts reports to XML format

report forming service function which provides a service to compose reports in textual form and in binary form

report group group of subscribers of an exchange whose calls the exchange compiles into a report to be output in a certain place

report info information field in a raw data message which tells if a report record will be made

report management set of functions used to control reporting

report message *See report state message*

report message message by which the policy enforcement point (PEP) reports to the policy decision point (PDP) about changes in the configuration data

report object list feature used to define the specific signalling links, signalling points, signalling connection control part (SCCP) signalling points, and SCCP subsystems that are included in the SS7 reports

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report period *See results accumulation period*

report set set of pre-defined reports

report state *See report state message*

report state message;*report state*;*report message*;*RPT* message which the policy enforcement point (PEP) sends to the policy decision point (PDP) to communicate its success or failure in carrying out the PDP's decision, or to report an accounting-related change in state

reporter network management tool which provides a view of the network and service performance and enables the operator to analyse network data, create reports, and distribute the information within the operator's organisation

reporting process of forming reports, containing information about telecommunication events based on event logs or system logs provided by a network element

reporting suite collection of ready-made reports for monitoring the performance of the network

repository in information technology, a central place in which an aggregation of data is kept and maintained in an organised way, usually in computer storage

repository data information element that contains the transparent data which a number of application servers implementing the same service can share

representation definition of the structure of data

reproducing head *See read head*

repudiation denial of having carried out a function or participated in communication

REQ *See request message*

request *See request message*

request *See service request*

request for comments;*RFC* formal document written by members of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that is reviewed by interested parties on the Internet

request handler;*RH* function that processes a service request or one or more phases of it

request message; *request*;*REQ* COPS protocol based message which the policy enforcement point (PEP) sends to the policy decision point (PDP) to notify the PDP whenever its local state changes

request message *See service request*

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request primitive primitive type used when a higher layer is requesting a service from the next lower layer

request URI;*R-URI* uniform resource identifier (URI) of the resource to which the user equipment, proxy call state control function (P-CSCF), or application server wants to be subscribed

requested expiration time registration lifetime which the user equipment states in the registration request

requested QoS; *requested quality of service* quality of service (QoS) which a user has requested

requested quality of service *See requested QoS*

requesting SLP *See requesting SUPL location platform*

requesting SUPL location platform; *requesting SLP*; *R-SLP* SUPL location platform which issues a location service request towards the home SUPL location platform or the visited SUPL location platform

RequestNotificationChargingEvent; *RNF* unconfirmed information from the service control function (SCF) to the service switching function (SSF) to request the SSF to monitor for a charging event, then send notification back to the SCF when the event is detected

RequestReportBCSMEvent *See RequestReportBCSMEvent operation*

RequestReportBCSMEvent operation; *RequestReportBCSMEvent procedure*; *RequestReportBCSMEvent*; *RRB* operation used to request the service switching function (SSF) to monitor a call-related event and send a notification back to the service control function (SCF) when the event is detected

RequestReportBCSMEvent procedure *See RequestReportBCSMEvent operation*

RequestReportSMSEvent *See RequestReportSMSEvent procedure*

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RequestReportSM-SEvent procedure;*RequestReportSM-SEvent;RRBSMS* operation which is used to request the gsmSSF or gprsSSF to monitor for a short message (SM) related event, and then send a notification back to the gsmSCF when the event is detected

require header SIP header with which the user agent client (UAC) tells the user agent server (UAS) about the options that the UAC expects the UAS to support in order to process the request

required Eb/(No+Io) ratio between the received energy per information bit to the total effective noise and interference power density needed to satisfy the quality objectives

rerouting connect operation operation which the service control point (SCP) uses to change the called subscriber number

rerouting connection connection in which the service control point (SCP) has changed the called subscriber number by using the rerouting connect operation

RES *See resume message*

reservation state *See reservation state of file*

reservation state of file;*reservation state* reservation state of the records of the array file

reservation threshold parameter that defines how many circuits have to be reserved before selective circuit reservation is taken into use

reserve *See allocate*

reserve request request that is used in in-advance credit checking to reserve the amount of money needed for the service

reserved cell rate cell rate which is allocated for a specific use

reserved circuit service;*reserved circuit telecommunication service* type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established at a time specified in advance by the user, in response to a user request effected by means of user-network signalling

reserved circuit telecommunication service *See reserved circuit service*

reset operation defined for timers which allows timers to be made inactive

reset procedure elementary procedure for the initialisation of the radio access network in the event of a failure in the core network or vice versa

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reset resource *See reset resource procedure*

reset resource procedure;*reset resource* elementary procedure for restoring the information in the core network or radio access network in the case of a failure which has affected only a small part of the equipment

resettable counter statistical counter which shows the number of created tickets, transactions, failed transactions, and failed requests since the last reset of the counter

ResetTimer *See ResetTimer procedure*

ResetTimer procedure; *ResetTimer*;*RT* procedure by which the service control function (SCF) requests the service switching function (SSF) to refresh the application timer in the SSF, in order to avoid time-out at the SSF and to refresh the application timer in the call unrelated service function (CUSF)

ResetTimerSMS *See ResetTimerSMS procedure*

ResetTimerSMS procedure; *ResetTimerSMS*; *RTSMS* operation which is used by the gsmSCF to refresh the Tssf application timer, in order to avoid the Tssf time-out at the gsmSSF or gprsSSF

residual bit error ratio;*RBER* bit error ratio in service data units (SDU) which have not been declared as erased

residual error rate frequency of lost service data units (SDU), and of corrupted or duplicated network SDUs delivered at the user-network interface

residual traffic *See remnant traffic*

residual traffic distribution *See remnant traffic distribution*

resilience ability of the system to function seamlessly in the event of the failure of any single item of hardware or failure of the software package

resize button *See resizing button*

resizing button; *resize button* button in windowing which is used for changing the size of the window

resolution inverse of maximum bound rate that a gapping gate can handle

resolution database *See knowledge search*

resolver set of routines in the C library that provide access to the Internet domain name system (DNS)

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resolver cache cache located in the CPU, in which applications using DNS services may store their DNS information

resource manageable functional parts of telecommunication and support equipment which can be unambiguously defined

Resource Description Framework;*RDF* foundation for processing metadata, which provides interoperability between applications that exchange machine-understandable information on the web

resource file file which contains language-dependent string text and specifications of user interface elements

resource handling set of rules and functions applied by the control and network management systems for optimal usage of resources

resource indication to the MSC GSM procedure that is used for informing the mobile services switching centre (MSC) of the number of radio resources in a specified cell that are spare at a base station system and available for traffic carrying purposes

resource instance single identifiable run-time entity which is consumed or reserved while it is used, and whose maximum size or amount of consumption is limited so that exceeding the predetermined maximum limit of use will be rejected or will cause degradation in system performance

resource management;*RM* set of functions for controlling the resources of a system and their use

resource management cell; *RM-cell* special control cell which conveys information about the state of the network like bandwidth availability, state of congestion, and impending congestion

resource manager; *RMA*;*RM* service software that server applications use to maintain the durable state of the application

resource measurement process of monitoring and measuring the load of physical resources in network elements

resource monitoring function that keeps track of available system resources and ensures that the capacity for the configuration is not exceeded

resource owner subsystem that is primarily responsible for managing and controlling the amount of use for a resource type

resource provider platform component or library that simplifies the use of a specific resource type or set of resource types by providing an interface via which the resource type can be used

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resource record; ***DNS resource record*****;** ***DNS record*****;** ***RR***
unit of data in the domain name system, defining attributes for a domain name

resource reservation
function that reserves resources for PDP contexts per request

Resource Reservation Protocol; ***Resource Reservation Set-Up Protocol*****;** ***RSVP***
protocol that supports the reservation of resources across an IP network and enables the host to request special qualities of service (QoS) from the network for particular data streams or flows

Resource Reservation Set-Up Protocol
See Resource Reservation Protocol

resource supervision
supervision of the central resources of a system

resource type
identifiable group of resource instances which have a similar structure

resource-facing service; ***RFS***
part of a service, not visible to the customer, which exists to support one or more customer-facing services

responder lifetime notification; ***lifetime notification***
message which the responder can send to the initiator to indicate the responder's true lifetime in case the initiator offers a security association (SA) lifetime greater than that which the responder needs

responding entity
entity that sends a response to the routing information enquiry

responding object
in communication, an object that takes part in communication

response primitive
primitive type used by a layer to acknowledge receipt, from a lower level, of the primitive type indication

restart
event in which the restarted item begins its operation from the initial state

restart; ***RE***
functional unit status when it has been restarted and is performing tasks involved

restart control
control service for initial loading and file loading of interface computers and hosts

restart control of system
feature which controls the restarting of DX 200 network element by determining in which order the functional units are restarted and in which order they are allowed to move to certain restart phases

restart measurement; ***restart reporting***
part of field reporting which produces reports on the disturbances followed by restart in the different parts of the system

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restart procedure procedure which restores virtual channels to idle state

restart reporting *See restart measurement*

restoration *See recovery*

restoration function which locates and activates a new connection when the connection used earlier cannot be used due to a defect, interference or another reason

restore to put a device or a procedure back into a prescribed state

restore button in graphical user interfaces, a button that returns the window to the size it was before it was minimised or maximised

restore procedure; *restoring procedure* process where a file or database is restored from a backup copy

restoring procedure *See restore procedure*

restricted access to B subscriber; *calling subscribers restricted*;*RAB* restriction category for incoming calls, which can be used to specify for each subscriber B, the A subscribers that can call subscriber B

restricted chat PoC group *See closed join-in group*

restricted digital information;*RDI* category of data transmission where the eighth bit of each octet is always set to one to avoid coding ambiguities with other protocols which may be present

restricted group group which only predefined users can join

restricted group *See closed join-in group*

restricted mode operational mode in which it is possible to manage only the network element to which the user is connected

restricted object parameter in an MML command that can have user-specific restrictions

restricted operation MML command which includes restricted objects

restrictedly compatible update software update where ongoing calls cannot be warmed up when old software is changed into new software at the time of commissioning

restriction analysis analysis in which the subscriber's right to perform an activation or the right to make a call to a specified number is checked

restriction category;*barring program* selection of type of calls or prefixes to or from which the calls may be barred

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restriction in the outgoing direction service — *See outgoing call barring*

restriction of alternative routing; *cancellation of alternative routing* — function which is used to temporarily decrease or otherwise change the alternatives offered by alternative routing

restriction of incoming calls — *See incoming call barring*

restriction of outgoing calls — *See outgoing call barring*

restriction on the use of certain hazardous substances; *RoHS* — proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the restriction of the use of certain dangerous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

restriction password /US/ — *See barring password*

result of subanalysis; *subanalysis result* — analytical data achieved by partial analysis when a call case-related value of attribute equals a value defined for the partial analysis by the operator

results accumulation period; *results collection period*; *collection period of results*; *report period*; *RAP* — period of time repeated during the measurement after which the gathered results are calculated

results collection period — *See results accumulation period*

results output day; *output day*; *measurement output day* — day of the week on which the measurement reports are printed

results output delay — *See output delay*

results output period; *ROP* — period of time in the results output day at the end of which the accumulated measurement results are output

resume — to restore a suspended call

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resume indicator parameter of resume message which indicates whether the resume was initiated by an ISDN subscriber or by the network

resume message; *RES* signalling message which indicates that the calling or called subscriber, after having been suspended, is reconnected

resume request message sent by the user to request the network to restore a suspended call

resumed CCBS request CCBS request which was suspended before and has been resumed as a result of the calling subscriber becoming idle, not CCBS busy, or reachable again

resynchronisation; *resynchronization / US/* facility, which a session service provides and a presentation service makes available, to reset synchronisation and return to a selected synchronisation point

resynchronisation authentication code; *message authentication code for resynchronisation*; *MAC-S* message authentication code used to provide data origin authentication for the synchronisation failure information sent by the UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM) to the authentication centre (AUC)

resynchronization / US/ *See resynchronisation*

retainability of an established connection probability that a switched connection, once established, will operate within specified transmission tolerances without interruption for a given time interval

retained signal signal in the input port of a process, that is a signal which has been received but not yet consumed

retiming adjustment of the intervals between the significant instants of a digital signal, by reference to a timing signal

retiming buffer buffer used by the retiming function

retiming node node performing retiming for one or more signals

retransmission buffer; *RTB* storage in the signalling link control for signal units transmitted but not yet positively acknowledged

retransmission packet RTP data packet whose payload includes the payload of an already sent original packet

retransmission request message which a receiving entity uses to request the transmitting entity to send a retransmission packet associated with a given original packet

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retransmission time-out *See retransmission timeout*

retransmission timeout; ***retransmission time-out;RTO*** period of time which the sender waits to receive an acknowledgement before it retransmits the window of unacknowledged data

retrieval process of transferring all those messages in the retransmission buffer of a signalling link (A), which have not yet been positively acknowledged, to the transmission buffers of alternative signalling links

retrieval service interactive service which provides the subscriber with access to information stored in database centres and in which the information is sent to the user on demand only

retrieve find the relevant data from among all stored data

retrieving party; ***retrieving user*** party who parked the call or another party, who retrieves a parked call

retrieving user *See retrieving party*

retry policy policy according to which the short message service centre (SMSC) tries to send short messages again if the sending to the receiver's mobile station has not succeeded

retry table table in the short message service centre (SMSC) which is used to define how messages are handled if the first delivery attempt returns a temporary error

return *See procedure return*

return code return status of a service request which indicates whether a transaction was successful or not, and the reason for success

return current coefficient *See reflection coefficient*

return error *See return error component*

return error component; ***return error*** component that is used to transfer the result of unsuccessfully performed invocation

return loss ratio of incident to reflected power expressed in dB

return result *See return result component*

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return result component;*return result* component that is used to transfer the result of invocation back to the invocator

return value;*function result* information returned after a command finishes executing

reuse factor *See frequency reuse factor*

REV *See reverse charging service*

REV *See reverse charge call*

REVC *See reverse charging service*

reverse charge call;*collect call /US/*;*REV* call where the reverse charging service is used in charging

reverse charging *See reverse charging service*

reverse charging service;*reverse charging*;*collect call service /US/*;*REV*;*REVC* facility allowing a called user to be charged for the actual communication

reverse cutover procedure that returns to the previous software build and that is done if a new software build is not functioning satisfactorily

reverse engineering process of analysing an existing system to identify its components and their interrelationships and create representations of the system in another form or at a higher level of abstraction

reverse link *See uplink*

reverse mapping process where the IP address is converted into a host name

reverse rating rating which is used in online charging and by which a part of the user credit is converted into a quota, that is, the allowed volumes, time, or number of events

reverse service service which an entity higher in a product hierarchy provides to an entity lower in the product hierarchy

reversible counter;*two-way counter*;*up-down counter* counter which can pace upwards or downwards

revertive switching;*priority switching* path protection method in transmission networks such that the signal returns to the original section or path after the fault has been cleared

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RF *See radio frequency*

RF *See radio frequency hopping*

RF channel *See radio frequency channel*

RF hopping *See radio frequency hopping*

Rf interface interface between the connection processing server and the authentication, authorisation, and accounting (AAA) system for offline charging

RF loop *See radio frequency test loop*

RF power control *See radio frequency power control*

RF test loop *See radio frequency test loop*

RFC *See radio frequency channel*

RFC *See request for comments*

RFCH *See radio frequency channel*

RFCI *See RAB subflow combination indicator*

RFCI set group of RAB subflow combination indicators (RFCI) and their respective service data unit (SDU) sizes

RFI *See interference*

RFS *See resource-facing service*

RFTE *See radio frequency test equipment*

RG *See recovery group*

RH *See request handler*

RHLR *See redundant HLR*

RI *See ReceivedInformation procedure*

RI *See routing indicator*

rich call voice call which is enriched with value-added information by integrating voice, images, and video over multiple integrated networks

right mouse button; *right-hand mouse button* mouse button the clicking of which provides a menu for selecting an instruction for the computer to carry out

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right-hand mouse button *See right mouse button*

rights settings stored in the system for controlling the authorised actions for each user

rights *See copyright*

rights object;*DRM voucher*;*mobile rights voucher*;*voucher*;*MRV* instance of rights which describes how the related DRM content may be used

Rijndael cryptographic algorithm with a variable block length and key length defined in the advanced encryption standard (AES)

ring buffer *See cyclic buffer*

ring feed feeding of ringing current and voltage to the user line interface

ring network network topology in the form of a ring so that each node is connected only to its neighbours

ring tone *See ringing tone*

ring tone *See ringing tone*

ring trip signal used to indicate that the user has answered and to stop the ringing tone

ring-splash;*short ring* feature which gives a short ringing signal to the user who has call forwarding unconditional active when a call is being forwarded

ringback tone *See ringing tone*

ringing *See call alert*

ringing cadence sequence used to transmit the ringing signal to the subscriber

ringing current current sent out on a subscriber's line in order to ring the bell

ringing message session initiation protocol (SIP) message which informs the calling party that the called party's terminal is ringing after it has received a provisional acknowledgement (PRACK)

ringing tone;*ring tone* any download of music or sound for personalising a mobile phone's ring

ringing tone;*ring tone*;*ringback tone*;*RT* tone which indicates that a connection has been made and that a calling signal is being applied to a telephone number or service point

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ringing tones on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under tones and graphics leading to pages where users can browse the tone library and use the tone editor

RIO *See RED with in and out*

RIP *See Routing Information Protocol*

RIP for IPv6 *See RIPng*

RIPEMD *See race integrity primitives evaluation message digest*

RIPng;*RIP for IPv6* routing information protocol (RIP) that allows routers to exchange information for computing routes through an Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) based network

RISC *See reduced instruction-set computer*

RIT *See radio interface timing system*

RIT system *See radio interface timing system*

RKM *See routing key management message*

RL *See radio link*

RLC *See radio link control*

RLC *See release complete*

RLC-U;*radio link control for user plane* part of radio link control (RLC) which provides logical link control over the radio interface

RLE *See radio relay equipment*

RLL *See fixed wireless*

RLP *See radio link protocol*

RLS *See radio link set*

RM *See resource manager*

RM *See resource management*

RM *See removable media*

RM-cell *See resource management cell*

RM-ODP *See reference model for open distributed processing*

RM/ODP *See reference model for open distributed processing*

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RMA *See resource manager*

RMAN *See recovery manager*

RMI *See remote method invocation*

RMI registry;*remote object registry* naming service that allows remote object registration by binding a service name to a remote object reference

RMI server server process of the remote method invocation (RMI) that handles requests from clients to the server, and from the server to its clients

RMON MIB *See remote monitoring MIB*

RMON probe *See remote monitoring probe*

RMON-MIB *See remote monitoring MIB*

RMON2 MIB *See RMON2-MIB*

RMON2-MIB; *RMON2 MIB* remote monitoring MIB that provides data on traffic at the network layer in addition to the physical layer, and thus allows administrators to analyse traffic by using a protocol

RN *See routing number*

RNAS *See RAN access server*

RNAS *See radio network access server*

RNC *See radio network controller*

RNC element manager *See RNC manager*

RNC EM *See RNC manager*

RNC manager;*RNC element manager*; *RNC EM* element manager that is used to manage the logical network configuration of a radio network controller (RNC)

RNC RNW object browser application in the element manager handling the logical radio network objects

RNF *See RequestNotificationChargingEvent*

RNG *See random number generator*

RNGP *See mobile station roaming number group*

RNGW *See radio network gateway*

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RNGW application part;*GWCAP* protocol in the control interface between a radio network access server (RNAS) and a gateway, such as the radio network gateway (RNGW) and circuit switched gateway (CSGW).

RNL *See radio network layer*

RNP *See radio network planning*

RNR *See receiver not ready*

RNS *See radio network subsystem*

RNS split;*RAN split* operation in which one or more BTS sites are moved from the control of one radio network controller (RNC) to the control of a new RNC

RNSAP *See radio network subsystem application part*

RNSAP layer layer that includes all the radio network subsystem application part (RNSAP) signalling entities of the radio network controller (RNC) and the related application for the RNSAP signalling entity management

RNSAP signalling entity radio network controller (RNC) functions responsible for the radio network subsystem application part (RNSAP) connection-specific signalling and information management between two radio network controllers for one mobile station

RNSAP' application layer protocol in the Iur' interface

RNSAP" application layer protocol in the Iur" interface

RNTI *See radio network temporary identifier*

RNW *See radio network*

RNW manager *See radio network manager*

RNW plan *See radio network plan*

RNWM *See radio network management*

Ro application Diameter application that is used in the Ro interface

Ro Diameter *See Ro application*

Ro extension *See Ro application*

Ro interface interface between the connection processing server and online service controller for online charging

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Ro/Rf Diameter application-specific Diameter base protocol extension software for Ro and Rf interfaces

ROAM CDR *See roaming charging record*

roamer;*roaming subscriber*;*visiting subscriber* mobile subscriber which has moved out of the home mobile telephone exchange area

roaming moving from one access point to another without having to re-establish the connection

roaming;*automatic roaming* access of a subscriber's mobile station to the network of another mobile operator based on roaming and an agreement between these mobile operators

roaming functional entity in mobility management which enables correct routing when the subscriber moves from one network to another, or from the area of one service provider to the area of another service provider

roaming area area where roaming is allowed in accordance with the regional subscription

roaming awareness roaming feature in which the packets that control roaming include information about which optimisation techniques should be applied during the transport

roaming call call that is made or received in the visited network

roaming CDR *See roaming charging record*

roaming charging record;*roaming CDR*;*call to a roaming subscriber CDR*;*ROAM CDR* charging record that is generated in the subscriber's home network when the subscriber is roaming outside the home network

roaming indicator indicator that is used in GPRS traffic to show if the user is in the home network or roaming

roaming leg leg from the home network (HPLMN) to the visited network (VPLMN) of the called subscriber

roaming number;*mobile station roaming number*;*mobile phone roaming number*;*cellular phone roaming number*;*MSRN* number allocated to a mobile station, when registered with a visitor location register (VLR), for the purpose of rerouting calls to that station when it has roamed out of the area covered by the public land mobile network (PLMN) in which the station is permanently registered

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roaming originating SMS;*roaming SMS* short message service that enables the triggering of originating short messages to the service control point (SCP) when subscribers are roaming in visited networks

roaming prepaid service;*prepaid roaming*;*roaming with prepaid* prepaid service for mobile subscribers that includes roaming in a visited network

roaming profile profile that contains the status for all public land mobile netowrk (PLMN) indexes used in the visitor location register (VLR) address analysis in the home location register (HLR)

roaming restriction restriction which allows the user to roam only in those access networks that are listed in the roaming profile

roaming signalling gateway;*R-SGW* signalling gateway which allows roaming from the packet-switched domain to legacy networks (PSTN/ISDN) and vice versa by performing mobility management and service interworking

roaming SMS *See roaming originating SMS*

roaming status parameter which indicates if the subscriber is a home subscriber or a roaming subscriber

roaming subscriber *See roamer*

roaming with prepaid *See roaming prepaid service*

robust header compression; *ROHC* header compression protocol that is suitable for wireless links

ROHC *See robust header compression*

RoHS *See restriction on the use of certain hazardous substances*

roll-out *See network roll-out*

roll-out plan *See network roll-out plan*

roll-out planner site acquisition and project process-tracking tool for network roll-out and expansion

rollback function that erases all data modifications made since the start of the transaction or returns the values to a particular point at which they were saved inside a transaction

rollback segment part of an Oracle database that records database operations that should be undone for aborted transactions

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rolling vertical scrolling up or downwards

rolling upgrade upgrade in which each system disk is upgraded individually, allowing old and new versions of the software to run together in the same unit

ROM *See read-only memory*

root *See root user*

root base level of the naming tree, that is, the superior of all other managed objects in the tree

root calling subscriber who is a source termination point of a multicast cross connection

root directory *See master file*

root directory the highest level in the directory tree

root element top-level element in the XML document hierarchy which contains all other elements

root initiated drop party party dropping in which the switched virtual channel connection (SVCC) is reduced when the root stops data transfer to one leaf of a PTM call

root relay opportunity driven multiple access (ODMA) relay node where communications originate or terminate

root user;*root* superuser with a Unix account that manages user rights, installs and updates user applications, and gives user support

ROP *See results output period*

ROSE *See remote operations service element*

rotary dialing /US/ *See rotary dialling*

rotary dialling; *decadic dialling*; *rotary dialing /US/*; *decadic dialing /US/* in a switched system, the conventional dialling method that creates a series of pulses to identify the called station

round robin cyclical multiplexing technique, allocating resources in fixed-time slices

round trip engineering *See round-trip engineering*

round-trip delay amount of time it takes for an electrical signal to travel from one end of a transmission medium to the other end and back

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round-trip engineering;*round trip engineering* any combination of multiple code generation or reverse engineering operations, most commonly consisting of a series of operations alternating between the two

round-trip time; *roundtrip time*;*RTT* time delay between the sending and acknowledgement of a packet

roundtrip time *See round-trip time*

routable service service for which routing in the network is based on the service itself

route *See TDM route*

route *See subdestination*

route group of hunted resources which have the same direction, use the same register signalling, and have similar quality parameters for transmission path

route aggregation mechanism for summarising two or more contiguous IP networks into one routing announcement

route dampening; *route flap dampening* mechanism for controlling route flapping by suppressing unstable routes until there is some degree of confidence that the route is stable again

route destination; *destination* group of subdestinations and charging cases determined by the origin of the call and digit analysis, by means of which the call can be directed to the called subscriber

route destination load observation *See destination load observation*

route diversity method of propagation and equipment protection in which the radio signal is transmitted using two different routes

route flap dampening *See route dampening*

route flapping situation of route instability when a route disappears and reappears occasionally and causes routing withdraws and updates thus decreasing routing performance

route group *See route destination*

route header SIP header that specifies routing for a request through a listed set of proxies

route importation *See importing routes*

route selection function for selecting a route with the help of alternative routing

route set set of ordered SIP uniform resource identifiers which represent a list of proxies that must be traversed when sending a particular request

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route set congestion control procedure included in the signalling route management which is used to update the congestion status of a signalling route in a given signalling point

routeing *See routing*

router device that forwards packets from one network to another based on the network-layer information and a routing table

router advertisement *See router advertisement message*

router advertisement message;*router advertisement*;*RA* Internet control message protocol (ICMP) packet by which a router indicates its presence together with various link and Internet parameters, either periodically or in response to a router solicitation message

router discovery *See router discovery protocol*

router discovery protocol;*router discovery* protocol for informing the hosts of the availability of hosts to which it can send packets and for supplementing a statically configured default router

router platform *See routing platform*

router solicitation *See router solicitation message*

router solicitation message;*router solicitation*;*RS* Internet control message protocol (ICMP) packet that a host sends to routers to request generation of router advertisements immediately rather than at their next scheduled time

routine general-purpose, ordered group of commands which performs a certain constant function

routing process of determining and using, in accordance with a set of rules, the route for the transmission of a message or the set-up of a call

routing administration functions which are used to manage the routing information according to the user's commands

routing agent in a connection processing engine, a subsystem which updates the routing-related headers in the SIP messages from the message container, screens the outgoing SIP messages based on the call state control function (CSCF) role, resolves the next hop IP address, and handles the record-route header and interworking with strict routers

routing analysis analysis in which circuits are selected according to the route

routing and remote access server; *RRAS* server that enables users at remote locations to connect to an organisation's network

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routing area;*RA* part of the service area of a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that consists of one or several cells and is a subset of the GSM location area

routing area code; *RAC* fixed length code of one octet identifying a routing area within a location area

routing area identity;*RAI* location information which consists of location area identification and routing area code

routing area update;*RA update*; *RAU* location management procedure initiated by the mobile station (MS) to update the registration of the actual routing area of a mobile station in the network

routing attribute analysis analysis based on the call origin or on the received dialling which is used for finding out the information for forwarding a call

routing based on subscriber A identity feature which enables the routing of calls activated by a certain pattern of dialling to a destination according to the MSISDN number of the calling mobile subscriber

routing component field reporting *See field reporting of routing components*

routing context signalling parameter that uniquely identifies a routing key that is exchanged between the signalling gateway and the application server process

routing domain *See autonomous system*

routing header header extension that a source using IPv6 uses to list one or more intermediate nodes that the packet needs to visit on its way to the destination

routing indicator;*RI* indicator which defines whether the routing is based on the destination point code or on the global title

Routing Information Protocol;*RIP* interior gateway protocol used to exchange information between routers

Routing Internet Protocol *See Routing Information Protocol*

routing key routing information which describes a set of signalling system No.7 (SS7) parameters and their values that uniquely define the range of signalling traffic that a particular application server handles

routing key management message;*RKM* signalling message related to the registration and deregistration of routing keys sent between an application server process (ASP) and another peer entity, for example a signalling gateway

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routing label part of the message label that is used for message routing in the signalling network and that includes the destination point code, the originating point code, and the signalling link selection field

routing management functions that deal with the routing of an individual call under normal conditions

routing network network where several routers are connected to each other to form a logical network

routing number;*RN* number which identifies the network to which the call is to be routed

routing number based on queuing time service number defined in the assistant services platform to which an incoming call is transmitted if no routing based on queuing time has been defined for the service number, and an attendant does not become free within a defined time interval

routing platform; ***router platform*** platform that provides the ability to perform routing operations based on the supported routing protocols

routing protocol protocol which is used to route messages in a network

routing rule rule which includes transport information that indicates how and where to route a message

routing service based on queuing time operator service, defined for a service number, to which an incoming call is transmitted if no attendant becomes free in a predefined time

routing socket socket that the system-user-level processes use to manage the packet forwarding and routing tables in the kernel

routing state administration; ***circuit state administration*** DX 200 command class

routing table table that contains the data about primary and secondary routing for each target exchange

routing table array according to which the message is sent out and directed to the right sorter

routing tag information field attached to a standard ATM cell that contains information on routing between the ports ATM switch fabric

routing zone group of cells belonging to the same geographical area in a GSM network

row address select; ***row address strobe*;*RAS*** in dynamic random access memory (DRAM) devices, a signal which indicates when the upper half of the address is present on the multiplexed address bus

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row address strobe *See row address select*

RP *See reference point*

RP-18 *See PoC API*

RP18 interface *See PoC API*

RPC *See remote procedure call*

RPC *See reduced partial CDR*

RPC interface; *remote procedure call interface* interface using a set of remote procedure calls to communicate between a client and a remote server

RPC Solution Suite adaptor *See adaptor*

RPC Solution Suite alarm event interface *See alarm event interface*

RPE *See radiation pattern envelope*

RPLMN *See registered PLMN*

RPLT *See repeated pulse train*

RPM *See RPM package manager*

RPM package manager; *RedHat packet manager*; *RPM* package-management system that facilitates the installation of software builds

RPP *See remote PDE protocol*

RPT *See report state message*

RR *See replacement role*

RR *See radio resource management*

RR *See RTCP receiver report*

RR *See resource record*

RR connection *See radio resource connection*

RR O&M *See radio resource operation and maintenance*

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RR OM *See radio resource operation and maintenance*

RR-O *See read-reply object*

RRA *See radio resource allocation*

RRAS *See routing and remote access server*

RRB *See RequestReportBCSMEvent operation*

RRBSMS *See RequestReportSMSEvent procedure*

RRC *See radio resource control*

RRC connection; ***radio resource control connection*** point-to-point bidirectional connection between radio resource control (RRC) peer entities on the mobile station and the radio access network (RAN) sides, respectively

RRC layer layer containing all the radio resource control (RRC) signalling entities of the radio network controller and the related application for RRC signalling entity management

RRC signalling entity serving radio network controller (SRNC) functions responsible for the radio resource control (RRC) connection specific signalling and information management for one mobile station

RRI *See radio relay interface*

RRLP *See radio resource LCS protocol*

RRM *See radio resource manager*

RRM *See radio resource management*

RRQ packet *See TFTP read request packet*

RS *See reception status*

RS *See router solicitation message*

RS *See regenerator section*

RS *See real server*

RS-232 *See RS-232 interface*

RS-232 interface; ***RS-232*** interface, standardised by the Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA), for communication between computers, terminals, and modems

RSA *See RSA encryption system*

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RSA encryption system;*RSA system*;*RSA*
public key cryptography for encryption and authentication based on a cryptographic algorithm developed by Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman

RSA key
cryptographic key used in the RSA encryption system for encryption and decryption, and for user authentication

RSA key exchange
See key exchange

RSA system
See RSA encryption system

RSC
See radio signalling controller

RSCP
See received signal code power

RSH
See remote shell

rsh
See remote shell

RSOH
See regenerator section overhead

RSSI
See receiving signal strength indicator

RST
See regenerator section termination

RST
See signalling route-set-test procedure

RSTP
See Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol

RSVP
See Resource Reservation Protocol

RSZI
See regional subscriber zone identity

RT
See ResetTimer procedure

RT
See ringing tone

RT bearer service
See real time service

rt-VBR
See real-time variable bit rate

RTA
See Registration-Termination-Answer message

RTB
See retransmission buffer

RTC
See real time clock

RTCP
See Real-Time Transport Control Protocol

RTCP delivery monitoring
See delivery monitoring

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RTCP packet control packet consisting of the fixed header part, which is similar to that of RTP packets, followed by varying structured elements

RTCP receiver report;*receiver report*;*RR* RTCP packet which contains statistics for transmission and reception from participants that are not active senders

RTCP sender report;*sender report*;*SR* RTCP packet which contains statistics for transmission and reception from participants that are active senders

RTD *See relative time difference*

RTE *See runtime environment*

RTI *See real-time integrity*

RTO *See retransmission timeout*

RTOS *See real-time operating system*

RTP *See Real-Time Transport Protocol*

RTP Control Protocol *See Real-Time Transport Control Protocol*

RTP data packet; *RTP packet* packet consisting of a fixed real-time transport protocol (RTP) header, a possibly empty list of contributing sources, and the RTP payload

RTP media type collection of payload types, which can be carried within a single RTP (real-time transport protocol) session

RTP MIB *See real-time transport protocol management information base*

RTP mixer;*mixer* intermediate system that receives RTP packets from one or more sources, possibly changes the data format, combines the packets in some manner, and then forwards a new RTP packet

RTP packet *See RTP data packet*

RTP payload payload which the real-time transport protocol (RTP) transports in an RTP data packet

RTP session association among a set of participants communicating with real-time transport protocol (RTP)

RTP/RTCP protocol measurement processor-level measurement which collects information about sent, received, and lost packets, and inter-arrival jitter

RTR *See Registration-Termination-Request message*

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RTSL *See radio time-slot*

RTSMS *See ResetTimerSMS procedure*

RTSP *See Real-Time Streaming Protocol*

RTT *See round-trip time*

RTT measurement *See RTT-based positioning*

RTT-based positioning;*RTT measurement* positioning in which the round-trip time (RTT) for transmission between the base transceiver station and a mobile terminal is measured in order to estimate the distance between them

RU *See recovery unit*

RUIM *See remote user information management*

rule conditional statement that tells the system how to react to a particular situation

rule category set of rules with a similar approach to a service's attribute set

rule class abstraction that represents set of rule implementation objects that share a common structure and common behavior, that is, the same attributes, operations, relationships, and semantics

rule engine server that processes the rules which are triggered by an external stimulus

rule package package that consists of definitions for problem classes, service classes, rules or rule classes, and service instances

rule processing *See rule processing service*

rule processing service;*rule processing* service that processes rules based on predefined criteria, or matching a predefined condition

rule service Nokia Profile Manager subsystem which analyses the type of the service and executes specific rules for the service, based on the binding information

rule system system that defines the principles for processing rules

rule template template that specifies the allowable attribute values for each of the associations in a rule

rule-based access control;*mandatory access control*; *MAC* access policy where the system automatically restricts the use of files and other system objects according to the sensitivity labels assigned to the subjects (that is, users and programs) and objects in the system

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rulebase *See alarm system rulebase*

run-time group group for the duration of a service execution

running software build;*running SW build* software build that is loaded in computer units

running SW build *See running software build*

runtime environment;*RTE* collection of subroutines and environment variables that provide commonly used functions and data for a program while it is running

rwnd *See receiver window*

RX *See radio receiver*

Rx *See radio receiver*

RXD *See received-data signal*

2.20 S

S *See sequence number flag*

S reference point; *reference point S* protocol reference point between ISDN terminals (TE1) and network termination equipment (NT1 or NT2)

S-alarm *See servicealarm*

S-AXC *See stand-alone AXC*

S-bus passive bus between network termination (NT2) and one or more sets of terminal equipment (TEs)

S-CCPCH *See secondary common control physical channel*

S-CDR *See SGSN charging record*

S-CSCF *See serving call state control function*

S-interface interface between ISDN terminals (TE1) and network termination equipment (NT2)

S-PVC *See semipermanent virtual connection*

S-reference point *See S reference point*

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S-RNTI *See SRNC radio network temporary identifier*

S/A *See stand-alone*

S/A SMLC *See stand-alone SMLC*

S/MIME *See secure multi-purpose Internet mail extensions*

S/N *See signal-to-noise ratio*

S/T-interface interface that can be used at either the S or T reference point

S7AP *See SS7 application part*

SA *See security association*

SA *See service awareness*

SA *See sub-addressing*

SA *See sub-address*

SA *See servicealarm*

Sa bit; *Sa-bit* overhead bit used for carrying network information which can be related to operation and maintenance, loopback operation, cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error detection, or synchronisation status

Sa-bit *See Sa bit*

SA-CDR *See service-aware CDR*

SA-GGSN *See service-aware GGSN*

SAA *See Server-Assignment-Answer message*

SAAL *See signalling ATM adaptation layer*

SAAL UNI signalling link; *Signalling AAL UNI signalling link* link between a radio network controller (RNC) and base transceiver station (BTS) that is created manually

SAAL-NNI *See signalling ATM adaptation layer - network node interface*

SAAT *See sampled audio alert tone*

SAAT tone *See sampled audio alert tone*

SABM *See set asynchronous balanced mode*

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SABP *See Service Area Broadcast Protocol*

SAC *See service area code*

SAC *See service access control*

SACCH *See slow associated control channel*

SACK *See selective acknowledgement*

SAD *See security association database*

SADB *See security association database*

SADF *See SUPL assistance delivery function*

safecopy *See backup copy*

safety state state into which a subscriber line is set if a user attempts to activate or deactivate a service too many times by using an incorrect keyword

safety state for outgoing call barring safety state in which all outgoing call barring restriction categories that are subscriber-controlled are activated

saGGSN *See service-aware GGSN*

SAI *See service area identifier*

SAK *See subscriber authentication key*

SAM *See system administration manager*

SAM *See subsequent address message*

SAMF *See subscriber access management function*

sample representative value of a signal at a chosen instant, derived from a portion of that signal

sampled audio alert tone; *SAAT tone*; *SAAT* sampled ringing tone or alert tone that can consist of any recorded sound

sampling process of taking samples of a signal, usually at equal time intervals

sampling frequency *See sampling rate*

sampling interval sampling interval defines how often samples are taken from the traffic of the object under measurement in order to calculate the traffic intensity

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sampling period period of time during which the observation procedure counts the events

sampling rate; *sampling frequency* number of samples taken of a signal per unit time

SAN *See storage area network*

SAN *See subscriber number analysis*

SANC *See signalling area/network code*

sanity check *See sanity test*

sanity sink object component object model (COM) object which offers a sanity checking interface for Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) software supervisor

sanity test; *sanity check* test which is used to confirm the service capability of a switching system

SAP *See service application prefix*

SAP *See service access point*

sAP *See service access point*

SAP group *See service access point group*

SAPI *See service access point identifier*

SAR *See segmentation and reassembly sublayer*

SAR *See Server-Assignment-Request message*

SAR memory memory block which is used by the SAR (segmentation and reassembly sublayer) chip and device driver

SAS *See stand-alone A-GPS SMLC*

SAS *See SIP application server*

SAT *See SIM application toolkit*

satellite Abis; *satellite Abis interface* feature in which geostationary satellite circuits are used between one base station controller and one or several base stations

satellite Abis interface *See satellite Abis*

satellite delay delay of the transmission from the sending earth station to the satellite and back to the receiving earth station

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satellite dish; *parabolic antenna* parabolic antenna for receiving satellite TV signals

satellite indicator parameter which indicates the number of satellite circuits in the connection

save definition of signals that should not be consumed in a given state

save signal set signals that in a given state are recorded for later treatment

SAX *See simple API for XML*

SAXC *See stand-alone AXC*

SB *See synchronisation burst*

SB *See supervision block*

SBC *See single-board computer*

SBLP *See service-based local policy*

SBS *See Standby Server*

SBS *See subscription manager*

SBUS *See supervision bus*

SC *See short code*

SC *See session control*

SC *See selector channel*

SC *See service code*

SC *See system component*

SC *See session controller*

scalability possibility to increase or decrease the number of functional units in a network element when the need of computing power or the number of external interfaces increases or decreases

scalable polyphony MIDI; *SP-MIDI* extension to MIDI that allows optimised compatibility between devices with different polyphony levels

scan examine data sequentially, part by part

scanning process in which a wireless station searches all the available frequency bands to be able to communicate with an access point

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scanning feature that enables a user to receive speech from any of the scanned talk groups when there is traffic in one of them

scattering process by which the propagation of electromagnetic waves is modified by one or more discontinuities in the medium which have lengths of the order of the wavelength

SCC *See SCC interface*

SCC *See serial communication controller*

SCC *See selector channel*

SCC *See signalling congestion control*

SCC interface;*SCC* interface based on the definition of an application programming interface (API) designed to support source code control (SCC) functions provided by the Microsoft Common Source Code Control

SCC interface *See symmetrical current-controlled interface*

SCCF *See subscriber content charging function*

SCCP *See signalling connection control part*

SCCP administration set of functions which maintains the semipermanent signalling data of the signalling connection control part (SCCP)

SCCP management set of functions which maintains the states of signalling points and subsystems of the signalling network

SCCP method indicator signalling parameter sent in either direction to indicate if there are any SCCP methods available for end-to-end transfer of information

SCCP reference reference by which the message transfer part level 3 (MTP3) can directly route a message to an appropriate signalling computer unit and signalling connection control part (SCCP) process

SCCP relation relationship between two signalling connection control part (SCCP) users which allows them to exchange data over it

SCCP relay function function which provides an address translation to route an signalling connection control part (SCCP) message to its destination, and may include coupling of connection sections for connection-oriented protocol classes

SCCP route route composed of an ordered list of nodes where the signalling connection control part (SCCP) is used (origin, relay(s), destination) for the transfer of SCCP messages from an originating SCCP user to the destination SCCP user

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SCCP routing; *SCCP routing control*; *SCRC* function based on the called party address information, which evaluates and translates the information, checks the adressee availability, and the need for coupling of connection sections

SCCP routing control *See SCCP routing*

SCCP routing verification test; *SRVT* procedure used to determine if the data of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) routing tables in the signalling network are consistent

SCCP screening *See GT screening*

SCCP-user adaptation layer *See SS7 SCCP-user adaptation layer*

SCCPb *See broadband signalling connection control part*

SCD *See system context diagram*

SCE *See service creation environment*

SCEF *See service creation environment function*

SCEP *See simple certificate enrolment protocol*

SCF *See service capability feature*

SCF *See commissioning file*

SCF *See site configuration file*

SCF *See selective call forwarding*

SCF *See service control function*

SCF *See SUPL charging function*

SCF *See session charging function*

SCH *See seizures per circuit per hour*

SCH *See signalling channel*

SCH *See synchronisation channel*

scheduler *See dispatcher*

scheduler part of the operating system which performs the scheduling

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scheduling dividing processor time to processes which can be run. This is done according to the priorities of the processes

scheduling function that controls the order in which individual cells get served

schema *See directory schema*

schema checking process of automatically checking all new data against the directory schema rules before it is written to a directory

schema file file that contains a description of the object classes and attributes stored in a directory

SCI *See send charging information*

SCID *See statistics call identifier*

SCIM *See service capability interaction manager*

SCIP *See handover*

SCM *See software configuration management*

SCN *See switched circuit network*

SCN *See sub-channel number*

SCON *See SS7 network congestion*

scope selection of maintenance regions (MR) that a user group can access under a specific role

scope *See scope unit*

scope unit;*scope* definition on the range of identifier visibility in the concrete grammar

SCP *See service control point*

SCP *See secure copy*

SCP CDR *See service control point charging record*

SCP charging record *See service control point charging record*

SCP global title *See global title*

SCP manager text-based user interface for running various tools and utilities on the service control point (SCP) platform

SCP supervision *See maintenance supervision of the SCP*

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SCP-based charging part of call-related charging where the charging of the IN calls is controlled by the service control point (SCP)

SCP-controlled charging part of call-related charging where the charging of the IN calls is done in the switching centre and is modified by the service control point (SCP)

SCP-internal charging SCP-based charging where the tariffs are defined in the service control point (SCP) and the time control is in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) service switching point (SSP)

SCR *See selective trunk reservation*

SCR *See sustainable cell rate*

scrambler device used to combine a digital signal with a pseudo-random sequence and intended to produce a randomised digital signal which conveys the same information and facilitates its transmission

scrambling method where a digital signal is combined with a pseudo-random sequence to produce a randomised digital signal which conveys the same information and facilitates its transmission

scrambling code *See long code*

SCRC *See SCCP routing*

screen editor editor with a screenful of text where a cursor can be moved and the corresponding section of text modified

screen object *See icon*

screen saver; *screensaver* utility that causes a monitor to blank out or display a certain image after a specified amount of time passes without the keyboard being touched or the mouse being moved

screening process by which the network checks that the information provided by the user is acceptable in the network

screening *See GT screening*

screening indicator; *SI* indicator which shows whether the address was provided by the user or network and provides information on the quality of the provided information

screensaver *See screen saver*

script script language statement or a command file made with script language

script language software language in which English statements are used as commands

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script SLEE;*SIP service logic execution engine* service logic execution environment (SLEE) for executing services for SIP sessions

scriptlet applet which is written in a script language

scroll bar;*scrollbar* bar which can be used to move part of a display horizontally or vertically so that information comes in from one edge and disappears over the other

scrollbar *See scroll bar*

scrolling moving vertically or horizontally a display image in a manner such that new data appears at one edge as old data disappears at the opposite edge

SCS *See system component server*

SCS *See service capability server*

SCSI *See small computer system interface*

SCSI driver driver that passes small computer system interface (SCSI) commands to the hardware through the operating system

SCT *See service class template*

SCT *See site configuration tool*

SCTP *See signalling common transport protocol*

SCTP *See Stream Control Transmission Protocol*

SCTP association; *association* protocol relationship between stream control transport protocol (SCTP) endpoints, comprising of the two SCTP endpoints and protocol state information including verification tags and the currently active set of transmission sequence numbers

SCTP common header;*common header* header of a stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) packet, which consists of source and destination port numbers, a verification tag, and a checksum

SCTP datagram unit of data delivered across the interface between the stream control transport protocol (SCTP) and the unreliable packet switched network which it is using

SCTP endpoint logical sender or receiver of stream control transport protocol (SCTP) datagrams

SCTP MIB *See stream control transmission protocol management information base*

SCTP multi-homing *See SCTP multihoming*

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SCTP multihoming; ***SCTP multi-homing*** feature which specifies a mechanism to reach the same endpoint using multiple destination addresses, thus enabling recovery from link failures without losing signalling messages

SCTP path management;*path management* stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) function which manages the packet data communication paths between the network elements by choosing the destination transport address for each outgoing SCTP datagram

SCTP stream mapping function in which a set of signalling messages that need to be delivered in the same sequence in which they are sent use the same stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) stream

SCTP TCB *See transmission control block*

SCTP user *See SCTP user application*

SCTP user application;*SCTP user*;*upper-layer protocol*;*ULP* logical higher layer application entity which uses the services of stream control transport protocol (SCTP)

SCTS *See service centre time stamp*

SD *See service descriptor*

SD *See service driver*

SD *See server dispatcher*

SD *See space diversity*

SD *See signal degrade*

SD unit *See system device unit*

SDB *See session database*

SDCCH *See stand-alone dedicated control channel*

SDE *See service deployment environment*

SDES *See source description*

SDF *See service data function*

SDH *See synchronous digital hierarchy*

SDH aligning procedure by which the frame offset information is incorporated into the tributary unit or the administrative unit when adapting to the frame reference of the supporting layer

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SDH backbone backbone that is based on the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) transmission technology

SDH cross-connect *See SDH cross-connect equipment*

SDH cross-connect equipment;*SDH cross-connect*; *cross-connect*; *SDXC* equipment for combining virtual containers and for connecting them to SDH or PDH interface ports

SDH equipment clock;*SEC* logical function representing the equipment clock of a synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) network element that has the timing characteristics given in Recommendation G.813

SDH equipment timing source; *synchronous equipment timing source*;*SETS* logical function representing all synchronisation-related functions to be considered in an SDH network element

SDH higher-order path layer network layer network with characteristic information of VC-4 or VC-4-Xc

SDH interface interface between network elements or units in an synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) based system

SDH lower-order path layer network layer network with characteristic information of VC-11, VC-12, VC-2, VC-2-Xc or VC-3

SDH management network;*SMN* subset of a telecommunications management network, responsible for managing synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) network elements

SDH management sub-network;*SMS* network consisting of a set of separate synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) embedded control channels and associated intra-site communication links which have been interconnected to form an operations data communications control network within any given SDH transport topology

SDH mapping adaptation of a signal into a virtual container when this signal is to be fed into an SDH network

SDH multiplex section layer layer network with characteristic information of STM-N, that is, with a bit rate of STM-N and the multiplex section overhead as defined in Recommendation G.707

SDH multiplexing procedure by which multiple lower-order path layer signals are adapted into a higher-order path or the multiple higher-order path layer signals are adapted into a multiplex section

SDH node point in an SDH network at which the signal is processed

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SDH path layer transport assembly composed of the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) higher-order path layer network and lower-order path layer network together with the associated adaptation functions

SDH performance measurement physical layer performance measurement which provides statistical information on the ability of the ATM subnetwork to successfully process and deliver incoming ATM cells in STM-0 and STM-1 interfaces

SDH physical interface; ***synchronous physical interface*****;** ***SPI*** function which converts an internal-logic-level STM-N signal into an STM-N interface signal and vice versa

SDH physical layer feature that covers transfer and management functions for optical SDH/SONET interfaces, and functions of the physical medium sublayer and transmission convergence sublayer of the B-ISDN protocol reference model

SDH regenerator section layer layer network with characteristic information of STM-N, that is, with a bit rate of STM-N and the regenerator section overhead as defined in Recommendation G.707

SDH section layer transport assembly composed of the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) multiplex section layer network and regenerator section layer network together with the associated adaptation functions

SDH stack profile collection of standards and recommendations that the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) stack fulfils

SDH transmission protection feature which implements multiplex section protection MSP 1+1 and Network Interface Unit (NIU) protection for synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) interfaces STM-1 and STM-0

SDI *See subscriber data import interface*

SDK *See software development kit*

SDL *See system description language*

SDL *See specification and description language*

SDLC *See synchronous data link control*

SDN *See service distributor node*

SDP *See semi-dynamic process*

SDP *See severely disturbed period*

SDP *See service data point*

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SDP *See Session Description Protocol*

SDP answer; *answer* session description protocol (SDP) message sent by an answerer in response to an offer received from an offerer

SDP answerer; *answerer* agent which receives a session description from another agent, describing aspects of desired media communication, and which then responds with its own session description

SDP offer; *offer* session description protocol (SDP) message sent by an offerer

SDP offerer; *offerer* agent which generates a session description in order to create or modify a session

SDQL *See standard document query language*

SDR *See service detail record*

SDR *See sensor data record*

SDR-RAM *See single data rate random access memory*

SDR-SDRAM *See single data rate random access memory*

SDRAM *See synchronised dynamic random access memory*

SDRAM *See single data rate random access memory*

SDS *See system and database server*

SDSL *See symmetric digital subscriber line*

SDT *See structured data transfer*

SDU *See service data unit*

SDU *See system device unit*

SDU *See service data unit*

SDU error probability; *service data unit error probability* ratio of total incorrect service data units (SDU) to total successfully transferred service data units plus incorrect service data units in a specified sample

SDU error ratio quality of service parameter indicating the fraction of service data units (SDUs) lost or detected as erroneous

SDU loss probability; *service data unit loss probability* ratio of total lost service data units (SDU) to total transmitted service data units in a specified sample

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SDU misdelivery probability;*service data unit misdelivery probability* ratio of total misdelivered service data units (SDU) to total service data units transferred between a specified source and destination user in a specified sample

SDU transfer delay;*service data unit transfer delay* time elapsed between the start of transfer and successful transfer of a specified service data unit (SDU)

SDU transfer rate;*service data unit transfer rate* total number of successfully transferred service data units (SDU) in a transfer sample divided by the input/output time for that sample

SDW *See switching data warehouse*

SDXC *See SDH cross-connect equipment*

SE *See separated*

SE-NH *See separated - no hardware*

SE-OU *See separated, out of use*

SEAL *See ATM adaptation layer type 5*

seamless handoff /US/ *See seamless handover*

seamless handover;*seamless handoff /US/* handover without perceptible interruption of the radio connection

seamless prepaid expiry prepaid expiry that supports all teleservices

search looking for the requested piece of data

search agent *See spider*

search engine program that searches for information on the Internet, intranet or extranet, catalogues the information, and retrieves the information upon search requests

search file file which contains the storage structure of an object directory

search key entity formed of subsequent fields of an object defined for an object directory, used for searching objects from an object collection

search robot *See spider*

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search service service which consists of a search engine and a database and is used for retrieving information from the database

search tuple;*tuple* entity of search criteria for the fields of object relation

SEB *See service block*

SEC *See SDH equipment clock*

SECBR *See severely errored cell block ratio*

second additional charging zone *See incoming accounting zone*

second charging charging mode in which call duration determines the charge

second generation mobile services switching centre;*2G MSC* mobile services switching centre (MSC) that supports only the A interface

second line maintenance;*2nd line maintenance* level of maintenance which refers to more complex localisation of a failure, and the repair or replacement of the faulty unit or module

second-order multiplex equipment multiplex equipment which combines a number of tributary signals into and separates them from one 8448 kbit/s signal

secondary binding binding that is created when new resources are allocated for a given IP flow

secondary CCPCH *See secondary common control physical channel*

secondary common control physical channel;*secondary CCPCH* common control physical channel that has a constant rate that may be different for different cells depending on the capacity needed for FACH and PCH, and that is only transmitted when there is data available

secondary common control physical channel;*S-CCPCH* common control physical channel which is used to carry the forward access channel (FACH) and paging channel (PCH)

secondary copy copy of the primary copy of a file that is read by applications

secondary DNS *See secondary server*

secondary mouse button *See right mouse button*

secondary operation operation that supports the primary operations

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secondary PDP context PDP context that is created when there is already an active PDP context that has a different quality of service QoS profile

secondary reference clock source synchronisation interface situated in the ATM cross-connect unit (AXU), selected by the user to act as the secondary reference clock in the Nokia ATM cross-connect (AXC)

secondary route *See alternative subdestination*

secondary routing alternative routing alternative other than the primary routing alternative of route destination used to set up a call to the called subscriber

secondary section section from where the traffic is selected when protection switching is active

secondary server; *slave server*; *slave DNS*; *slave DNS server* server that loads up-to-date content from other servers through replication

secret key *See private key*

secret key transaction authentication *See secret key transaction authentication for DNS*

secret key transaction authentication for DNS; *secret key transaction authentication*; *TSIG* domain name server (DNS) protocol that enables transaction-level authentication using shared secrets and one-way hashing

section trail in a section layer network

section layer network part of transmission media layer network consisting of regenerator section layer network and multiplexer section layer network

section overhead; *SOH* first 9 columns of an STM-1 frame

section termination trail termination in a section layer network

sector segment of a cell that is formed by using a directional transceiver

sectored cell cell with a conical coverage area achieved by means of a directional antenna

secure copy; *SCP* secure file transfer method provided by the secure shell (SSH)

secure file transfer *See secure file transfer protocol*

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secure file transfer protocol;*secure file transfer*;*SFTP* modification of the file transfer protocol (FTP) that encrypts the password exchange and file transfer

secure hash algorithm;*SHA* one-way hash algorithm that produces a cryptographically secure 160-bit message digest from a message

secure hash algorithm 1;*SHA-1* hash algorithm that takes as input a message of less than 2^64 bits in length and produces as output a 160-bit message digest

secure HTTP; *hypertext transfer protocol, secure*; *hypertext transmission protocol, secure*; *hypertext transfer protocol over secure socket layer*;*HTTP over SSL*;*HTTPS* HTTP that supports the sending of individual messages securely over the web

secure island part of a network which is built with the security level necessary for that particular part, and all other parts of the network are considered insecure

secure LDAP; *LDAPS* lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) that runs over a secured secure sockets layer (SSL) connection

secure multi-purpose Internet mail extensions;*S/MIME* protocol for secure e-mail designed to add security to e-mail messages in multi-purpose Internet mail extensions (MIME) format

secure NAT *See secure network address translation*

secure network address translation;*secure NAT*;*SNAT* network address translation (NAT) extension which provides a certain degree of address transparency for networked clients

secure server server to which connection has been secured with server authentication

Secure Shell;*SSH* protocol to log into another computer over a network, to execute commands in a remote machine, and to move files from one machine to another

secure SIP;*SIPS* version of the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) in which the communicating entities use mutual authentication based on the Transport Layer Security Protocol (TLS)

Secure Socket Layer *See Secure Sockets Layer*

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Secure Sockets Layer;*Secure Socket Layer*; *Security Sockets Layer*;*SSL*
transport-level protocol that adds authentication and data encryption to TCP connections and as such is the standard protocol for securing web browsing

secure user plane location;*SUPL*
standard developed by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) for locating mobile terminals by using user plane signalling between the mobile terminal and the network server

secured FTAM
application field in which the file transfer, access and management (FTAM) file store password is checked

security
in communication, the ability to prevent fraud as well as protect availability, integrity, and confidentiality of information

security administrator
See security authority

security administrator
privileged user with the role of performing security-related administrative tasks

security arrangements on the premises
See security of the premises

security association;*SA*
connection between two or more entities that describes how the entities will utilise security services to communicate securely

security association database;*SAD*; *SADB*
database where currently existing security associations (SA) are stored, containing one entry for each SA

security audit; *auditing*;*audit*
independent review and examination of system records and activities in order to test the adequacy and effectiveness of data security and data integrity procedures, to ensure compliance with established policy and operational procedures, and to recommend any necessary changes

security audit trail; *audit trail*
data that shows who has accessed a computer system and what operations are performed on a system during a given period of time

security audit trail function;*security audit trail reporting function*
systems management function which may be used by an application process in a management environment to exchange information and commands for the purpose of system security management

security audit trail log
event log that stores security-related events

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security audit trail reporting function — *See security audit trail function*

security authority; ***security administrator*** — administrator who is responsible for the implementation of a security policy

security check; ***authentication*** — check of the security code used for identifying a radio unit

security code — access code for protecting the wireless phone against unauthorized use

security counter — counter which indicates the number of information security related events

security domain — *See realm*

security flaw — *See security hole*

security gateway; ***SEG*** — gateway which is located between public and private networks and which prevents unauthorised intrusions into the private network and provides tunnelling capabilities and private data encryption

security header — header that contains information that can be used to ensure that the message is from a trusted source

security hole; ***security flaw***; ***security loophole*** — weakness in an information system or in a part of it

security identity module — *See SIM card*

security log — log in which the security events, such as successful or failed attempts to log into the element manager, are gathered

security loophole — *See security hole*

security management — feature that provides the basic operational security functions, such as authentication services, authorisation services, user information management, key management, and audit trail

security management — set of functions which enable TMN to change passwords and alter the identifications and security classes of communication channels

security mode control — *See security mode control procedure*

security mode control procedure; ***security mode control*** — elementary procedure for allowing the core network to pass cipher and integrity mode information to the radio access network (RAN)

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security module; *module* module to prevent unauthorised use of a mobile station

security module (WIM) general PIN code *See module PIN*

security module PIN *See module PIN*

security of the premises; *premises security*; *security arrangements on the premises* physical security used to provide physical protection for the premises

security parameter index; *SPI* identifier providing a part of the identification needed to distinguish between different security associations

security policy policy that covers security technology, its usage, and the organisation using it to maximise network security

security policy database; *SPD*; *SPDB* database for storing the information about the security level needed for IP traffic, containing the criteria for the protection offered to different datagrams

security policy domain *See realm*

security policy server server which maintains access control lists and other user-related information that the security gateway uses to determine which traffic is authorised

security protocol protocol that is used to establish a security association between two entities

security reporting information security mechanism that collects security-related information, and informs the operator about the use of security related operations and possible security violations

security server server used for the security functions of the network

Security Sockets Layer *See Secure Sockets Layer*

security-client header SIP header that a client adds to a request addressed to its first-hop proxy to establish some type of security, and that a server uses in its response to include any necessary security-related information

security-server header SIP header in which a server lists the security mechanisms it can support

SEE *See software engineering environment*

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SEE *See service execution environment*

SEE subscriber subscriber whose subscriptions are treated as operator services in a service execution environment (SEE)

seed deployed opportunity driven multiple access (ODMA) relay node with or without a display/keypad

SEG *See segment*

SEG *See security gateway*

segment;*SEG* cell that can include one or more base transceiver stations (BTS)

segment part of the executable code of a program block containing the application code, the application static data, and possibly other data, such as version information

segment encoding law *See segmented encoding law*

segment identifier; *audio segment identifier*;*SID* uniform resource identifier (URI) which identifies an audio segment

segmentation; *segmenting* function performed by a sending entity of a layer to map one service data unit into multiple protocol data units or to map a network protocol data unit (N-PDU) into one or more subnetwork protocol data units (SN-PDU)

segmentation and reassembly sublayer;*SAR* part of ATM adaptation layer that segments and reassembles the protocol data units (PDUs) in the ATM cells

segmentation message;*SGM* signalling message which conveys an additional segment of an overlong message

segmented encoding law encoding law in which an approximation to a smooth law is obtained by a number of linear segments

segmenting *See segmentation*

seizing *See seizure*

seizing acknowledgement signal *See seizure acknowledgement line signal*

seizure;*seizing* successful bid (a bid is a single attempt to obtain the service of a resource)

seizure acknowledgement *See seizure acknowledgement line signal*

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seizure acknowledgement line signal;*seizing acknowledgement signal*;*seizure acknowledgement*
in signalling system R2, a line signal that the terminating exchange uses to indicate that it has recognised a seizure sent from the originating exchange

seizure point
information included in subdestination about the number of dialled digits after the receiving of which an outgoing circuit is reserved

seizures per circuit per hour;*SCH*
indication of the average number of times, in a specified time interval, that each circuit group is seized

SELECT mouse button
See mouse button

select mouse button
See mouse button

selectable service
service that the user can activate and deactivate

selected PLMN; *selected public land mobile network*
public land mobile network (PLMN) that has been selected by the non-access stratum, either manually or automatically

selected public land mobile network
See selected PLMN

selection
part of a document that has been highlighted or selected and that an operation will affect

selection
See dialling

selection method; *hunting method*
method for selecting a circuit from the group of free circuits of the circuit group

selective acknowledge
See selective acknowledgement

selective acknowledgement; *selective acknowledge*;*SACK*
supervisory frame that is used by a logical link entity (LLE) to acknowledge a single frame or multiple information frames

selective call forwarding;*SCF*
IN service which permits the user to have his incoming calls addressed to another number, no matter what the called party line status is, if the calling line identity is included in, or excluded from, a screening list

selective call forwarding announcement
announcement which the mobile services switching centre (MSC) gives to inform the calling user about the forwarded call

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selective cell discard — part of congestion control by which a congested network element may discard cells which belong to a non- compliant ATM connection, or have cell loss priority (CLP) 1

selective circuit reservation — *See selective trunk reservation*

selective fading — fading which affects unequally the components of a modulated wave

selective reject; *SREJ* — response that is used by the receiver to request retransmission of a single frame identified by its sequence number and to simultaneously acknowledge satisfactory reception of all preceding information frames

selective ringback tone; *colour ringback tone*; *color ringback tone /US/*; *SRBT*; *CRBT* — end-user service that allows the calling party to hear a customised ringing tone while the called party is being alerted

selective trunk reservation; *selective circuit reservation*; *SCR* — circuit reservation in which a certain amount of circuit group circuits are reserved for primary traffic or for other purposes

selector — field in the header of an IP packet which can be used as a search key to the security policy database (SPD)

selector — identifier pointing to a descriptor location

selector channel; *SC*; *SCC* — I/O channel designed to operate with only one I/O device at a time once the I/O device is selected

self — predefined variable of type Pid which refers to the very process instance using the variable

self service — *See self-service*

self service management using SMS and USSD messages — *See SMS/USSD self service management*

self-care portal — portal which provides self-service access for the end users to access and modify their access control lists

self-check routine — *See self-checking routine*

self-checking routine; *self-check routine* — routine through which a device monitors its own performance and searches for possible faults

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self-delineating block block with the property that its endpoints can be identified examining the block itself. A defined pattern or flag at the beginning of each block might serve to demarcate the block

self-delineating labelled interface interface whose entire serial bit stream consists of a self-delineating labelled multiplexing

self-diagnostic equipment-internal supervision and fault detection by using in-service self-checking routines

self-healing ring protection method where transmission in a ring automatically recovers from one failure

self-monitoring, analysis, and reporting technology *See SMART*

self-organising map;*self-organizing map / US/*;*SOM* unsupervised non-parametric regression process which represents nonlinear high-dimensional data on a low-dimensional illustrative display

self-organizing map /US/ *See self-organising map*

self-provisioning service that allows subscribers to define a variety of preferences

self-provisioning message short message with which an end-user's settings are sent to the mobile station

self-provisioning request short message with which end-users request their settings to be sent to the mobile station

self-service method by which end users can manage their own services

self-service API; *SSA* application programming interface (API) through which end users can manage their own services

self-service management;*SSM* part of subscription manager which provides an end-user with the means to manage their own service subscriptions

self-service portal portal that allows end users to manage their services

self-service user user of the self-service management system having a unique user name and password which enable login to the management application

semantic check check to make sure that the values of the given parameters are permitted

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semantic error printout error print-out which indicates the error in the value of a given parameter

semantic integrity measure of the extent to which data is in a meaningful state compared to other data

semantic integrity constraint;*general constraint*;*general semantic integrity constraint* integrity constraint that specifies conditions that must be satisfied for data to reflect the real world correctly or for data to fit real-world rules

semaphore variable type of an operating system used for synchronising processes which work together

SEMF *See synchronous equipment management functions*

semi-dynamic process;*SDP* process which is declared when a system starts, but actually created with memory allocations and priority assignment when called

semi-fixed logical file *See semipermanent logical file*

semi-octet representation representation in which each field consists of a number of complete octets and possibly one half octet, each half octet in the field representing one decimal digit

semi-passive state state where a process only acknowledges first supervision messages, changeover commands, and warm-up requests

semi-permanent leased line;*SPLL* permanent connection provided between two user-network interfaces routed through the local exchange

semiautomatic configuration method which enables the management application to configure several network interfaces and their IP addresses and the static routes of several computer units within a network element using only one command

semiconductor laser;*diode laser*;*injection laser diode*;*ILD* laser device fabricated using semiconductor materials with a PN junction

semiduplex describing a communication circuit where one end is duplex and the other end (usually a minor or mobile station) is simplex

semifixed database database in the DX 200 multidatabase system which has a backup copy on disk

semipermanent circuit group circuit group which can be reserved for a specific purpose for a certain period of time

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semipermanent connection connection established part-time for the use of one user. At other times the connection may be released and available for use in handling traffic of the switched network

semipermanent logical file;*semi-fixed logical file* in the DX 200 system, a file format for logical files which can be created by the program or with MML commands and is saved to a disk, and which can be deleted

semipermanent trunk circuit group group of trunk circuits connected via the group switch to other trunk circuits or equipment. The creation and deletion of semipermanent connections on the circuit group concerned are controlled by the operation and maintenance computer (DX 200)

semipermanent virtual connection; *S-PVC* virtual connection established for temporary use of one user

send charging information; *SendChargingInformation operation*; *SendChargingInformation procedure*; *SCI* operation which is used to send E parameters from the service control function (SCF) to the service switching function (SSF) and to instruct SSF on the charging information to be sent

send routing information;*SRI* mobile application part (MAP) message which the gateway MSC uses to obtain the routing information when terminating the call set-up

SendChargingInformation operation *See send charging information*

SendChargingInformation procedure *See send charging information*

sender predefined variable of type PId which refers to the sender of the latest message received from the signal queue

sender report *See RTCP sender report*

sending of pulses part of generation of charging which makes it possible to send charging pulses to the incoming circuit

sensing circuit; *detector circuit*; *detection circuit* circuit in a signalling unit which detects the potential of the speech lines and converts it into digital form when necessary

sensor data record; *SDR* data record that provides platform management sensor type, locations, event generation, and access information

SEP *See service execution platform*

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SEP *See signalling end point*

separate data unit piece of a file, that is, a field or a continuous set of fields, or a record or a continuous set of records, containing all the fields of the file written and read by a process during transition

separate delivery; *separate delivery method* digital rights management (DRM) method that enables the delivery of content as encrypted files and separately from the usage rights, which are delivered via a different channel

separate delivery method *See separate delivery*

separated; *SE* state of a functional unit where it is blocked. In this state a plug-in unit can be removed from the subrack

separated - no hardware; *separated, no hardware*; *SE-NH* functional state of a computer unit which a computer must be in when it is removed from a network element

separated, no hardware *See separated - no hardware*

separated, out of use; *SE-OU* state of a functional unit when it is separated and out of use

separation to identify multiple protocol data units which are contained in one service data unit

separator *See menu separator*

separator special character or symbol used to delimit syntax elements, such as data fields or data items

sequence number; *SQN*; *SN* four-octet field in a resource management cell defined by the ITU-T in recommendation I.371 to sequence such cells

sequence number; *SQN* in the context of authentication, a number consisting of 48 bits which both the authentication centre (AuC) and the IM services identity module (ISIM) maintain, and which the AuC uses to produce the authentication vector

sequence number counter; *SNC* counter which is used to ensure that not more than predefined number of datagrams are received out of order, thus prohibiting replays of old datagrams

sequence number flag; *S* field in a GTP header indicating the presence of the sequence number field when it is set to '1'

sequence numbering end-to-end delivery service which the RTP/RTCP protocol provides for data with real-time characteristics to detect the packet loss due to isochronous operation

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sequenced delivery delivery of data in which the received data is handled in the order it has been sent

sequencing function performed by a layer to preserve the order of service data units that were submitted to the layer

sequential hunting hunting where the selection of a free access always starts with the same access and then continues in fixed order

sequential search search in which each item of an array is examined in turn until the desired item is found

serial communication controller;*SCC* communications circuit which reads the bytes to be sent in parallel format from the buffer memory, converts them into serial format, adds start, stop, and parity bits, and sends them via the line interface circuit to the transmission line; and in the receive direction converts the data received via the line interface circuit into parallel format, checks the parity, and gives an interrupt request for the received byte with the delay set in the delay counter

serial data channel inside Flexbus; *serial IO*;*SIO* full-duplex data channel inside Flexbus, which is used, for example, in transmitting Ethernet payload traffic between indoor unit and microwave radio outdoor unit

serial interface;*SI* port that sends or receives the 8 bits in each byte one by one

serial IO *See serial data channel inside Flexbus*

Serial Line Internet Protocol;*SLIP* standard protocol for point-to-point serial connections using a variation of TCP/IP

serial management controller;*SMC* lower-performance version of the serial communication controller (SCC) with limited functions, which is used in serial debug ports and low-throughput serial protocols

serial peripheral interface;*SPI* serial interface in which a master device supplies clock pulses to exchange data serially with a slave over two data wires, that is, master-slave and slave-master wires

serial port; *communication port*; *communications port*;*COM port*;*COM* input/output port through which data is transmitted and received serially

serial processing processing of data in a serial order

serial read-only memory *See serial ROM*

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serial ROM;*serial read-only memory*; *SROM* read-only memory (ROM) that contains low-level diagnostic and initialization routines, and is read by the microprocessor after reset

serial transmission transmission at successive intervals of signal elements constituting the same telegraph or data signal

serialisable *See serialisable read*

serialisable read; *serialisable*; *serializable /US/* isolation level that allows a transaction to read only committed data, and that prevents other users from updating or inserting rows into the data set until the transaction is complete

serializability ability of the simultaneous execution of operations belonging to one event group to produce some consistent end status corresponding to a sequential execution of events from a certain consistent start-up status

serializable /US/ *See serialisable read*

series split connection split connection where the test access is connected in a series with the transmission direction to be tested

served call *See handled call*

served mobile subscriber mobile subscriber who has subscribed to the service

served subscriber; *served user* subscriber who has a provision for the user-to-user signalling (UUS) supplementary service and who activates the UUS supplementary service

served user *See served subscriber*

server computer that serves other computers in the same network by operating as the other computers request

server *See real server*

server application application that runs on a server

server assignment type information that indicates if the Server-Assignment-Request/Answer (SAR/SAA) message pair is related to the registration or deregistration of a user, to a session termination for a user that is not registered, or to a user profile download

server authentication authentication which allows the user to confirm a server's identity

server certif. *See server certificate*

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server certificate; *server certif.* certificate sent to the mobile station by the server so that the mobile station can authenticate the server in secure connection establishment and establish a server-authenticated secure connection

server configuration description of the type of a network connection, hard disk configuration and the number and type of servers

server controller core logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which initialises, starts, and stops other components of DLS, and is responsible for HTTP request dispatching

server dispatcher; *SD* dispatcher that receives information from a non-blocking request handler (NRH) and passes this information to the management application server (MAS), and vice versa

server hotel organisation unit or location where servers used by other organisations have been gathered for handling

server load balancer; *SLB* application or set of applications that permits client connections to be distributed across one or more servers

server manager logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which integrates DLS to the management client and provides configuration and statistics to it

server number number indicating a specific server to which the client tries to connect when accessing the network via short message service (SMS) or unstructured supplementary service data (USSD)

server platform IP-platform-based platform used in the call processing server (CPS) and home subscriber server (HSS)

server pool group of two or more servers configured so that they behave like a single server with respect to navigation and search, and object and link consistency

server side includes; *SSI* directive placed on a web page, and evaluated on the server while the pages are being served, allowing the user to add dynamically-generated content to an existing web page without having to serve the entire page via a CGI application or other dynamic technology

server signal fail; *SSF* alarm message, indicating that the server signal has failed and that there is thus a severe fault upstream

server skeleton *See skeleton*

Server-Assignment-Answer *See Server-Assignment-Answer message*

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Server-Assignment-Answer message; *Server-Assignment-Answer*; *SAA*
Diameter command message that a server sends as a response to a previously received Server-Assignment-Request message

Server-Assignment-Request
See Server-Assignment-Request message

Server-Assignment-Request message; *Server-Assignment-Request*; *SAR*
Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia client sends to a Diameter multimedia server to request the server to store the name of the server that is currently serving a user

service; *silent service*
item at the block interface used for defining how the operational features of the block can be used

service; *svc*
intangible product that consists of activities between the service provider and the customer to meet the customer needs

service & subscriber cache
See service and subscription cache

service & subscription repository
See service and subscription repository

service ability
See service profile

service access
set of service access points which have the same access point name

service access control; *SAC*
access control that gives system administrators a view of network element users and tools for managing their rights and profiles

service access point; *SAP*
access point through which services are provided and which can be used to implement service awareness

service access point address
identifier of the location where a service access point may be found

service access point group; *SAP group*
set of service access points for which service availability is measured and reported

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service access point identifier; *service access point indicator*; *SAPI*
identifier of the point where the logical link control (LLC) of the link layer provides services to higher layers

service access point indicator
See service access point identifier

service activation
See activation

service activation API
See OSS service activation API

service activation model
model that describes the methods for activating a service for a user

service administration
administrative operations done by system administrator relating to services, for example, the changing of the state of a service and the defining of interactions and priorities between different services

service administrator
user who manages a service once it has been deployed

service and subscription cache; *service & subscriber cache*; *SSC*
temporary storage in the connection processing server (CPS) including the SIP service and subscription data needed for SIP service execution

service and subscription cache distributor; *SSCD*
connection processing server's (CPS) service execution environment (SEE) subsystem that acts as a proxy or gateway between one or multiple instances of a service and subscription cache (SSC) and one or multiple instances of an Xc interface in the application protocols system component

service and subscription management interface; *SSMi*; *SSMI*
open interface based on CORBA and XML technologies that is used to handle service and subscription data in core network registers

service and subscription repository; *service & subscription repository*; *SSR*
repository for service and subscription-specific application data which provides Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) service data management functions

service application prefix; *SAP*
beginning of the destination address of a short message service request

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service area; ***network service area;cellular service area*** — area in which a mobile station is obtainable by a calling subscriber without the subscriber's knowledge of the actual location of the mobile station within the area

Service Area Broadcast Protocol;*SABP* — protocol between the cell broadcast centre (CBC) and the radio network controller (RNC) for providing CBC applications

service area code; ***SAC*** — in 3G networks, a part of the service area identifier (SAI) which uniquely identifies a service area within a location area

service area identifier;*SAI* — identifier consisting of a mobile country code (MCC), mobile network code (MNC), location area code (LAC) and service area code (SAC)

service attribute; ***telecommunication service attribute*** — specified characteristic of a telecommunication service

service availability — *See service availability performance*

service availability performance; ***service availability*** — ratio of the aggregate time during which satisfactory or tolerable service can be provided to the total observation period

service awareness; ***SA*** — function that is used to differentiate the user-plane traffic based on the individual subscribers, services, and service providers, so that the various parts of the user-plane traffic can be charged, controlled, provisioned and delivered differently

service bit — bit which conveys information about the service of equipment

service bit rate — bit rate which is available to a user for the transfer of user information

service block;*SEB* — part of the implementation of a system block offering certain system block services to others and a number of services used within the system block

service block code control list;*code control list;CCL* — list of the program block names and versions, and the handles and computer units to which a program block is connected

service block implementation — entity consisting of program blocks or database files and internal declarations of a service block

service bus — *See management bus*

service capabilities — bearer services defined by parameters or mechanisms needed to realise services

service capability feature;*SCF* — feature, offered by the service capabilities, that is accessible via the standardised application interface

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service capability interaction manager;*SCIM* in an application server, a function which performs interaction management between other application servers

service capability server;*SCS* network server providing open interface towards the features which the service capabilities offer

service catalog general service which helps the user to find the desired service and often also connects the user to the service

service catalogue *See NSM service catalogue*

service catalogue list of available services with all the metadata that is needed to provide them

service category; *service class* user service described by a set of performance parameters and their specified values, limits or ranges

service centre time stamp;*SCTS* information element which offers to the recipient of a short message the information about the time when the message arrived at the transfer layer of short message service centre (SM-TL)

service charging *See service profile charging*

service class *See service category*

service class template;*SCT* collection of ATM configuration parameter settings that are stored in a single file and can be applied to multiple lines or ports

service code;*SC* string of digits used in a subscriber control procedure to identify the service to be used

service component building block of a service, which comprises a hierarchy of reusable components

service component developer user who creates and verifies service components

service concept service set consisting of IN supported services and functional entities that the service provider can provide as a commercial service

service configuration network-element-specific or service-specific configuration data that comes from the intelligent service configurator (ISC) with the purpose of implementing a particular service

service configuration file configuration file that describes all the configured services in the network element

service continuity means of providing services seamlessly to users during changes in the coverage area or network technology

service control means to determine what a particular service does

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service control function;*SCF* application of service logic to control functional entities in providing intelligent network supported services

service control point;*service execution point*; *SCP* physical entity in the telecommunication network which implements a service control function (SCF) and has access to data and logic for controlling the processing of a call in order to provide a service

service control point charging record;*SCP charging record*; *SCP CDR* charging record generated in the service control point (SCP)

service creation process that is a part of the service life cycle where the functional definition elements are combined to create an IN supported service

service creation environment;*SCE* entity that allows the creation of services in a network

service creation environment function;*SCEF* set of functions that support the service creation process, the output of which includes both service logic programmes and service data

service cross-connect;*SXC* high-capacity service which provides both TDMA and frame relay connections

service data customer and/or network information required for the proper functioning of a service

service data function;*SDF* set of functions that provides for the management of service data in accordance with a service data template

service data point; *SDP* physical entity used for information storage in the intelligent network

service data template data template related to a specific service logic program

service data unit; *SDU* amount of (N)-interface data whose identity is preserved from one end of an (N)-connection to the other

service data unit; *SDU* information unit passed from one protocol layer to another

service data unit error probability *See SDU error probability*

service data unit loss probability *See SDU loss probability*

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service data unit misdelivery probability *See SDU misdelivery probability*

service data unit transfer delay *See SDU transfer delay*

service data unit transfer rate *See SDU transfer rate*

service definition formal definition of a service which describes its direct and environment-independent interface

service delay time elapsed from the invocation of the service request to the corresponding service request indication at the service receiver, indicating the arrival of application data

service deletion *See service removal*

service denial action in which the traffic belonging to a certain service is not let through

service deployer user who installs a service and service-deployment-related parameters in a specific environment

service deployment *See deployment*

service deployment environment;*SDE* environment that enables service providers to deploy value-added services

service deployment interface service interface that is offered to the client side to deploy and use an active service

service description file file describing what kind of data information will be offered in a service

service descriptor; *SD* descriptor which provides the names of the service provider and the service in text form together with the service type

service detail record;*SDR* charging record which contains call-related information collected during the call set-up phase in the service control point (SCP)

service developer; *developer* one who designs and implements new features or services based on (open) software interfaces

service developer user who creates and verifies services in a service development environment

service digits; *overhead digits / US/* digits that are added to a digital signal at the sending end of a digital link, normally at regular intervals, and removed at the receiving end of that link and used to provide ancillary facilities

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service distributor node;*SDN* in a connection processing server, a client node that acts as a distributor that knows to which signalling and services node a subscriber belongs

service driver;*SD* software which is responsible for communication between Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) and external entities

service editor tool that is used to define the service topology

service element specific group of functions

service event completion of a service request received at a service number by an attendant

service execution environment;*SEE* environment in which an application or a program is authorised to perform a number of functions

service execution platform;*SEP* platform capable of executing operator-provided services under real-time conditions

service execution point *See service control point*

service feature *See IN feature*

service fee charge that is related to the provisioned IN supported service independently of the calls made and that is applicable to prepaid payments only

service fee charging call unrelated charging that can be applied when a subscriber uses call-unrelated services built into the IN system, either directly or via the service provider or customer care personnel

service filtering function of core INAP which the service control point (SCP) uses to ask the service switching point (SSP) to perform televoting

service find component in the Nokia event processor that fetches the information regarding the service from the database, writes it into the context, and defines which rating engine is used

service flow set of packet flows

service greeting recorded announcement given to a calling subscriber when the subscriber enters a service. The announcement can be service-specific or attendant-specific

service group group of services under a single name given as additional alternatives

service handler logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which handles the communication between mobile services and DLS

service handling protocol;*SHP* protocol which determines whether a basic telephony call or an ISDN call protocol is to be used

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service hierarchy hierarchical classification of services in which the services are at the leaf level of the hierarchy and the service classes, which the operator can define, are at the higher nodes of the hierarchy

service home page; *service homepage* home page for using a particular service

service homepage *See service home page*

service ID *See service identification*

service ID *See service identification number*

service identification; *service ID* unique identifier for a service component within an STM server, which consists of a service configuration element

service identification number; *service ID* number that the client uses to access the services of a call

service identifier unique identifier of a service that is visible to the customer

service identifier internal encoding of a service number, which is used to indicate service number information and to determine the operator's capacity to provide services

service implementation capabilities; *SIC* set of technical domain specific implementation capabilities required to enable a mobile station to support a set of service capabilities

service implementer user who manages services and is responsible for creating, modifying, and deleting services and components

service indication *See WAP push service indication*

service indicator; *SI* information within a signalling message identifying the user part to which the message belongs

service indicator code; *SIC* code which indicates the data transmission rate and the rate adaptation scheme

service information data that is stored, shared, and used by different network elements in order to apply the required traffic handling and treatment to service flows according to the definition of offered network services

service information *See service information octet*

service information message; *SIM* message which is used to transfer the closed user group (CUG) parameters or unrestricted digital information (UDI)

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service information octet;*service information*;*SIO* eight bits, contained in a message signal unit, comprising the service indicator and the sub-service field

service information structure;*ICD service information structure* logical definition of the service data in an intelligent content delivery (ICD) network

service instance temporary occurrence of a service logic program created when the service control point (SCP) receives an InitialDP message from the service switching point (SSP)

service instance service that has been created for a customer

service interaction *See interaction*

service interface;*management interface*;*network management interface*;*SI* interface through which network elements are managed, either locally or remotely by a Service Terminal, a TMC or a TMS-MD, and connected to the management bus

service interface interface through which service definitions can be seen in their environment

service interrogation;*interrogation* process which enables a user to request notification from the network of the present state and registered data for a given service

service interworking;*SI* interworking required when the teleservices at the calling and called terminals are different

service inventory Nokia Profile Manager component that manages the service catalogue, including service definitions, parties, and profiles, and keeps track of planned, subscribed, and provisioned services

service inventory API *See OSS service inventory API*

service invocation *See invocation*

service key;*SKEY* code which is used to discriminate between the services that are offered by the same service control point (SCP)

service LED light emitting diode (LED) which indicates that there is a specific type of alarm in or outside the equipment or that a service terminal is connected to the equipment

service level agreement *See service-level agreement*

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service level parameter;*service parameter* functional definition element (FDE) that affects the logic of the commercial service

service level specification;*SLS* contract between a service provider and a customer that guarantees a specific level of performance and reliability at a certain cost

Service Location Protocol;*SLP* protocol that provides a scalable framework for the discovery and selection of network services

service locator; *service locator design pattern* design pattern that centralises distributed service object lookups, acts as a cache that eliminates redundant lookups, provides a central point of control, and encapsulates any vendor-specific features of the lookup process

service locator design pattern *See service locator*

service logic; *service-specific logic*;*SL* sequence of processes or functions that constitute a specific service

service logic execution distributor;*SLED* part of the service execution environment providing service location and distribution functions among existing service logic execution environments (SLEE)

service logic execution environment;*SLEE* execution environment which provides a functionally consistent interface to service logic processing programs (SLP)

service logic execution language;*SLEL* language interpreted by the service logic execution environment (SLEE) and used for describing the logic of the service

service logic interface interface through which detailed information about each configuration request being processed in the system is transmitted to the customisable service logic module

service logic processing program *See service logic program*

service logic program;*service logic processing program*;*SLP* software program that contains service logic and runs on the service control point (SCP)

service management activity performed to make a service function in accordance with the user's requirements

service management *See IN service management*

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service management access function; *service management agent function*; *SMAF*
functional interface between network operators and/or subscribers and service management functional entities

service management access point; *SMAP*
access point that allows the use of an external interface to input, view, and update subscription data in the database cluster

service management agent function
See service management access function

service management framework; *SMFr*
platform which enables the building of a system which hides the network complexity from the operator and offers one interface to an operator's customer care and billing system (CCB) to do all the operations needed

service management function; *SMF*
set of processes that support the management of user and/or network information, including service data and service logic programs that are required for the proper operation of a service

service management interface; *SMI*
application programming interface (API) to the IN subscriber database in the service management point (SMP)

service management interface server
See SMI server

service management point; *SMP*
physical entity that implements a service management function (SMF)

service management system; *SMS*
system which is in charge of managing several service control points

service manager
graphical user interface of the intelligent service configurator (ISC) for managing services, service operators, and deployment targets

service measurement
measurement which provides the number and main characteristics of service invocations per application server

service measurement
See subscriber facility measurement

service message
message sent to a mobile phone by the service provider to indicate downloadable content

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service model management view of the service information structure

service monitor tool which enables the operator to monitor the status of the services online in the network

service name keyword or alias of a service

service negotiation *See quality of service negotiation*

service network *See management network*

service network *See service interface*

service No. *See service number*

service node external hardware platform used to implement a service

service not supported cause value indicating that the requested service is not supported

service number number of an area service access point, for example, area emergency centre or taxi service

service number; *service No.* telephone network directory number the use of which makes a service offered by the attendant services platform available to customers

service operation use of a service during a call

service operator; *SO* telecommunications company that offers users telecommunications services

service package set of services offered and provided to end users as a package

service package management service management which concerns all the services in a service package

service page web page, or other information page, where a service or a link to the service is located

service parameter *See service level parameter*

service plane; *IN service plane*; *SP* plane in the intelligent network concept model (INCM) that contains services, service entities, and their relationships

service point of interest; *SPI* point in the session initiation protocol (SIP) signalling that causes the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) to send or proxy the SIP message to an application server (AS)

service point trigger; *SPT* point in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) signalling in which filter criteria can be set

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service portability function which allows end users to retain telephone numbers when switching from one telecommunication service to another service provided by the same service provider

service position position where an attendant logs in

service processing execution of service control and basic call processing functions to provide a service

service profile profile that includes information about a service

service profile *See UPT service profile*

service profile; *service ability* group of services offered by an attendant

service profile charging; *service charging* part of charging of operator calls where the charging zone to be used is defined by the phase of the call

service profile management management of service profiles

service provider; *SP* company that provides or hosts services or content either for end users or for other entities such as other service providers

service provider code; *SP code*; *SPC* code which refers to a service provider

service provider code group; *SP code group* combination of the service provider code and the associated network code

service provider customer administration access customer care access including provisioning, maintenance of subscriber information on behalf of the subscriber using HTTP access, and the creation of services and packages using HTTPS access

service provider identification; *SPID* information that uniquely identifies the service provider

service provider interface; *SPI* application programming interface (API) which allows third parties to create new services and integrate them into the system in the same way as the built-in services

service provider location identifier which indicates whether the service is implemented in the DX 200 or outside it by using external software and hardware

service provider personalisation; *SP personalisation* personalisation of a mobile station so that it can only be used with particular service provider's SIM

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service provider separation function that provides network operators with the means to allow service providers to manage their own subscription data in the IN database

service provision *See provision*

service provisioning and creation environment; *SPACE* programming language that converts computer programs written in a text format into computer code

service quality manager; *SQM* tool for calculating and displaying service levels, prioritising fault investigation, providing customer care information, and tracking important customer segments

service quality manager rule; *SQM rule* rule that is developed using service quality manager core utilities

service receiver entity which receives the service request indication primitive, containing the service data unit (SDU)

service relationship association between two or more entities engaged in the provision of services

service removal; *service deletion* part of service life cycle where a commercial service is permanently deleted from the system

service request; *service request message*; *request message*; *request* message or signal that requires service from a program

service request log; *SRL* event log used by the MSC/HLR database applications to save the service requests of the database

service request log stream *See event log stream*

service request message *See service request*

service request number serial number of a service request given by a service request log (SRL) manager

service request table data structure which contains information related to creating, releasing and modifying services

service requester feature for selecting the quality of service parameters in GPRS

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service restriction in the outgoing direction, fully subscriber controlled and selected — *See outgoing call barring*

service retainability;*service retainability performance* — ability of a service, once obtained, to continue to be provided under given condition for a requested duration

service retainability performance — *See service retainability*

service routing administrator — user who is able to manage routable service information

service routing register;*SRR* — network element that contains the routing data database and provides MNP-SRF/ MATF functions (signalling relay function for support of mobile number portability/MAP application terminating function)

service session — session in which a temporary relationship to execute, control, and manage services is formed between nodes that provide services for the user

service set — component by which triggers are combined together and by which several triggers can be attached to one routing component without wasting memory

service specific convergence sublayer;*SSCS* — portion of the convergence sublayer of an AAL that is dependent upon the type of traffic that is being converted

service specific coordination function;*SSCF* — part of the service specific convergence sublayer (SSCS) performing a coordination function between the service required by the signalling layer user and the service provided by the service specific connection oriented protocol (SSCOP)

service specific coordination function - network node interface — *See SSCF-NNI*

service specification — specification which describes the requirements and possibly a business case or use case for a service

service status — set of attributes that describes the services provided by an object, for example the service state. The service status of an object is a subset of the global status of the object

service subscriber — entity that contracts for services offered by service providers

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service subscription one activation and configuration of a service

service subsystem set of network elements which is needed to provide capabilities to support operator-specific services (OSS)

service switch feature which enables changing subscriber services via the management system, instead of switching the physical connection cables

service switching switching of IP flows within a PDP context between context access points (CAP) and service access points (SAP) according to a predefined service definition

service switching and control point; *SSCP* physical entity that contains the service control function, service data function and the service switching/call control functions

service switching function; *SSF* set of processes that provide for interaction between a call control function and a service control function

service switching point; *SSP* physical entity that implements a service switching function

service template template that consists of predefined service attributes and that defines the set of attributes for a certain service

service terminal; *ST* terminal which can be connected to a system for operation and maintenance purposes

service terminal command command which provides a service terminal with various functions that are controlled using command parameters

service terminal command line editor line editor that is used only by an MML program which establishes a remote session from an MML session to the service terminal

Service Terminal Emulator; *STE* NMS application allowing the user to communicate directly with the Nokia PDH network elements

service terminal extension program that implements a service terminal command

service terminal session mutual communication connection between a computer unit and a user through service terminal software

service terminal software interface between a user and a computer unit either through a service terminal or an MML session

service tester user who is responsible for testing a service in a system and configuring the system according to service needs

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service ticket;*ST* credentials that the client uses for authenticating the user to the server

service time; *servicing time* in the ticket service method, the sum of the ticket waiting time and the time the ticket is busy

service to user information;*STUI* information element from the service to the indicated user

service topology manager *See intelligent service configurator*

service trigger; *trigger*;*trigger criteria* impulse the conditions of which have to be fulfilled in order to start a service

service type information that indicates the type of a functional definition element and that is given to an IN supported service upon service creation

service type type, connected with area service number, which classifies the service numbers into different categories

service URI uniform resource identifier (URI) that refers to an application server or a service in it

service user;*client* entity external to the network that uses one or more of its services

service viewer management role where a user opens the intelligent service configurator (ISC) to get information about the services

service withdrawal; *withdrawal* process which is a part of service life cycle and by which all data related to the service is removed from one or several users

service-aware CDR; *SA-CDR* charging record (CDR) that includes charging information related to a specific service and a specific user

service-aware GGSN;*SA-GGSN*; *saGGSN* gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that employs service awareness in service switching and charging and provides the SA-GGSN function for the Nokia Intelligent Service Node

service-based handover handover that is based on the information about the core network's preferences regarding what type of radio access network should be used for a particular call

service-based local policy;*SBLP* architecture for flow-based policing which controls the quality of service and charging in the connections between end-user applications

service-level agreement;*service level agreement*; *SLA* agreement between a user and a service provider, defining the service content, the responsibilities of both parties, and the metrics and related target levels for service performance

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service-route header;*P-service-route header* SIP private header which contains routing information that directs requests through a specific sequence of proxies

Service-Specific Connection Oriented Protocol; *SSCOP* part of the service-specific convergence sublayer (SSCS) that provides assured data delivery between AAL connection endpoints

service-specific logic *See service logic*

service-specific segmentation and reassembly *See service-specific segmentation and reassembly sublayer*

service-specific segmentation and reassembly sublayer;*service-specific segmentation and reassembly*;*SSSAR* segmentation and reassembly sublayer (SAR) which enables the transfer of service data units (SDU) between its users through the common part sublayer (CPS)

service-specific sponsoring sponsoring a certain service or services to subscribers or to a selected group of subscribers

servicealarm;*S-alarm*;*SA* alarm generated at maintenance entities at which the service originates and/or terminates to indicate that the particular service is no longer available

services on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading for complementary services

services configuration file *See NSM services configuration file*

servicing *See maintenance*

servicing time *See service time*

serving BTS base transceiver station (BTS) which manages radio bearers, radio access bearers, and radio connections, and terminates the core network data stream

serving call state control function; *serving CSCF*;*S-CSCF* role of the call state control function (CSCF) which is used for mobile-originated communications and for supporting mobile-terminated communications

serving cell cell containing the serving base transceiver station (BTS)

serving CSCF *See serving call state control function*

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serving environment environment that delivers services to the subscriber

serving GPRS support node; *SGSN*;*SGN* GPRS support node that serves GPRS mobile stations by sending or receiving packets via a base station subsystem or a radio access network

serving GPRS support node - call detail record *See SGSN charging record*

serving mobile location center /US/ *See serving mobile location centre*

serving mobile location centre; *serving mobile location center /US/*;*SMLC* node which manages the overall co-ordination and scheduling of resources required to perform the positioning of a mobile, and calculates the final location estimate and accuracy

serving network;*SN* network that provides the user with access to the services of home environment

serving profile database;*SPD* subscriber database of the connection processing server (CPS), containing data on subscribers currently registered in the CPS

serving radio network controller; *serving RNC*;*SRNC* radio network controller of a serving radio network subsystem (SRNS), performing macro diversity combining and splitting of the radio frames

serving radio network subsystem *See serving RNS*

serving radio network subsystem relocation *See SRNS relocation*

serving RNC *See serving radio network controller*

serving RNS; *serving radio network subsystem*;*SRNS* radio network subsystem (RNS) in charge of the radio resource control (RRC) connection between a mobile station (MS) and the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN)

serving RNS relocation *See SRNS relocation*

servlet applet executed in a server

servlet container Java application that provides a working environment for servlets

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servlet engine part of a web server which provides services for a servlet, including instantiation and execution

servlet SLEE service logic execution environment (SLEE) for executing Java SIP servlet services

SES *See severely errored second*

SES *See source end station*

SESR *See severely errored second ratio*

session in All-IP, a connection between users or between users and applications during which any type of data can be transferred between the participants

session *See browsing session*

session consequent execution of interactive data processing

session accounting feature that enables the rating the use of the network and services in several charging records (CDR) related to a session at one time by using aggregation

session and mobility management;*SMM* protocols which update various parameters to the logical link control layer (LLC) and command the logical link control layer to enter certain states of operation

session authorisation policy element;*session authorization policy element /US/* information which supports policy-based per-session authorisation and admission control by conveying information about the resources authorised for use in a session

session authorization policy element /US/ *See session authorisation policy element*

session bean enterprise bean that is created by a client and that usually exists only for the duration of a single client/server session

session case information that is used as a filter criteria class to indicate if the filter should be used by the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) handling the originating services, terminating services, or terminating for an unregistered end-user services

session charging function;*SCF* function which performs charging of sessions based on session resource usage requests received from the network and controls the sessions, that is, grants or denies session set-up requests and terminates existing sessions

session control;*SC* control of the flows associated with a session established through the session initiation protocol (SIP) entering the IP multimedia bearer network

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session controller; *SC* in a connection processing engine, a subsystem which provides control over SIP transactions and dialogues at the user level in a SIP transaction

session database; *SDB* database that can fetch the end user's mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) on the basis of the IP address, or vice versa

session description configuration information of application sessions in the set-up protocols

Session Description Protocol; *SDP* protocol which conveys information about media streams in multimedia sessions to allow the recipients of a session description to participate in the session

session hijacking; *IP hijacking* attack in which someone on a link between the two communicating parties waits for authentication to be completed, and then impersonates one of the parties and continues the connection with the other party

Session Initiation Protocol; *SIP* application-layer control protocol for creating, modifying, and terminating sessions with one or more participants

session initiation request; *SIR* message that the push proxy gateway (PPG) uses to request the mobile terminal to establish a push session or an active TCP connection using a specific bearer

session initiator user that initiates the session

session key; *symmetric key* cryptographic key that is used to ensure the security between a user and a computer, or between two computers and that is randomly generated for the duration of a communication session

session layer layer 5 within the OSI model allowing presentation entities to organise and synchronise their dialogue and to manage their data exchange

session management; *SM* layer in GPRS radio interface which supports the procedures needed for session management procedures between the mobile station (MS) and the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

session manager Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) platform service that controls client sessions

session multiplexing set of connection processing server functions that allows multiple PoC sessions to be bundled to use one PDP context for the user plane traffic

session object data structure that holds all required information about an HTTP session

session progress message session initiation protocol (SIP) message which the called party uses as a response to the invite message

session time-out; *session timeout* automatic closure of a session, which happens after a defined idle time during which there is no interaction between the participants

session timeout *See session time-out*

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session-mode IM *See session-mode instant messaging*

session-mode instant messaging; *session-mode IM* instant messaging in which messages are treated as a normal media stream in a session with a definite start and end

set activate timers

SET *See SUPL enabled terminal*

set asynchronous balanced mode; *SABM* command which is used to place the addressed mobile station or SGSN in the asynchronous balanced mode (ABM) where all control fields are one octet long

set ID unique identifier (ID) of an implicitly registered ID set within the IMS subscription which the operator defines and which indicates the implicitly registered ID set to which the public identity belongs

set time dialogue dialogue of the graphical user interface which is used for defining time limits

SETPI *See synchronous equipment timing physical interface*

setQuiescent operation that sets a supplementary service into a quiescent state

SETS *See SDH equipment timing source*

setter Java object that defines the code which is called to modify the value of a property

setting; *software setting* parameter value that determines the operation mode of an entity

settlement payment of amounts resulting from the accounting process

seven-layer reference model *See open systems interconnection reference model*

severe error in digital signal processing (DSP), a failure of a single process that prevents the DSP application from working but does not crash the DSP platform

severely disturbed period; *SDP* period during which the network loses its ability to transport bits

severely errored cell block ratio; *SECBR* cell error ratio of severely errored cells to total number of cells in a transmission

severely errored second; *SES* one-second period which contains 30 % or more errored blocks or at least one severely disturbed period (SDP)

severely errored second ratio; *SESR* ratio of severely errored seconds (SES) to the total seconds in available time during a fixed measurement interval

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SF *See spreading factor*

SF *See shortest free*

SF *See status field*

SF *See signal fail*

SFH *See slow frequency hopping*

SFN *See system frame number*

SFS *See Shadows file system*

SFTP *See secure file transfer protocol*

SG *See signalling gateway*

SGM *See segmentation message*

SGMF *See subscriber and group management function*

SGML;*standard generalised markup language*;*standard generalized markup language /US/* language for document representation that formalises markup and frees it of system and processing dependencies

SGML application rules that apply standard generalised markup language (SGML) to a text processing application

SGML comment markup declaration that contains explanations or remarks intended to aid persons working with the document

SGML declaration declaration specifying characteristics of the document type definition (DTD) and the document instance

SGN *See serving GPRS support node*

SGP *See signalling gateway process*

SGSN *See serving GPRS support node*

SGSN cause information element for statistics purposes, that expresses the procedure and the phase in which the error occurred, and the cause of the error

SGSN CDR *See SGSN charging record*

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SGSN charging SGSN functions which collects information from multiple entities within the SGSN concerned with radio network resources, builds charging records (CDRs) from this information, and sends them over the IP backbone to the charging gateway or directly to the billing system

SGSN charging record;*serving GPRS support node - call detail record*; *SGSN CDR*;*S-CDR* charging record generated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), containing information on the subscriber's PDP context, such as its duration

SGSN measurement *See SGSN statistics measurement*

SGSN mobility management GPRS mobility management where the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) collects information each time the mobile station is attached to the SGSN when the collection of mobile station mobility management data is enabled

SGSN number signalling system No.7 (SS7) address of the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

SGSN statistics; *GPRS SGSN statistics* feature which collects statistical data about the performance and the service level of the GPRS network and especially from the serving GPRS support node and thus allows the network operator to optimise network effectiveness, minimise costs, and maximise service quality to the subscriber

SGSN statistics measurement; *SGSN measurement*; *measurement* measurement that provides information to SGSN statistics

SGW *See signalling gateway*

Sh interface intra-operator interface between the home subscriber server (HSS) and SIP application servers, and between the HSS and OSA service capability servers

SHA *See secure hash algorithm*

SHA-1 *See secure hash algorithm 1*

shadow area *See shadow region*

shadow paging system which provides a mechanism to take an absolutely consistent snapshot of the disks of a computer unit

shadow region; *shadow area*;*dead region* region within the coverage area in which effective radio reception of signals is improbable

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Shadows file system;*Shadows filesystem*;*SFS*
POSIX compliant file system which is based on shadow paging

Shadows filesystem
See Shadows file system

shaper
device that performs shaping

shaping
process of delaying packets within a traffic stream to cause it to conform to some defined traffic profile

shared channel
channel that can be shared dynamically between several mobile stations

shared data
See global data

shared directory
directory shared for use by a number of users

shared information and data model; *shared information/ data model*;*SID*
tool for translating business terms and concepts into other domains

shared information/ data model
See shared information and data model

shared interworking function server; *SIWF server*;*SIWFS*
server providing the network function that may be used by any MSC in the same PLMN to ensure interworking for data and fax calls

shared library
library which is loaded separately for any program using it

shared list retrieval interface
open interface that a PoC call processor uses to retrieve the contents of a list that several users share

shared lock;*read lock*
lock which can be used by several applications at the same time

shared memory
memory which can be accessed by more than one processor or, in a multitasking operating system, by more than one process

shared operator position
See multi-tenant operator

shared protection
protection architecture whose capacity is used by several entities

shared secret
cryptographic system used when the sender and receiver of a message both know and use the same secret key to encrypt and decrypt the message

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shared WEP key WEP key which is shared by all wireless stations using the network or subnetwork

shared-service line subscriber;*party-line subscriber* subscriber having an own call number but whose telephone has been connected to the same subscriber line with another subscriber

shareware software that is available for a free tryout, but for which the author or developer requests payment if you decide to keep the software

SHDSL *See single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line*

shell piece of software, usually a separate program, that provides direct communication between the user and the operating system

shell script script that consists of operating system commands in the order they are needed for execution

shift JIS;*SJIS* most common character encoding method used on Japanese PCs

shift register; *shifting register* register in which shifts are performed

shifting register *See shift register*

SHO *See soft handover*

SHO area *See soft handover area*

SHO overhead extra resources needed due to soft handovers

short code; *channelisation code*; *channelization code /US/*;*SC* spreading code whose period is symbol period or a little less

short code *See private number*

short message; *SMS message*; *SMS*;*SM* message of limited length which may be sent between mobile stations which support the short message service, or between mobile stations, e-mail systems, computers, and voice frequency phones which support the service

short message application layer; *SM-AL* application layer in SMSC

short message centre *See short message service centre*

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short message charging — *See SMS charging*

short message class 0 — *See class 0 short message*

short message database — short message service centre (SMSC) database where all short messages are stored until delivery to the recipient has succeeded

short message entity;*SME* — terminal which can receive and send short messages

short message entity interface; *SME-IF* — interface through which a short message entity (SME) is connected with a short message service centre (SMSC)

short message mobile forwarded — *See mobile-forwarded short message*

short message mobile originated — *See mobile-originated short message*

short message mobile terminated — *See mobile-terminated short message*

Short Message Peer to Peer Protocol;*SMPP* — protocol used in the interworking between the non-PLMN short message entities (SME) and the short message service centre (SMSC)

short message relay layer;*SM-RL* — relay layer in SMSC

short message relay service element;*SMRSE* — Nokia OSI protocol responsible for passing messages from the short message service centre (SMSC) to the common application service elements that reside in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

short message service;*SMS* — telecommunication service for sending and receiving short messages

short message service CAMEL subscription information;*SMS-CSI* — CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having mobile-originated short message CAMEL service

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short message service cell broadcast;*cell broadcast short message service*; *cell broadcast service*;*SMS cell broadcast*;*SMS-CB*; *SMSCB*;*CBS*
service where a short message is sent in one direction to several subscribers, for example to the mobile stations in a certain base station area or cell

short message service centre; *short message centre*;*SMSC*
network element through which short messages are transmitted and in which they can be stored for later transmission if the recipient is not reached

short message service centre interface
See SMSC interface

short message service charging
See SMS charging

short message service charging centre;*SMS charging centre*; *SMSCC*
charging centre which enables charging of short messages of prepaid subscribers

short message service charging record;*SMS-CDR*
charging record that contains information on the short messages sent by the subscriber

short message service gateway
See SMS gateway

short message service number
number by means of which text messages are routed to short message services in mobile networks

short message transport layer;*SM-TL*
transfer layer in the short message service centre (SMSC)

short number
See abbreviated number

short number
See private number

short number identifier
identifier used in front of dialled virtual private network (VPN) short numbers to separate short numbers from other numbers such as emergency numbers

short passive bus
passive bus in which the TE devices may be connected at random points along the full length of the cable

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short ring *See ring-splash*

short start-up method Start-up of an MML macro by using command characters shown in the menu

short term counter statistical counter for measurement of short duration, such as an hour or a week

short term denial denial when a CCBS or CCNR request has been rejected but the activation may be successful later

short time time to perform the off-line mechanism used for accounting

short-distance call *See local call*

shortest free; *SF* hunting method in which the hunting starts from the shortest free number

shortest path first; *SPF* algorithm used in the route calculation with open shortest path first (OSPF) protocol

shortest path tree; *SPT* structure where the routers are connected to each other with the minimum distance, as seen from the root

shorthand notation concrete syntax notation providing a more compact representation implicitly referring to basic SDL concepts

SHP *See service handling protocol*

SHUTDOWN *See shutdown association*

shutdown *See shutdown phase*

shutdown association; *SHUTDOWN* data chunk which an endpoint of an SCTP association uses to initiate a graceful close of the association with its peer

shutdown phase; *shutdown* phase in which a system stops handling traffic, releases reserved resources, and releases connections to resources it has used

SI *See screening indicator*

SI *See standard socket interface*

SI *See stream identifier*

SI *See WAP push service indication*

SI *See service indicator*

SI *See SIM card*

SI *See service interface*

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SI *See serial interface*

SI *See service interworking*

SIB *See system information block*

SIC *See service implementation capabilities*

SIC *See service indicator code*

SID *See silence insertion descriptor*

SID *See segment identifier*

SID *See shared information and data model*

SID frame *See silence insertion descriptor*

side lobe;*minor lobe* any lobe other than the main or back lobes

side mode additional, unwanted wavelength

side mode suppression ratio in a single-longitudinal mode laser transmitter, the ratio of the main wavelength amplitude to the side mode wavelength amplitudes

side selection signal signal the state of which shows the active half of a duplicated unit

sideband frequency band at either the upper or lower side of the carrier frequency within which fall the spectral components produced by the process of modulation

SIF *See signalling information field*

SIF *See SUPL initiation function*

SigComp *See Signalling Compression*

SIGCOMP *See Signalling Compression*

signal flow of data conveying information to a process

signal phenomenon varying in time and comprising information

signal definition definition of a named signal type associating a list of zero or more type identifiers with the signal name. This allows signals to carry values

signal degrade;*SD*; *DEG* condition in which a signal has been degraded beyond prescribed limits

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signal element part of a digital signal, characterised by its discrete timing and its discrete value, and used to represent a digit

signal fail;*signal failure*;*SF* state in which the incoming signal is either completely missing or is otherwise not available

signal failure *See signal fail*

signal imitation unwanted signal produced within the signalling band by speech or other currents which are not genuine signals causing the response of a signal receiver

signal label;*SL* byte or part thereof which is carried in the path overhead (POH) of each virtual channel (VC) and which transports information on the payload type, that is, on how the signal is constructed

signal label mismatch;*SLM* alarm caused by the received signal label not matching with the expected one

signal level magnitude of signal compared to an arbitrary reference magnitude

signal line line for connecting an input-output pair between two processes

signal list list of signal identifiers used in channel and signal route definitions to indicate all the signals which may be conveyed by the channel or signal route in one direction

signal loss *See loss of signal*

signal mask for the eye diagram *See eye pattern mask*

signal processing set of electronic functions for the transformation of an input signal into some other desirable form

signal processing platform;*SPP* platform which consists of signal processing resource management software, digital signal processing (DSP) platform software, DSP application software for speech transcoding and macro diversity combining, and a pool of Configurable Dynamic Signal Processing Platform (CDSP) plug-in units

signal processing resource manager; *SPRM* in the A-series, a resource manager that has the overall control of the applications and connections in the CDSP plug-in units and the control of configuration of features within applications

signal processing resource manager *See DSP resource manager*

signal spectrum *See transmit signal spectrum*

signal spill-over that part of a voice frequency signal which passes in band from one link to the other in a multi-link connection before the connection between the links has been split at the incoming end

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signal strength *See signal strength indicator*

signal strength indicator;*signal strength* indicator that shows the strength and quality of the radio signal between a wireless LAN card and an access point in the current location

signal strength receiver;*SR* part of the base station, providing measurement of radio frequency signal strength on the channel ordered from the supervisory unit of the base station

signal to interference ratio *See signal-to-interference ratio*

signal trail trail carrying a payload

signal transfer point *See signalling transfer point*

signal unit;*SU* group of bits forming a separately transferable entity used to convey information on a signalling link

signal unit alignment signal unit alignment exists when flags are received at intervals which correspond to integral numbers of octets and which fall within certain upper and lower limits

signal unit error rate monitoring; *SUERM* procedure by which the error rate of an active signalling link is measured on the basis of a count of correctly checking and erroneous signal units

signal unit sequence control procedures used at level 2 to ensure that message signal units are transported in sequence, without loss or duplication, over a particular signalling link

signal-to-crosstalk ratio ratio between the intensity of a signal and the intensity of an interfering signal, when the latter is due to crosstalk

signal-to-disturbance ratio ratio (in dB) between the intensity of a signal and the intensity of an interfering signal

signal-to-interference ratio; *signal to interference ratio*; *SIR* ratio of the power of the required signal to that of the interference

signal-to-noise ratio;*signal/noise ratio*;*S/N*;*SNR* ratio of the power of the required signal to that of the unwanted noise

signal/noise ratio *See signal-to-noise ratio*

signaling /US/ *See signalling*

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signaling application /US/ *See signalling application*

signaling area/ network code /US/ *See signalling area/network code*

signaling code /US/ *See signalling code*

Signaling Compression /US/ *See Signalling Compression*

signaling congestion control / US/ *See signalling congestion control*

signaling connection /US/ *See signalling connection*

signaling connection control part /US/ *See signalling connection control part*

signaling data link / US/ *See signalling data link*

signaling data link connection order message /US/ *See signalling data link connection order message*

signaling destination point / US/ *See signalling destination point*

signaling device / US/ *See signalling device*

signaling end point /US/ *See signalling end point*

signaling equipment /US/ *See signalling equipment*

signaling information field / US/ *See signalling information field*

signaling interworking /US/ *See signalling interworking*

signaling link /US/ *See signalling link*

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signaling link activation /US/ *See signalling link activation*

signaling link blocking /US/ *See signalling link blocking*

signaling link code /US/ *See signalling link code*

signaling link deactivation /US/ *See signalling link deactivation*

signaling link error monitoring /US/ *See signalling link error monitoring*

signaling link failure /US/ *See signalling link failure*

signaling link group /US/ *See signalling link group*

signaling link management functions /US/ *See signalling link management functions*

signaling link restoration /US/ *See signalling link restoration*

signaling link selection field /US/ *See signalling link selection field*

signaling link set /US/ *See signalling link set*

signaling link terminal /US/ *See signalling link terminal*

signaling link unblocking /US/ *See signalling link unblocking*

signaling management application process /US/ *See signalling management application process*

signaling message /US/ *See signalling message*

signaling message route /US/ *See message route*

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signaling message routing /US/ *See message routing*

signaling message transfer delay /US/ *See signalling message transfer delay*

signaling module / US/ *See signalling module*

signaling network / US/ *See signalling network*

signaling network components /US/ *See signalling network components*

signaling network functions /US/ *See signalling network functions*

signaling originating point / US/ *See signalling originating point*

signaling plan /US/ *See signalling plan*

signaling point /US/ *See signalling point*

signaling point code /US/ *See signalling point code*

signaling point numbering plan / US/ *See signalling point numbering plan*

signaling point restart /US/ *See signalling point restart*

signaling point with SCCP relay function /US/ *See signalling point with SCCP relay function*

signaling protocol / US/ *See signalling protocol*

signaling route /US/ *See signalling route*

signaling route management functions /US/ *See signalling route management functions*

signaling route set / US/ *See signalling route set*

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signaling route-set-test procedure /US/ *See signalling route-set-test procedure*

signaling system /US/ *See signalling system*

signaling system R2 /US/ *See signalling system R2*

signaling traffic flow control /US/ *See signalling traffic flow control*

signaling traffic management functions /US/ *See signalling traffic management functions*

signaling transfer point /US/ *See signalling transfer point*

signaling virtual channel /US/ *See signalling virtual channel*

signalling;*signaling /US/* exchange of information specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and with management, in a telecommunication network

Signalling AAL UNI signalling link *See SAAL UNI signalling link*

signalling and services node;*SSN* in a connection processing server, the main client node that performs most of the processing, including session control, charging, and statistics

signalling application; *signaling application /US/* combination of included and/or excluded properties of a signalling system visible to the call control block of the DX 200 exchange

signalling area/ network code; *signaling area/ network code /US/*; *SANC* field in the international signalling point code that identifies the zone and national signalling area or network. It consists of a code for the world geographical zone (3-bit) and a code for the area or network in a specific zone (8-bit)

signalling ATM adaptation layer; *SAAL* ATM adaptation layer (AAL) providing reliable transport of messages over the ATM layer, for example, between an ATM switch and a host

signalling ATM adaptation layer - network node interface;*SAAL-NNI* signalling ATM adaptation layer (SAAL) which consists of the service specific coordination function (SSCF), Service-Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP), and ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5)

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signalling bit bit which conveys signalling information

signalling channel; *SCH* data channel in combination with the associated signalling terminal equipment at each end

signalling channel broker service which a client uses to find information of the signalling link and information of the resources serving the signalling link

signalling code; *signaling code /US/* coded signal which is used to carry signalling information under a specific signalling system

signalling common transport protocol; *SCTP* protocol specifically designed to transport signalling protocols, which require a telecom carrier-grade quality of service, over IP networks

Signalling Compression; *Signaling Compression /US/*; *SigComp*; *SIGCOMP* protocol for compressing messages that are generated by application protocols

signalling congestion control; *signaling congestion control / US/*; *SCC* method that is used to restrict traffic to the destination point code where the congestion is indicated in the congestion indicator primitive at message transfer part level

signalling connection; *signaling connection /US/* connection created for signalling purposes

signalling connection control part; *signaling connection control part /US/*; *SCCP* additional functions to the message transfer part (MTP) to cater for both connectionless, as well as connection-oriented, network service and to achieve an open systems interconnection (OSI) compatible network service

signalling control control of the media gateway controller and external media gateway by different signalling protocols

signalling data link; *signaling data link / US/* bidirectional transmission path for signalling, comprising two data channels operating together in opposite directions at the same data rate

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signalling data link connection order message;*DLC message*;*signaling data link connection order message /US/*;*DLM*
message reporting to the remote end the identity of the signalling data link to be used for a particular signalling link

signalling destination point;*destination point*;*signaling destination point / US/*
signalling point to which a message is destinated

signalling device;*signaling device / US/*
device which can be used to send and receive signalling

signalling end point;*signaling end point /US/*;*SEP*
node in a signalling network associated with a call originating local exchange, terminating local exchange, or gateway exchange

signalling equipment;*signaling equipment /US/*
equipment which converts signalling in an analogue switching system into line signalling and vice versa

signalling gateway;*SGW*;*SG*
gateway which provides the signalling mediation function between the IP domain and the circuit-switched networks domain

signalling gateway process;*SGP*
process instance which serves as an active, back-up, load sharing, or broadcast process of a signalling gateway

signalling information field;*signaling information field / US/*;*SIF*
bits of a message signal unit which transfer information related to a specific user function and always contain a routing label

signalling interface unit;*SIU*
interface unit containing the signalling system No.7 (SS7) interface cards which allow the connection to the signalling network via signalling links

signalling interworking;*signaling interworking /US/*
function required to connect the signalling protocols used in different networks to each other

signalling link;*signaling link /US/*
means of transmission consisting of a signalling data link and the signalling link terminal related to it

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signalling link activation;*signaling link activation /US/*; *LSLA* process of making a signalling link ready to carry signalling traffic

signalling link blocking;*signaling link blocking /US/* event that causes the unavailability of a signalling link

signalling link code;*signaling link code /US/*;*SLC* field of the label in the signalling network management messages, which indicates the particular signalling link to which the message refers among those interconnecting the two involved signalling points

signalling link deactivation; *signaling link deactivation /US/*; *LSLD* procedure by which a signalling link is taken out of service

signalling link error monitoring; *signaling link error monitoring /US/* initial alignment error rate monitoring and signal unit error rate monitoring

signalling link failure;*signaling link failure /US/* event causing the unavailability of a signalling link

signalling link group;*signaling link group /US/* set of signalling links directly connecting two signalling points and having the same physical characteristics (for example, bit rate and propagation delay)

signalling link management functions;*signaling link management functions /US/* functions that control and take actions, when required, to preserve integrity of locally connected signalling links, for example, by reconfiguration of the signalling link sets

signalling link restoration; *signaling link restoration /US/*; *LSLR* event that consists of the completion of the initial alignment procedure on a signalling link after the removal of the causes of previous failures if no other cause of unavailability exists (that is, a signalling link blocked condition), then the signalling link becomes available

signalling link selection field; *signaling link selection field /US/*; *SLS* field of the routing label which is typically used by the message routing function to perform load sharing among different signalling link/link sets

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signalling link set; ***signaling link set /US/***
set of signalling links directly connecting two signalling points

signalling link terminal; ***signaling link terminal /US/***
entity that consists of hardware and software by means of which a reliable transfer of a signalling message is implemented

signalling link unblocking; ***signaling link unblocking /US/***
event that consists of the removal of the causes of previous signalling link blocking. If no other cause of unavailability exists (that is, a signalling link failed condition), then the signalling link becomes available

signalling management application process; ***signaling management application process /US/;SMAP***
application process that is associated with the operation, administration, and management of the signalling system No. 7

signalling measurement
measurement which collects the events from signalling channels to counters

signalling mediation function
mediation function which maps between signalling in the IP domain and signalling in the circuit-switched networks domain

signalling message; ***signaling message /US/;MSU***
message that consists of signalling information that is transferred as an entity

signalling message route
See message route

signalling message routing
See message routing

signalling message transfer delay; ***signaling message transfer delay /US/***
time it will take for a message to pass through the signalling network

signalling message transport technology
technology based on protocols which provide a reliable, in-sequence end-to-end signalling message transport

signalling module; ***signaling module / US/***
module for dimensioning the inter-exchange signalling

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signalling network; ***signaling network /US/;SN***
network that is used for signalling and that consists of signalling points and of common channel signalling links connecting the points

signalling network components; ***signaling network components /US/***
components which make up the signalling network, such as signalling points and common channel signalling links

signalling network functions; ***signaling network functions /US/***
functions which are performed by the message transfer part at level 3 and are common to, and independent of, the operation of individual signalling links. They include the signalling message handling functions and the signalling network management functions

signalling network management; ***signalling network management functions***
functions that, on the basis of predetermined data and information about the status of the signalling network, control the current message routing and configuration of signalling network facilities

signalling network management functions
See signalling network management

signalling originating point; ***originating point; signaling originating point / US/***
signalling point at which a message is generated

signalling phase
call phase before the end-of-selection (EOS) analysis is performed and the sending of the calling signal to the called party is started

signalling plan; ***signaling plan /US/***
plan that defines the message transfer part (MTP) configuration of the exchange, the signalling links and routes, and the signalling point code (SPC) numbers and name

signalling plane
plane that consists of protocols for the control and support of the transmission plane functions

signalling point; ***signaling point /US/;SP***
node in a signalling network which both originates and receives signalling messages, and transfers signalling messages from one signalling link to another

signalling point code; ***signaling point code /US/; SPC***
binary code that uniquely identifies a signalling point in a signalling network

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signalling point management cluster;*SPMC* set of application servers presented to the signalling system No.7 (SS7) network under a single message transfer part (MTP) entity in one specific network appearance

signalling point numbering plan;*signaling point numbering plan / US/* formal description of the method of translating end-user provided address information into an address understandable by the signalling network

signalling point restart;*signaling point restart /US/* procedure that allows a graceful increase of traffic to a restarting node

signalling point with SCCP relay function;*signaling point with SCCP relay function /US/*; *SPR* node in a signalling network with signalling connection control part (SCCP) relay functions

signalling protection configuration in which additional hardware is reserved for conveying signalling information in case another piece of hardware fails

signalling protocol;*signaling protocol / US/* protocol used for effecting the exchange of signalling information between network service users, or between exchanges and/or other network entities

signalling relation possibility of information interchange between the corresponding user part functions of any two signalling points

signalling relay function;*SRF* function which intercepts the signalling connection control part (SCCP) messages, and modifies the destination of the SCCP messages, allowing the messages to be re-routed

signalling relay function for support of MNP *See MNP-signalling relay function*

signalling route;*signaling route /US/* chain of signalling link sets and signalling transfer points which can be used as a path by the signalling point when routing a message towards a specific signalling point

signalling route management functions;*signaling route management functions /US/* functions that transfer information about changes in the availability of signalling routes in the signalling network

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signalling route set; ***signaling route set /US/*** combination of all permitted signalling routes that may be used to pass signalling messages from a signalling point to a specific destination

signalling route-set-test procedure; ***signaling route-set-test procedure /US/;*** ***RST*** procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to test the availability of a given signalling route, previously declared unavailable

signalling service; ***SS*** service that adapts the incoming and outgoing signalling systems to the unit's internal signalling format

signalling system; ***signaling system /US/;SS*** procedures for the interpretation and use of a repertoire of signals together with the hardware and/or software needed for the generation, transmission, and reception of these signals

signalling system No.7; ***SS7;SS NO.7;CCS7;ITU-T No. 7*** internationally standardised general-purpose common channel signalling system optimised for operation in digital telecommunications networks

signalling system R1; ***R1 signalling*** internationally standardised multi-frequency signalling system that uses a set of register signals for addressing

signalling system R2; ***signaling system R2 /US/;R2 signalling*** internationally standardised inter-register signalling system used in national systems and internationally on a regional basis

signalling time-slot time-slot that occupies a specific position in a frame and is allocated to the transmission of signalling

signalling traffic flow control; ***signaling traffic flow control /US/*** actions and procedures intended to limit signalling traffic at its source in the case when the signalling network is not capable of transferring all signalling traffic offered by the user parts, because of network failures or overload situations

signalling traffic management functions; ***signaling traffic management functions /US/*** functions that control and, when required, modify routing information used by the message routing function and control the transfer of signalling traffic in a manner that avoids irregularities in message flow

signalling transcoding measurement network-element-specific measurement which collects information on the use of codecs when transferring digital signals from one type of digital representation to another, and on the possible errors that may occur when using different codecs in a multimedia gateway (MGW)

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signalling transfer point;*signal transfer point*; *signaling transfer point /US/*;*STP*
signalling point at which a message received on a signalling link is transferred to another link (that is, neither the location of the source nor the receiving user part function.)

signalling transport *See IETF signalling transmission*

signalling transport converter;*STC*
sublayer on top of the message transfer part (MTP), providing the service that the generic signalling transport service requests

signalling virtual channel;*signaling virtual channel /US/*;*SVC*
virtual channel for transporting signalling information

signature *See digital signature*

significant condition of a digital signal *See significant state of a digital signal*

significant instant *See significant instant of a digital signal*

significant instant of a digital signal; *significant instant*
instant at which a signal element commences in a discretely-timed signal

significant state of a digital signal; *significant condition of a digital signal*
state of a signal element the meaning of which is defined by an appropriate code and which can be used for recording or further processing

signing algorithm *See digital signature algorithm*

signing PIN;*digital signing PIN*;*digital signature PIN*;*non-repudiation PIN code*;*non-repudiation code*; *non-repudiation PIN*;*PIN-NR*
personal identification number (PIN) with which the sender of data is provided with a proof of delivery and the recipient is assured of the sender's identity, so that neither can later deny having processed the data

SIGTRAN *See IETF signalling transmission*

SIGTRAN *See SIGTRAN protocol*

SIGTRAN protocol; *SIGTRAN*
protocol which the IETF signalling transmission (SIGTRAN) working group has designed to carry signalling messages for voice over IP services

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SIGTRAN signalling unit;*SSU* signalling hardware element which enables access to the SIGTRAN network, that is, an IP-based SS7 network

SII *See static invocation interface*

SIIT *See stateless IP/ICMP translator*

silence descriptor frame *See silence insertion descriptor*

silence indicator *See silence insertion descriptor*

silence insertion descriptor;*silence descriptor frame*; *silence indicator*; *SID* compressed representation of the audio background noise that can be sent during silent intervals

silent mode operational mode of an application in which the application window remains hidden all the time the application runs

silent service *See service*

SIM *See service information message*

SIM *See SIM card*

SIM application toolkit;*SIM toolkit*; *SIM toolkit application*;*SAT* set of applications described in the GSM Technical Specification which allows applications existing in the SIM (subscriber identity module) to interact and operate with any mobile station which supports the specific mechanisms required by the application

SIM authentication *See SIM-based authentication*

SIM card; *subscriber identity module*;*SIM*;*SI* security module that is inserted into a piece of mobile equipment for subscriber identification and other security related information

SIM code code which refers to a SIM

SIM code group combination of the SIM code and the associated network subset and network codes

SIM personalisation personalisation of a mobile station so that it can only be used with particular SIMs

SIM roaming roaming used in places in which a digital network with appropriate technology is present but operating at different frequencies from the user's home network

SIM toolkit *See SIM application toolkit*

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SIM toolkit application *See SIM application toolkit*

SIM-based authentication;*SIM authentication* authentication in which a user is identified using an international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) identifier

SIMF *See subscriber installation management function*

SIMless call; *SIMless E911 call / US/* call which is sent to the public safety answering point (PSAP) without the SIM attach

SIMless E911 call / US/ *See SIMless call*

simple and efficient adaptation layer *See ATM adaptation layer type 5*

simple API for XML; *SAX* application programming interface (API) for event-based XML parsing

simple certificate enrollment protocol /US/ *See simple certificate enrolment protocol*

simple certificate enrolment protocol; *simple certificate enrollment protocol /US/*;*SCEP* public key infrastructure (PKI) communication protocol which enhances existing technology by using public key cryptographies 7 and 10 (PKCS#7 and PKCS#10) with the goal of supporting the secure issuance of certificates to network devices in a scalable manner

Simple Control Transport Protocol *See Stream Control Transmission Protocol*

simple key management for Internet protocols; *SKIP* key management protocol that does not require set-up in the beginning of each session

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol; *SMTP* Internet protocol which provides e-mail services

simple MSISDN dialling MSISDN dialling in which the system adds an operator-configurable default domain to the TEL uniform resource identifier (URI) to form a SIP uniform resource identifier that is used in push to talk over cellular (PoC) session establishment

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Simple Network Management Protocol;*SNMP* network management protocol which primarily defines the functions of network management software and describes the way in which the reports are defined and sent

Simple Network Time Protocol; *SNTP* simplified adaptation of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) which can be used when the ultimate performance of full NTP implementation is not needed or justified

Simple Object Access Protocol; *SOAP* XML/HTTP-based protocol that defines client-server interaction across a network, used for accessing services, objects, and servers in a platform-independent manner

simple segmentation procedure in which the segmentation message is used to convey an additional segment of an overlength message

simple tariffing tariffing in which the tariff analysis is done in the service control point (SCP) by using the Charging Tariff Control functional definition element (FDE) and different conditions

simplex communication between terminals one direction at a time

simplex operation method of operation whereby transmission is made possible alternately in each direction, for example, by means of manual control

simulate to represent, by imitation, the functions of one system or process by means of another

simulation the imitative representation of the functioning of one system or process by means of the functioning of another

simulation result report in which the results of simulation are presented

simulator;*system simulator*;*SS* device or program designed to simulate a system in order to study its performance or for training purposes

Simultaneous Peripheral Operation On-Line *See spool*

simultaneous talk bursts;*STB* number of speech items which occur at the same time

simultaneous use of services concurrent use of a circuit-switched services, which can be voice or data, and packet-switched services by a single mobile station

single access point feature that allows the handling of multiple services by one context access point

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single data rate random access memory;*single data rate SDRAM*;*SDR-SDRAM*;*SDR-RAM*
random access memory (RAM) or synchronised dynamic random access memory (SDRAM) that transfers data on only one clock transition, usually on the rising edge

single data rate SDRAM
See single data rate random access memory

single data rate synchronous dynamic random access memory
See single data rate random access memory

single log-in
See single sign-on

single log-on
See single sign-on

single network management protocol
See Simple Network Management Protocol

single numbering
See single numbering scheme

single numbering scheme;*single numbering*;*SNS*
numbering scheme in which only one number is used for receiving all types of calls

single point of control
control principle applied to the intelligent network (IN) meaning that the service switching point (SSP) can receive instructions from only one service control point (SCP) connection at a time, inside one basic call state model (BCSM)

single point of failure;*SPOF*
hardware or software that, if it fails, causes the entire system to fail, leading to unplanned downtime

single sign-on;*single log-in*;*single log-on*;*SSO*
login after which the user can, during the same session, use all the resources which are available through the system he has logged into

single use
operation during which the communication is not protected against propagation and equipment faults

single-board computer;*SBC*
complete computer that is built on a single printed circuit board so that its whole design is centred around a microprocessor

single-ended switching
protection switching method which takes switching action only at the affected end of the protected entity, for example, trail, subnetwork connection, in the case of a undirectional failure

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single-ended synchronisation; *single-ended synchronization / US/*
method of synchronising a specified synchronisation node with respect to another synchronisation node in which synchronisation information at the specified node is derived from the phase difference between the local clock and the incoming digital signal from the other node

single-ended synchronization / US/
See single-ended synchronisation

single-fee charging
pulse train charging in which the price of the call is independent from the length of the call

single-host SMS centre
See single-node SMS centre

single-line number portability
number portability in which a single subscriber is transferred to another operator without changing the subscriber number

single-longitudinal mode laser transmitter; *SLM laser transmitter*
laser transmitter that transmits one peak clearly noticeable in the optical frequency/wavelength band

single-mode fibre; *singlemode fibre*; *SM fibre*; *SMF*
optical fibre in which only one bound mode can propagate at a given wavelength and numerical aperture

single-node SMS centre
short message service centre (SMSC) that forms its own stand-alone entity and consists of all the elements necessary to make it a fully operable SMSC

single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line; *SHDSL*; *G.SHDSL*
DSL technology for transporting data symmetrically at data rates from 192 kbit/s to 2.3 Mbit/s using a single copper-wire pair

single-session operation
operational mode of a PoC terminal in which the user can only participate in one PoC session at a time

single-step operation; *step-by-step operation*
working method where an operator starts the execution of each command or part of a command manually

single-valued attribute
attribute that is constrained to have only one value

singlemode fibre
See single-mode fibre

singleton
object that is the only one belonging to a certain managed object class

SIO
See service information octet

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SIO *See serial data channel inside Flexbus*

SIP *See Session Initiation Protocol*

SIP application application that uses the session initiation protocol (SIP) stack

SIP application layer gateway;*SIP-ALG* application layer gateway that processes the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) signalling, controls the media proxy through a control interface, and rewrites the Session Description Protocol (SDP) signalling to correspond to the network address translation of the media packets in the media proxy

SIP application server;*SIP AS*;*SAS* application server which is able to host and execute services

SIP AS *See SIP application server*

SIP compression process in which the Signalling Compression is used to compress SIP messages to reduce the call set-up delays that mostly come from the limitations of the low-bandwidth air interface

SIP dialog /US/ *See SIP dialogue*

SIP dialogue;*SIP dialog /US/* peer-to-peer Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) relationship between two endpoints that persists for a defined period of time and facilitates request routing between the endpoints

SIP event package; *event package* specification which defines a set of state information which a user agent generating notify messages needs to report to a subscriber

SIP extension extension to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) which has the purpose of defining an additional SIP method

SIP for telephony; *SIP-T* version of the session initiation protocol (SIP) which is used in the Nc interface to establish user plane connections over the IP network

SIP forking;*forking* ability of a SIP proxy to send SIP requests to multiple destinations at the same time

SIP header header of a session initiation protocol (SIP) message

SIP INVITE *See invite message*

SIP INVITE method; *INVITE* SIP method that is used to establish a session between participants

SIP load balancing service;*LBSSIP* part of the load balancing system which is responsible for the distribution of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) based traffic between the server processes in a cluster

SIP LSM *See local SIP service and subscription management*

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SIP message message with a structure corresponding to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), sent as a request from client to server, or as a response from server to client

SIP MESSAGE *See SIP MESSAGE method*

SIP MESSAGE method;*SIP MESSAGE* SIP method whereby the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) can be used to transmit instant messages separately

SIP method primary function that is invoked by a session initiation protocol (SIP) request in a server

SIP NOTIFY message;*NOTIFY* SIP message which is sent to a subscriber to inform them about a change in the state of a subscription

SIP OPTIONS method;*OPTIONS* SIP method that allows a user agent to query another user agent or a SIP proxy about its capabilities

SIP over GPRS;*SoG* protocol that provides non-real-time session initiation protocol (SIP) services for general packet radio service (GPRS) subscribers

SIP private header; *P-header* SIP header which is developed for the use of the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) to satisfy a specific requirement that the IP multimedia subsystem has set

SIP provisional response; *provisional response* SIP response that the server uses to indicate the progress of a SIP transaction while the transaction continues

SIP proxy;*SIP proxy server*;*SPS* intermediary program that acts as both a server and a client for the purpose of making session initiation protocol (SIP) based requests on behalf of other clients

SIP proxy server *See SIP proxy*

SIP PUBLISH message;*PUBLISH* SIP message which is used for publishing a SIP event state

SIP PUBLISH method;*PUBLISH method* SIP method that allows presence information to be published to a presence agent on behalf of a user

SIP re-INVITE;*re-INVITE* invite message that is sent within an existing SIP dialogue

SIP REFER message;*REFER* SIP message which indicates that the recipient should contact a third party using the contact information provided in the request

SIP REFER method; *REFER method* SIP method that allows the party sending the SIP REFER message to be notified of the outcome of the referenced request

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SIP register message;*register message*; *REGISTER*
session initiation protocol (SIP) message which is used in application level registration

SIP REGISTER method;*REGISTER method*
SIP method that is used to register a user agent in the network

SIP registrar; *registrar*
server that accepts SIP register messages and places the information it receives in those requests into the location service for the domain it handles

SIP registration; *user registration*
action in which a user registers with a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) based network

SIP request
SIP message that a client sends to a server with the purpose of invoking a particular operation

SIP response
SIP message that a server sends to a client to indicate the status of a request that the client has sent to the server

SIP security; *SIPSEC*
security mechanisms used by the session initiation protocol (SIP) for hop-by-hop and end-to-end protection

SIP server
server that uses the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for user authentication, redirection, and registration services, and that supports traditional telephony features such as user mobility, routing, and call forwarding based on the geographical location of the called user

SIP service;*SIP-based service*
service based on the session initiation protocol (SIP) which is available to an end user via the SIP service subscription

SIP service logic execution engine
See script SLEE

SIP service subscription;*SIP subscription*
part of a subscription that enables a subscriber to use a SIP service

SIP servlet API
standard and open interface for creating services on top of the session initiation protocol (SIP) sessions

SIP session
session that is created, modified, and terminated by using the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)

SIP SUBSCRIBE method; *SUBSCRIBE method*
SIP method that is used to request the current state and state updates from a remote node

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SIP subscription *See SIP service subscription*

SIP subscription profile; *SIP user profile* subscription profile in a structural form defining the SIP services to be invoked and executed which is interpreted by the service execution environment (SEE)

SIP transaction transaction that consists of a SIP request and the corresponding response that are sent between a client and a server

SIP uniform resource identifier; *SIP URI* uniform resource identifier used within a session initiation protocol (SIP) message to indicate the originator, current destination, and final recipient of an SIP request, and to specify redirection addresses

SIP uniform resource locator *See SIP uniform resource identifier*

SIP UPDATE method; *UPDATE* SIP method that allows a client to update session parameters but has no impact on the state of a SIP dialogue

SIP URI *See SIP uniform resource identifier*

SIP URL *See SIP uniform resource identifier*

SIP user profile *See SIP subscription profile*

SIP-ALG *See SIP application layer gateway*

SIP-based service *See SIP service*

SIP-I Session Initiation Protocol for ISDN user part (ISUP)

SIP-T *See SIP for telephony*

SIP/SIMPLE client interface *See PoC presence SIP/SIMPLE client interface*

SIP/SIMPLE PoC presence update interface web services interface that implements PoC presence by enabling push to talk over cellular (PoC) users to see the availability of other PoC users

SIPS *See secure SIP*

SIPS uniform resource identifier; *SIPS URI* SIP uniform resource identifier that can be used when a resource needs to be contacted securely

SIPS URI *See SIPS uniform resource identifier*

SIPSEC *See SIP security*

SIR *See signal-to-interference ratio*

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SIR *See subscriber identification resolution*

SIR *See speech item request*

SIR *See session initiation request*

SIS *See Symbian Installation System*

SIS *See subscriber identity security*

SIS download download model which is used when applications are installed in terminals that use the Symbian operating system

SIS file file that contains an installation package that consists of all the files to be installed for a software component in a device based on the Symbian operating system

SIT *See special information tone*

site *See base transceiver station*

site location where network elements or other telecommunication equipment have been installed

site acquisition service for finding, surveying, and leasing sites, acquiring permits, or advising the operator on the technical evaluation of the sites

site application telecommunication solution for the planned area in network planning

site commissioning file *See commissioning file*

site configuration file;*SCF* file, typically in XML format, which contains the information necessary to configure a site

site configuration tool;*SCT* tool which takes care of storing the configuration files in XML format

site group in NMS, a geographical area that contains sites

site LAN;*site local area network* local are network (LAN) that is located on the operator's premises and connects all the network elements of a site

site local area network *See site LAN*

site map in a web site, a structured or graphical representation describing the structure of the site

site object managed object which represents the physical location where at least one network element is installed

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site router router used for connecting push to talk over cellular (PoC) sites to each other and to the IP backbone network

site selection diversity transmission *See site selection diversity transmit power control*

site selection diversity transmit power control;*site selection diversity transmission*;*SSDT* macro diversity combining method for the user equipment (UE) in soft handover whereby the UE selects one of the cells from its active set to be primary, and all the others are classed as non-primary

site survey part of network planning carried out to obtain detailed information from a site to serve as a basis for installation planning

site survey survey that has the objective of gathering information that is necessary for detailed installation planning

site wizard wizard that supports the network operator with the installation of the configuration plans during the roll-out of network elements to a site

site-local address IP address that is used for addressing within a site when global addresses are not wanted

site-specific control list site-specific software control list which also contains the version data of software components

site-specific file file which has been specially made for a certain exchange

SIU *See signalling interface unit*

SIWF server *See shared interworking function server*

SIWFS *See shared interworking function server*

SJIS *See shift JIS*

skeleton;*server skeleton* server-side C++ file which is generated by the interface definition language (IDL) compiler

SKEY *See service key*

skip *See skipping*

SKIP *See simple key management for Internet protocols*

skipping;*skip* ignoring one or more instructions in a sequence of instructions

SL *See signal label*

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SL *See service logic*

SLA *See service-level agreement*

slave clock clock whose timing output is phase-locked to a reference timing signal received from a higher quality clock

slave DNS *See secondary server*

slave DNS server *See secondary server*

slave process program block using the database to which the management system of the database concerned informs about the initialisation of the database

slave server *See secondary server*

slave station *See loop slave*

SLB *See server load balancer*

SLB administrator administrator that configures and manages content servers and other Internet services and their loads on the server load balancing (SLB) menus

SLB operator operator that manages content servers and configures options on the server load balancing (SLB) menus, but not filters

SLC *See signalling link code*

SLC *See SUPL location centre*

SLED *See service logic execution distributor*

SLEE *See service logic execution environment*

SLEL *See service logic execution language*

SLF *See subscription locator function*

SLF database;*SLF DB* database which the subscription locator function (SLF) uses to store the user identity (ID), user ID type, and address index of the user mobility server, to be able to find the address information required from it

SLF DB *See SLF database*

SLIA *See standard location immediate answer*

SLIC *See subscriber line interface circuit*

slice *See program slice*

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slice set of functional units formed by a logical division of units in a network element

slice constant part of a resource (for example, of a memory or processing time) which is given for the execution of a task at a time T

slice barrier logical barrier between slices which isolates them from each other and makes them as independent as possible

slide in unit *See plug-in unit*

slider control that enables the user to set a value in a given range

slip *See controlled slip*

slip *See uncontrolled slip*

SLIP *See Serial Line Internet Protocol*

SLIR *See standard location immediate request*

SLM *See signal label mismatch*

SLM laser transmitter *See single-longitudinal mode laser transmitter*

SLOG *See system log*

slope equaliser device or circuit used to compensate for the linear slope of the amplitude distortion in a transmission channel

slow ACCH *See slow associated control channel*

slow associated control channel; *slow ACCH*;*SACCH* associated control channel of which one frame is available for control signalling in the direction that the assigned channel is carrying traffic

slow frequency hopping;*SFH* frequency hopping in which the frequency change rate is slower than the modulation rate

slow start threshold;*ssthresh* stream control transport protocol (SCTP) variable which the endpoint uses as a threshold to determine whether to perform slow start or congestion avoidance on a particular destination transport address

SLP *See service logic program*

SLP *See Service Location Protocol*

SLP *See SUPL location platform*

SLS *See service level specification*

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SLS *See signalling link selection field*

SM *See NMS system management*

SM *See short message*

SM *See session management*

SM fibre *See single-mode fibre*

SM MO *See mobile-originated short message*

SM MT *See mobile-terminated short message*

SM-AL *See short message application layer*

SM-RL *See short message relay layer*

SM-TL *See short message transport layer*

SM2M *See 2 Mbit/s submultiplexer*

SMAE *See system management application entity*

SMAF *See service management access function*

small cell technology cellular technology in which each base station has a small coverage area (radius from 1 to 6 km) (Small cell technology requires that low power levels are used both in base stations and in mobile stations.)

small computer system interface; *SCSI* device-independent interface which is used to connect different peripheral devices, such as disk drives, tape drives, and scanners, to computers

small integrated services private branch exchange *See small ISPBX*

small ISPBX; *small integrated services private branch exchange* integrated services digital PABX (ISPBX) connected to a network using ISDN basic rate access

SMAP *See service management access point*

SMAP *See system management application process*

SMAP *See signalling management application process*

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SMART;*self-monitoring, analysis, and reporting technology* feature built in to the hard disk that predicts a failure condition in a disk drive

smart card card used in multimedia receivers to give access to encrypted TV channels

smart card;*chip card*;*integrated circuit card*;*ICC* module with an embedded integrated circuit (IC) which provides a secure medium for storing and transporting information

smart card reader device that reads the information from the integrated circuit of a smart card

smart message message which the operator uses to send configuration information over the wireless network to those terminals that support the smart messaging specification

smart messaging; *Nokia smart messaging* Nokia specification for bearer-independent messaging between mobile terminals which provides application developers with an extensible set of message formats

smart radio concept;*SRC* feature and solution based on four-way branch diversity reception for uplink enhancements and transmitter diversity in the downlink

SMASE *See systems management application service element*

SMBus *See system management bus*

SMC *See serial management controller*

SMDS *See switched multi-megabit data service*

SME *See short message entity*

SME-IF *See short message entity interface*

SMF *See state machine framework*

SMF *See single-mode fibre*

SMF *See service management function*

SMF component library that contains a collection of state machine types

SMF loader executable which the state machine framework (SMF) provides for state-machine based applications

SMFr *See service management framework*

SMI *See structure of management information*

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SMI *See service management interface*

SMI *See system management interface*

SMI server;*service management interface server* dedicated network element in the IN system that is used for service and subscriber management

SMID *See statistics session-level hand identifier*

SMIL *See synchronised multimedia integration language*

smiley;*emoticon* string of text characters that, when viewed sideways, form a face expressing a particular emotion

SMLC *See serving mobile location centre*

SMLC Peer Protocol;*SMLCPP* protocol used in the SMLC-p interface for providing radio interface timing (RIT) information and for sending the deciphering keys to other SMLC clients in the same location area

SMLC-b *See SMLC-b interface*

SMLC-b interface; *SMLC-b* logical interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and an IP base station (IP-BTS)

SMLC-l *See SMLC-l interface*

SMLC-l interface; *SMLC-l* logical interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and location measurement unit (LMU)

SMLC-p *See SMLC-p interface*

SMLC-p interface; *SMLC-p* logical interface between serving mobile location centres (SMLC)

SMLCPP *See SMLC Peer Protocol*

SMM *See streaming media module*

SMM *See session and mobility management*

SMM *See subscriber management mediator*

SMMF *See mobile-forwarded short message*

SMMO *See mobile-originated short message*

SMMT *See mobile-terminated short message*

SMN *See SDH management network*

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smooth scrolling scrolling by moving the display image in small steps so that the movement of the image seems continuous T

smoothed round-trip time;*smoothed RTT*;*SRTT* state variable of a round-trip time (RTT) which is calculated from the RTT using a certain function, and which the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) sender uses to compute the current retransmission timeout (RTO)

smoothed RTT *See smoothed round-trip time*

SMP *See symmetric multiprocessing*

SMP *See service management point*

SMPP *See Short Message Peer to Peer Protocol*

SMPP gateway gateway which allows applications based on the short message peer to peer protocol (SMPP) to be connected directly to the short message service centre (SMSC)

SMpSDU *See support mode for predefined SDU size*

SMR *See system model repository*

SMR-bind operation which the party who has established the application association invokes to make the use of remaining short message relay service element (SMRSE) services possible

SMRSE *See short message relay service element*

SMS *See system management server*

SMS *See short message service*

SMS *See short message*

SMS *See SDH management sub-network*

SMS *See service management system*

SMS *See system management software*

SMS adapter software component of the delivery server which integrates the delivery server with short message service centres (SMSC), push proxy gateways (PPG) and messaging gateways (MGW)

SMS and USSD self service management *See SMS/USSD self service management*

SMS cell broadcast *See short message service cell broadcast*

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SMS charging;*short message service charging*;*short message charging* process of charging for the short message traffic

SMS charging centre *See short message service charging centre*

SMS CIR connection initiation request that uses the short message service as the communication method

SMS command short message transfer protocol data unit which enables a mobile station to invoke an operation at the short message service centre (SMSC)

SMS connector transaction handler's subcomponent which is used for receiving SMS content orders and for sending short messages and WAP push messages

SMS content order; *SMS order message*;*SMS order* download work order received via short message service (SMS)

SMS deliver short message transfer protocol data unit containing user data (the short message) sent from a short message service centre (SMSC) to a mobile station

SMS detection point detection point that allows users to manage the short message service

SMS download request short message sent to request the specified content

SMS forwarding end-user service that allows the forwarding of short messages to another phone

SMS gateway;*short message service gateway*;*SMSGW* proxy between the short message service centre (SMSC) and service provider which transforms the complex telecommunications protocol interfaces to more simple interfaces used by the content providers

SMS IN short message service controlled by intelligent network logic

SMS interface; *SMSIF* interface of the short message service centre (SMSC) for providing the short message service (SMS)

SMS keyword keyword which the customer sends to a unique short message service (SMS) number identifying the delivery server for initiating a download transaction directly from the delivery server

SMS message *See short message*

SMS message *See text message*

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SMS order *See SMS content order*

SMS order message *See SMS content order*

SMS point-to-point *See point-to-point short message service*

SMS pull pull service for ordering specific services by sending a text message to the operator

SMS SS *See SMS subsystem*

SMS subsystem; *SMS SS* subsystem that is responsible for the short message service (SMS)

SMS support feature that provides the mechanism for a mobile station to submit and receive short messages

SMS-CB *See short message service cell broadcast*

SMS-CDR *See short message service charging record*

SMS-CSI *See short message service CAMEL subscription information*

SMS-GMSC *See gateway MSC for short message service*

SMS-IWMSC *See interworking MSC for short message service*

SMS-requested named configuration provisioning in which a short message is sent by the end-user to request a particular named configuration

SMS-requested provisioning provisioning in which a short message is sent by the end-user to a predefined mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) to request provisioning

SMS-status report; *status report; SR* report that the short message service centre (SMSC) uses to inform the originating mobile station of the outcome of a short message submitted to a short message entity (SME)

SMS-submit primitive which is used in the mobile originated short message

SMS/PP *See point-to-point short message service*

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SMS/USSD self service management;*SMS and USSD self service management;self service management using SMS and USSD messages* IN supported service that allows prepaid subscribers to manage their prepaid accounts by sending SMS or USSD messages to a service number

SMSC *See short message service centre*

SMSC interface;*short message service centre interface* interface which connects a network element to the short message service centre (SMSC)

SMSC-GT-1 *See logical SMSC address*

SMSC-GT-2 *See physical SMSC address*

SMSCB *See short message service cell broadcast*

SMSCC *See short message service charging centre*

SMSGW *See SMS gateway*

SMSIF *See SMS interface*

SMTP *See Simple Mail Transfer Protocol*

SN *See serving network*

SN *See subscriber number*

SN *See sequence number*

SN *See signalling network*

SN+ redundancy;*load sharing* redundancy scheme in which all the units of the same unit type act as a resource pool and the load is shared among these units on a per task basis

SN-PDU *See subnetwork protocol data unit*

SN-PDU type bit;*T bit* bit which indicates the format of the subnetwork protocol data unit (SN-PDU)

SNA *See Subscribe-Notifications-Answer message*

SNAP *See logical link control/subnetwork attachment point*

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SNAP *See subnetwork access protocol*

snap-shot *See database snapshot*

SNARL *See subnets are local*

SNAT *See secure network address translation*

SNC *See subnetwork connection*

SNC *See sequence number counter*

SNC protection *See subnetwork connection protection*

SNCP *See subnetwork connection protection*

SNDCF *See subnetwork dependent convergence function*

SNDCP *See subnetwork dependent convergence protocol*

SNDCP PDU *See subnetwork protocol data unit*

SNI *See subscriber network interface*

sniffer port *See analysis port*

sniffing recording the traffic flowing through the network

SNMP *See Simple Network Management Protocol*

SNMP agent agent that utilises the simple network management protocol (SNMP) to report events and statistical data to the network management system (NMS) by using SNMP traps

SNMP agent *See SNMP daemon*

SNMP browser simple network management protocol (SNMP) entity assuming an operational role to generate requests, retrieve and modify management information, receive responses to requests, or receive event reports

SNMP counter counter with a non-negative integer value which increases monotonically until it reaches a maximum value and wraps back to zero

SNMP daemon; *SNMP agent*; *SNMPD* simple network management protocol (SNMP) entity assuming an operational role to receive, process, and respond to requests, and to generate event reports

SNMP GET protocol data unit (PDU) that requests a particular management information base (MIB) instance from the SNMP agent

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SNMP GET-BULK protocol data unit (PDU) that is used for querying a network entity for information

SNMP GETNEXT protocol data unit (PDU) that is used for querying a variable that is lexicographically next to the given object identifier in the remote entity's management information base (MIB)

SNMP integration toolkit set of tools to integrate simple network management protocol (SNMP) capable third-party equipment into the network management system (NMS)

SNMP integration toolkit process administration; *ProcessAdmin* administrative tool for changing the configuration of Nokia SNMP management and for debugging the SNMP integration toolkit

SNMP management information base; *SNMP MIB* management information base that is accessed using the simple network management protocol (SNMP)

SNMP manager part of the network management system that provides the user interface and holds the database of device information

SNMP mediator feature which provides the simple network management protocol (SNMP) used for SNMP manager functions in the DX 200 system

SNMP MIB *See SNMP management information base*

SNMP platform platform that provides a possibility to manage resources of a network element using the single network management protocol (SNMP) between the managed network element and the network management system (NMS)

SNMP SET protocol data unit (PDU) that the SNMP manager issues to change the value of a particular management information base (MIB) instance

SNMP trap *See trap*

SNMP version 3; *SNMPv3* extensible simple network management protocol (SNMP) which supplements the SNMP framework by supporting a new message format, security for messages, access control, and remote configuration of SNMP parameters

SNMPD *See SNMP daemon*

SNMPv2c *See community-based SNMP version 2*

SNMPv3 *See SNMP version 3*

SNPA *See subnetwork point of attachment*

SNPA *See subnetwork point of access*

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SNPA address network address (extension number) of an extension

SNR *See signal-to-noise ratio*

SNR *See Subscribe-Notifications-Request message*

SNS *See single numbering scheme*

SNTP *See Simple Network Time Protocol*

SO *See service operator*

SOA *See suppress outgoing access*

SOAP *See Simple Object Access Protocol*

SOAP server server that is capable of receiving and handling requests based on the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)

socket end point to which connections can be attached from the bottom (network side) and to which processes can be attached from the top (the user side)

socket call system call performed in order to create a socket

socket descriptor handle to the communication resources that are allocated to a process when it creates a socket

socket interface *See standard socket interface*

socket library library that provides software developers with a de facto standard application programming interface (API) to the TCP/IP protocol stack

SOCKS proxy protocol for TCP/IP-based networking applications, providing a framework for developing secure communications by integrating other security technologies

soft handoff /US/ *See soft handover*

soft handover;*soft handoff /US/*;*SHO* handover which occurs between different base stations and where the radio links are added and abandoned in such a manner that the user equipment always keeps at least one radio link to the radio access network (RAN)

soft handover area;*SHO area* in radio network planning, the geographical area where soft handovers (SHO) are predicted to occur

soft key;*softkey* key which does not have a fixed function nor a function label printed on it

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soft permanent virtual circuit;*soft permanent virtual connection*;*soft PVC*;*SPVC*
virtual circuit of which portions are switched, while other portions are permanent

soft permanent virtual connection
See soft permanent virtual circuit

soft PVC
See soft permanent virtual circuit

soft reset
reset which initialises the internal logic while maintaining the system configuration

soft-territory method
method in which the capacity reserved for real-time (RT) traffic can also be used by non-real-time (NRT) traffic, when RT traffic is lower than the set threshold

softer handoff
See softer handover

softer handover;*softer handoff*
intra-frequency handover which occurs between sectors or cells within one base station and where the radio links are added and abandoned in such manner that the user equipment always keeps at least two radio links to the base station

softkey
See soft key

software;*SW*
programs, procedures, rules, and any integrated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system

software activation;*SW activation*
loading the installed software modules from the hard disk to the memory of the active unit of the network element

software archive
centralised network element software storage for network element releases and change deliveries

software block
See block

software build;*SW build*;*build*
collection of programs and files operating in a certain system

software build change mark
information in the event log indicating the change of software build

software build identifier;*SW build ID*
identity string that is used for identifying unambiguously the different software builds on the disk of a network element

software build identity
information for identifying the software build stored in a network element

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software build management system — system which provides means for remote transfer of software builds from one network element to another

software build master file;*master file* — file which lists all the load modules included in the software build and their identity data and version data

software build status;*status of SW build* — activity state of a software build located on disk and created with management commands

software build type;*build type* — information indicating the different kind of software build

software building;*SW building* — process where software modules are compiled into a certain entity and a content suitable for the parameters and files used by programs is defined

software building;*building* — compilation of the software build of a release by means of building procedure and according to configuration options and parameters which specify the product structure and compilation parameters

software component;*component* — part of a software system that has a well-defined interface to the rest of the system and can be developed, tested, and deployed separately

software configuration — part of system configuration describing software

software configuration management;*SCM* — configuration management for identifying the configuration of the software at given points in time, systematically controlling changes to the configuration, and maintaining the integrity and traceability of the configuration throughout the software life cycle

software configuration management file — management file that contains all management information of packages created in the system

software configuration register;*software register* — up-to-date register containing software configuration information on the supported network elements

software control list;*control list*;*COL* — list of software components belonging to a certain software build, together with version data

software delivery — delivery that consists of one or more subsystems and that is specified in a software delivery description file

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software delivery media;*SW delivery media* delivery media that contain software items, including documentation and installation tools, and that are shipped to the customer

software development kit; *SDK* set of programming tools for creating applications and enhancing the use of certain software

software enabler; *enabler* software that provides certain functions to the applications to extend their use

software engineering environment;*SEE* set of management and technical tools to support software development, usually integrated in a coherent framework

software entity file-specific routines compiled as one operation

software image *See software image file*

software image file; *software image* file that contains the operating system of a switch

software installation;*SW installation* installing the software modules in the hard disk of a network element, enabling the activation of the software

software interrupt interrupt caused by a program

software level development level of software which implements a certain level of features

software maintenance improvements and changes required to keep programs up-to-date and ensure effective operation

software management;*SW management*;*SWM* set of functions which provide a strictly controlled means for manipulating the software, and allow scalable updating from the level of one individual software component up to the entire software build

software package *See software build*

software package identity *See software build identity*

software package management system *See software build management system*

software package master file *See software build master file*

software platform *See SW platform*

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software register *See software configuration register*

software repository;*SW repository* part of the software management system providing a permanent archive for software and related documentation

software set set of subsystems that are required for a given software release

software setting *See setting*

software supervision supervision, based on watchdog timers and supervision messages, which reveals the error conditions where the control of the program is lost

software tool program that is used to facilitate the development of other programs

software trial part; *trial side* in trial configuration, those spare functional units of an exchange which have been chosen for a trial

software update; *update* software change made in a network element that has already been delivered to a network operator

software upgrade phase set of software upgrade steps which are performed during a certain phase of the release upgrade

software upgrade step holistic integration tester (HIT) macro, which executes man-machine language (MML) and service terminal commands, analyses data, and guides the user during a release upgrade

software version management set of functions that provides a means for commissioning and upgrading software

software-only driver *See pseudo-device driver*

SoG *See SIP over GPRS*

SOG *See subsystem out of service grant*

SOH *See section overhead*

solicited information indicator indicator sent in an information message to indicate whether the message is a response to an information request message

solicited-node multicast address link-local scope multicast address computed as a function of the solicited target's address

solid *See solid database*

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solid database; *solid* disk-based database that can be cached into memory for faster access

SoLSA *See support of localised service area*

SOM *See self-organising map*

SONET *See synchronous optical network*

SONET APS *See SONET automatic protection switching*

SONET automatic protection switching; *SONET APS* automatic protection switching which provides switchover of traffic from a working line to a dedicated protection line in SONET networks

SOR *See support of optimal routing*

SOR *See subsystem out of service request*

sort triangle up or down arrow in a header of a table column, indicating the current sort criterion and sort direction (ascending or descending)

sorter process of the post office which sends messages to the bus

sound retrieval service on-demand (user-initiated) retrieval service of music or other audio information

source address in systems with source-destination architecture, the address of the unit or memory location from which data is being transferred

source code set of instructions written in a programming language, that must be translated to machine instructions before the program can be run on a computer

source code module *See source module*

source data data that regroups in tabular form the data and parameters to be set in the exchange in order to implement the different network plans

source description; *SDES* RTCP packet composed of a header and zero or more chunks, each of which is composed of items describing the source identified in that chunk

source directory directory from which data is to be stored or copied to another directory

source end station; *SES* end station that is the source of ATM messages of a connection, and is used as a reference point for available bit rate (ABR) services

source file *See source module*

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source HLR home location register (HLR) in which the subscriber data to be moved in HLR splitting exists

source language language from which statements are translated

source module; *source file*;*source code module* source language program module which is ready to be translated

source MSC mobile services switching centre (MSC) which is in charge of the cell before the handover

source port number in a stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) datagram header, the SCTP sender's port number

source system system from which a connection is created in a remote session

source unit unit from whose subrack a hardware alarm is wired

southbound interface interface to a network element, mediator, or lower-layer network management system (NMS)

SP *See telecommunications service provider*

SP *See spare*

SP *See signalling point*

SP *See service plane*

SP *See service provider*

SP *See stack pointer*

SP code *See service provider code*

SP code group *See service provider code group*

SP personalisation *See service provider personalisation*

SP-idle state of an N+1 redundant functional unit for which, during the start-up, the empty database files are created in RAM

SP-LAN *See spare LAN*

SP-MIDI *See scalable polyphony MIDI*

SPACE *See service provisioning and creation environment*

space *See memory space*

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space transmission medium in which manufactured structures are not used for guiding electromagnetic energy

space diversity;*SD* propagation protection employed to minimise the effects of fading by simultaneous use of two or more antennas spaced a number of wavelengths apart

space division separation in the space domain of a plurality of transmission channels between two points

space division switching switching of inlets to outlets using space division techniques

space vehicle *See GPS satellite*

spam;*junk mail*; *spiced ham* from the recipients' point of view, undesirable news group mail or electronic mail which is often sent to a large recipient group for commercial purposes

SPAN *See Switched Port Analyzer*

Spanning Tree Protocol;*STP* protocol for deactivating links between networks so that packets are channelled along one route and do not search for the destination endlessly

spare;*SP* state of a functional unit acting as a spare unit, where the unit is constantly ready to perform its tasks, but does not take part in the operation

spare LAN;*SP-LAN* passive Ethernet interface of a redundant local area network (LAN) connection

spare logical file logical file that is used to back up permanent and semi-permanent logical files

spare unit unit which can be put in the place of a removed unit

spatial multicasting ATM multicasting in which the output ATM links appear on two or more physical output interfaces and there is only one ATM link per interface

SPC *See service provider code*

SPC *See suppress preferential CUG*

SPC *See signalling point code*

SPC *See SUPL positioning centre*

SPC exchange *See stored-program-controlled exchange*

SPCF *See SUPL position calculation function*

SPD *See serving profile database*

SPD *See security policy database*

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SPDB *See security policy database*

SPE *See speech encoder*

special arrangement service based on an arrangement between a customer and a public network operator whereby customer- supplied connected numbers are not screened by the public ISDN network

special authority authority which permits a user to use all commands, including blocked commands, and all terminals

special day;*special day in peak hour measurement* working day during which the traffic load is exceptionally heavy

special day in peak hour measurement *See special day*

special destination *See special route*

special dial tone dialling tone advising that the exchange is ready to receive call information and inviting the user to start sending call information, at the same time reminding the user that special conditions apply to the termination from which the call is being made

special direction *See special route*

special information tone;*number unobtainable tone*; *interception tone*; *SIT* tone advising the caller that the called number cannot be reached for administrative or technical reasons

special route; *special direction*; *special destination*; *SPR* analysis component which is determined by the received digit sequence and which requires special procedures, for example, number modification

special service key service key whose value indicates that the originating services are executed in detection point 3 (DP3)

specialisation; *specialization /US/* technique of deriving new managed object classes from an existing class by the addition of new capabilities, such as new attributes or notifications

specialised resource point; *specialized resource point /US/*; *SRP* physical entity that implements the intelligent network specialised resource function

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specialised resources function; ***specialized resources function /US/;SRF*** set of functions that provide for the control and access to resources used in providing services in the intelligent network

specialization /US/ *See specialisation*

specialized resource point /US/ *See specialised resource point*

specialized resources function / US/ *See specialised resources function*

SpecializedResourceReport *See SpecializedResourceReport procedure*

SpecializedResourceReport procedure; ***SpecializedResourceReport;SRR*** procedure by which the specialised resources function (SRF) returns a response to the PlayAnnouncement procedure to the service control point (SCP) after the announcement completed indication is set

specification and description language; ***SDL*** language used in the presentation of the functional specification and functional description of the internal logic processes in a stored programmed control switching system

spectral density limiting value of the ratio between the effective amplitude of oscillation and the bandwidth, when the bandwidth approaches zero

spectrum *See spectrum mask*

spectrum mask; ***spectrum*** graphical representation of the required power distribution as a function of frequency for a modulated transmission

speech bit bit for transferring a voice-frequency signal

speech burst *See speech item*

speech channel; ***voice channel; talking channel*** communications channel designed to occupy a very narrow bandwidth equivalent to the range of sounds necessary for humans to speak to one another

speech coding *See speech transcoding*

speech digit signaling /US/ *See speech digit signalling*

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speech digit signalling;*speech digit signaling /US/* type of channel-associated signalling in which digit time-slots used primarily for the transmission of encoded speech are periodically used for signalling

speech encoder;*SPE* encoder which digitally processes and encodes speech for the error control during the transmission through the communication channel

speech frame block of data which is processed from a group of speech samples and represents the speech in compressed form

speech item;*talkspurt*;*talkburst*;*speech burst* continuous speech transmission from one sender to one or more recipients

speech item request;*SIR* request that a user who belongs to a group sends in order to get a speech item

speech path part of a telecommunication circuit in which speech is transferred

speech path continuity test *See through-connection test*

speech phase *See conversation phase*

speech sample file file containing speech samples of which announcements are created by combining them in various ways in Verbal Announcement Generator's (VANG) sample memory

speech signal;*voice signal* electrical analogue signal representing human speech and used to convey speech information as electromagnetic waves

speech time-slot time slot allocated to the transmission of speech

speech transcoding;*speech coding*;*voice coding* conversion of analogue voice into a digital signal

speed performance criterion that describes the time interval required to perform a function or the rate at which the function is performed

speed calling /US/ *See abbreviated dialling*

speed dialling;*one-touch dialling*;*one-touch dialing /US/*;*1-touch dialing / US/* telecommunication service or a telephone's function which is used to set up a connection by pressing a function key once

SPF *See shortest path first*

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SPF *See SUPL privacy function*

SPI *See subsequent protocol identifier*

SPI *See security parameter index*

SPI *See service point of interest*

SPI *See service provider interface*

SPI *See serial peripheral interface*

SPI *See SDH physical interface*

spiced ham *See spam*

SPID *See service provider identification*

spider;*search agent*;*search robot*; *web robot*;*bot* search engine that is able to function independently without direct control

spin box;*spinner*; *stepper buttons* UI control with a fixed set of values, such as dates, that lets users move ("spin") through them

spinner *See spin box*

spiral SIP request that is routed to a proxy and forwarded onwards, and that then arrives again at the same proxy, but in a way that results in a different processing decision from the original request

splash screen full or part-screen window that can be seen when launching an application or entering a web site

SPLC *See split charging*

split charging; *SPLC* IN service which allows for a separation of charges for a specific call, the calling and the called party being each charged for one part of the call

split connection connection which can be monitored and to which test signals can also be sent

split of exchange forming a trial configuration by splitting an exchange into a traffic side and a trial side

split RNC in RNS split, the radio network controller (RNC) from whose control one or more BTS sites are moved

split screen display display where the surface is divided into several separately scrollable icons

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split-access switching mechanism for terminating a virtual container in an incoming signal and inserting a test signal in the corresponding virtual container of the outgoing signal

splitter *See splitter bar*

splitter analogue device for dividing one input signal into two output signals or combining two input signals into one output signal

splitter bar;*splitter* in graphical user interfaces, an element between panes in an application window that allows users to resize the panes

SPLL *See semi-permanent leased line*

SPMC *See signalling point management cluster*

SPNP *See private numbering plan*

SPOF *See single point of failure*

sponsoring charging mode that allows one subscriber to pay for charges generated by one or several other subscribers

spontaneous operation operation which the service control function (SCF) can send any time during the dialogue with the service switching function (SSF) without stopping the call control function (CCF) at any detection point

spontaneous restart computer restart which is not activated by the recovery system

spoofing attack *See IP spoofing*

spoofing filter filter that discards any IP packet that has an internal IP source address but comes from the outside

spool; *Simultaneous Peripheral Operation On-Line* reading of input data, or writing of output data, to auxiliary or main storage for later processing or output, in order to permit input/output devices to operate concurrently with job execution

spooler program that serves as a temporary holding area or buffer for information waiting to be processed by a device

SPP *See signal processing platform*

SPQ *See strict priority queuing*

SPR *See special route*

SPR *See signalling point with SCCP relay function*

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spread spectrum code *See spreading code*

spread spectrum technique *See spread-spectrum technique*

spread-spectrum technique;*spread spectrum technique* technique in which the average energy of the transmitted signal is spread over a bandwidth which is much wider than the information bandwidth

spreading process in which the signal is modulated with the spreading code to get a wideband signal for multipath propagation in spread spectrum systems

spreading code;*spread spectrum code* code that is used for spreading and despreading a signal in spread spectrum communications

spreading factor;*SF* ratio between the chip rate and the symbol rate

SPRM *See signal processing resource manager*

SPRM *See DSP resource manager*

SPS *See SIP proxy*

SPS *See standard positioning service*

SPT *See shortest path tree*

SPT *See service point trigger*

spurious emission *See spurious emission of a transmitting station*

spurious emission of a transmitting station;*spurious emission* emission on a frequency or frequencies outside the necessary bandwidth and whose level may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information

spurious signal *See interfering signal*

SPVC *See soft permanent virtual circuit*

SQL *See structured query language*

SQL *Plus interactive program for accessing a database

SQL access interface internal interface between a service control point and the database cluster that is used to fetch subscriber data from the database cluster during the call

SQL database database which is created, maintained, and viewed by using the structured query language (SQL)

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SQL script script which consists of structured query language (SQL) statements

SQL server database management system that can respond to queries formatted in the structured query language (SQL)

SQLaccess interface *See SQL access interface*

SQM *See service quality manager*

SQM rule *See service quality manager rule*

SQN *See sequence number*

SQN *See sequence number*

SR *See signal strength receiver*

SR *See RTCP sender report*

SR *See SMS-status report*

SR-SM *See status report short message*

SRAM *See static RAM*

SRBT *See selective ringback tone*

SRC *See smart radio concept*

SREJ *See selective reject*

SRF *See specialised resources function*

SRF *See signalling relay function*

SRI *See send routing information*

SRL *See service request log*

SRL manager software that manages a service request log (SRL)

SRL stream *See event log stream*

SRLIA *See standard roaming location immediate answer*

SRLIR *See standard roaming location immediate request*

SRNC *See serving radio network controller*

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SRNC radio network temporary identifier;*SRNC radio network temporary identity*;*S-RNTI*
mobile station identifier which is allocated by the serving radio network controller (SRNC) and is unique within that SRNC

SRNC radio network temporary identity
See SRNC radio network temporary identifier

SRNS
See serving RNS

SRNS relocation;*serving RNS relocation*;*serving radio network subsystem relocation*
change of Iu interface and transfer of the serving radio network subsystem (SRNS) role to another radio network subsystem (RNS)

SROM
See serial ROM

SRP
See specialised resource point

SRP platform
platform that integrates a series of products which provide service management, voice processing, call control, and operation and maintenance functions for value-added services

SRR
See service routing register

SRR
See SpecializedResourceReport procedure

SRR
See status report request

SRRF
See SUPL reference retrieval function

SRSF
See SUPL roaming support function

SRTS
See synchronous residual time stamp

SRTT
See smoothed round-trip time

SRV resource record;*DNS SRV RR*;*SRV RR*
resource record that specifies the location of the domain name servers (DNS) for a specific protocol and domain

SRV RR
See SRV resource record

SRVT
See SCCP routing verification test

SS
See signalling system

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SS *See signalling service*

SS *See subsystem*

SS *See simulator*

SS *See supplementary service*

SS *See Standby Server*

SS *See system server*

SS CDR *See supplementary service charging record*

SS NO.7 *See signalling system No.7*

SS-CSI *See supplementary service notification CAMEL subscription information*

SS7 *See signalling system No.7*

SS7 application identification network-specific identification which indicates the SS7 recommendation followed in the given signalling network

SS7 application part;*SS7 application protocol*;*S7AP* general term that covers all the application parts of the signalling system No.7 (SS7)

SS7 application protocol *See SS7 application part*

SS7 monitor tool that is used to configure, monitor, and control signalling system No.7 (SS7) network entities

SS7 MTP2-user adaptation layer; *M2UA* protocol for backhauling the message transfer part level 2 (MTP2) user signalling messages over IP using the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)

SS7 MTP3-user adaptation layer; *MTP3 user adaptation layer*; *M3UA* protocol which is a part of the IETF signalling transport (SIGTRAN) stack for the transport of any signalling system No.7 (SS7) MTP3-user signalling over IP using the services of the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)

SS7 network;*SS7 signalling network* within the public switched telephone network (PSTN), a separate data network which implements signalling system No.7 (SS7) and is used solely for network control, and in which the only data sent consists of signalling messages

SS7 network congestion;*SCON* signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to all concerned application server processes (ASP) to indicate that the congestion level of one or more destinations in the signalling system No.7 (SS7) network has changed

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SS7 SCCP-user adaptation layer; *SCCP-user adaptation layer*; *SUA*
protocol for the transport of SS7 SCCP-user signalling over an IP network using the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)

SS7 signalling network
See SS7 network

SS7 signalling network management message; *SSNM*
signalling message related to the availability of signalling system No.7 (SS7) network elements which a signalling gateway sends to an application server process (ASP)

SS7 stack selection
trigger data which defines the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) and signalling connection control part (SCCP) stacks that can be used

SS7 tracing
tracing short message traffic on different signalling system No.7 (SS7) protocol levels such as the signalling connection control part (SCCP) and mobile application part (MAP)

SS7/SIGTRAN load-balancing service
load-balancing service for the distributed SS7/SIGTRAN system

SSA
See local service area

SSA
See subsystem-allowed

SSA
See self-service API

SSAP
See supplementary service application part

SSC
See service and subscription cache

SSC
See synchronize state complete message

SSCD
See service and subscription cache distributor

SSCF
See service specific coordination function

SSCF-NNI; *service specific coordination function - network node interface*
service specific coordination function (SSCF) that supports signalling at the network-node interface (NNI)

SSCF-UNI
service specific coordination function (SSCF) that supports signalling at the user-network interface (UNI)

SSCOP
See Service-Specific Connection Oriented Protocol

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SSCP *See service switching and control point*

SSCS *See service specific convergence sublayer*

SSDT *See site selection diversity transmit power control*

SSF *See subservice field*

SSF *See server signal fail*

SSF *See service switching function*

SSF *See SUPL security function*

SSH *See Secure Shell*

SSH IKE *See SSH Internet key exchange*

SSH Internet key exchange;*SSH IKE* development toolkit for adding advanced key management to an Internet protocol security (IPSec) product

SSH IPSEC Express toolkit for Internet protocol security (IPSec), Internet key exchange (IKE), and X.509 certificate management

SSH key public key used for authentication and encryption in the secure shell (SSH)

SSI *See server side includes*

SSI *See incoming signalling*

SSL *See Secure Sockets Layer*

SSL2 version 2 of the secure sockets layer (SSL) protocol

SSL3 version 3 of the secure sockets layer (SSL) protocol

SSM *See self-service management*

SSM *See synchronisation status message*

SSMF *See SUPL service management function*

SSMi *See service and subscription management interface*

SSMI *See service and subscription management interface*

SSMI CORBA *See SSMI CORBA interface*

SSMI CORBA interface;*SSMI CORBA* interface that is used to manage and maintain subscriber information

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SSMI file interface interface that is used to add subscribers to the online service controller (OSC) database

SSMI LDAP *See SSMI LDAP interface*

SSMI LDAP interface;*SSMI LDAP* interface that is used to transfer large numbers of subscribers from the Nokia Profile Manager to the online service controller (OSC) database

SSN *See subsystem number*

SSN *See signalling and services node*

SSNM *See SS7 signalling network management message*

SSO *See single sign-on*

SSO *See outgoing signalling*

SSO *See stateful switchover*

SSP *See subsystem-prohibited*

SSP *See service switching point*

SSP charging application of charging providing a service interface for charging control for the service control point (SCP)

SSP direction code code which is used to route the call to the service switching point (SSP)

SSPF *See SUPL SET provisioning function*

SSQ *See synchronize state request message*

SSR *See service and subscription repository*

SSRC *See synchronisation source*

SSRC identifier *See synchronisation source identifier*

SSRI *See subscriber's service routing information*

SSRLIA *See standard SUPL roaming location immediate answer*

SSRLIR *See standard SUPL roaming location immediate request*

SSRP *See standard SUPL roaming position*

SSSAR *See service-specific segmentation and reassembly sublayer*

SST *See subsystem-status-test*

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ssthresh *See slow start threshold*

SSU *See subscriber signalling unit*

SSU *See building integrated timing schemes*

SSU *See SIGTRAN signalling unit*

ST *See service terminal*

ST *See service ticket*

ST signal *See end-of-pulsing signal*

stability;*stability of a clock* ability of a clock to maintain a constant frequency

stability of a clock *See stability*

stable state steady state of a service

stack;*push-down list* structure in which items are added at the end of a sequential list and can only be retrieved from the same end

stack pointer;*SP* memory location that holds the address of the most recently stored item in a stack

staling using a cryptographic key for so long that the security level of the system decreases

stand alone dedicated control channel *See stand-alone dedicated control channel*

stand-alone; *standalone* capable of operating independently of any other device or system

stand-alone A-GPS SMLC;*SAS* serving mobile location centre that interconnects to the radio network controller (RNC) over the Iupc interface via the position calculation application part (PCAP)

stand-alone AXC; *standalone AXC*;*S-AXC*;*SAXC* ATM cross-connect (AXC) which is implemented as an independent network element

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stand-alone dedicated control channel;*stand alone dedicated control channel*; *standalone dedicated control channel*;*SDCCH*
logical channel on the radio interface that is used for sending short messages, and during connection setup used for identification and authentication procedures and for starting the ciphering

stand-alone network element; *independent network element*
network element that is capable of operating without a connection to other network elements

stand-alone program
program that runs independently

stand-alone SMLC; *S/A SMLC*
serving mobile location centre that interconnects to the IP base station (IP-BTS) over the Iupc' interface via the PCAP' protocol or over the Lb' interface via the base station system application part LCS extension (BSSAP-LE) protocol

stand-by time
See standby time

stand-by time-slot
time-slot protecting another time-slot carrying ISDN or PSTN signalling

standalone
See stand-alone

standalone
See offline

standalone AXC
See stand-alone AXC

standalone dedicated control channel
See stand-alone dedicated control channel

standard C library
library which implements the interfaces defined in the ANSI C and POSIX 1003.1 standards

standard document query language; *SDQL*
query language based on document style semantics and specification language (DSSSL)

standard family
process family whose master and hands have been implemented as real processes

standard generalised markup language
See SGML

standard generalized markup language /US/
See SGML

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standard I/O *See standard input/output*

standard input/output;*standard I/O*;*STDIO* predefined input/output channel with which every UNIX process is initialised

standard location immediate answer;*SLIA* message which is sent from the location server to the location services client and which is used to give the location of one or more mobile subscribers

standard location immediate request;*SLIR* message which is sent from the location services client to the location server and which is used to request the location of one or more mobile subscribers

standard positioning service;*SPS* positioning and timing service which will be available to all GPS users on a continuous, worldwide basis with no direct charge

standard program computer program written in a general, task-oriented programming language

standard query language *See structured query language*

standard roaming location immediate answer;*SRLIA* message which is sent from the location server to the location services client and which is used to give the location of a mobile subscriber while roaming

standard roaming location immediate request;*SRLIR* message which is sent from the location services client to the location server and which is used to request the location of a mobile subscriber while roaming

standard socket interface;*socket interface*;*SI* application programming interface (API) for generating the user datagram protocol (UDP) and Internet protocol (IP) messages

standard SUPL roaming location immediate answer;*SSRLIA* message which is sent from the visited SUPL location platform to the home SUPL location platform and which is used to transfer secure user plane location (SUPL) messages between two SUPL enabled networks to determine the location of a mobile subscriber while roaming

standard SUPL roaming location immediate request;*SSRLIR* message which is sent from the home SUPL location platform to the visited SUPL location platform and which is used to transfer secure user plane location (SUPL) messages between two SUPL enabled networks to determine the location of a mobile subscriber while roaming

standard SUPL roaming position;*SSRP* message which is sent from the visited SUPL location platform to the home SUPL location platform and which carries the position result

standard template library;*STL* C++ library of container classes, algorithms, and iterators, which provides many of the basic algorithms and data structures of computer science

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standard tone *See monophonic ringing tone*

standardised digital signal;*standardized digital signal /US/* digital signal having a digit rate standardised by ITU-T, primarily for use in the standardised digital multiplex hierarchy

standardized digital signal /US/ *See standardised digital signal*

standby *See standby state*

standby redundancy redundancy wherein one means for performing a required function is intended to operate, while the alternative means are inoperative until needed

standby redundant logical file file which backs up logical files

Standby Server; *SBS* in NMS, a server that monitors the Communications and Database Server and replaces it in case of server failure

standby state; *standby* state in which a resource is not providing service, but is ready to do that

standby time;*stand-by time* time frame that the phone is in standby mode (ready for phone calls) with a fully charged battery without recharging the battery

standby unit unit which starts to operate when the active unit stops

standby-time *See standby time*

standing-wave ratio;*SWR* ratio, along a transmission line, of a maximum to an adjacent minimum magnitude of a particular field component of a standing wave

Stanford University network - remote procedure call *See open network computing remote procedure call*

StaPIC *See statistical point in call*

StaPIC service service in which the specific call party is requested to give an indication that the statistical point in call is met, and the required data items for updating operations

star;*star interface* interface in which signals to and from a number of equipments are brought to corresponding ports on one equipment item

star interface *See star*

star topology;*hub-and-spoke topology* network topology in which there is a straight connection between the hub and the BTS

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star-configuration radio network *See star-network*

star-network;*star-configuration radio network* network structure in which a number of base stations are each connected to an exchange in the middle

start action which initialises a process instance

start address absolute address of a block or the starting point of a program

start block *See CML start block*

start character character used for calling the main macro

start field;*STF* in a common part sublayer protocol data unit (CPS-PDU), a field which consists of an offset field, sequence number, and parity bits

start page web page which is loaded first when the browser is started

start point termination point identifier at the external interface of the radio network controller (RNC) or multimedia gateway (MGW)

start-stop transmission asynchronous transmission so that each group of signals representing a character is preceded by a start signal and followed by a stop signal

start-up message message which indicates the phase of the functional unit start-up

start-up phase; *starting phase* four different phases into which the recovery system divides the starting of the computer

starter actor actor which handles the loading and starting of actors, and preprocessor supervision

starting and warming of processes feature which provides the basic services concerning the functional unit start-up and the control of process families after the boot loading and initial loading

starting phase *See start-up phase*

stat mux *See statistical multiplexing*

state administration part of fault recovery and state administration of interface computers which manages the working states of the interface and host computers, including the creation and removal of units

state automaton *See finite state automaton*

state change request message which is used to request a functional unit to change its state

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state control mechanism mechanism which is used to direct the system units to the required state

state handler component of Signalling Compression which is responsible for accessing and storing state information once the application grants the permission

state machine *See finite state automaton*

state machine application framework *See state machine framework*

state machine framework; ***framework for state machine based applications*****;*****state machine application framework*****;*****SMF*****;** ***FSMA*** class library which provides support for the creation of applications that utilise the concept of asynchronously communicating state machines

state management set of functions for maintaining and distributing the state of the managed objects in the system

state model model of operational requirements in terms of actors and their associated use cases

state sharing method of storing and sharing process state information via permanent data storage, such as databases, directories or files

state-of-the-art security technology latest and most advanced available technology for deploying and managing security systems and relationships across an enterprise

state-transition diagram diagram showing the set of possible states of an item and the possible one step transitions between the states

stateful procedure procedure which contains a finite state automaton, allowing the implementation of a reusable message interface

stateful proxy; ***transaction stateful proxy*** SIP proxy that maintains the client and server transaction state machines during the processing of a request

stateful switchover; ***SSO*** function of a router which provides protection for network edge devices with redundant processors that represent a single point of failure in the network design, and where an outage might result in loss of service for customers

stateless address autoconfiguration address autoconfiguration for IPv6 hosts to form link-local addresses for themselves

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stateless IP/ICMP translator;*SIIT* mechanism which allows an IPv6-only node to talk with an IPv4-only node by translating the packet headers between IPv4 and IPv6

stateless proxy;*transaction stateless proxy* SIP proxy that forwards every request it receives downstream and every response it receives upstream, and does not maintain the client or server transaction state machines when it processes requests

statement structural part of a programming language which has a defined structure and meaning

static address;*static PDP address* address belonging to the operator addressing space that is given to the mobile station at subscription

static address;*static PDP address* address belonging to the operator addressing space that is given to the mobile station at subscription

static capacity capacity of a network element or a system expressed as the amount of data that is relevant for its operation

static compression message compression process which is based on Signalling Compression and in which received messages are used to improve compression efficiency

static computer group permanent computer group forming a recovery system

static deployment *See static deployment data*

static deployment data;*static deployment* in the context of FlexiServer, deployment data that is independent of the cluster runtime structure and size and remains the same in any kind of cluster

static executable script executable service script that only has static data for different subscribers and that can be executed without further information

static invocation interface;*stub invocation interface*;*SII* client-side application programming interface (API) for generating network messages, based on the stubs that are code-generated by the interface description language (IDL) compiler for a given IDL interface

static library library which is a simple archive of object files

static load sharing load sharing that uses information about the average system behaviour and that usually divides the traffic equally between devices or routes

static memory memory whose content remains unaltered without refreshing

static memory management management of memory based on addresses defined outside an object computer

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static mobile address IP address that is allocated for a mobile station and stored in the user profile in the home location register (HLR)

static node node that is independent of data sources, that is, it does not include a reference to a data source

static PDP address *See static address*

static PDP address *See static address*

static RAM;*static random access memory*;*SRAM* RAM that retains its contents for as long as power is supplied

static random access memory *See static RAM*

static route route that is explicitly configured and entered into the routing table

static routing use of manually entered routing information to determine routes

statically linked library library whose address in the process address space is known when the library is linked to the process

statically partitioned file work file of a set of processes each of which writes only to a data unit or to a set of data units (to a file partition) in that file. After initialisation of the set of processes there is a one to one correspondence between the processes and the file partitions

station *See transmission equipment station*

statistical counter; *statistics counter* counter which is used when storing statistical information for the purpose of monitoring traffic

statistical database database which is used for statistical analysis purposes

statistical measurement; *statistics measurement* measurement which the network management system uses to collect information on the traffic and network events in a network element

statistical multiplexing; *statistical time-division multiplexing*; *dynamical multiplexing*;*stat mux* time-division multiplexing in which information from multiple logical channels is multiplexed into a single physical channel and in which bandwidth is dynamically allocated only to active input channels so that packets may be queued for varying periods of time

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statistical multiplexing gain gain which is achieved by exploiting the statistical properties of traffic and which indicates that bandwidth has been saved

statistical network optimisation network optimisation that is based on analysing the measured network performance and making changes to the actual element configurations to achieve the defined performance target

statistical observation part of traffic observation in which individual calls can be monitored by taking a sample of every Nth call or call attempt

statistical point in call; *StaPIC* point in call (PIC) where statistical operations take place

statistical report; *statistics report* report that the network management system produces for the network operator on the basis of statistical measurements

statistical time-division multiplexing *See statistical multiplexing*

statistics administration *See measurement administration*

statistics call identifier; *SCID* identifier that is common to sessions belonging to the same call and that contains the address of the statistical items that take care of collecting statistics-related data for a given SIP dialogue

statistics collector service that supports the collection and reporting of information about server activity

statistics counter *See statistical counter*

statistics loader component in the online service controller (OSC) that gathers statistical and process monitoring data

statistics measurement *See statistical measurement*

statistics measurement result file *See measurement result file*

statistics report *See statistical report*

statistics session-level hand identifier; *SMID* identifier that indicates the address of the hand to which statistical report messages are sent

statistics traffic administration *See measurement administration*

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status set of attributes necessary to describe an object at a particular time for a particular purpose

status bar bar at the bottom of the window, informing the user in many ways, for example it clarifies the function of a certain menu command, gives instructions for performing a task, shows the co-ordinates of the cursor in the text, or indicates the state of a toggle key command

status check *See feature status check*

status field;*SF* bits of a link status signal unit which indicate one of the major signalling link states

status message; *status text* short text string that gives a free form description of a presence service user's presence status

status monitor software that provides a snapshot of the client's current configuration and working status

status of SW build *See software build status*

status of working state *See working status*

status register register whose content describes the status of the system

status report *See SMS-status report*

status report request;*SRR* command for short message service (SMS) users that provides the originator of a message with a means to request status or delivery report for the sent message by using a command embedded in the message text

status report short message;*SR-SM* short message which informs a subscriber of the status of a short message previously submitted by the subscriber

status text *See status message*

statusbar *See status bar*

STB *See simultaneous talk bursts*

STC *See signalling transport converter*

STDIO *See standard input/output*

STE *See Service Terminal Emulator*

step executable program which is managed by the CG/File Transfer Manager (CG/FTM)

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step *See software upgrade step*

step index fibre optical fibre having a step index profile

step index profile refractive index profile characterised by a constant refractive index within the core and a sharp decrease in the refractive index at the core/cladding interface

step-by-step operation *See single-step operation*

stepper buttons *See spin box*

STF *See start field*

STL *See standard template library*

STM *See intelligent service configurator*

STM *See synchronous transfer mode*

STM *See synchronous transport module*

STM server in an intelligent service configurator, a server that contains a master copy of the service configurations

STM service repository in an intelligent service configurator (ISC), a repository which contains the specifications and components for services, service provider information, and templates as well as deployment and verification rules

STM-0 *See synchronous transport module 0*

STM-1 *See synchronous transport module 1*

STM-1 frame signal structure which can be described as a twodimensional array of 9 x 270 bytes and which is used for transferring basic-rate signals in an SDH network

STM-1 measurement physical layer performance measurement which gives information about the SDH and STM-1 interfaces

STM-n reference to all different forms of synchronous transfer mode (STM) units

STM-N frame signal structure consisting of N STM-1 frames

stop action which terminates a process instance

stop band frequency band throughout which the attenuation is greater than a specified value

stop bit in asynchronous transmission, the last bit used to indicate the end of a character

storage *See memory*

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storage area storage location or a group of locations with sequential addresses

storage area network;*SAN* solution for simplified memory management, scalability, flexibility, and availability, and improved data access, movement, and backup copying

storage block; *memory block* coherent memory area which a process can reserve and release by using an operating system command, used in memory allocation

storage location *See memory location*

storage of charging part of charging which consists of subscriber charging, detailed charging, PABX charging, trunk circuit charging, charging observation charging, and back-up copying of counters

storage of charging data part of charging in which the subscriber-specific charging data is sent from the Packet Processing Unit (PAPU) to the Marker and Charging Unit (MCHU), where the charging records are stored to MCHU's disks in a ring file system where the size and number of files are adjustable

storage of charging data part of charging in which the subscriber-specific charging data is sent from the Packet Processing Unit (PAPU) to the Marker and Charging Unit (MCHU), where the charging records are stored to MCHU's disks in a ring file system where the size and number of files are adjustable

storage of charging records part of detailed charging which stores the detailed charging records

storage space *See memory space*

storage system *See external storage system*

store keep in store in a memory or other data medium

store *See memory*

store and forward *See store-and-forward message handling*

store-and-forward message handling; *store and forward* method where a messaging centre receives a message from the message originator, stores it in the database, and forwards it to the recipient

store-and-forward switch switch that stores the entire frame, calculates the checksum, reads the destination address, and moves the frame to the destination port

stored digits digits which are not transmitted by trunk circuits between exchanges and which, for example, for digit analysis and statistics, are added in front of a digit sequence received from a circuit

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stored-program-controlled exchange;*SPC exchange* exchange the control of which is based on computer programs stored in the control computer memories

STP *See signalling transfer point*

STP *See Spanning Tree Protocol*

STP *See Streaming Transport Protocol*

strategy long-term plan which is based on the vision and strategic intent, and which lists the strategic objectives and their implementation route

stratum logical division within the TMN management hierarchy with a 'q' type reference point between different stratums.

stream unidirectional logical channel between associated stream control transport protocol (SCTP) endpoints, within which all user messages are delivered in sequence, except messages for those submitted to the unordered delivery service

stream cipher bit by bit binary addition of cleartext bit stream and cipherkey bit stream

stream conditioning function media gateway (MGW) function which transfers the media streams between the IP domain and the switched circuit network (SCN) domain, including transcoding and echo cancellation

Stream Control Transmission Protocol;*Simple Control Transport Protocol*;*SCTP* application-level datagram transfer protocol which operates on top of an unreliable routed packet-switched network such as IP

stream control transmission protocol management information base; *SCTP MIB* management information base which describes the minimum set of managed objects needed to control the implementation of the stream control transmission protocol

stream ID *See stream identifier*

stream identifier; *stream ID*;*SI* information element (IE) that consists of 16 bits, indicating the stream to which the following user data belongs

stream sequence number sequence number used internally by the stream control transport protocol (SCTP) to assure sequenced delivery of the user datagrams within a given stream

stream socket socket that may successfully connect only once to change its association, the connection of which is made with a connect call

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streaming simultaneous transmission and usage of data in which the use begins before all the data is transmitted to the user

streaming class; ***streaming RT*** quality of service class for real-time (RT) stream applications characterised by preserved delay variation between information entities, such as samples or packets, within a flow

streaming FTP transfer;*strFTP* transfer method where the file transfer protocol (FTP) is used in streaming

streaming media module;*SMM* software module which controls streaming sessions between the streaming server and the terminal

streaming music streaming that involves real-time listening of a music broadcast over the mobile network in a digital form

streaming RT *See streaming class*

streaming server server that enables streaming to clients across the Internet

streaming session session during which the transferred data is used immediately as it arrives at the client's terminal

Streaming Transport Protocol; ***STP*** lightweight proprietary Nokia version of the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP), in which the header is shortened from 12 bytes to 2 bytes

strFTP *See streaming FTP transfer*

strict priority queuing;*SPQ* queuing that allows delay-sensitive data, such as voice, to be dequeued and sent first, giving delay-sensitive data preferential treatment over other traffic

strict routing routing in which the exact route the packet is to take is specified in the header

strict single inheritance inheritance by a subclass of all characteristics of a single superclass

string linear sequence of elements

strong authentication authentication that relies on cryptography techniques

STRUCT *See structure*

structure;*record*; ***STRUCT*** predefined type generator which contains several values of different types, which can all be in use at the same time

structure of management information;*SMI* rules for defining the objects that can be accessed via a network management protocol

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structured CES circuit emulation service (CES) that emulates a point-to-point fractional E1/JT1/T1 circuit in which case only the timeslots filled by the TDM signals are transported within ATM cells

structured data transfer;*SDT* transfer mode in AAL1 in which data is structured into blocks and then segmented into cells for transfer

structured query language;*standard query language*; *SQL* standard language for creating, updating and querying relational database management systems

STS *See synchronous transport signal*

STS-1 *See synchronous transport signal level 1*

STS-3;*synchronous transport signal, level 3* synchronous transport signal (STS) that is an ATM physical layer implementation equivalent to an optical carrier level 3 (OC-3) signal of 155.52 Mbit/s

STS-3c; *synchronous transport signal, level 3, concatenated* synchronous transport signal (STS) that specifies the synchronous optical network (SONET) frame structure for the 155.52 Mbit/s lines used to carry ATM cells

stub;*client stub* client-side C++ file which is generated by the interface definition language (IDL) compiler

stub proxy for a remote object which is responsible for forwarding method invocations on remote objects to the server where the actual remote object implementation resides

stub area OSPF area that has only one exit point, or has multiple exit points but routing out of the area does not have to take the shortest path

stub invocation interface *See static invocation interface*

stub library library which contains synchronous wrapper routines for remote services

stuffable digit time-slot *See justifiable digit time-slot*

stuffing bit *See filling bit*

stuffing digit *See justifying digit*

stuffing ratio *See justification ratio*

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stuffing service digit — *See justification service digit*

STUI — *See service to user information*

style sheet; *stylesheet* — template specifying the appearance of a document

stylesheet — *See style sheet*

SU — *See supervisory unit*

SU — *See signal unit*

SUA — *See SS7 SCCP-user adaptation layer*

SUB — *See sub-addressing*

sub-address; *SA* — expansion of addressing to identify individual users, processes or group of users within a larger group of users or processes that are identified by a single network number

sub-addressing; *subaddressing*; *SUB* — service which allows a called user to expand his/her addressing capacity beyond the one given by the ISDN number

sub-area — logical unit that is used to divide a platform into smaller pieces for responsibility sharing and reporting of tests

sub-channel number; *SCN* — one of the parameters defining a particular physical channel in a base station (BS)

sub-network service layer — *See subnetwork service layer*

sub-QCIF — video format with 128 by 96 pixels, which is required for H.263 and optional for H.261

subaddressing — *See sub-addressing*

subanalysis — *See partial analysis of origin attribute*

subanalysis default result — *See default result of subanalysis*

subanalysis result — *See result of subanalysis*

subanalysis unknown result — *See unknown result of subanalysis*

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subautomaton part of a process which cannot operate concurrently with the other subautomata in the same process

subclass managed object class derived from another class by refinement

subcommand command in a command file used for calling another command file

subconnection in the A-series, an ATM cross-connection between two termination points with equal traffic parameters

subdatabase work database which contains data of one main database in the form of a remote copy

subdestination routing data needed for guidance of traffic, obtained as a result of digit analysis

subdestination alternative; *alternative* single subdestination which can be used when a destination contains several subdestinations

subfeature part of a feature

subfolder portion of a folder which in itself constitutes an entire folder and can be used for creating smaller closed user groups within an organisation and making pre-configured cross-fleeting arrangements

subframe sequence of non-contiguous time-slots within a frame, each occurring at n times the frame repetition rate, where n is an integer greater than 1

subharmonic frequency *See subharmonic signal*

subharmonic signal; *subharmonic frequency* fractional multiple (=submultiple) of the fundamental frequency

subject header SIP header which provides a summary or indicates the nature of the call, and so allows call filtering without having to parse the session description

submacro MML macro which is called either from the main macro or from another submacro

submit report positive acknowledgement which the short message service centre (SMSC) sends back to the network after it has successfully received a short message

subnet mask; *subnetwork mask*; *address mask*; *netmask* bit mask used to select bits from an Internet address for subnet addressing

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subnets are local; *SNARL* flag which specifies whether or not the client may assume that all subnetworks of the IP network to which the client is connected use the same maximum transmission unit (MTU) as the subnetwork of that network to which the client is directly connected

subnetwork portion of a network, which may be a physically independent network segment, which shares a network address with other parts of the network and is distinguished by a subnet number

subnetwork access protocol; *SNAP* form of LLC frame used on LANs where multiplexing is done using a five byte Protocol ID field

subnetwork attachment point *See logical link control/subnetwork attachment point*

subnetwork connection; *SNC* transport entity which transfers information across a subnetwork, and which is formed by the association of ports on the boundary of the subnetwork

subnetwork connection protection; *SNC protection*; *SNCP* function which is used for replacing a defective subnetwork connection

subnetwork dependent convergence function; *SNDCF* function which provides underlying connectionless service in case where a real subnetwork does not inherently provide the connectionless service assumed by the protocol

subnetwork dependent convergence protocol; *SNDCP* layer which provides convergence functions between the lower-level GPRS protocols and the various network-level protocols, and which compresses user data to improve channel efficiency

subnetwork dependent convergence protocol's protocol data unit *See subnetwork protocol data unit*

subnetwork management function management function for a set of network elements constituting a clearly defined sub-network

subnetwork mask *See subnet mask*

subnetwork point of access; *SNPA* data terminal equipment address given by the network operator

subnetwork point of attachment; *SNPA* point at which a real end system, interworking unit, or real subnetwork is attached to a real subnetwork, and a conceptual point at which a subnetwork service is offered within an end or intermediate system

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subnetwork protocol data unit; ***subnetwork dependent convergence protocol's protocol data unit*****;*****SN-PDU*****;** ***SNDCP PDU***
protocol data unit containing network protocol data units (N-PDU) segmented by the subnetwork dependent convergence protocol (SNDCP), which are encapsulated into one or several LLC frames

subnetwork service layer
part of the network service which provides a communication service to the network service control peer entities

subnumber
See extension number

subordinate managed object; ***child***
managed object instance further from the root in the naming tree, contained within a superior managed object and named within the scope of its superior managed objects

subprocedure
part of a distributed database procedure which is executed on a specific database node

subprogram
See subroutine

subrack communication channel
channel via which the control block communicates with the other units

subrecord
group of fields within a record which may be treated as an entity

subroute; ***hunted route***
number of circuit groups in a route in which the hunting is attempted

subroutine; ***subprogram***
sequence of statements which as an entity may be used in one or more programs and at one or more points in a program, as required for repetitive occurrence of the same task

subschema
part of the database schema constituting in itself a database schema more concise than the original one

SUBSCRIBE method
See SIP SUBSCRIBE method

Subscribe-Notifications-Answer
See Subscribe-Notifications-Answer message

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Subscribe-Notifications-Answer message; *Subscribe-Notifications-Answer*;*SNA*
Diameter message that a server sends as a response to the Subscribe-Notifications-Request

Subscribe-Notifications-Request
See Subscribe-Notifications-Request message

Subscribe-Notifications-Request message; *Subscribe-Notifications-Request*;*SNR*
Diameter message that a client sends to a Diameter server to request notifications of changes in user data

subscribed PDP context
PDP context which is located in the home location register (HLR) and which is used for setting limits to parameter negotiation performed when establishing an active PDP context

subscribed QoS; *subscribed quality of service*
quality of service (QoS) that has been agreed in the service contract

subscribed quality of service
See subscribed QoS

subscriber
user of a telecommunication service, based on a contract with the service provider

subscriber
in the context of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), a user agent which receives SIP NOTIFY messages from notifiers, and which typically generates SIP SUBSCRIBE messages and sends them to notifiers to create subscriptions

subscriber A
See calling subscriber

subscriber access management function;*SAMF*
group of functions for managing the subscriber access and communication with other management functions in other OSs

subscriber adapter
software component which is used to integrate a network element to the subscriber management system

subscriber administration; *subscriber data management*; *subscription management*
functions which are used for managing, for example creating, querying, modifying, deleting, and printing, subscriber data stored in the network element

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subscriber and group management function;*SGMF* PoC subsystem which stores subscriber and talk group information in the repository

subscriber authentication key; *authentication key*; *Ki*; *SAK* subscriber-specific confidential information used with A3 and A8 algorithms in subscriber authentication and in the cipherkey generation process

subscriber B *See called subscriber*

subscriber brokering system *See subscription manager*

subscriber C; *third party*; *forwarded-to user*; *remote party*; *redirected party* subscriber that acts as an additional call party and that is introduced to an ongoing call or that is the receiver of a forwarded call

subscriber call charge meter *See subscriber's check meter*

subscriber call charge meter service; *subscriber call charge meter showing call charge units debited*; *private metering* facility whereby a subscriber can obtain a meter which shows call charge units debited

subscriber call charge meter showing call charge units debited *See subscriber call charge meter service*

subscriber category; *subscriber class* parameter in subscriber data that can be used to divide the subscribers into different classes as required

subscriber charging; *subscriber-specific charging* part of storage of charging which stores the charging pulses generated during a call onto the subscriber's meters, and forms a charging record from all the calls made by the subscriber concerned

subscriber class *See subscriber category*

subscriber connection; *subscriber line* point in a telecommunication network which has an interface for terminal equipment

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subscriber content charging function; *SCCF* function that handles charging requests from the content provider charging function (CPCF); finds the account of the subscriber; initiates a procedure to get a charging confirmation from the subscriber, if such is needed; and debits or credits a certain amount from or to the account of the subscriber

subscriber control procedure sequence of dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) digits dialled by a user in order to activate, deactivate, or interrogate a service

subscriber creation *See creation of subscriber*

subscriber customer report customer report generated with the customer reporting interface that gives information on a particular subscription

subscriber data information concerning a specific mobile station (MS) which is required for service provisions, identification, authentication, routing, call handling, charging, operation and maintenance purposes

subscriber data import interface; *SDI* interface for continuous uploads of subscriber data from the customer care and billing system (CCB)

subscriber data management *See subscriber administration*

subscriber database database that contains subscriber data

subscriber database API; *NPJAPI* application programming interface (API) for managing and obtaining information on subscribers and subscriber-specific services

subscriber database connection feature which provides the possibility to connect the terminal management server to an external subscriber database

subscriber database interface; *SUDBIF* interface which enables access to subscriber database services

subscriber facility possibility for the subscriber to make use of special connections

subscriber facility field reporting *See subscriber facility measurement*

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subscriber facility measurement; ***subscriber facility field reporting*****;** ***service measurement*****;** ***field reporting of subscriber facility***
part of field reporting that gives information on the events which are directed to subscriber facilities

subscriber fraud observation
optional feature which enables the operator to detect fraudulent subscribers and cloned subscriber identity module (SIM) cards in a GSM/DCS network

subscriber identification
identification made on the basis of international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) or temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) obtained in subscriber number analysis

subscriber identification device
See SIM card

subscriber identification module
See SIM card

subscriber identification resolution; ***SIR***
WAP subsystem providing the subscriber identifier based on the temporary IP address

subscriber identifier
product of subscriber number analysis which designates the subscriber entry in the database

subscriber identity authentication
corroboration by the fixed part of the public land mobile network (PLMN) that the subscriber identity (international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI), temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI)), transferred by the mobile subscriber within the authentication procedure at the radio path, is the one claimed

subscriber identity confidentiality
service by which the subscriber identity (IMSI) is not made available or is not disclosed on the radio interface

subscriber identity module
See SIM card

subscriber identity security; ***SIS***
facility in NMT-based systems by means of which the identifying of the called and the calling party is secured and the subscriber numbers are kept secret in radio communication between the base station and the mobile station (MS)

subscriber installation management function; ***SIMF***
group of dedicated functions contained within the functional groups of the subscriber installation

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subscriber interface user interface through which the subscriber makes use of facilities or ISDN supplementary services

subscriber interface unit interface unit within 2 Mbit/s equipment for converting a signal from an analogue subscriber interface into digital form before sending it with subscriber signalling to a digital transmission path

subscriber key element data structure which contains all subscriber data stored in the AUC

subscriber level undermost abstraction level of the call file describing the type of one object and its connection to the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

subscriber line *See subscriber connection*

subscriber line interface circuit; *SLIC* interface which gives a subscriber access to the telecommunications network

subscriber line observation; *line observation*; *maintenance supervision* part of traffic observation in which a traffic observation report of calls of a single subscriber is composed

subscriber loop pair of wires providing a circuit from a subscriber's telephone instrument or PBX to the central office

subscriber management means of controlling the subscriber data stored in the subscriber data registers of different network elements

subscriber management mediator; *SMM* feature that offers near real-time replication of home location register (HLR) and service routing register (SRR) databases in image form and relational database form, and that provides an open interface for subscriber data mass queries

subscriber management system system which is responsible for handling subscriber and end-user-related information

subscriber meter total pulse or trunk pulse meter to which the metering pulses of a single subscriber are collected

subscriber metering service where a metering pulse is sent to the subscriber

subscriber module part of an exchange to which a limited number of subscribers can be connected and where subscriber- specific facilities are performed independent of each other

subscriber module channel transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection between a 386 computer and a subscriber module

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subscriber module measurement; ***traffic measurement on subscriber module*****;** ***subscriber-module-specific measurement***
part of traffic measurement which gives information on traffic which the subscriber module transmits

subscriber network interface; ***SNI***
interface for switched multi-megabit data service (SMDS) based networks that connects customer premises equipment (CPE) and an SMDS switch

subscriber number; ***directory number*****;** ***SN***
number sequence used as the user identification on a certain numbering area or mobile network code area

subscriber number analysis; ***SAN***
analysis of the number of called subscriber, whereby the physical location of the subscriber within the exchange or within the exchange concentrator area is revealed

subscriber phone bill limit
real-time supervision service which enables the user to define a maximum telephone bill he is willing to pay

subscriber profile; ***default subscriber profile***
model subscriber with a certain set of basic and supplementary services, used for creating new subscribers

subscriber profile database
See serving profile database

subscriber provisioning infrastructure
infrastructure that is responsible for service provisioning, end-user profiling, and storing and managing end-user information

subscriber routing category
parameter in subscriber data that is used for routing control

subscriber segmentation in dual band; ***subscriber segmentation in dual band networks***
feature that enables the operator to differentiate charging between single and dual band mobile equipment (ME) and between GSM900 or GSM1800 bands

subscriber segmentation in dual band networks
See subscriber segmentation in dual band

subscriber service area
See local service area

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subscriber signaling /US/ *See subscriber signalling*

subscriber signalling; *subscriber signaling /US/* signalling between the exchange and the subscribers carried out on the subscriber line

subscriber signalling unit; *SSU* unit which controls the access network interfaces by performing subscriber signalling and call control functions

subscriber space number of subscribers whose information can be stored in a database or databases of a network element regardless of the transaction capacity

subscriber trace trace observation of a subscriber in which a report is generated automatically when the subscriber makes a call attempt or uses a service

subscriber traffic measurement part of traffic measurement which produces information on traffic on a single subscriber number destination

subscriber user groups; *SUG* in a short message service centre, an optional feature that supports the personalisation of the short message service for different user groups

subscriber without contract subscriber who has no agreement with a telecommunications company or operator on directing traffic or charging or both for trunk traffic or international traffic

subscriber X *See user X*

subscriber Y *See user Y*

subscriber Z *See user Z*

subscriber's check meter; *subscriber call charge meter* device by the subscriber which displays the number of metering pulses

subscriber's service routing information; *SSRI* part of a subscriber's application level service profile which describes the address of the subscriber's serving IP-based service architecture (IPSA)

subscriber-module-specific measurement *See subscriber module measurement*

subscriber-sensitive default configuration configuration settings that the Nokia Terminal Management Server sends, and which depend on the mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) of the subscriber using the terminal

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subscriber-specific charging *See subscriber charging*

subscriber-specific data information that is stored only in the database cluster and changes frequently

subscriber-specific sponsoring service-specific sponsoring where a certain subscriber's service or services are sponsored

subscriberpop table in the online service controller (OSC), a database that contains barring status information for each access server

subscription contract between a service provider and a subscriber in which a charging relationship is formed

subscription in the context of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), a set of application states that includes a pointer to the associated SIP dialogue, the event package name, and possibly an identification token which is associated with a SIP dialogue

subscription administrator user who creates subscriptions for new subscribers and manages the subscription data

subscription area restriction;*AAD function* mobile communication system feature by means of which the use of the system can be restricted to a specific area concerning specific subscribers, for example in a certain location area

subscription brokering server *See subscription manager*

subscription brokering system *See subscription manager*

subscription checking method of checking the subscibers rights to use a teleservice or a bearer service (for example a data call)

subscription expiry prepaid expiry that defines a certain time period when the subscription is active

subscription expiry date date when a subscription is no longer valid

subscription key key that uniquely identifies a subscription

subscription locator function; *SLF* function which enables the interrogating and serving call state control functions (I-CSCF and S-CSCF) to locate the address of the user mobility server that holds the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) subscriber data for a given user identity

subscription management *See subscriber administration*

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subscription manager mediator system that provides tools and interfaces for service subscription management for databases and repositories

subscription network network which provides the subscriber's services for a specific mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) based on the subscription

subscription profile part of a GPRS subscriber profile used to check whether a service subscriber is allowed to use a given service or a given protocol

subscription-based network access feature by which the operator can prevent or allow roaming in certain visitor location register (VLR) areas

subscription-related notification notification delivered to the prepaid subscriber that does not relate to a specific prepaid call but gives information about the subscription

SubscriptionExpired state state in which the prepaid subscriber is put at subscription expiry

subsequent address message; *SAM* signalling message that may be sent in the forward direction following an initial address message, to convey additional called party number information

subsequent handover procedure in which a call is handed over from a mobile services switching centre (MSC) under which the call was not originated to another MSC after the basic handover

subsequent protocol identifier; *SPI* identifier that is coded into the first byte of the user data field of the incoming call packet and that is used to identify the higher layer protocols

subservice part of a service which is used together with other services to make up a service package

subservice field; *SSF* part of the service information octet which facilitates the distinction between national and international signalling messages

substitutability characteristic of an entity that allows for a replacement of the entity, provided the environment cannot detect a difference and a set of criteria is met

subsystem; *platform service*; *SS* coherent piece of a system that can be treated as an abstract single unit

subsystem functional unit of a system

subsystem direct user of signalling connection control part (SCCP) of signalling system No.7

subsystem build software build for a subsystem

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subsystem number; *SSN* number to identify a subsystem using the signalling connection control part (SCCP) either directly, like the ISDN user part, or indirectly (via the transaction capabilities) like the operations, maintenance and administration part (OMAP)

subsystem out of service grant; *SOG* message that is sent, in response to a subsystem-out-of-service-request message, to the requesting signalling connection control point (SCCP) if both the requested SCCP and the backup of the affected subsystem agree to the request

subsystem out of service request; *SOR* message that is sent between the signalling connection control part (SCCP) at the subsystem's node and the SCCP at the duplicate subsystem's node when a subsystem wishes to go out of service

subsystem-allowed; *SSA* message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) management service to inform the destinations concerned that a subsystem which was formerly prohibited is now allowed

subsystem-prohibited; *SSP* message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) management service to inform the SCCP management in the destinations concerned about a failure in a subsystem

subsystem-status-test; *SST* message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) management service to verify the status of a subsystem marked as 'prohibited' or the status of an SCCP marked as 'unavailable'

subtariff within a tariff sequence, a charge unit per time unit

subtotal charges charging information which is sent to the subscriber during the call and indicates the charges recorded for the call so far

subtransaction part of a distributed transaction located on a specific network site

subtree part of an analysis tree which can constitute in itself a smaller analysis tree

success indicator indicator which shows whether an action has been performed successfully or not

successful call attempt *See fully routed call attempt*

SUDBIF *See subscriber database interface*

SUERM *See signal unit error rate monitoring*

suffix sequence number added to the destination address to produce a unique key for a message

suffix suppression configuration method for removing the suffix from the destination address

SUG *See subscriber user groups*

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suitable cell cell on which the mobile station may camp and which must satisfy certain conditions

summing simple combination of two or more electronic signals into one either analogically or digitally

SUN-RPC *See open network computing remote procedure call*

super user *See superuser*

super-charger feature that optimises signalling associated with subscriber data management by retaining subscription data in previously visited visitor location registers (VLR), where possible

super-reuse frequency frequency which is reused very intensively to provide extended capacity

super-reuse transceiver;*super-reuse TRX* transceiver which uses radio frequencies belonging to super-reuse frequencies

super-reuse TRX *See super-reuse transceiver*

superclass managed object class used in deriving another class by refinement

superdistribution forwarding a content object from one terminal to another terminal

superior managed object;*parent* managed object instance closer to the root in the naming tree, containing one or more subordinate managed objects

superterminal MML terminal which has no command authority restrictions and to which the terminal's user authority restrictions do not apply

superuser;*super user* user who has special authority

supervised network element network element whose timing is under the supervision of a supervising network element

supervising network element network element that is supervising the time of other network elements

supervising unit *See supervisor unit*

supervision functions used for monitoring the system functions or the system's load

supervision block; *SB* group of fault supervision, measurement, and control objects

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supervision bus; *SBUS* interface between Clock and Alarm Buffer (CLAB) and Hardware Alarm Terminal (HWAT)

supervision entity set of programs supervising the operation of physical connections

supervision framework framework that provides a means to monitor the network management system and to generate an internal alarm to inform the user if a specified piece of hardware or software requires attention or maintenance

supervision message; *process supervision message*; *supervisory message* message that is used to indicate the activity and the alarm states of a resource

supervision of call error ratio *See call error ratio supervision*

supervision of circuit group availability; *circuit group availability supervision* part of maintenance supervision which supervises the circuit group availability in relation to the limit defined by the user and gives an alarm if the availability of circuit group falls below the limit

supervision of circuit seizure part of maintenance supervision which supervises the length of circuit seizure in comparison with the limit set by the user and gives an alarm if the average lengths of calls on a circuit under supervision is less than the limit defined by the user

supervision of circuit seizure part of maintenance supervision which produces a report at the end of the supervision period on those circuits that have become permanently busy or that have not been seized even once during the supervision period

supervision of error ratio in circuit groups *See circuit group error ratio supervision*

supervision of error ratio in circuit groups and control units part of maintenance supervision which supervises the error ratio in circuit groups and control units by using the limits defined by the user and gives an alarm if the limit is exceeded

supervision of error ratio in control units part of maintenance supervision which supervises the error ratio in control units by using the limits defined by the user and gives an alarm if the limit is exceeded

supervision of exchange overload *See exchange overload supervision*

supervision packet packet which is periodically sent to the local area network (LAN) and expected to be received back from the router

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supervision parameter parameter which affects the functions used in monitoring of the system functions or the system's load

supervision report on circuit seizure supervision report which shows the circuits that have been free or reserved during the entire supervision period

supervision service *See application supervision service*

supervisor attendant who has the rights to control the operation of an attendant services platform

supervisor actor actor that runs in supervisor mode and shares a common address space with the operating system and other actors

supervisor unit; *supervising unit* functional unit which has a message bus address and a LAN interface, and supervises a switching unit

supervisor workstation workstation for controlling the assistant services platform and for supervising it in real time

supervisory message *See supervision message*

supervisory signal out-band pilot signal (approximately 4000 Hz) to supervise the transmission on the traffic channel during conversation

supervisory signaling /US/ *See supervisory signalling*

supervisory signalling; *supervisory signaling /US/* data transmission via trunk circuits between exchanges indicating information associated with the reserving and releasing of the line, as well as charging and operator facilities

supervisory unit; *SU* part of the base station, providing the interface between the signal strength receiver on the one side, and the mobile telephone exchange (MTX) or control unit (CU) on the other side

SUPL *See secure user plane location*

SUPL assistance delivery function; *SADF* function that is supported by the SUPL positioning centre and that generates and delivers available assistance data which is used for the measurement or calculation of the position of an SUPL enabled terminal

SUPL charging function; *SCF* SUPL location centre function which is responsible for charging activities within the SUPL location platform (SLP)

SUPL enabled terminal; *SET* device that is capable of communicating with a secure user plane location (SUPL) network using the SUPL interface

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SUPL initiation function;*SIF* SUPL location centre function which provides a mechanism for a secure user plane location (SUPL) network to start a transaction with an SUPL enabled terminal

SUPL location center /US/ *See SUPL location centre*

SUPL location centre;*SUPL location center /US/*;*SLC* subsystem in the SUPL location platform which coordinates the operations of the secure user plane location (SUPL) in the network and interacts with the SUPL enabled terminal over the user plane bearer

SUPL location platform;*SLP* entity in the secure user plane location (SUPL) network which consists of an SUPL location centre and an SUPL positioning centre, and which is responsible for SUPL service management and positioning determination

SUPL position calculation function;*SPCF* SUPL location centre function which calculates the position of an SUPL enabled terminal (SET) and which is supported by the SUPL positioning centre

SUPL positioning center /US/ *See SUPL positioning centre*

SUPL positioning centre;*SUPL positioning center /US/*;*SPC* subsystem in the SUPL location platform which is responsible for all the messages and procedures required for position calculation and for the delivery of assistance data

SUPL privacy function;*SPF* SUPL location centre function which ensures that the privacy of an SUPL enabled terminal (SET) user is honoured

SUPL reference retrieval function; *SRRF* function which retrieves GPS reference data from a GPS reference network and which is supported by the SUPL positioning centre

SUPL roaming support function; *SRSF* SUPL location centre function which is used when an SUPL enabled terminal leaves the service area of its home SUPL location platform

SUPL security function;*SSF* SUPL location centre function which enables the secure user plane location (SUPL) network to authenticate and authorise the SUPL enabled terminal and vice versa and which the SUPL positioning centre supports

SUPL service management function;*SSMF* SUPL location centre function which manages the locations of the SUPL enabled terminals (SET) by storing, extracting, and modifying the location information of a target SET

SUPL SET provisioning function;*SSPF* function which manages the provisioning of the SUPL enabled terminal (SET) and which is supported by the SET

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supplementary service;*SUPS*;*SS* telecommunication service that must be subscribed to separately or is intentionally brought into use

supplementary service application part;*SSAP* protocol for the automatic recall (CCBS) procedures on the interface between originating and destination networks

supplementary service CDR *See supplementary service charging record*

supplementary service charging record; *supplementary service CDR*;*SUPS CDR*;*SS CDR* charging record that contains information related to supplementary services

supplementary service detection point; *supplementary services management detection point* detection point that allows the operator to manage the interaction between the GSM supplementary services and the IN supported services

supplementary service notification CAMEL subscription information;*SS-CSI* CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having supplementary service invocation notification CAMEL services

supplementary services interworking interworking between the same supplementary services in different networks

supplementary services management detection point *See supplementary service detection point*

supplier replica replica that serves as the master copy or database and supplies other databases or servers with replicas

support for multiple call forwardings call forwarding which allows a call to be forwarded to another predefined number if the originally called number is not reachable

support interface subsystem interface that provides control features to the subsystem logic and access to the service features of the subsystem

support mode *See support mode for predefined SDU size*

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support mode for predefined SDU size;*support mode*; *SMpSDU*
operational mode of the Iu user plane protocol that provides the user data transfer, initialisation, rate control, time alignment, and error event handling protocol procedures

support object
object defined to support the functions of managing a network. Support objects do not exist independently of the act of network management.

support of localised service area;*SoLSA*
mechanism which can be used as a platform for providing special tariffs and a special set of IN (intelligent network) features for subscribers within a regionally restricted area or areas

support of optimal routing;*SOR*
feature which enables the calls directed to a mobile subscriber to be routed directly to the mobile subscriber's actual location, or to the forwarded-to destination

support of private numbering plans
See private numbering plan

support rule
rule in the alarm system rulebase that determines which notice or fault hypothesis is supported by a notice, a disturbance observation, or a fault observation and how strongly

suppress outgoing access;*SOA*
optional feature which enables a call to be established without indicating a closed user group (CUG) with outgoing access

suppress preferential closed user group
See suppress preferential CUG

suppress preferential CUG; *suppress preferential closed user group*;*SPC*
optional feature which enables a call to be established as a normal call, although a preferential CUG has been defined

suppression
part of alarm correlation where lower priority alarms are not shown to the user when there is a higher priority alarm active

SUPS
See supplementary service

SUPS CDR
See supplementary service charging record

surfing
See browsing

surge current
heavy current that flows initially into a capacitor when a charging voltage is applied

surrogate
process that hosts component object model (COM) components

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surrounding base station *See neighbouring base station*

surveillance monitoring the work of the system by a surveillance team or individuals

SUS *See suspend message*

suspend to halt a call for a certain time

suspend indicator parameter of a suspend message which indicates whether the suspend was initiated by an ISDN subscriber or by the network

suspend message; *SUS* signalling message which indicates that the calling or called subscriber has been temporarily disconnected

suspend request message sent by the user to request the network to halt a call

suspend request extension header transmitted at inter-SGSN handover, when a dual transfer mode (DTM) capable mobile station has an ongoing circuit call and it moves to a cell that does not support DTM, under the domain of a new 2G SGSN

suspended CCBS request CCBS request which cannot be fulfilled even if the called subscriber is idle, because the calling subscriber is CCBS busy or not reachable or he is idle and ignores the CCBS recall

sustainable cell rate; *SCR* upper bound on the conforming average rate of an ATM connection over time scales which are long relative to those for which the PCR (peak cell rate) is defined

SVC *See signalling virtual channel*

svc *See service*

SVC *See switched virtual circuit*

SVC connection *See switched virtual channel connection*

SVCC *See switched virtual channel connection*

SW *See software*

SW activation *See software activation*

SW build *See software build*

SW build ID *See software build identifier*

SW building *See software building*

SW delivery media *See software delivery media*

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SW installation *See software installation*

SW management *See software management*

SW platform; *software platform* platform that forms a standard software base for an integrated support environment and includes software (SW) services common to applications

SW repository *See software repository*

SW version management feature which defines version control in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), and implements the VersionViewer application that shows and verifies the software (SW) configuration of NEMU

swap file auxiliary storage into which an application moves part of a program from the main memory so that another piece of program may be moved from the auxiliary storage to the main memory

swap size *See swap space*

swap space; *swap size* memory space that needs to be reserved for a swapping operation

swapping process that interchanges the contents of an area of main storage with the contents of an area of auxiliary storage

swing graphical user interface (GUI) component set that is included in the Java Foundation Classes (JFC)

switch network device that selects a path or circuit for sending a unit of data to its next destination

switch *See exchange*

switch charging *See PABX charging*

switch matrix unit supporting user port connections to another service, like a plain old telephone service (POTS) to ISDN service connection

switch-based charging; *switching-centre-based charging* part of call-related charging where the charging of the IN calls is entirely controlled and handled by the switching centre

switch-based service *See switching-centre-based service*

switch-over time *See tariff switch-over time*

switched call; *connected call* call which has come through the automatic call distribution and which an attendant has switched to a subscriber number

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switched circuit group circuit group which can be reserved according to dialling

switched circuit network;*SCN* public or private telecommunication network that uses circuit switching technologies for the support of voice calls

switched connection; *switched-circuit connection*;*circuit-switched connection* connection that is established by means of switching

switched connection element;*switched ISDN connection element* ISDN connection element that is established by means of switching

switched ISDN connection element *See switched connection element*

switched multi-megabit data service;*SMDS* connectionless service used to connect LANs, MANs and WANs to exchange data

switched multi-slot service service which enables n x 64 kBit/s switched connections

Switched Port Analyzer;*SPAN* feature which selects network traffic for analysis by a network analyser such as a remote monitoring probe

switched service service which is connected through the network based on the selected telephone number

switched trunk circuit group circuit group consisting of trunk circuits used for circuit switched data transmission between exchanges. Traffic is directed to this on the basis of the received call number.

switched virtual channel *See switched virtual circuit*

switched virtual channel connection;*SVC connection*;*SVCC* virtual channel connection which is established and taken down dynamically through control signalling

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switched virtual circuit;*switched virtual connection*; *switched virtual channel*;*SVC*
virtual circuit dynamically established on demand and ended when transmission is complete

switched virtual connection
See switched virtual circuit

switched-circuit connection
See switched connection

switching
process of interconnecting functional units, transmission channels or telecommunication circuits for as long as it is required to convey signals

switching by order
See ticket call

switching call in progress
See handover

switching capacity
ability of a network element to carry out the task that it is designed for

switching centre
See exchange

switching data warehouse;*SDW*
UNIX-based data warehouse for the development and optimisation of switching core networks delivered by Nokia

switching delay
time interval from the request of the ticket from the access window to the reception of the ticket

switching equipment
equipment used to effect the onward transmission of information through connections of circuits, loops, channels or trunks

switching exchange
See exchange

switching matrix
array of crosspoints in a space division exchange which, from a traffic point of view, operates as a switch

switching memory
memory section in a switching unit, into which the PCM time-slots are continuously being written in a cyclical manner at the rate of the incoming PCM frames

switching network; *GSW*
switching stages of a telecommunication exchange taken collectively

switching node; *node*;*SWN*
point at which switching occurs

switching order
dialled order used within a service

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switching part part of DX 200 switching system that connects incoming and outgoing parties together when establishing a call through a switching system

switching platform software that transforms the multipurpose computing platform to switching system

switching stage aggregate of switching devices constituting a subset of the switching network in an exchange

switching system any electronic or digital system which processes any incoming call to any output port

switching unit;*SWU* unit which contains a connection matrix and its control (connection table)

switching-centre-based charging *See switch-based charging*

switching-centre-based service; *switch-based service* telecommunication service provided by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or the fixed switching centre (FSC)

switchover;*folder switchover* in push to talk over cellular (PoC), moving a provisioned user or group from one folder to another

switchover; *changeover* transfer of a function to an alternative component in the event of a failure (Switchover may be manual or automatic.)

switchover *See cutover*

switchover logic logic of the central processing unit (CPU), controlling which unit is working and which is spare

SWM *See software management*

SWN *See switching node*

SWR *See standing-wave ratio*

SWU *See switching unit*

SXC *See service cross-connect*

SXC T digital cross-connect which includes cross-connect functions based on Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)

SYM *See system maintenance computer*

SYM computer *See system maintenance computer*

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Symbian Installation System; *SIS* installation file format used to install application, data and configuration files on a Symbian platform

Symbian operating system *See Symbian OS*

Symbian OS; *Symbian operating system* operating system, application framework, and application suite optimised for the needs of wireless information devices such as smartphones and communicators, and for handheld, battery-powered, computers

symbol terminal in the concrete syntaxes

symbol period length of a symbol in time

symbolic variable variable that can take a set of arbitrary values

symmetric algorithm cryptographic algorithm which is used in combination with identical encryption and decryption keys

symmetric configuration configuration in which the IMA group is required to configure all links in both the transmit and receive directions

symmetric cryptography; *two-way cryptography* cryptography in which devices share the same secret key in combination with algorithms

symmetric digital subscriber line; *SDSL* form of digital subscriber line similar to high bit rate digital subscriber line (HDSL) but providing T1 or E1 connections over a single twisted-pair copper line

symmetric encryption encryption where the same key is used for both encryption and decryption

symmetric high-bit-rate digital subscriber line *See single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line*

symmetric high-bit-rate digital subscriber loop *See single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line*

symmetric key *See session key*

symmetric multiprocessing; *SMP* multiprocessing in which more than one processor can execute kernel level code at the same time

symmetric operation operation mode in which the IMA group is only required to carry ATM layer cells on links that are active in both transmit and receive directions

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symmetric pair uniform transmission line consisting of two identical metallic conductors, symmetrically arranged in relation to earth and to other circuits

symmetrical binary code pulse code in which the sign of the quantised value, is represented by one digit, and in which remaining digital constitute a binary number representing the magnitude (In a particular symmetrical binary code, the order of the digits and the use made of symbols 0 and 1 in the various digit positions must be specified.)

symmetrical current-controlled interface;*SCC interface* interface in which the current's direction defines the state of the signal

Sync *See synchronisation*

SYNC *See synchronous service*

synch *See synch state*

synch state;*synch* part of cell delineation process, in which the checked header error control (HEC) value is correct

synchronic interface *See synchronous interface*

synchronisation; *synchronization /US/*;*Sync* process of adjusting the corresponding significant instances of signals to obtain the desired phase relationship between these instances

synchronisation burst; *synchronization burst /US/*;*SB* period of RF carrier less than one time slot whose modulation bit stream carries information for the mobile station (MS) to synchronise its time-frame start to that of the received signal

synchronisation chain; *synchronization chain /US/* active interconnection of synchronisation nodes and links

synchronisation channel; *synchronization channel /US/*;*SCH* channel that carries information for frame synchronisation of the mobile station and identification of a base transceiver station

synchronisation frequency; *synchronization frequency /US/* synchronisation signal by means of which the output signal is synchronised

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synchronisation information; ***synchronization information /US/***
information that indicates the relationship between the timing of two or more signals

synchronisation interface
interface for external timing reference signals

synchronisation link; ***synchronization link /US/***
link between two synchronisation nodes over which synchronisation information is transmitted

synchronisation manager; ***synchronization manager /US/***
process which exchanges synchronisation status messages by using synchronisation interfaces and protocols

synchronisation network; ***synchronization network /US/***
arrangement of synchronisation nodes and synchronisation links provided in order to synchronise the clocks at, or connected to, those nodes

synchronisation node; ***synchronization node /US/***
point in a synchronised network at which synchronisation information is derived, sent or received

synchronisation planning
part of detailed network planning that determines the synchronisation of each network node, taking into consideration all aspects of network synchronisation and providing for the best possible recovery from failure situations

synchronisation reference; ***synchronization reference /US/***
signal that can be used as the source for synchronisation

synchronisation reference chain; ***synchronization reference chain / US/***
specific synchronisation chain to form the basis for simulations of jitter and wander in the synchronisation network

synchronisation reference input; ***synchronization reference input /US/***
2048 kHz and/or 2048 kbit/s synchronisation input port provided by an external equipment for use by network element

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synchronisation reference output; ***synchronization reference output /US/***
2048 kHz and/or 2048 kbit/s synchronisation output port provided by a network element for use by external equipment

synchronisation reference source; ***synchronization reference source /US/***
source which is used for synchronisation

synchronisation source; ***synchronization source /US/;SSRC***
source of a stream of RTP packets which is identified by a 32-bit numeric identifier carried in the RTP header and which is independent of the network address

synchronisation source; ***synchronization source /US/***
source of timing in a synchronisation trail

synchronisation source identifier; ***SSRC identifier***
randomly chosen value meant to be globally unique within a particular RTP session

synchronisation status message; ***synchronization status message /US/;SSM***
coding of the reference level of the timing source as specified in ITU-T Recommendation G.707

synchronisation supply unit
See building integrated timing schemes

synchronisation trail; ***synchronization trail /US/***
complete connectivity between synchronisation element and a network element, or between two synchronisation elements

synchronised dynamic random access memory; ***synchronous dynamic random access memory; SDRAM***
dynamic random access memory (DRAM) in which access cycles are synchronised with the central processing unit's (CPU) clock in order to eliminate wait time associated with memory fetches between RAM and the CPU

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synchronised multimedia integration language; *SMIL* markup language developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to enable web developers to divide multimedia content into separate files and streams, such as audio, video, text, and images, send them to a user's computer individually, and then have them displayed together as if they were a single multimedia stream

synchronised network; *synchronized network /US/*; *synchronous network* network in which the corresponding significant instants of nominated signals are adjusted to make them synchronous

synchronising signal; *synchronizing signal /US/* signal which indicates the phase relationship between two cyclic time-scales or a significant variation of this relationship

synchronising signal input priority number which determines the used synchronising signal input

synchronising signal input state information which describes the state of the synchronising signal input

synchronising signal malfunction tolerance time time after which the synchronising signal input is marked faulty and a new input is selected

synchronization / US/ *See synchronisation*

synchronization and timing manager feature which is used to manage the synchronisation of the network and to distribute the timing signal of a network element

synchronization burst /US/ *See synchronisation burst*

synchronization chain /US/ *See synchronisation chain*

synchronization channel /US/ *See synchronisation channel*

synchronization frequency /US/ *See synchronisation frequency*

synchronization information /US/ *See synchronisation information*

synchronization link /US/ *See synchronisation link*

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synchronization manager /US/ *See synchronisation manager*

synchronization network /US/ *See synchronisation network*

synchronization node /US/ *See synchronisation node*

synchronization output squelch process of turning off the output in order to prevent a poor quality clock from being used by the next equipment

synchronization reference /US/ *See synchronisation reference*

synchronization reference chain /US/ *See synchronisation reference chain*

synchronization reference input /US/ *See synchronisation reference input*

synchronization reference output /US/ *See synchronisation reference output*

synchronization reference source /US/ *See synchronisation reference source*

synchronization source /US/ *See synchronisation source*

synchronization source /US/ *See synchronisation source*

synchronization status message /US/ *See synchronisation status message*

synchronization trail /US/ *See synchronisation trail*

synchronize state *See synchronize state request message*

synchronize state complete *See synchronize state complete message*

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synchronize state complete message; *synchronize state complete*; *SSC*
COPS protocol based message which the policy enforcement point (PEP) sends to the policy decision point (PDP) after the PDP has sent a synchronize state request message (SSQ) and the PEP has finished synchronisation

synchronize state request
See synchronize state request message

synchronize state request message; *synchronize state request*; *synchronize state*; *SSQ*
COPS protocol based message which the policy decision point (PDP) sends to the policy enforcement point (PEP) to indicate that the remote PDP wishes the client to re-send its state

synchronized network /US/
See synchronised network

synchronizing signal /US/
See synchronising signal

synchronous
using a common timing source as a reference

synchronous announcement
announcement in which the speech path connection is aligned with the beginning of a phrase by adjusting the moment of through-connection or phrase start

synchronous application
application which can handle only one message at a time

synchronous bearer service
bearer service where the transmitting and receiving data terminals are bit-synchronised

synchronous charging
time charging in which the generation of metering pulses is synchronised with the start moment of a call

synchronous data link control; *SDLC*
bit-oriented protocol for controlling synchronous transmission over data links

synchronous digital hierarchy; *SDH*
transfer mode in which there are specified limits to the timing relationship of the corresponding significant instants of a signal

synchronous dynamic random access memory
See synchronised dynamic random access memory

synchronous equipment management functions; *SEMF*
function that provides the means through which the synchronous network element function (NEF) is managed by an internal or external manager

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synchronous equipment timing physical interface; *SETPI* function that provides a physical interface for an external synchronisation signal and/or for a synchronisation output signal

synchronous equipment timing source *See SDH equipment timing source*

synchronous floating-mode mapping synchronous mapping in which a tributary unit (TU) pointer is used to mark the position of a virtual container in an STM-1 frame

synchronous interface interface through which the applications call the database procedures by calling library routines or other similar functions

synchronous locked-mode mapping synchronous mapping in which a virtual container has a fixed position in an STM-1 frame and does not require a TU pointer

synchronous mapping SDH mapping in which justification bits are not required

synchronous mode; *hierarchical mode* operational mode of the Clock Synchronization Unit (CLSU) in which it is synchronised to one of the synchronisation signal inputs

synchronous network *See synchronised network*

synchronous optical network; *SONET* transfer mode standardised by ANSI that is a variation of the SDH international standard, designed to run on optical fiber

synchronous physical interface *See SDH physical interface*

synchronous residual time stamp; *SRTS* clock recovery technique in which difference signals between source timing and network reference timing signal are transmitted to allow reconstruction of the source timing at the destination

synchronous service; *SYNC* service which has been implemented as a subroutine call

synchronous service invocation service invocation in which the client of the call waits for a response to the request thus blocking communication for a while

synchronous services of memory files feature which provides the applications with a synchronous interface for managing memory files and their disk copies

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synchronous tandem coding transcoding of the form ADPCM-PCM-ADPCM in the absence of transmission errors and when the integrity of the bit stream is preserved

synchronous time division multiplexing multiplexing technique supporting the synchronous transfer mode (STM)

synchronous transfer mode; *STM* transfer mode which offers periodically to each connection a fixed-length word

synchronous transmission data transmission in which the time of occurrence of each signal representing a bit is related to a fixed time base

synchronous transport module; *STM* signal following the structure of an STM-N frame

synchronous transport module 0; *STM-0* synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) radio transport module with medium capacity 51,840 Mbit/s AU-3 equivalent

synchronous transport module 1; *STM-1* synchronous transport module with the lowest transmission rate (155.52 Mbit/s) for the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)

synchronous transport signal; *STS* electrical equivalent of synchronous optical network (SONET) optical carrier (OC)

synchronous transport signal level 1; *STS-1* synchronous transport signal that is equivalent to the optical carrier level 1 (OC-1) signal of 51.84 Mbps

synchronous transport signal, level 3 *See STS-3*

synchronous transport signal, level 3, concatenated *See STS-3c*

SyncML open industry standard for universal synchronisation of remote data and personal information across multiple networks, platforms, and devices

SyncML device management; *SyncML DM* SyncML protocol which allows third parties to carry out device and mobile terminal configuration tasks on behalf of the user

SyncML DM *See SyncML device management*

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SyncML interface interface used for communicating with terminals that support the SyncML device management protocol

synonym *See constant*

synonym BRAS *See term broadband remote access server*

syntax *See LDAP syntax*

syntax analyser analyser which checks the syntax of a command

syntax check check to make sure that a command given by a user is formally correct

syntax-defined macro command macro command which is given by keying in the start character and the name of the macro

syscode 15-bit system identity code transmitted on the control channel of a base station

syslog standard UNIX way of sending log information to a host computer that collects log information

system /US/ *See network*

system actor actor which acts as a part of the operating system

system administration manager; *SAM* tool with a graphical user interface that is used to perform system administration tasks

system and database server; *SDS* combined server used in small network management configurations, which runs the system and database package

system architecture; *architecture* set of rules and guidelines of a system or a plan that illustrates its division into subsystems and further into software and hardware components and the subsystem interfaces

system area collection of service areas covered by mobile networks using the same mobile communication system

system backup backup copy that contains system data and can be used to restore the system

system block hierarchically the highest block in the DX 200 system which offers a defined number of related services and implements a defined number of functions

system block implementation entity consisting of service blocks and internal declarations of a system block

system call *See operating system call*

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system clock clock that delivers the timing signal where it is needed

system component; *SC* collection of subsystems that covers specific functions of the system

system component server; *SCS* server that functions as a communications gateway between the workstation network and other network elements

system configuration; *configuration* description of how the hardware and software of a system are arranged at a given point of time

system configuration administration DX 200 command class

system configuration management set of O&M functions used for controlling either the hardware or software configuration of the system

system configuration window user interface window which allows a user who has access rights to search, view, edit, and create backups of the configuration files

system context diagram; *SCD* diagram which establishes the information boundary between the system being implemented and the environment in which the system is to operate

system deployer user who commissions and upgrades the hardware and software of a system, including the databases

system description language; *SDL* modified STD

system device unit; *SD unit*; *SDU* mass memory unit of the operation and maintenance unit (OMU) and the marker and charging unit (MCHU)

system dimensioning part of the system design process which aims at achieving balanced dimensioning of resources, so that capacity and performance requirements are met at the same time

system disk disk storage which contains the system's loadable files and MML programs (DX 200)

system environment *See environment of a system*

system feature feature that provides network or system-wide functions

system frame number; *SFN* cyclic frame number which is used for numbering a frame within a range between zero and a defined maximum

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system image *See bootable archive*

system information block;*SIB* block in which the radio access network broadcasts system information to the mobile terminals

system information message message which is sent by a base transceiver station including information of the broadcast control channel

system level upgrade change in the system level of a network element

system library in DMX operating system, a library that supports the master's tasks such as family initialisation, creating and destroying of hands, reservation of hands and time supervision of hands

system log;*SLOG* record that stores data about all system events, for example about system start-ups and system shut-downs

system maintenance computer; *maintenance computer*;*SYM computer*;*SYM* computer unit in which the centralised part of the alarm system, the recovery system, and the diagnostics are located

system management *See NMS system management*

system management application entity; *SMAE* aspect of system management application process involved with communication

system management application process;*SMAP* set of functions which collectively encompass system management

system management bus serial interface through which system components can communicate with each other and with the rest of the system

system management interface;*SMI* administration user interface which allows system components to be configured and monitored via a web browser

system management server;*SMS* comprehensive management facility providing a set of tools

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system management software;*SMS* software that enables the proactive monitoring of network performance by capturing network alerts, paging technicians, and reducing downtime

system menu menu from which different program functions can be chosen

system mode *See kernel mode*

system model repository;*SMR* in FlexiServer high availability services (HAS) system software, a subsystem maintaining a set of XML files that store configuration information on the part of the system that is visible for HAS

system outage situation, where either all lines lose their originating or terminating service, all incoming or all outgoing trunks are lost, or all stable calls are lost

system package server host that currently runs the system package and has the global disks locally mounted

system paramter *See parameter*

system platform a group of platforms that consists of switching platform, computing platform and hardware platform to which the necessary applications can be added in the DX 200 system

system program program which belongs to system software

system rule original alarm system rulebase rule defined by the manufacturer

system security *See NMS system security*

system server in the network management system (NMS), a server that runs system-level services and provides background processes or database services

system service /US/ *See network service*

system simulator *See simulator*

system software programs that form part of a computer operating system or its support utilities

system start-up process of loading the operating system and necessary applications from a memory to the system

system start-up trace tool which can be used to report how the system start-up proceeds, giving information on the starting order of program blocks and on the bottlenecks in the system

system startup *See system start-up*

system supervision DX 200 command class

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system support functions; *debugging operations* DX 200 command class

system value attenuation of radio relay equipment between the transmitter output and receiver input ports when the bit error ratio is normally 1 x 10E-3

system variable global configuration environment variable containing information about a computer and its role in the system

systems management application service element; *SMASE* application service element providing systems management services

systems management function group of systems management services which satisfy a set of logically related user requirements

systems management functional unit named set of systems management services defined for the purpose of identifying specific sets of functionality where there is a requirement to establish or negotiate the use of such functionality between end systems or for reference purposes in other standards

systems management process application process participating in systems management

systems management service named set of service primitives that provide a service for use in systems management

2.21 T

T *See transparent transmission*

T 1 *See T1*

T 1 system *See T1*

T bit *See SN-PDU type bit*

T reference point; *reference point T* protocol reference point between customer site switching equipment (NT2) and the local loop termination (NT1)

T-CSCF *See terminating call state control function*

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T-CSI *See terminating CAMEL subscription information*

T-interface in ISDN, the four-wire physical interface at the T-reference point, between NT1 and NT2

T-PDU *See tunnelled protocol data unit*

T-reference point *See T reference point*

T-SGW *See signalling gateway*

T1;*T 1*;*T 1 system* American PCM system that carries 24 channels in a 193-bit frame transmitted at 1.544 Mbit/s basic multiplex rate

T3 North American standard for 44.736 Mbit/s transmission which is capable of handling 672 channels simultaneously

T9 *See predictive text input*

T9 text input *See predictive text input*

TA *See timing advance*

TA *See terminal address*

TA *See transport address*

TA *See traffic analyser*

TA *See traffic area*

TA *See location area*

TA CDR;*traffic analyser charging record* charging record (CDR) that is created by the intelligent service node traffic analyser (ISN-TA) for each service

TA profile service package that the traffic analyser (TA) uses to describe a set of classifiers

TA rule editor *See traffic analyser rule editor*

TA value *See timing advance value*

tab part of a tabbed pane that you click to view the tabbed section

tablespace database storage unit

tabular data stream; *TDS* application-level protocol for communication between client applications and structured query language (SQL) server

TAC *See terminal access code*

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TACACS *See terminal access controller access control system*

TAF *See transparent application failover*

TAF *See terminal adaptation function*

tag *See label*

tag to attach a label to a piece of data in a data-flow computer that specifies where the information is to be used in the program

tag-length-value coding *See type-length-value coding*

tagged text markup language; *TTML* markup language used in wireless communication between the mobile user and an Internet server

tail bits bits that are added to the end of an information stream to allow the use of a convolutional code to build a (non-systematic) block code while preserving the minimum distance properties

talk group *See PoC group*

talk session *See PoC session*

talk time; *talk-time* time frame that the user can talk with a fully charged battery without recharging the battery

talk-time *See talk time*

talkburst *See speech item*

talkgroup *See PoC group*

talking channel *See speech channel*

talking user identity indication of the identity of the user who is currently talking that is shown to the receiving user

talkspurt *See speech item*

tandem connection arbitrary series of contiguous link connections and/or subnetwork connections

tandem Davies-Meyer method method which enables one-way encryption by using a two-way encryption algorithm

tandem free operation; *TFO* configuration of a voice or multimedia call for which transcoders are physically present in the communication path but transcoding functions are disabled or partially disabled in order to avoid multiple transcoding

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tandem traffic *See transit traffic*

TAO;*The ACE ORB* freely available, open-source, and standards-compliant real-time implementation of Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA), which provides efficient, predictable, and scalable end-to-end quality of service

TAP *See transferred account procedure*

TAP *See Telocator Alphanumeric Protocol*

tape archive *See tape archive format*

tape archive format; *tape archiver*;*tape archive*;*tar archive*; *TAR*;*tar* format for archiving files on tape

tape archiver *See tape archive format*

tape drive *See magnetic tape unit*

TAR *See tape archive format*

tar *See tape archive format*

tar archive *See tape archive format*

tar GNU zip *See TGZ format*

target output device or logical file to which another logical file is connected

target file *See target module*

target HLR home location register (HLR) to which the subscriber data is moved in HLR splitting

target language *See object language*

target module; *target file* program module which has been translated

target MSC;*MSC-T* mobile services switching centre (MSC) which is in charge of the cell after the inter-MSC handover

target program *See object program*

target queue process or logic that co-ordinates all the target requests in one home location register (HLR)

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target request request in the home location register (HLR) B belonging to the called subscriber against whom the service was activated

target RNC in RNS split, the radio network controller (RNC) which receives the control of one or more BTS sites

target system system which is connected in a remote session

target unit *See object unit*

target user called subscriber who is currently busy or does not answer

tariff information needed for charging about the charge rate or the number of pulses in the pulse train or both

tariff and charging administration *See charging administration*

tariff area information parameter which is used to indicate the price range of a call

tariff based charging *See tariff changing according to call duration*

tariff change time in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) when the charging tariff changes

tariff changing according to call duration;*tariff based charging* part of generation of charging in which either an ascending or a descending tariff according to the call duration can be defined for calls

tariff class;*TC* service-based rating included in a charging record's (CDR) data content, used in external billing to calculate the fee for service usage

tariff handling feature that offers a way to manage the tariffs in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)

tariff management set of actions that comprise the creation and modification of the tariff models that are used during the call to determine the price of the call

tariff matrix part of tariff model that defines how a call from a particular numbering area to another numbering area is charged

tariff model model that contains data of charging and that is used in the service control point (SCP) to define the tariff of the call

tariff period part of a calendar day during which a particular tariff is applied

tariff plan *See price plan*

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tariff rate part of tariff model that defines the price of a charge rate period with reference to a standard or scale

tariff rule part of tariff model that contains the date and time range and tariff rate information of a day class in a certain tariff table

tariff switch-over time;*switch-over time* moment when a new tariff replaces the current tariff

tariff type data informing which form of traffic or service the charging has been based on

tariff zone *See charging zone*

tariffing functions functions relating to the administration of tariffing

TAS *See telecommunication application server*

task action within a transition containing either a sequence of assignment statements or a synchronous service call. The interpretation of a task depends on and may act on information held by the system

TAXI *See transparent asynchronous transmitter/receiver interface*

TB *See transmission buffer*

TBC *See time-based charging*

TBCSM *See terminating basic call state model*

TBF *See temporary block flow*

TBF reservation; *temporary block flow reservation* reservation of a packet data traffic channel (PDTCH) that ends when all the RLC/MAC blocks of one temporary block flow have been sent successfully

TBRL *See transhybrid loss*

TC *See quality of service class*

TC *See transmission convergence*

TC *See traffic channel*

TC *See transcoder*

TC *See transaction capabilities*

TC *See remote control*

TC *See trunk code*

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TC *See tariff class*

TC adapter *See TC adaptor*

TC adaptor; *TC adapter* managed entity in the ATM network responsible for generating alarms that report the ability of the managed entity to delineate ATM cells from the payload of a terminated digital transmission path

TC band *See traffic channel band*

TC measurement *See transmission convergence measurement*

TC user functional part of the telephony application which is located in the application layer (layer 7) within the OSI model, using the services of the transaction capabilities (TC)

TCAP *See transaction capabilities application part*

TCAP API application programming interface (API) provided by Hewlett-Packard (HP) for writing applications on top of the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) layer

TCB *See transmission control block*

TCDB *See terminal capabilities database*

TCH *See traffic channel*

TCH/F *See full rate traffic channel*

TCH/H *See half rate traffic channel*

TCL *See tool command language*

TCM *See trellis coded modulation*

TCP *See Transmission Control Protocol*

TCP/IP; *transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol* basic communication protocol used to transmit data over networks, on the Internet as well as on private networks

TCP/IP configuration; *TCP/ IP management* feature which can be used to configure the TCP/IP stacks in DMX and Chorus units

TCP/IP management *See TCP/IP configuration*

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TCPdump;*tcpdump* program that captures and copies transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) packets and displays the contents of the packets

tcpdump *See TCPdump*

TCR *See time controlled routing*

TCR data *See time controlled routing data*

TCS *See temperature control system*

TCS *See teleconference*

TCS *See terminating call screening*

Tcs *See message transfer time at signalling transfer points*

TCS *See transmission convergence sublayer*

TCSM *See transcoder submultiplexer*

TCSM channel transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection in the system between a 386 computer and a TCSM2 unit

TCTT *See transmission convergence trail termination point*

TD-CDMA *See time division/code division multiple access*

TD/CDMA *See time division/code division multiple access*

TDD *See time division duplex*

TDL runtime library; *TDLRUN* library containing routines that maintain the database files

TDLRUN *See TDL runtime library*

TDM *See time-division multiplexing*

TDM backbone backbone in which data transmission is based on time-division multiplexing (TDM)

TDM connection synchronous connection that is based on time-division multiplexing (TDM)

TDM cross-connect equipment for digitally connecting channels from one T1 or E1 facility to channels on another T1 or E1 facility

TDM interface plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH) interface for connecting a multimedia gateway to a second generation mobile services switching centre (2G MSC)

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TDM network telecommunication network in which data is transmitted over the communications medium in time-division multiplexed form

TDM route;*route* group of hunted circuit groups which have the same direction and which use the same register signalling

TDM-optimised MGW;*TDM-optimized MGW / US/* multimedia gateway (MGW) configuration which is designed specifically for the 2G networks by increasing the number of TDM interfaces

TDM-optimized MGW /US/ *See TDM-optimised MGW*

TDMA *See time division multiple access*

TDMA/CDMA *See time division/code division multiple access*

TDOA *See time difference of arrival*

TDP *See trigger detection point*

TDP-N service service of an event detection point which includes an active trigger detection point notification (TDP- N) that has been statically armed for an IN supported service

TDP-R *See trigger detection point request*

TDP-R service service of an event detection point which includes an active trigger detection point request (TDP-R) that has been statically armed for an IN supported service

TDR *See time dependent routing*

TDS *See tabular data stream*

TE *See test*

TE *See terminal equipment*

TE *See transmission equipment*

tear-off menu pull-down menu that can be detached from its original position on the display and taken to a better position

teaser unit that consists of a headline and text field, plus a link that leads to more information

technology application of practical sciences to industry or commerce

TEI *See terminal endpoint identifier*

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TEI *See tunnel endpoint identifier*

TEID *See tunnel endpoint identifier*

tel *See telephone*

TEL URL URL address which identifies a connection to a terminal that handles normal voice telephone calls, a voice mailbox or other voice messaging system, or a service that can be operated using DTMF tones

tele adapter;*fixed network adapter* adapter which transforms the two-wire switching of the fixed network telephone into a user interface of a standard radio telephone and vice versa

tele/trial *See trial configuration*

telecom interface *See GSM/GPRS interface*

telecommand *See remote control*

telecommunication;*telecommunications* transmission based communication using electromagnetic systems

telecommunication application server;*TAS* MSC server which serves the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) subscriber's originating and terminating telecommunication services when the IMS subscribers also have a subscription in the home location register

telecommunication circuit;*circuit* combination of two transmission channels permitting bidirectional transmission of signals between two points, to support a single communication

telecommunication network;*telecommunications network*;*communication network* set of nodes and links that provides connections between two or more defined points to facilitate telecommunication between them

telecommunication path;*path* continuous course taken by a transmission signal between two points. This may be, for example, a physical transmission medium, a frequency band in a frequency multiplex, or a time slot in a time division multiplex. The path includes the transmission media and the means used for connecting them together

telecommunication service;*telecommunications service* service which is offered by a telecommunications company, for example a network operator, to its customers in order to satisfy a specific telecommunication requirement

telecommunication service attribute *See service attribute*

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telecommunication terminal *See terminal equipment*

telecommunication terminal equipment *See terminal equipment*

telecommunications *See telecommunication*

telecommunications management network; *TMN* network used to transfer and process information which is related to the management of telecommunication

telecommunications network *See telecommunication network*

telecommunications service *See telecommunication service*

telecommunications service provider; *SP* telecommunications company which provides teleservices to users

telecommunications technology part of information technology encompassing telecommunication systems and techniques as well as knowledge of their application

telecommunications traffic; *teletraffic*; *traffic* process of arrivals and releases of demands for resources in a network

teleconference; *teleconference service*; *TCS* telecommunications service by means of which a conference call connection can be established between participants from different locations via telecommunications network

teleconference service *See teleconference*

telecontrol control of operational equipment at a distance using a combination of telemetry and telecommande

telefax *See fax*

telematic service; *telematic svc* computer-aided telecommunication service

telematic svc *See telematic service*

telematics that part of the information technology which is a combination of telecommunications and data processing technology

telemetering *See telemetry*

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telemetric subscriber subscriber category which has only short message service (SMS) or unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) traffic and data calls, no speech calls except emergency calls

telemetry; ***telemetering*****;** ***remote metering*****;** ***remote measurement*** process in which measurements are made at some remote location and the results are transmitted by telecommunication

telemetry word; ***TLM*** part of the GPS navigation message that includes a synchronisation pattern

telephone; ***telephone set*****;** ***tel*** terminal equipment that is intended primarily for speech connection

telephone answer-back device *See telephone answering set*

telephone answering device *See telephone answering set*

telephone answering machine *See telephone answering set*

telephone answering set; ***telephone answering machine*****;** ***answering machine*****;** ***telephone answering device*****;** ***telephone answer-back device*** device that enables incoming phone calls to be answered and gives a pre-recorded message

telephone communication *See telephone traffic*

telephone exchange *See exchange*

telephone network telecommunication network which is primarily used for transmission of speech

telephone set *See telephone*

telephone traffic; ***telephone communication*****;** ***telephony*** telecommunication which uses telephones as terminal equipment

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telephone user part;*telephony user part*;*TUP* user part of the messages transferred by message transfer part (MTP) specified for telephone services

telephone user part signaling /US/ *See telephone user part signalling*

telephone user part signalling; *telephone user part signaling /US/* signalling that enables messaging between an exchange and a telephone user part through the message transfer part, for call control

telephony *See telephone traffic*

telephony routing over IP;*TRIP* inter-domain application-layer control protocol which supports the discovery and exchange of IP telephony gateway routing tables between gateways to support IP telephony routing

telephony user part *See telephone user part*

teleport service centre which offers long distance connections

teleservice part of telecommunication service which forms all or part of the message transmission or switching in a telecommunications network

teletraffic *See telecommunications traffic*

televoting;*VOT* IN service which allows the subscriber to propose a phone voting, the user being asked, either to ring a specific number according to his choice, or to ring a unique number and, after prompting, to give his choice by keyboard or by voice dialogue

Telnet virtual terminal protocol in the Internet suite of protocols, allowing users of one host to log into a remote host and act as normal terminal users of that host

Telocator Alphanumeric Protocol;*TAP* ASCII-based, half-duplex protocol that allows the submission of alphanumeric messages to send requests to a pager service

Telocator Network Paging Protocol; *TNPP* protocol that provides a standard mechanism to transfer paging and other information between paging terminals, regardless of the manufacturer

temperature control system;*TCS* set of devices and the software for monitoring and controlling the internal temperature, as well as for providing the air circulation, of a network element

template virtual recipe or algorithm that is used to preset several aspects of an entity when it is created

template profile set of intelligent content delivery (ICD) service definitions, which can be used as a template to minimise the data stored for subscriptions

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temporary; *temporary mode* wireless application protocol (WAP) session mode that is a more unreliable data transfer method than permanent mode because if data is lost, it will lead to a connection error

temporary block flow; *temporary GPRS connection block flow*; *TBF* physical connection where multiple mobile stations share one traffic channel, but the traffic channel is dedicated to one mobile station at a time, meaning that one mobile station is transmitting or receiving at a time.

temporary block flow reservation *See TBF reservation*

temporary dial-out group; *temporary talk group*; *ad hoc PoC group*; *ad hoc instant talk group* dial-out group that is created for the duration of a PoC call and for which the calling party selects the participants from the catalogue of the terminal

temporary flow identity; *TFI* identifier that is included in every radio link control (RLC) header belonging to a particular temporary block flow (TBF) and in the control messages associated to the LLC frame transfer in order to address the peer RLC entities

temporary GPRS connection block flow *See temporary block flow*

temporary group group that is created for immediate use, and is not saved in the group repository as such

temporary IMS public identity *See temporary public user identity*

temporary IP address IP address that is assigned for temporary use only, and ceases when the specified need for the use is over

temporary link level identity *See temporary logical link identity*

temporary logical file logical file created by the system or with MML commands, which is deleted automatically after the session has ended

temporary logical link identity; *temporary link level identity*; *TLLI* temporary identifier which unambiguously identifies the logical link between GPRS mobile station and serving GPRS support node (SGSN) within one routing area in the logical link control (LLC) level

temporary mobile station identity *See temporary mobile subscriber identity*

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temporary mobile subscriber identity; *TMSI* unique identity temporarily allocated to visiting mobile subscribers by the visitor location register (VLR) in order to support the subscriber identity confidentiality service

temporary mode *See temporary*

temporary public user identity; *TIMPU* public user identity that is derived from the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) for a user with a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM) for the initial registrations

temporary talk group *See temporary dial-out group*

temporary trunk blocking; *TTB* blocking of circuits on a route for a predetermined period to reduce traffic to an exchange which has invoked load control

temporary user account cached copy of a remote user account, copied from a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) directory

temporary user profile data record of the cache file in a network element, containing the user profile data and username found from the directory server and saved to the cache until the user logs out

term broadband remote access server; *synonym BRAS* server that terminates remote users at the corporate network or Internet users at the Internet service provider (ISP) network, and that provides firewall, authentication, and routing services

TERM_ID *See termination ID*

TERMID *See termination ID*

terminal termination point of a particular telecommunication session

terminal access code; *TAC* code for the selection of terminal equipment which enables a user to assign individual numbers into terminals connected to ISDN access

terminal access controller access control system; *TACACS* authentication protocol that provides remote access authentication and related services, such as event logging

terminal adaptation function; *TAF* functional entity associated with a mobile station (MS). The terminal adaption function (TAF) provides the functionality necessary to permit interworking between a mobile termination (MT) and terminal equipment (TE). The function of the TAF depends on the service and the type of TE. The TAF is required to convert the protocols provided by the MT to those used by the TE.

terminal adaptation receiver function that maps the lower level Virtual Container signals from the tributary interface group to a C-4 container

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terminal adaptation transmitter function that demaps the lower level Virtual Container signals from the C-4 container

terminal address; *TA* number used to identify a unique terminal or a fixed network access point on a network

terminal application application that runs on a terminal

terminal balance return loss *See transhybrid loss*

terminal capabilities database; *TCDB* in the MMS Center, a set of XML files in which the information concerning terminal capabilities is stored

terminal capability ability of a terminal to perform tasks assigned to it

terminal congestion signalling message that is sent when access to the endpoint is congested and there are no network re-routing options available to avoid the congestion

terminal connection *See exchange connection*

terminal coupling loss; *TLC* frequency-dependent coupling loss between the receiving port and the sending port of a terminal, due to acoustical coupling, electrical coupling, and seismic coupling

terminal detection interface interface used to detect and receive information about the terminals using the operator's network

terminal endpoint identifier; *TEI* identifier of the terminal used by the D-channel

terminal equipment; *TE* equipment that provides the functions necessary for the operation of the access protocols by the user

terminal exchange exchange that receives incoming traffic directed solely to its own subscribers

terminal file logical file whose read and write operations are meant to be routed to a terminal device

terminal function function that resides in a terminal which controls the network layer functions of the ISDN and the terminal equipment attached to it

terminal management *See continuous provisioning*

terminal management server server that allows the operator or the mobile station's end-user to set the original set of parameters or modify the existing set of parameters in the mobile station

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terminal management support optional mobile services switching centre (MSC) feature which allows the visitor location registers (VLR) in the network to inform Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) about terminals that are using the network

terminal mobility ability of a terminal to access telecommunication services from different locations and while in motion, and the capability of the network to identify and locate that terminal

terminal multiplexer; *TM* multiplexer used to insert the incoming signals to an STM-N frame

terminal operations using the computer through a terminal or a terminal emulator so that all processing functions are executed in servers

terminal portability; *TP* service which allows a user to interrupt and restore connection between a terminal and an exchange during a call without releasing network connection

terminal re-authentication *See re-authentication*

terminal repeater digital repeater located at one end of the digital line equipment

terminating application application which is the destination of application-terminated (AT) messages

terminating basic call state model; *terminating BCSM*; *TBCSM* basic call state model which models the forwarding of a call to the terminating CS

terminating BCSM *See terminating basic call state model*

terminating call in ATM, a call which comes from the network node interface (NNI) and goes to the user-network interface (UNI)

terminating call query on digit analysis; *TQoD* feature which is used to support the routing of the mobile-terminating (MT) calls in the gateway MSC (GMSC)

terminating call screening; *TCS* call screening that allows the subscriber to specify that incoming calls are either restricted or allowed

terminating call state control function; *terminating CSCF*; *T-CSCF* serving call state control function (S-CSCF) which requests the called party's profile and transport address from the serving profile database (SPD) and routes the call towards the called party

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terminating CAMEL subscription information; ***terminating CSI*****;*****T-CSI*** CAMEL subscription information that identifies the subscriber as having terminating CAMEL services

terminating CSCF *See terminating call state control function*

terminating CSI *See terminating CAMEL subscription information*

terminating network network which in cooperation with a GSM PLMN provides telecommunication services between their respective users. Examples of terminating networks are the PSTN, the ISDN, public data networks (PDNs), GSM PLMNs.

terminating P-CSCF;***answering P-CSCF*** proxy call state control function (P-CSCF) in which the SDP answerer has registered

terminating service service type which applies to called subscriber's services

terminating signalling point signalling point that receives the signalling message

terminating traffic traffic destined for sinks located within the network considered, whatever its origin

terminating transaction request transaction request that a signalling unit sends to a base station subsystem

termination within H.248, an object that sources and sinks media streams

termination ID; ***TERM_ID*****;*****TERMID*** reference of a termination, which is an arbitrary schema chosen by the media gateway (MGW)

termination point; ***TP*** in the A-series, a physical point at an internal or external interface, and in the B-series, a time slot of pulse code modulation (PCM/TSL) or an IP address or port number

termination point control administrative state and Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) functionality control or any functions which handle individual termination point

termination point identifier;***TPI*** unique identifier of an ATM termination point

termination point local index;***TP local index*** identifier of a virtual path link termination point (with virtual path switching) or a virtual channel link termination point (with virtual channel switching) inside a functional unit

termination provider object or objects in the control channel link, which provide services for the control channel

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termination sink transport processing function which accepts the characteristic information of the layer network at its input, removes the information related to monitoring and presents the remaining information at its output

termination source transport processing function which accepts adapted characteristic information from a client layer network at its input, adds information to allow monitoring and presents the characteristic information of the layer network at its output

ternary digital signal;*ternary signal* digital signal having three significant conditions

ternary signal *See ternary digital signal*

terrain clearance angle *See clearance angle*

terrestrial broadcasting *See terrestrial transmission*

terrestrial transmission;*terrestrial broadcasting* broadcasting by means of radio waves transmitted using earth stations

Terrestrial Trunked Radio;*TETRA* standard by ETSI which defines a digital system for land mobile radio communication

territory border boundary that defines which channels are allocated for circuit switched traffic and which are allocated for packet switched traffic

territory method method in which the base station controller divides radio resources semipermanently between circuit switched services and packet switched services, thus forming a circuit switched territory and a GPRS territory on a cell-to-cell basis

territory update guard time *See GPRS territory update guard time*

test;*in test*;*test state*;*TE* state of a functional unit, where it only performs internal testing

test access access which is used for testing the lines and connections of a cross-connection node

test access relay *See line test relay*

test analysis;*analysis test state* analysis of test calls set in a test state

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test call *See test call feature*

test call category call category used by the test call facilities

test call feature;*test call* feature which receives information on call events from the program blocks, and depending on the call event and test case concerned sends commands affecting call control and collects information on the progress of the call

test case record that contains the controls of one test call class

test case file file that contains test cases, used by the MML program

test cell *See ATM test cell*

test connection connection where two units of the same type are connected to each other, one of them sending the test signals and the other receiving them

test hunting hunting method which allows reservation of a circuit for test traffic without disturbing the normal call traffic

test loop;*TL* mechanism incorporated into a terminal or into the network whereby the transmit path of a communication may be connected back to the receive path

test number subscriber number reserved for maintenance and testing

test program *See diagnosis program*

test state *See test*

test TCP;*TTCP* socket-based benchmarking tool for measuring the transmission control protocol (TCP) and user datagram protocol (UDP) performance between two systems

test traffic;*artificial traffic* traffic generated by automatic means and used to test the performance of exchanges

testing and test control notation; *tree and tabular combined notation*; *TTCN* language which can be applied to the specification of all types of reactive system tests over a variety of communication interfaces

testing point point where the line signalling, switching and interregister signalling or transmission associated with international circuits are tested

TETRA *See Terrestrial Trunked Radio*

text announcement fixed-content announcement that can be shown on the display of a terminal

text extension symbol container of text which belongs to the graphical symbol to which the text extension symbol is attached

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text message; *SMS message* short message comprised only of alphanumeric and special characters

text message service *See short message service*

text output output in text format which can be output as such

text telephone *See text telephony*

text telephone package package which is an extension to the H.248.1 gateway control protocol and which defines the control of a PSTN text telephone session in any of the modes supported by the automoding text telephone according to ITU-T V.18

text telephony; *text telephone*; *TTY* feature that enables text-based communication over a speech bearer

text to speech; *TTS* software that is capable of reading text

TF *See transport format*

TF *See transmit fail*

TFA *See transfer-allowed procedure*

TFC *See transport format combination*

TFC *See transfer-controlled procedure*

TFCI *See transport format combination indicator*

TFCS *See transport format combination set*

TFI *See temporary flow identity*

TFI *See transport format identification*

TFO *See tandem free operation*

TFP *See transfer-prohibited procedure*

TFR *See transfer-restricted procedure*

TFS *See transport format set*

TFT *See traffic flow template*

TFTP *See Trivial File Transfer Protocol*

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TFTP acknowledgement packet;*ACK packet* trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet by which the TFTP DATA packet is acknowledged

TFTP blocksize option;*blocksize option* trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) option which allows the client and server to negotiate a blocksize applicable to the network medium

TFTP client *See trivial file transfer protocol client*

TFTP DATA packet; *DATA packet* trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet by which the data (file context) is sent across the network

TFTP option extension extension to the trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) which allows file transfer options to be negotiated prior to the transfer

TFTP read request packet;*RRQ packet* trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet which requests the reading of a file from a foreign file system

TFTP server *See trivial file transfer protocol server*

TFTP timeout interval trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) option which allows the client and server to negotiate a suitable timeout interval

TFTP transfer size option trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) option which allows the client or server which receives a file to determine the ultimate size of the transfer before it begins

TFTP write request packet;*WRQ packet* trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet which requests writing onto a foreign file system

TFTPC *See trivial file transfer protocol client*

TFTPS *See trivial file transfer protocol server*

TGT *See ticket granting ticket*

tgz *See TGZ format*

TGZ format;*tar GNU zip*;*tgz* format for a file or directory which has been archived with tape archive (TAR) and then compressed with GNU zip (gzip)

The ACE ORB *See TAO*

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.; *IEEE* non-profit, technical professional association which is an authority in technical areas ranging from computer engineering, biomedical technology and telecommunications, to electric power, aerospace and consumer electronics, among others

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thermometer program block that detects if an application or an individual process using the DX 200 redundancy support feature drops out of synchronism

THIG *See topology hiding inter-network gateway*

third additional charging zone *See outgoing accounting zone*

third generation mobile services switching centre *See 3G MSC*

third line maintenance;*3rd line maintenance* level of maintenance which refers to the complex resolution of system problems, possibly design faults, normally with the supplier or designer of the system

third party *See subscriber C*

third party call control;*3pcc* call control in which one party sets up and manages a communications relationship between two or more other parties

third party registration registration that the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) performs for the application servers to inform them about user registrations that match a certain trigger

third-order multiplex equipment multiplex equipment which combines a number of tributary signals into and separates them from one 34368 kbit/s signal

THL *See transhybrid loss*

thousand group group of subscribers the subscriber numbers of which have the same digits except for the three last ones

THP *See traffic handling priority*

thread within an actor a unit executing the application code, having its own execution context

thread pooling technique where application-level threads are run in operating system kernel threads so that there are fewer kernel threads than application level threads

threading; *multithreading* method of sharing a single processor between multiple threads to minimise the time required to switch threads

three party connection *See three-way conversation*

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three party service; *three-way calling*; *3PTY* ISDN service that enables a user who is involved in at least two calls, one active call and at least one call on hold, to establish a three-party connection

three party service, full service by which a user can establish a new call without disconnecting the ongoing call, shuttle between both calls without the third party hearing, establish a conference between the three parties, or transfer the incoming or outgoing call to the third party

three party service, full service by which the subscriber can establish a new call without disconnecting the ongoing call, shuttle between both calls without the third party hearing, establish a conference between the three parties or transfer the incoming or outgoing call to the third party

three-state line signal *See tristate line signal*

three-way calling *See three party service*

three-way conversation; *three party connection* conference call between three subscribers established in connection with three party service

threshold in intelligent network application protocol (INAP) services, the portion of the subscriber's account that the service control point (SCP) assigns to the service switching point (SSP) while monitoring the subscriber's credit

threshold alarm *See performance alarm*

threshold comparison *See threshold monitoring*

threshold counter counter with a predefined value that triggers a specified event

threshold monitoring; *thresholding*; *threshold comparison* process of decision-making in performance management that compares the actual value of a parameter or the averaged measurement result with a predetermined value of a parameter, in order to decide whether an action needs to be initiated or the alarm system needs to be activated

threshold notification alarm that indicates that the capacity of a system is reached

thresholding *See threshold monitoring*

through connection connection made between an outgoing and an incoming circuit

through traffic *See transit traffic*

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through-connected time-slot time-slot that is not transcoded or submultiplexed by the transcoder and the through connection of which is identified with the circuit from the highway PCM and the circuit from transcoder PCM (TC_PCM)

through-connection delay interval from the instant at which the information required for setting up a through-connection in an exchange is available for processing in the exchange to the instant that the switching network through-connection is established and available for carrying traffic between the incoming and outgoing 64 kBit/s circuits

through-connection test;*speech path continuity test* test that is used to supervise the switching matrix during the connection set-up and to fault localisation

through-switch connection connection from the base transceiver station (via the Iub interface) through the radio network controller (RNC) to another RNC (via the Iur interface) or to the core network (via the Iu interface)

throughput number of data bits contained in a block successfully transferred in one direction across a section per unit time

throughput KPI key performance indicator that indicates the total number of octets carried over an interface

TI *See transaction identifier*

ticket access control document in the Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) database used for creating a download transaction

ticket authentication authentication which is based on the valid ticket identifier of a download request and in which the user is generally anonymous

ticket call;*switching by order* operation initiated when the attendant receives and stores the calling subscriber's call order and completed when the attendant contacts the called subscriber and the calling subscriber and switches the call between the two subscribers

ticket creation request request that the content management module (CMM) sends to the delivery server core (DLSC), containing the ticket parameters necessary for creating the ticket

ticket granting ticket;*TGT* credentials that the client gets from the key distribution centre (KDC) when authenticating the user

ticket group set of tickets which share one licence for one user

ticket pool pool from which the ticket service method reserves and releases tickets for transactions

ticket service software that implements the ticket service method

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ticket service method;*flag method* method in overload handling in which tickets are reserved and released in order to control the access to the system

ticket URL URL address pointing to a single ticket stored in Nokia Delivery Server (DLS)

TID *See tunnel identifier*

TIE *See time interval error*

TIF *See translation information flag*

TIF-CSI *See translation information flag CAMEL subscription information*

tightly-coupled application;*mPlatform application* application that uses the mPlatform advanced API and is at least two-level integrated

tightly-coupled service web service integrated with mPlatform through the platform integration interface

tilt scrolling in a vertical direction

TIM *See trace identifier mismatch*

time predefined data type which denotes absolute time

time alignment *See time alignment procedure*

time alignment procedure;*time alignment* procedure for minimising the buffer delay in the radio network controller (RNC) by controlling the downlink transmission timing in the peer Iu user plane (UP) protocol layer entity

time charging *See time-based charging*

time congestion probability that a system is congested over any particular time period

time control *See time supervision*

time controlled destination;*time controlled route destination* route destination used in time controlled routing when necessary, in which case digit analysis leads to different route destinations at different times

time controlled route destination *See time controlled destination*

time controlled routing;*TCR* routing in which digit analysis leads to different route destinations at different times according to a schedule

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time controlled routing data; *TCR data* data about time-controlled routing, change times, and destinations per day class

time cutter time application principle in the packet switched network connections, according to which a timer is started after the sending of each packet

time dependent routing; *TDR* IN service feature which allows for the routing of calls according to time or date

time difference of arrival; *TDOA* positioning method in which the location of a mobile terminal is calculated based on the time difference between the signal reception at multiple receivers

time division separation in the time domain of a plurality of transmission channels between two points

time division CDMA *See time division/code division multiple access*

time division duplex; *TDD* duplex in which several signals are interleaved in time for transmission over a common frequency channel

time division multiple access; *TDMA* digital transmission technique in which several signals are interleaved in time for transmission over a common channel

time division switching switching of inlets to outlets using time division multiplexing techniques

time division-code division multiple access *See time division/code division multiple access*

time division/code division multiple access; *time division-code division multiple access*; *time division CDMA*; *TDMA/CDMA*; *TD/CDMA*; *TD-CDMA* technique that is a combination of time division multiple access (TDMA) and code division multiple access (CDMA)

time exceeded tone audible indication that the terminal gives when the maximum talkburst time has been exceeded, indicating that the talkburst is interrupted

time input input started by a certain moment of time

time interval error; *TIE* total difference over a specified interval of time in the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time

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time limit;*time-out*; *time-out interval*; *time-out period* specified period of time allowed to elapse in a system before a specified event takes place, unless another specified event occurs first

time management application used for displaying, monitoring, and adjusting the time in the network element clocks

time monitoring time supervision function that checks the times of network elements at regular intervals and generates an alarm if the value exceeds the alarm threshold

time of day service service which tells the subscriber the time of day

time quantised control;*time quantized control / US/* synchronisation control in which each clock control signal is derived or utilised only at a number of discrete instants, which may or may not be equally separated in time

time quantized control /US/ *See time quantised control*

time queue queue in which calendar tasks are on the basis of their execution times

time RAIM;*TRAIM* receiver autonomous integrity monitoring (RAIM) that is used to check the integrity of the time solution in the global positioning system (GPS)

time server in NMS, an external time source to which the user or the system defines the address to keep accurate time

time sharing *See time slicing*

time sharing;*TS* mode of operation of a data processing system that provides for the interleaving in time of two or more processes in one processor

time slicing mode of operation in which two or more processes are assigned quanta of time on the same processor

time slot *See time-slot*

time stage *See time switching stage*

time stamp information added to a record or other form of data showing the date and time it was processed and possibly the user

time stamping; *timestamping* end-to-end delivery service in which the RTP/RTCP protocol provides for data with real-time characteristics the time stamps for synchronisation of media streams

time supervision; *time-out* method for supervising that the events occur within the predetermined time limit

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time supervision for the additional digit *See additional digit time supervision*

time switch part of time switching stage in a time division network used for shifting the channels (time slots) in time, with a certain delay, in relation to a certain time reference (frame)

time switching stage;*time stage* part of time division network consisting of parallel time switches

time tariff;*fixed time based tariff* tariff which informs the price of the call in currency units per second

time to first fix; *TTFF* period between the moment when a global positioning system (GPS) receiver is switched on and the moment when it defines its position for the first time

time to fix first *See time to first fix*

time to live;*TTL* IP packet field which shows how long a packet is considered valid

time-based billing *See time-based charging*

time-based charging;*time charging*;*duration-based charging*; *TBC* charging that is based on the time a connection is used

time-based frame numbering frame numbering scheme in which the frame number is incremented for each Iu timing interval (ITI) unit as specified in the initialisation frame

time-division multiplexing;*TDM* multiplexing technique in which two or more lower bandwidth communications channels are combined into a higher bandwidth channel by allocating frequency time slots in turn to each of the lower bandwidth communications

time-limited licence licence that has an actual expiry date

time-out situation where the time supervision set by a process is exceeded and the process is informed of this

time-out *See time limit*

time-out *See time supervision*

time-out control; *timeout control* criterion for rejecting old transaction requests in connection with the window access control gate

time-out interval *See time limit*

time-out period *See time limit*

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time-shared control channel; *TSCC* control channel used by several base stations sequentially

time-slot; *time slot*; *timeslot*; *TS*; *ts*; *TSL* cyclic time interval that can be recognised and defined uniquely

time-slot monitoring method used to monitor time-slots in interfaces where either cross-connections or control bits have been created

time-slot number; *timeslot number*; *TN* number that identifies the particular time slot

time-slot sequence integrity assurance that the digital information contained in the time slots of a multislot connection arrives at the output (or terminal) in the same sequence as it was introduced

time-slot-specific access number digit sequence which is used to specify a number for each time slot of the branch exchange circuit group for charging administration

time-space-time switch; *TST-switch* time division switching network that has a time-space-time architecture

timed diagnosis job diagnosis job that is started on a set date and time for one or several plug-in units of a functional unit

timeout control *See time-out control*

timer area for storing a variable whose value is decremented at certain intervals by the real time process of the operating system

timer object, owned by a process instance, that can be active or inactive. An active timer returns a timer signal to the owning process instance at a specified time

timer composite unit; *timerCU* maximum delay for an incomplete ATM cell to be transmitted in ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2), the value of which is needed to limit the cell assembly delay

timer for C-number list time supervision set to determine when a call is forwarded to the next subscriber on the C-number list

timer service method of time supervision in which timers are located in the memory region of the process that requested the service

timerCU *See timer composite unit*

timeslot *See time-slot*

timeslot interleaving in a multichannel system with time division, the forming of a cycle containing one timeslot from each channel

timeslot number *See time-slot number*

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timestamping *See time stamping*

timing act of regulating the order and time of occurrence of the different functions of a device or a system

timing advance; *TA* value that the base station calculates from access bursts and sends to the mobile station (MS) enabling the MS to advance the timing of its transmissions to the BS so as to compensate for propagation delay.

timing advance value; *TA value* field in an information element that indicates the timing advance

timing extraction *See timing recovery*

timing protection source protective, secondary synchronisation source

timing recovery derivation of a timing signal from a received signal

timing reference *See timing signal*

timing reference link; *TRL* one of the physical links of the IMA group from which the IDCR (IMA data cell rate) is derived

timing reference signal *See timing signal*

timing signal; *timing reference signal*; *timing reference* cyclic signal used to control the timing of operations

timing source fallback list list which is preset by a user for possible failures in the main synchronisation reference, so that the reference source with the highest priority and quality is selected

TIMPU *See temporary public user identity*

tip information on some secrets for using a mobile phone more efficiently

title bar top edge of a window containing the name of the window and the control buttons of the window's basic functions

TL *See test loop*

TLC *See terminal coupling loss*

TLLI *See temporary logical link identity*

TLM *See telemetry word*

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TLS *See Transport Layer Security Protocol*

TLV *See type-length-value coding*

TLV coding *See type-length-value coding*

TM *See traffic management*

TM *See terminal multiplexer*

TM4 rack CEPT A type slim rack

TMC *See transmission management computer*

TMN *See telecommunications management network*

TMN architecture means of organising and representing knowledge within network management

TMN data communication network; *DCN* communication network within a TMN which supports data communication functions (DCF) at the reference point q3

TMN fault correction part of fault management which provides functions for automatic fault correction

TMN function constituent part of the functional architecture of a telecommunications management network (TMN) providing the TMN general functions which enable a TMN to perform the TMN management services

TMN functional architecture description of appropriate distribution of functions that allows for the creation of functional blocks from which a telecommunications management network (TMN) of any complexity can be implemented. These function blocks are separated by reference points and lead to the requirements for the TMN-recommended interface specifications

TMN functional model layered structure of functions and their logical interfaces representing the telecommunications management network (TMN). The functional model is implementation independent and does not imply any allocation of functions to physical entities.

TMN general function function which provides support for the TMN application functions

TMN information architecture; *information architecture* architecture based on an object-oriented approach which gives the rationale for the application of OSI systems management principles to the TMN principles. The OSI systems management principles are mapped onto the TMN principles and are expanded to fit the TMN environment where necessary

TMN management function; *TMN MF* access mechanism to the managed resources, which provide the capability of acting upon the managed resources

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TMN management service; *TMN MS* service offering fulfilling specific telecommunications management needs of the TMN user

TMN management service components; *TMN MSC* constituent part of a TMN management service, stating the requirements for actions to be performed on the managed resources

TMN MF *See TMN management function*

TMN MS *See TMN management service*

TMN MSC *See TMN management service components*

TMN physical architecture description of realisable interfaces and examples of physical components (hardware and software) that make up the TMN.

TMN testing part of fault management where a TMN can either direct or carry out testing procedures

TMN user that which exercises the TMN management service for the purpose of fulfilling its management objectives

Tmr *See message transfer part receiving time*

TMR *See transmission medium requirements*

TMR *See transmission medium requirement*

TMS *See transmission management system protocol*

Tms *See message transfer part sending time*

TMS *See transmission management system*

TMS protocol *See transmission management system protocol*

TMSC *See transit MSC*

TMSI *See temporary mobile subscriber identity*

TMSI reallocation mobility management procedure in which the mobile station's temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) is changed continuously

TN *See time-slot number*

TN *See transmission network*

TNM *See trunk network maintenance*

TNPP *See Telocator Network Paging Protocol*

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TNS *See transit network selection*

TNSDL software design and description language used by NOKIA and based on the SDL language (SDL) as defined by the ITU-T

toggle program or setting in a program, operating as a toggle switch with only two positions, the use of which alternately sets a function on and off

toggle activate or deactivate a function or a mode

toggle button push button that switches between two states

token ticket with which a call can pass through the gapping gate

token amount of the volume or duration of the data transmission that the GSM service control function grants for every request

token bank reserve which allows small traffic bursts to go through, even if the pace of those calls would be higher than adjusted bound rate

token card one-time password card programmed to a specific user, each user having a unique PIN number that can generate a password keyed strictly to the corresponding card

toll network /US/ *See trunk circuit network*

toll ticket trunk-originated call charging record (CDR) in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

toll-free network network that is kept free of charge

tone disabler 2100 Hz tone with periodic phase reversals that disables the echo canceller

tone generator rotary machine, oscillator, or solid state digital tone synthesiser which produces the information and advice tones needed for telephone service

tone on hold *See queue tone*

tone pager *See tone-only receiver*

tone paging;*tone-only call* paging where the paging message is a tone signal given by the pager

tone paging receiver *See tone-only receiver*

tone ringing *See voice-frequency ringing*

tone-only call *See tone paging*

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tone-only receiver; *tone pager*;*tone paging receiver*; *beeper* pager which indicates the message in tone signals, cf. tone paging

tones and graphics on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users may select graphics and ringing tones

tool box square box containing the tools used to create or change a drawing

tool command language;*TCL* freeware HTML script language developed by John Ousterhout at UC Berkeley

tool tip *See tooltip*

toolbelt in a graphical user interface (GUI), a set of tools that are needed frequently in conjunction for fulfilling the needs of particular user roles

tooltip;*tool tip* embedded user assistance that displays text describing a graphical user interface component when the pointer is placed above the component or when the user enters incorrect input in a field, for example

top managed object class of which every other object class is a subclass

top-level user interface user interface that contains graphical views of the managed network, in which network elements are represented by view objects

top-up system system that allows subscribers to add credit to their prepaid accounts

topology hierarchy of connections between functional units in the network element

topology *See topology descriptor*

topology change notification *See topology change notification BPDU*

topology change notification BPDU; *topology change notification* protocol data unit (PDU) that a bridge uses to notify the root that there has been a topology change somewhere in the network

topology descriptor;*topology* within H.248, a descriptor which is used to specify the flow directions between terminations in a context

topology event event containing information about the changes in network topology

topology event forwarding topology management function which updates the information about regional network management system (NMS) objects to the global cluster database as soon as changes have occurred and the information about those changes has been stored in the regional NMS database

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topology event interface real-time event transfer interface which is used to send topology events from an adaptor in the external system to the manager as soon as they are generated in the external system

topology hiding inter-network gateway; *THIG*; *I-CSCF (THIG)* in the interrogating call state control function (I-CSCF), a subfunction which performs all the tasks related to network configuration hiding

topology interface part of the RPC interface which is used to transfer network-topology-related data

topology management set of functions used to manage the topology of the network and to keep track of the system configuration

topology management *See LAN topology management*

topology upload operation where the information on the current object hierarchy of the external system is transmitted to the network management system (NMS)

topology upload interface interface for performing topology upload for managed objects from the adaptor to the network management system (NMS)

ToS *See type of service*

total charges charging information, which is sent to the subscriber after the termination of the call, indicating the charges recorded for the call

total diagnosis group of diagnostic programs executed in a sequence for determining the condition of the functional unit

total load observation part of load observation through which the total amount of traffic transmitted by the exchange (in Erlangs) is obtained

total load observation report report which provides information on the total traffic and number of calls switched by the exchange

total received cell count related to the CLP-0 user cell flow; *TRCC-0*; *TRCC0* field that carries the value of a running counter which indicates the total number of received user cells with cell loss priority value zero (CLP=0)

total received cell count related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow; *TRCC-0+1*; *TRCC0+1* field that carries the value of a running counter which indicates the total number of received user cells with cell loss priority value zero plus one (CLP=0+1)

total report *See total report of peak hour measurement*

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total report of peak hour measurement; *total report* peak hour report which includes circuit-group-specific data that has been collected after the previous total report was output

total user cell number related to the CLP-0 user cell flow; *TUC-0*; *TUCN0* field that indicates the current value of a running counter related to the total number of transmitted user cells with cell loss priority value zero (CLP=0) when the forward monitoring cell is inserted

total user cell number related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow; *TUC-0+1*; *TUCN0+1* field that indicates the current value of a running counter related to the total number of transmitted user cells with cell loss priority value zero plus one (CLP=0+1) when the forward monitoring cell is inserted

totally stubby area stub area the entry point of which does not advertise inter-area routes and summaries

touch pad touch-sensitive pad used as a pointing device

TP *See terminal portability*

Tp *See data channel propagation time*

TP *See termination point*

TP *See transport protocol*

TP local index *See termination point local index*

TPC *See transmit power control*

TPDU *See transport protocol data unit*

TPG *See transcoding processor group*

TPI *See termination point identifier*

TPQ *See trigger processing queue*

TPQM *See trigger processing queue manager*

TPS *See transactions per second*

TPU *See transport pipe user*

TQoD *See terminating call query on digit analysis*

TRA *See trailer label*

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trace store data related to program execution or addresses of executed commands during the running of a program to find out how the program works

trace *See trace observation*

trace control function function that collects trace data within a network element and formats the data into trace reports

trace depth level of detail of information that is gathered during a trace

trace file file that is created each time an Oracle instance starts or an unexpected event occurs in a user process or background process

trace identifier mismatch; *TIM* alarm caused by reception of an incorrect trail trace identifier

trace log log that is used to store information relating to the tracing of an application's progress or a user's actions

trace management set of functions for starting, stopping, and configuring trace sessions

trace observation; *trace* feature which enables customer administration and network management to trace the activities of subscribers and mobile devices which result in events in the public land mobile network (PLMN), and all information that is available in the PLMN concerning the call path used by the subscribers and mobile devices

trace reference; *trace reference ID* information element (IE) of fixed length providing a reference number for a trace

trace reference ID *See trace reference*

trace report report which includes information related to the subscriber or equipment and the event, with timestamps

trace trigger ID information field in a trace report identifying the entity that triggered the trace

trace type information element (IE) of fixed length indicating the type of trace information to be recorded, and the type of trace report to be generated

traceability ability to trace events in a network

traceroute transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) command which allows the user to determine the route packets are taking to a particular host

TraceViewer in the Nokia NetAct™ framework, an application for tracing a user or a network element

tracing observation of the subscriber and the equipment which the network operator performs with the purpose of checking the functioning of the network, equipment, or subscriber connections

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tracing function of performance management, in which data is obtained about processes that normal output and error messages do not give to the user

track ball;*tracking ball*;*control ball* data entry device consisting of a hand-operated sphere mounted in a small open-topped box. A trackball is most commonly used in the control of cursor and tracking-symbol movements

tracking ball *See track ball*

traditional ringing tone *See monophonic ringing tone*

traffic *See telecommunications traffic*

traffic administration; *traffic monitoring* functions which enable the follow-up of traffic switching, performance, availability and intensity of an exchange or part of an exchange

traffic administrative functions part of performance control including the functions and activities in the exchange and operations system which relate to the support of the network management function

traffic analyser; *traffic analyzer /US/*;*TA* tool that detects and analyses the information downloaded to the customer

traffic analyser charging record *See TA CDR*

traffic analyser rule editor;*TA rule editor* editor that is used to manage traffic analyser rules, for example in the NSM directory

traffic analyzer /US/ *See traffic analyser*

traffic area;*TA* group of base transceiver station areas, where paging information to mobile stations is sent simultaneously

traffic area *See location area*

traffic balancing balancing traffic load within or between cellular networks by tuning, for example, essential handover parameters

traffic capacity maximum traffic per unit time that can be carried by a specified telecommunication system, subsystem, or device under specified conditions

traffic capacity limit upper limit of the traffic capacity in a circuit group

traffic carried traffic served by a pool of resources

traffic category category determined on a call case basis

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traffic category measurement part of the traffic measurement that gives data on the traffic in each traffic category controlled by the exchange

traffic category measurement report measurement report which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts handled by the exchange for each traffic category during the results accumulation period

traffic channel; *TCH*; *TC* logical radio channel assigned to a base transceiver station and primarily intended for conversation

traffic channel band; *TC band* the frequency band in use for traffic channels

traffic channel queuing queuing where the base station controller (BSC) puts the circuit switched traffic channel request to queue because the radio time-slot requested in the GPRS territory is involved in a GPRS territory upgrade procedure that has not been completed yet

traffic class *See quality of service class*

traffic concentrator *See exchange concentrator*

traffic conditioning mechanism used in a boundary node in order to implement a differentiated service (DS) to support the required forwarding behaviour

traffic contract requested quality of service for any given ATM connection and the maximum call delay variation tolerance allocated to the customer equipment

traffic control operation of the exchange to establish the desired connection (from the incoming circuit to the outgoing circuit) and to specify the information related to the supervision of the connection

traffic control functions part of performance control that relates to application, modification and removal of manual and automatic network management traffic controls

traffic density characteristic of traffic expressed, for example, in kilobits per second per square kilometre (kbit/s/km□) or in erlangs per square kilometre (Erl/km□)

traffic directivity measurement part of traffic measurement which is used in determining the traffic intensity of each defined pair of a circuit group and a destination and each destination pair during the results accumulation period

traffic engineering; *TrE* process of analysing traffic behaviour within transmission networks and associated network elements, and creating solutions as the basis of system design for those system functions that control or process traffic streams

traffic engineering community *See network operator traffic engineering community*

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traffic flow template; *TFT* information that the GGSN uses for multiplexing downlink data packets onto several secondary PDP contexts

traffic grooming *See grooming*

traffic handling priority; *THP* parameter for traffic that belongs to the interactive class, indicating the priority level according to which the data must be handled

traffic intensity; *carried traffic intensity*; *traffic load* amount of traffic carried over a given interval of time

traffic load *See traffic intensity*

traffic load measurements set of measurements that provides information on the traffic distribution in a network element

traffic maintenance supervision maintenance supervision of the duration of trunk circuit calls, of trunk circuits that are always reserved and trunk circuits that cannot be seized, and the error ratio of the exchange equipment and processes

traffic management; *TM* process that protects the network and the end system from congestion in order to achieve network performance objectives, and promotes the efficient use of network resources

traffic management unit computer unit in which ATM cells are buffered and scheduled

traffic manager graphical tool that provides the independent allocation of the BTS transmission capacity

traffic measurement functions of traffic administration giving information on the intensity and distribution of traffic in a network element during different times of the day and the week

traffic measurement for the internal announcement device; *traffic measurement for VANG*; *internal announcement measurement* part of traffic measurement which gives information on how many and what type of announcements have been given with the integrated announcement device during the result collection period

traffic measurement for VANG *See traffic measurement for the internal announcement device*

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traffic measurement on announcement channel; ***announcement channel measurement*** — part of traffic measurement that gives information on how many announcements have been given during the results accumulation period, and on which channel

traffic measurement on circuit groups — *See circuit group measurement*

traffic measurement on remote subscriber stage — *See remote subscriber stage measurement*

traffic measurement on subscriber module — *See subscriber module measurement*

traffic measurement report — measurement report which contains data stored by data collecting services about traffic intensity and distribution

traffic model — model that describes traffic patterns for continuous streams, and data packets with varying inter- arrival times and varying packet length

traffic monitoring — *See traffic administration*

traffic observation — traffic administration functions which observe individual calls and call attempts fulfilling triggering conditions

traffic observation report — output of traffic observation to printer or magnetic tape of operation and maintenance

traffic offered — traffic that would be carried by a pool of resources sufficiently large to serve that traffic without limitation

traffic performance monitoring functions — part of performance monitoring providing the functions which relate for the assessment of the current performance of the network and the traffic being offered and carried

traffic policing — *See policing*

traffic profile — in differentiated service (DS), the profile used by a traffic conditioner, which defines the rules for determining whether packets are in-profile or out-of-profile.

traffic protection; ***transmission protection*** — protection method where traffic is protected against telecommunication path failure

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traffic service service which is visible to the user, to which the user can subscribe, which the network can deny, and which can be defined with one or more chargeable service components by using layer 4 parameters and optionally a URL address

traffic shaping; *TS* mechanism that alters the traffic characteristics of a stream of cells on a connection to achieve better network efficiency, or to ensure consistency at a subsequent interface

traffic side *See traffic transmitting part*

traffic status monitoring functions part of performance monitoring providing the functions for reporting the current status of the network and its major elements

traffic topology spatial linking of the traffic management units by cell paths in the network element

traffic transmitting part; *traffic side* in trial configuration, those functional units in an exchange which participate in switching operations

traffic volume traffic carried by a pool of resources over a given interval, multiplied by the duration of the interval. The traffic volume is therefore equal to the sum of the durations of the occupations of the resources

traffic weight weight, for example, an equal distribution or weighting based on morphographic types, assigned to traffic when distributing traffic in different areas

traffic-based charging *See volume-based charging*

trafficability performance ability of an item to meet a traffic demand of a given size and other characteristics under given internal conditions

trail part of the transport network between two reference points at the same layer

trail protection function which is used for replacing a defective trail

trail termination function which ends the processing of a signal at one layer and modifies it for processing at another

trail termination point; *TTP* permanent termination point in a network element

trail trace identifier; *TTI* user-definable string of characters which is carried in the path overhead (POH) of a virtual container (VC) or in the regenerator section overhead (RSOH) of an STM-N signal and which can be used to make sure that the trails are routed correctly, for example, through multiple cross-connections

trailer *See ATM cell trailer*

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trailer *See trailer label*

trailer label;*trailer*; *TRA* label at the end of a file or volume

trailer RTP packet RTP data packet that is always used at the end of a speech item

trailing packet packet that indicates the end of a speech item

TRAIM *See time RAIM*

Trans-European Trunked Radio *See Terrestrial Trunked Radio*

Trans-European Trunked Radio Access *See Terrestrial Trunked Radio*

transaction *See download transaction*

transaction association between two TC users which is formed by the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP)

transaction *See database transaction*

transaction *See SIP transaction*

transaction active phase phase of a database transaction in which it is not yet guaranteed that the completion of the transaction is possible

transaction capabilities;*TC* functional part of the common channel signalling (CCS) system specified in the ITU-T recommendations Q.771 - 775 which contains the services of the OSI layers 4 - 6 and part of the services of the layer 7

transaction capabilities application part; *TCAP* part of the transaction capabilities that resides in the application layer of the OSI protocol references model

transaction completion phase phase of a database transaction in which the transaction is committed or aborted

transaction execution service asynchronous service provided by a database manager to execute database procedures in a database

transaction handler logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which is responsible for the download delivery process including authorisation, file delivery, and charging information creation

transaction ID *See transaction identifier*

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transaction ID system-wide unique identifier which refers to a transaction

transaction identifier; ***transaction identity*****;*****transaction ID*****;*****TI*** identifier which is independently assigned by each of the two nodes communicating via a transaction, enabling each node to uniquely identify the transaction and associate the entire contents of the message with that particular transaction

transaction identity *See transaction identifier*

transaction initiator logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which handles the communication between the presentation service and DLS

transaction log service request log containing the database transaction requests

transaction management database management system task which includes securing the atomicity, durability, serialisability and isolation of events, recovery from error conditions and optimisation of the execution of tasks

transaction measurement measurement which provides data about the register operations

transaction object data object which contains all the information needed to process a download request

transaction portion portion of the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message that identifies whether the transaction is expected to consist of single or multiple messages and provides a means to associate these messages with a specific transaction and to terminate a transaction. The part of TCAP messages dealing with the control of transactions

transaction request;*transaction request message* new service request that arrives to a network element

transaction request message *See transaction request*

transaction stateful proxy *See stateful proxy*

transaction stateless proxy *See stateless proxy*

transaction user;*TU* layer of protocol processing that resides above the transaction layer

transaction-based charging;*event-based charging* charging in which the charging records (CDR) are generated for certain transactions which are either executed by the connection processing server (CPS) or made by the subscriber

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transactions per second; *TPS* unit for measuring the performance of transaction-oriented systems

transceiver; *transmitter-receiver*; *TRX* combination of transmitting and receiving equipment in a common housing

transcoder; *transcoder unit*; *code converter*; *TC* device which converts digital signals in one code to the corresponding signals in a different code

transcoder at the edge function in which out-of-band signalling is used to optimise the location of a transcoder in the public land mobile network (PLMN)

transcoder free operation *See transcoder-free operation*

transcoder PCM *See transcoder PCM circuit*

transcoder PCM circuit; *transcoder PCM* PCM circuit on an A interface between the transcoder unit and the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

transcoder submultiplexer; *TCSM* part of a base station controller which performs transcoding and multiplexing

transcoder unit *See transcoder*

transcoder-free operation; *transcoder free operation*; *TrFO* configuration of a speech or multimedia call for which no transcoder device is physically present in the communication path and hence no control or conversion or other functions can be associated with it

transcoding *See code conversion*

transcoding and rate adaptation unit; *TRAU* unit which encodes and decodes speech and adapts the transmission rates of data calls

transcoding processor group; *TPG* in a Transcoding Unit (TCU), a group of processors performing the distributed part of digital signal processor (DSP) resource management functions

transfer *See data transmission*

transfer delay characteristic of system performance that expresses the time delay in processing information through a data transmission system

transfer mode transmission, multiplexing and switching in a telecommunications network

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transfer of an established call the part of the full three party service facility which enables the subscriber to transfer an established call

transfer of charging data part of charging which involves transferring charging data to an external device

transfer of charging records; *CDR transfer* part of transfer of charging data in which the charging records are transferred to a predefined storage device

transfer of counters part of transfer of charging data which ensures that all counter files are transferred to the defined storage device

transfer of user data *See transfer of user data procedure*

transfer of user data procedure; *transfer of user data* procedure for the transfer of Iu user plane (UP) frames between the two Iu UP protocol layers at both ends of the Iu interface

transfer point BTS base transceiver station (BTS) which is closest to the radio network controller (RNC) in a chain of BTSs to be moved in BTS site rehosting

transfer protocol protocol that is designed for the efficient delivery of chunks of data

transfer protocol data unit *See transport protocol data unit*

transfer rate *See transmission rate*

transfer-allowed procedure; *TFA* procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point that a signalling route has become available

transfer-controlled procedure; *TFC* procedure included in signalling route management which does inform a signalling point of the congestion status of a signalling route

transfer-prohibited procedure; *TFP* procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point of the unavailability of a signalling route

transfer-restricted procedure; *TFR* procedure included in signalling route management which does inform a signalling point of the restriction of a signalling route

transferred account procedure; *TAP* process that allows a visited network operator to send the charging records of a roaming subscriber to the subscriber's respective home network operator

transferred call *See diverted call*

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transhybrid loss; ***terminal balance return loss*****;*****hybrid return loss*****;*****half-loop loss*****;*****THL*****;** ***TBRL*****;*****HLL***
loss between transmit and receive branches of a four-wire line, at a hybrid

transient failure
task execution failure that might not reoccur

transit area
OSPF area which two routers connected with a virtual link have in common

transit call
call not originating from or terminating at a subscriber of the exchange in question

transit CN
See transit core network

transit core network;***transit CN***
network that is located on the communication path between the serving core network and the remote end party

transit delay; ***transmission delay***
time difference between the instant at which the first bit of the address field of a frame crosses one designated boundary, and the instant at which the last bit of the closing flag of the frame crosses a second designated boundary

transit exchange; ***transit switching centre*****;*****TSC***
exchange used primarily as a switching point for traffic between other exchanges

transit function
situation in which private branch exchanges (PBX) supplementary service is used between two PBXs belonging to the same private numbering plan (PNP)

transit mobile services switching centre
See transit MSC

transit mobile switching centre
See transit MSC

transit MSC;***transit mobile services switching centre*****;** ***transit mobile switching centre*****;** ***TMSC***
mobile services switching centre (MSC) which is primarily used as a switching point for traffic between other MSCs and as an intelligent gateway from fixed networks to the GSM network

transit network selection;***TNS***
in ISUP signalling a nationally specific parameter which contains carrier access code (CAC) and which identifies the transit network requested for the call

transit node
network node which interfaces with other nodes and does not directly interface with customer equipment

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transit node clock clock signal coming from an equipment fulfilling the requirements set in G.812 for transit node clock

transit serving node; *TSN* functional entity which provides transit functions within one network using the bearer independent call control (BICC) protocol

transit switching centre *See transit exchange*

transit traffic traffic passing through the exchange considered, generated by exchanges outside it and destined for sinks outside it

transit trunk exchange transit exchange of a trunk network

transition active sequence which occurs when a process instance changes from one state to another

transition coding coding for transitions in the signal state

transition option variant of a decision statement where the conditional expression must be known during compilation

translation agent agent that translates information from one form to another

translation information flag; *TIF* flag which is a part of CAMEL subscription information indicating whether or not the home location register attempts to perform any translation or other checks when the subscriber registers a forwarded- to number

translation information flag CAMEL subscription information; *TIF-CSI* CAMEL subscription information which indicates whether or not the home location register (HLR) attempts to perform any translation or other checks when the subscriber registers a forwarded-to number

translation type; *TT* one-octet field that is used to direct the message to the appropriate global title translation function

translation/ mapping function function that provides interworking between the mechanisms and parameters used within the UMTS bearer service and IP bearer service

translator intermediate system that forwards RTP packets with their synchronisation source identifiers intact

translator program that translates a program from one computer language to another

translator selector combination of the values of the nature of address, translation type, encoding scheme, and numbering plan

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transmission; *data transmission* action of conveying signals from one point to one or more other points

transmission buffer; *TB* storage in the signalling link control for message signal units not yet transmitted

transmission channel; *channel*; *CH* means of unidirectional transmission of signals between two points

transmission configuration configuration data which describes the structure of a transmission network

transmission control block; *TCB*; *SCTP TCB* data structure created by a stream control transport protocol (SCTP) endpoint, containing all the status and operational information for the endpoint to maintain and manage its existing SCTP associations to other SCTP endpoints

Transmission Control Protocol; *Transport Control Protocol*; *TCP* protocol that provides the transport service located in the transport layer of the OSI model

transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol *See TCP/IP*

transmission convergence; *TC* process of transforming cells into bits for the actual transmission over physical medium and at the receiving end delineating the cells

transmission convergence measurement; *TC measurement* measurement of an ATM subnetwork's ability to process and deliver incoming ATM cells

transmission convergence sublayer; *TCS* part of physical layer that transforms cells into bits for the actual transmission over physical medium and at the receiving end delineates the cells

transmission convergence trail termination point; *TCTT* trail termination point providing an abstract view of the underlying transmission interfaces

transmission delay *See transit delay*

transmission element *See transmission network element*

transmission equipment; *TREQ*; *TE* in NMS, a managed object that represents different types of plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH) transmission equipment

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transmission equipment station; ***transmission station;station***
in NMS, a set of PDH transmission equipment located at one or more sites

transmission error
error caused by distortion or disturbance on the transmission channel

transmission failed tone
audible indication that the terminal gives to the user when a transmission attempt has failed

transmission gap
time period where nothing is transmitted

transmission gap pattern
L1 parameterisation unit containing one or two transmission gaps within a set of radio frames

transmission interface unit
interface unit providing a physical connection to the network

transmission line
manufactured transmission medium used to convey electromagnetic energy between two points with a minimum of radiation

transmission line attenuation; ***line attenuation***
attenuation that results from the signal power loss caused by the transmission line material itself and the line dimensions

transmission link; ***link***
telecommunication path with specified characteristics between two points

transmission loader
application that allows a simultaneous software upgrade of Q1 network elements used in a transmission network, and thus helps to keep software in the transmission network elements up-to-date

transmission loop; ***loop***
transmission network that consists of two or more separate transmission links, between individual transmission elements, where the links form a loop

transmission loss
reduction in power between any two points in a telecommunications system. Changes in power level are normally expressed in decibels

transmission management
in a transmission system, management functions such as supervision, alarms, statistics, and settings

transmission management computer; ***TMC***
real-time computer for processing and providing user interface and transmission management system (TMS) functions to manage the network elements in the network

transmission management network
See management network

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transmission management network — *See transmission management system*

transmission management SW agent — agent that collects data about the allocated and actual traffic from the network elements

transmission management system; *TMS* — network management system for equipment settings and for centralised retrieval of statistics and alarm information from transmission equipment connected to the system

transmission management system protocol; *TMS protocol*; *TMS* — communication protocol that is used for managing the transmission system

transmission media layer network — layer network that transfers information by making use of the physical transmission medium in a network

transmission mediator device — *See mediator device*

transmission medium — natural medium or manufactured structure through or over which a signal is conveyed

transmission medium requirement; *TMR* — function that allows to affect the transmission medium to be chosen so that the transmission medium type has the required characteristics

transmission medium requirement prime — signalling parameter sent in the forward direction indicating the fallback connection type in case of fallback

transmission medium requirements; *TMR* — requirements for indicating the type of transmission medium necessary for a connection

transmission network; *TN* — telecommunications network used to transmit telecommunications signals from one point to another

transmission network element; *transmission element*; *TRE* — network element that is a constituent of the transmission network

transmission network management — part of network management which enables the network operator to manage transmission network elements and the connections between them, and to follow the current state of the transmission network and anticipate the network capacity increase and maintenance functions

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transmission network plan — *See transmission plan*

transmission node; *transport node* — transmission equipment that includes interfaces and a cross-connect function and performs a variety of different transport tasks in WCDMA RAN networks

transmission path — course taken by a signal during its transmission between two points

transmission performance — level of reproduction of a signal offered to a telecommunications system under given conditions when this system is in an up state

transmission plan; *transmission network plan* — plan file which contains configuration for transmission, transport, and IP layers and for the TMN data communication network

transmission planner — graphical planning tool for transport and switching networks

transmission platform — platform for transmission equipment that provides common transmission services for a variety of different transmission interfaces

transmission protection — *See traffic protection*

transmission rate; *transfer rate* — rate at which a circuit or a communications channel transfers information from source to destination, as over a network or to and from a disk drive

transmission sequence number; *TSN* — sequence number used internally by the stream control transport protocol (SCTP), attached to each data chunk containing user data, to permit the receiving SCTP endpoint to acknowledge its receipt and detect duplicate deliveries

transmission station — *See transmission equipment station*

transmission statistics — feature which enables the network elements in a radio access network (RAN) to measure transmission performance for the network management system (NMS) to process and to store for post-processing

transmission system — whole of the means of transmission between two points, comprising the transmission medium, terminal equipment, any necessary intermediate equipment, and any equipment provided for such ancillary purposes as power feeding, supervision, and testing

transmission time interval; *transmission timing interval*; *TTI* — inter-arrival time to transmit a transport block set

transmission timing interval — *See transmission time interval*

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transmission unit; *TRU* equipment type used at a base transceiver station site to implement the Abis interface to a base station controller

transmission window *See transmit window*

transmit fail; *TF* defect caused by out-of-range transmit power

transmit power power of a transmitted signal progressing from the transmit filter to the antenna, measured at the antenna port

transmit power control; *TPC* procedure by which the transmit power of a transmitting element is continuously adjusted to meet the quality requirements of the connection

transmit signal spectrum; *transmitted spectrum*; *signal spectrum* power distribution of a signal as a function of frequency

transmit to receive spacing *See duplex frequency*

transmit window; *transmission window* set of consecutive sequence numbers which the peer entity has authorised the transport entity to send at a given time on a given transport connection

transmitted data *See transmitted-data signal*

transmitted spectrum *See transmit signal spectrum*

transmitted-data signal; *transmitted data*; *TXD* signal which a data terminal equipment (DTE) uses to send data to the data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)

transmitter *See radio transmitter*

transmitter antenna gain maximum gain of the transmitter antenna in the horizontal plane

transmitter-receiver *See transceiver*

transmitting antenna antenna mainly designed to radiate an electromagnetic wave by the use of electrical energy and to create sufficiently strong electromagnetic forces at great distances

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transmultiplexer equipment which transforms a frequency-multiplexed signal (such as group or super group) into a corresponding time-division-multiplexed signal having the same structure as a signal derived from PCM multiplex equipment, and which also carries out the complementary function in the opposite direction of transmission

transparency *See digital transparency*

transparent access connection from the GGSN to external data networks where subscriber IP address is given from the GPRS operator's address space

transparent application failover; *TAF* runtime mechanism that is used to switch a client from a server that fails to another server without losing the database connection

transparent asynchronous transmitter/receiver interface; *TAXI* encoding scheme used for fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) LANs as well as for ATM, supporting speeds of up to 100 Mbps over multimode fibre

transparent bearer service; *transparent service* bearer service where the transmitted data is unstructured, terminals take care of the error detection, and no error correction protocol is used in the radio interface

transparent connection connection in which the data rate is the same throughout the connection because there is no error correction in the radio interface

transparent data information element that a home subscriber server (HSS) understands syntactically but not semantically and that an application server can store in the HSS to support its service logic

transparent element information element which is transferred through the base station controller and which the base station controller does not need to interpret

transparent loopback loopback in which the signal transmitted beyond the loopback point (the forward signal) when the loopback is activated is the same as the received signal at the loopback point

transparent mode; *TrM* operational mode of the Iu user plane protocol that provides only transparent user data transfer, but no other Iu protocol services

transparent no IWF direct connection of the data channels through the switching network (GSW) without interworking function (IWF) resources

transparent service *See transparent bearer service*

transparent transmission; *T* data transmission which is error-prone, and has constant rate and small delay variation

transport transfer of information from one point to another or to several other points

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transport address; *TA* combination of a network address and a port that identifies a transport-level endpoint

transport block; *MAC PDU* basic unit passed down to the physical layer from the medium access control (MAC) for physical layer processing

transport block set; *MAC PDU set* set of transport blocks that is passed to the physical layer from the medium access control (MAC) at the same time instance using the same transport channel

transport block set size number of bits in a transport block set

transport block size number of bits in a transport block

transport channel; *TrCH* channel offered by the physical layer to the data link layer for data transport between peer physical layer entities

Transport Control Protocol *See Transmission Control Protocol*

transport format; *TF* format offered by the physical layer to the medium access control (MAC) for the delivery of a transport block set during a transmission time interval on a transport channel

transport format combination; *TFC* combination of currently valid transport formats on all transport channels of the mobile station

transport format combination indicator; *TFCI* representation of the current transport format combination

transport format combination set; *TFCS* set of transport format combinations to be used by the mobile station

transport format identification; *transport format indicator*; *TFI* label for a specific transport format within a transport format set

transport format indicator *See transport format identification*

transport format set; *TFS* set of transport formats which is formed when the transmission rate varies

transport layer layer 4 within the OSI model using layers 1 to 3 to provide an end-to-end service with the required characteristics for the higher layer functions

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Transport Layer Security Protocol; *TLS* protocol which provides communication privacy over the Internet by allowing the client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, or message forgery

transport mode Internet protocol security (IPSec) usage mode where the application that generates the IP packets also encapsulates them with IPSec

transport network network used to transfer information between users in SDH systems

transport network layer part of a transport network solely concerned with the transfer of particular characteristic information, defined by data rate and format

transport node *See transmission node*

transport pipe user; *TPU* item using services that transport pipe provider offers

transport protocol; *TP* protocol which provides end-to-end data integrity and service quality in a network

transport protocol data unit; *transfer protocol data unit*; *TPDU* unit of data containing transport protocol control information which is processed by a transport protocol, and possibly, user data

transport signalling gateway *See signalling gateway*

trap *See trap message*

trap; *trapping* hardware interrupt which cannot be stopped by using a program (as other interrupts)

trap; *SNMP trap* alarm generated by network equipment provided with an SNMP agent to inform the network supervision of faults occurred in them

trap address *See trap destination address*

trap destination name or IP address of a computer, to which the SNMP service must send traps and community names

trap destination address; *trap address* address to which a SNMP trap is sent

trap host host that receives and logs trap messages

trap manager manager that retrieves alarm information from the network elements and generates an alarm on the SNMP console

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trap message;*trap* message sent by an agent in response to the fulfilment of a certain condition and not in response to an actual request

trapping *See trap*

TRAU *See transcoding and rate adaptation unit*

TRCC-0 *See total received cell count related to the CLP-0 user cell flow*

TRCC-0+1 *See total received cell count related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow*

TRCC0 *See total received cell count related to the CLP-0 user cell flow*

TRCC0+1 *See total received cell count related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow*

TrCH *See transport channel*

TrE *See traffic engineering*

TRE *See transmission network element*

treatment class; *TREC* value combination of the most useful quality of service (QoS) parameters, which defines the maximum allowed QoS profile for the given service flow

TREC *See treatment class*

tree;*tree view* view of a representation of hierarchical data (for example, directory and file names) as a graphical outline

tree and tabular combined notation *See testing and test control notation*

tree network complex form of bus network in which there are branches in the cable but only a single transmission path between any two stations

tree structure *See tree structure of connections*

tree structure of connections;*tree structure* structure in which logical files are connected one after the other, and each logical file is connected to a maximum of four devices

tree topology network topology that resembles an interconnection of star networks in that individual peripheral nodes are required to transmit to and receive from one other node only, and are not required to act as repeaters or regenerators

tree view *See tree*

trellis code modulation *See trellis coded modulation*

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trellis coded modulation;*trellis code modulation*;*trellis coding modulation*;*TCM* quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) in which sophisticated mathematics is used to predict the best fit between the incoming signal and a large set of possible combinations of amplitude and phase changes

trellis coding modulation *See trellis coded modulation*

TREQ *See transmission equipment*

TrFO *See transcoder-free operation*

TrFO & TFO measurement *See TrFO and TFO measurement*

TrFO and TFO measurement network-element-specific measurement which collects information on the use of tandem free operation (TFO), failures that occur during use, and on the number of connections in which tandem free operation is used in a multimedia gateway (MGW)

TrFO break event that occurs when a transcoder free operation (TrFO) must be interrupted at a certain point in the path to allow a media gateway (MGW) to access the user plane

trial test situation in which a network element is set in a trial configuration and at least one unit of each unit type is set to the software trial part

trial configuration;*tele/trial* functional division of an exchange into two parts with package management commands, consisting of the traffic transmitting part (traffic side) and the software trial part (trial side)

trial licence licence that is used in evaluation and testing and that has no commercial value

trial logo logo that is available on the prelogin page

trial side *See software trial part*

trial wallpaper wallpaper that is available on the prelogin page

tributary side of the node that provides the interfaces towards the subscriber

tributary adaptation combined function that contains VC-4 termination and adaptation functions

tributary adaptation group group of tributary units connected to the same tributary adaptation function

tributary bit frame bit which conveys data from a tributary of digital multiplex equipment

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tributary bus bus which connects data and signalling information from the tributary interfaces to the aggregate interface

tributary expander node node type designed to be used with another node to provide more tributary interfaces

tributary interface interface for tributary signals of multiplex equipment

tributary signal incoming signal of higher order multiplex equipment

tributary unit; *TU* unit which performs tasks related to the tributary of digital multiplex equipment

tributary unit; *TU* structural part of an STM-1 frame consisting of a lower order virtual container and a tributary unit pointer

tributary unit group; *TUG* tributary unit or group of tributary units with a fixed position in a higher order virtual container

tributary unit pointer; *TU pointer* pointer added to a lower order virtual container for the location of information bits

trie order preserving search structure that improves the object searches in ascending or descending order from the object collection

trigger; *network trigger* provisioning request that contains all the information to be executed by the provisioning service driver

trigger general name for software that is responsible for sending a message to the user

trigger *See service trigger*

trigger activity *See trigger activity data*

trigger activity data; *trigger activity* data by which the operator can inactivate a service without removing the trigger

trigger criteria *See service trigger*

trigger data data which the call control uses to start executing an IN supported service

trigger detection point; *TDP* detection point from which an event is reported to the service control point (SCP) for the first time

trigger detection point request; *triggering detection point - request*; *TDP-R* trigger detection point in request mode that is statically armed and initiates a CAMEL control relationship when encountered

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trigger handle; *trigger key* index to a service set that resides in the trigger issuing point where the call control finds it

trigger handling management of trigger data through a man-machine interface (MMI)

trigger issuing point *See issuing point*

trigger key *See trigger handle*

trigger point point in which a certain function is triggered when the status of an operation changes

trigger priority obligatory trigger parameter which expresses the selection order for the triggers when several triggers in the same detection point are active at the same time

trigger processing queue; *TPQ* thread that completes the triggers with all the necessary information and sends the fully completed triggers to the main trigger queue

trigger processing queue management management that is responsible for limiting the load that the trigger producer system can occupy from the machine's resources

trigger processing queue manager; *TPQM* software which handles provisioning requests and trigger processing queues (TPQ) and controls the load by controlling the machine's resources that the trigger producers can request

trigger producer; *trigger source*; *TS* entity that pushes events to be served by the provisioning service drivers to Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS)

trigger queue database table where the trigger producers place their incoming requests

trigger service thread; *TST* thread that maintains the trigger under service (TUS) queue by fetching unassigned triggers from the trigger queue to the TUS queue

trigger service timeout period; *TSTP* period of time obtained from the provisioning driver manager (PDM) during which the trigger should be served

trigger source *See trigger producer*

trigger thread thread that runs trigger processing

trigger under service queue; *TUS queue* queue of triggers in which the triggers remain until the requested action has been successfully accomplished in the processing node

triggering detection point *See trigger detection point*

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triggering detection point - request *See trigger detection point request*

triggering information information that defines a triggering case and the method how each service is provided

triggering on location update feature which enables the transfer of mobile-specific information from the MSC/SSP to the service control point and thus the development of IN supported services based on non-call related events

Trimble Standard Interface Protocol; *TSIP* protocol which provides commands for configuring a global positioning system (GPS) receiver for optimum performance

TRIP *See telephony routing over IP*

triple DES *See 3DES*

triple-click to click the left button of a mouse three times in quick succession

triplet *See authentication triplet*

triplexer unit of an antenna system which is used to combine GSM 900, GSM 1800 and WCDMA signals into a single antenna feedline in triple-band solutions

tristate line signal; *three-state line signal* binary line signal which has three possible levels of voltage

Trivial File Transfer Protocol; *TFTP* simplified version of FTP that transfers files but does not provide password protection or user-directory capability

trivial file transfer protocol client; *TFTP client*; *TFTPC* client which supports the trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP)

trivial file transfer protocol server; *TFTP server*; *TFTPS* server which supports the trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP), enabling access to the files from every host without a network file system

TRL *See timing reference link*

TrM *See transparent mode*

Trojan *See Trojan horse*

Trojan horse; *Trojan* utility program or a program that is masked to look harmless or like a utility program, which contains hidden, malicious software

trouble administration part of fault management which provides functions for trouble reporting

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trouble management *See fault management*

trouble shooting *See troubleshooting*

trouble ticket system system for managing user requests or problem reports in the system administration

troubleshooting; *trouble shooting* detecting, tracing and eliminating mistakes in software

TRU *See transmission unit*

truncated number subscriber number which has been cut after the first few digits using the character %

trunk physical and logical connection between network elements

trunk call; *long-distance call* call to a point outside the local service area

trunk call barring restriction category of the outgoing calls barring which enables prevention of trunk calls and international calls from a particular extension

trunk circuit; *inter-exchange circuit* circuit connecting two exchanges or an exchange and a PABX. Direction of the trunk circuit can be incoming, outgoing or bidirectional

trunk circuit charging part of storage of charging which collects the observation data on the required charging cases and enables the observation of charging received from the outgoing circuit

trunk circuit counter counter which stores circuit-specific data related to trunk call traffic

trunk circuit network; *trunk network*; *toll network /US/*; *long-distance network / US/* network whose nodes are trunk exchanges interconnected by trunk circuits

trunk code; *network code*; *TC* national destination code (not including the trunk prefix) characterising the called numbering area

trunk exchange exchange primarily devoted to handling trunk calls

trunk network *See trunk circuit network*

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trunk network maintenance; *TNM* network maintenance that supervises the trunk circuits connected to a DX 200 exchange and handles the error situations in them and gathers statistics on their disturbances

trunk offering *See intrusion*

trunk prefix *See national prefix*

trunk reservation *See trunk reservation algorithm*

trunk reservation algorithm; *trunk reservation* algorithm used in traffic channel allocation in order to allow the shared use of traffic channel resources of a base transceiver station by GSM and MCN (Micro Cellular Network) users

trunked mobile network *See trunked network*

trunked network; *trunked mobile network* professional mobile radio (PMR) which by means of collective use of radio channels offers enterprise-specific radio network services for several groups of users

trunking *See link aggregation*

trunking technique by means of which the capacity of several radio channels is automatically distributed between several users

trust file file of public-key certificates that the user trusts

trust file *See WAS trust file*

trusted certificate certificate that is trusted to belong to the owner of the certificate

trusted third party security authority that the communicating entities trust with respect to specific security-related activities

truststore *See truststore file*

truststore file key database file that contains public keys for the target servers

TRX *See transceiver*

TRX channel; *TRX link*; *TRXSIG* signalling channel from the base station controller to the transceivers that is used, for example, for location updating, call control, handover and paging

TRX link *See TRX channel*

TRXSIG *See TRX channel*

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trying message session initiation protocol (SIP) message which the IP telephony gateway receives from the call processing server (CPS) as an acknowledgement to the invite message

TS *See time sharing*

TS *See trigger producer*

TS *See time-slot*

ts *See time-slot*

TS *See traffic shaping*

TSC *See transit exchange*

TSCC *See time-shared control channel*

TSIG *See secret key transaction authentication for DNS*

TSIP *See Trimble Standard Interface Protocol*

TSL *See time-slot*

TSN *See transmission sequence number*

TSN *See transit serving node*

TST *See trigger service thread*

TST-switch *See time-space-time switch*

TSTP *See trigger service timeout period*

TT *See translation type*

TTB *See temporary trunk blocking*

TTCN *See testing and test control notation*

TTCP *See test TCP*

TTFF *See time to first fix*

TTI *See transmission time interval*

TTI *See trail trace identifier*

TTL *See time to live*

TTML *See tagged text markup language*

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TTP *See trail termination point*

TTS *See text to speech*

TTY *See text telephony*

TU *See tributary unit*

TU *See tributary unit*

TU *See transaction user*

TU pointer *See tributary unit pointer*

TU-m AIS *See TU-m alarm indication signal*

TU-m alarm indication signal; *TU-m AIS* STM-N signal at the network node interface (NNI) in which the entire capacity of a TU-m is set to logic "1"

TUC-0 *See total user cell number related to the CLP-0 user cell flow*

TUC-0+1 *See total user cell number related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow*

TUCN0 *See total user cell number related to the CLP-0 user cell flow*

TUCN0+1 *See total user cell number related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow*

TUG *See tributary unit group*

tun0c1 point-to-point interface used to collect all the Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) packets coming from the access points

tun0c9 point-to-point interface used to collect all the Internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) packets coming from the access points

tunnel to transport foreign protocols transparently over an intermediate media by way of encapsulation

tunnel; *interconnecting tunnel* channel for transporting foreign protocols transparently over an intermediate media by way of encapsulation

tunnel point-to-point path between two GSNs, where only the tunnel endpoints are identified

tunnel endpoint identifier; *TEID*; *TEI* identifier that unambiguously identifies a tunnel endpoint in the receiving GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP) entity

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tunnel identifier; *TID* identifier used between GPRS support nodes (GSN) in the GPRS tunnelling protocol to identify a PDP context

tunnel mode Internet protocol security (IPSec) usage mode where the IP traffic from a unit is forwarded through another unit where the IP stack adds another IP header in front of the original one

tunnel protocol *See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol*

tunneling /US/ *See tunnelling*

tunnelled PDU *See tunnelled protocol data unit*

tunnelled protocol data unit; *tunnelled PDU*; *T-PDU* protocol data unit of a bearer control protocol that is transported by the BICC bearer control tunnelling protocol

tunnelling; *tunneling /US/* act of transporting foreign protocols transparently over an intermediate media by way of encapsulation

tunnelling transferring of messages from the point of encapsulation to the point of decapsulation

TUP *See telephone user part*

tuple one entry in a relational database

tuple *See search tuple*

turbo-charger feature that optimises signalling associated with subscriber data management by assigning one MSC/VLR to perform the call control and mobility management functions while the subscriber remains attached or until signalling routes require further optimisation

TUS queue *See trigger under service queue*

tutorial program intended for computer-aided instruction

twin-frequency protection equipment redundancy in which the signal is transmitted using one or several frequencies

twisted conductor pair *See twisted pair*

twisted pair relatively low-speed transmission medium consisting of two insulated wires arranged in a regular spiral pattern

two binary, one quaternary; *2B1Q* line encoding technique which maps two bits of data into one quaternary symbol, with each symbol comprising one of four variations in amplitude and polarity over a circuit

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two-bit byte;*doublet* byte composed of two binary digits

two-branch diversity;*2-branch diversity* mode of transmission in which two independent signals with different phase and amplitude, caused by multipath propagation, are received at the base station (BTS)

two-call state call state in which the attendant has established a second call without terminating the first call

two-dimensional array file which is divided into records and the records further to a fixed number of subrecords

two-phase commit protocol;*presumed nothing protocol*;*2PC*;*PrN* commit protocol which is used for distributed transactions

two-phase commitment;*2PC* method for controlling commitment to transactions

two-phase locking;*2PL* concurrency control method where the data items used by transactions are locked from other transactions

two-phase shift keying *See binary phase shift keying*

two-safe replication;*2-safe replication*;*two-way replication* replication in which changes can be made to the original files or databases on the master server or to any of the replicas on the other servers, and after commitment the changes exist both in the original files or databases and in the replicas

two-stage multiplexing structure network topology where there are first stage multiplexers concentrating traffic from tributaries onto first stage aggregate links, which are then further concentrated at a second stage multiplexer onto a second stage aggregate

two-step activation type of activation which is initiated by one command to invoke a sequence of actions to activate the digital line transmission system and continued by a second command to invoke a sequence of actions to activate the user-network interface

two-way *See both-way*

two-way algorithm *See two-way encryption algorithm*

two-way circuit group *See both-way circuit group*

two-way counter *See reversible counter*

two-way cryptography *See symmetric cryptography*

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two-way encryption algorithm;*two-way algorithm* cryptographic algorithm than can be used for both coding and decoding, given the right keys

two-way password password which is encrypted with a two-way encryption algorithm

two-way replication *See two-safe replication*

two-way uplink diversity;*2-way uplink diversity* function by which a base transceiver station (BTS) uses two antennas and two receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading

two-wire circuit circuit using two conductors (or two groups of conductors in the case of a phantom circuit) to provide simultaneous transmission in both go and return directions in a common frequency band

two-wire switching switching using the same path, frequency band, or time interval for both directions of transmission

twofish block cipher method with a block size of 128 bits and a key length of up to 256 bits

Tx *See radio transmitter*

TX *See radio transmitter*

TXD *See transmitted-data signal*

type set of properties for entities

type approval process that is used to demonstrate the conformity of a product with the relevant technical regulatory requirements, so that the product can get access to its target markets and can be used there

type of service;*ToS* function between the IP layer and the upper layers to communicate on how tradeoffs in the IP layer should be made for a particular packet

type-length-value *See type-length-value coding*

type-length-value coding;*tag-length-value coding*;*TLV coding*;*type-length-value*;*type/length/value*;*TLV* encoding scheme in which the type field includes an unambiguous field identifier, the length field determines the length of the specific field, and the value field includes the content of the field

type/length/value *See type-length-value coding*

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2.22 U

U-CSI *See USSD CAMEL subscription information*

U-interface interface between an ISDN network termination equipment (NT1) and the local exchange

U-plane *See user plane*

U-RNTI *See UTRAN radio network temporary identifier*

U-TDOA *See uplink time difference of arrival*

UA *See user agent*

UA *See unnumbered acknowledge*

UA *See user agent*

UA frame *See unnumbered acknowledge*

UA-AD *See unavailable - activation denied*

UA-INS *See unavailable - deactivated by system*

UAA *See User-Authorization-Answer message*

UAC *See user agent client*

UAC *See universal access service*

UAHeader *See user agent header*

UAN *See universal access number*

UAProfile *See user agent profile*

UAR *See User-Authorization-Request message*

UART *See universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter*

UAS *See unavailable seconds*

UAS *See user agent server*

UAT *See unavailable time*

UBR *See unspecified bit rate*

UCA *See UCA charging record*

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UCA CDR *See UCA charging record*

UCA charging record;*UCA CDR*; *UCA* charging record which contains information of unsuccessful call attempts

UCD *See uniform call distribution*

UCF *See user equipment control function*

UCIC *See unequipped circuit identification code message*

UCP *See user control part*

UCP *See Universal Computer Protocol*

UCP gateway gateway that converts the universal computer protocol (UCP) operations from a UCP short message entity (SME) to CIMD2 operations and then sends them to the short message service centre (SMSC), or vice versa

UCS *See user control server*

UCS *See universal character set*

UCS-2;*UCS2* Unicode standard character set which uses a single code value between 0 and 65535 for each character, and allows that value to be represented as two bytes (one 16-bit word)

UCS2 *See UCS-2*

UD *See undefined build*

UDA *See User-Data-Answer message*

UDCP *See USSD Dialogue Control Protocol*

UDD *See unconstrained delay data*

UDF *See universal disk format*

UDH *See user data header*

UDHL *See user data header length*

UDI *See unrestricted digital information service*

UDI-TA *See unrestricted digital information with tones and announcements service*

UDL *See user data length*

UDP *See User Datagram Protocol*

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UDP CIR connection initiation request that uses the user datagram protocol/Internet protocol (UDP/IP) as the communication method

UDPR *See user data prefixing*

UDR *See user-defined routing*

UDR *See User-Data-Request message*

UDT *See unitdata*

UDTS *See unitdata service*

UDUB *See user determined user busy*

UDVM *See universal decompressor virtual machine*

UE *See user equipment*

UE *See 3G user equipment*

UE control function *See user equipment control function*

UE service capabilities;*mobile station service capabilities*;*USC* service capabilities that can be used either singly or in combination to deliver services to a mobile station (MS)

UE-based network-assisted GPS assisted GPS in which the user equipment (UE) acts as a full GPS receiver and carries out the location calculation

UE/MS terminal that supports a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM), subscriber identity module (SIM), the Uu interface and the Um interface, with the USIM and SIM inserted

UEA *See UMTS encryption algorithm*

UFI *See upstream failure indication*

UFS *See UNIX file system*

UG-CSI *See USSD general CAMEL service information*

UGL *See update GPRS location*

UI *See unnumbered information frame*

UI *See user interface*

UI *See unit interval*

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UI control;*control* graphical user interface component that enables user interaction and represents properties or operations of an object

UI frame *See unconfirmed information frame*

UI layer; *presentation layer* WAP push layer that contains the Java server pages (JSP) that are displayed on the user's terminal.

UI manager software which controls the external user interfaces of a system

UIA *See UMTS integrity protection algorithm*

UID action indicator signalling parameter sent in the backward direction to instruct preceding exchanges to allow a user interactive dialogue (UID) to occur

UID capability indicator signalling parameter sent in the forward direction to inform succeeding exchanges that on request a user interactive dialogue (UID) is possible

UIKON graphical user interface (UI) library for reference design (DFRD) independent functions based on EIKON

UIMI *See user-initiated modification indication*

UL *See uplink*

ULP *See SCTP user application*

ultralight family *See ultralightweight family*

ultralightweight family;*ultralight family* lightweight family in which data areas for all hands are not pre-allocated but taken into use as needed

UM *See unacknowledged mode*

Um *See Um interface*

Um interface;*Um* access interface for mobile station to the GPRS network

UMA *See unified mediation and adaptation layer*

UMA *See URL mapper*

UMA *See unlicensed mobile access*

umbrella *See umbrella cell*

umbrella cell; *umbrella* cell covering one or several small and micro cells and the areas between them

umbrella cell *See macro cell*

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umbrella handover handover procedure which enables network-directed traffic control between macro and micro cells

UML *See unified modelling language*

UMS *See user mobility server*

UMS farm multi-site-level replication method in which the subscribers' data are replicated from one user mobility server (UMS) to another

UMTS *See Universal Mobile Telecommunications System*

UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec 2; ***adaptive multi-rate narrowband*****;*****UMTS AMR2*****;*****AMR NB*** codec which is specified for the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) and is made compatible with GSM AMR codecs by changing the mode change operation

UMTS AKA *See UMTS authentication and key agreement*

UMTS AMR2 *See UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec 2*

UMTS authentication and key agreement; ***UMTS AKA*** authentication and key agreement that is based on symmetric keys and typically runs in a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM)

UMTS bearer service manager function that handles resource reservation requests from the user equipment

UMTS coverage; ***UMTS coverage area*** area where mobile cellular services are provided in accordance with UMTS standards

UMTS coverage area *See UMTS coverage*

UMTS encryption algorithm;***UEA*** cryptographic algorithm of a 3G system, implemented both in the 3G user equipment and in the radio network controller

UMTS integrity algorithm *See UMTS integrity protection algorithm*

UMTS integrity protection algorithm;***UMTS integrity algorithm*****;** ***UIA*** algorithm, implemented in the UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM) and in the radio network controller, used with an integrity key to compute a message authentication code for a given message

UMTS security context state that is established between a user and a serving network domain as a result of the execution of a UMTS authentication and key agreement (AKA)

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UMTS subscriber identity module; ***universal subscriber identity module*****;*****user services identity module*****;*****USIM***
secure module within the 3rd generation mobile station, which uniquely identifies the user

UMTS terrestrial radio access; ***universal terrestrial radio access*****;*****UTRA***
radio access part of a third generation mobile system such as UMTS

UMTS terrestrial radio access network; ***universal terrestrial radio access network*****;** ***UTRAN***
radio access network (RAN) which consists of radio network controllers (RNC) and base transceiver stations (BTS) and which is located between the Iu interface and the wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) radio interface

UN
See unallocated number

unacknowledged information frame
See unconfirmed information frame

unacknowledged mode; ***UM***
radio link control mode in which upper layer segmentation is maintained but retransmissions are not used

unacknowledged TSN
transmission sequence number (TSN) and the associated data chunk which the endpoint has received but for which it has not yet sent an acknowledgement

unallocated number; ***UN***
receipt of a called subscriber number which is one of the numbers defined for that exchange but is not in use

unassigned number
dialling which is received from an incoming circuit and which has no defined routing

unavailable - activation denied; ***UA-AD***
state of a signalling link when the operator has deactivated the link and denied the activation

unavailable - deactivated by system; ***UA-INS***
state of a signalling link when the system has deactivated the link

unavailable seconds; ***UAS***
number of seconds that the errors could not be measured because of the system being unavailable due to, for example, loss of the signal or some other major event

unavailable time; ***UAT***
period that begins when there are ten consecutive unavailable seconds

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unbalanced metallic circuit — circuit, between two points, composed of a pair of metallic conductors and associated terminations, with the whole having different impedances from each conductor to earth and to other circuits

unbalanced transmission line — *See unbalanced metallic circuit*

unblocking — restoring into use a circuit of a switched trunk circuit group in the incoming direction

uncommitted read; *read uncommitted*; *dirty read* — isolation level that allows a record to be read, even if it has not been committed

unconditional call forwarding; *unconditional call forwarding to any number*; *call forwarding unconditional*; *call forwarding unconditional to any number*; *immediate call diversion*; *absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to any number*; *absent subscriber service with immediate diversion to any number*; *CFU* — call forwarding that allows a user to have the network forward all incoming calls to any other number given by the user

unconditional call forwarding to any number — *See unconditional call forwarding*

unconditional cross-connection — cross-connection with no conditions attached to it

unconditional cross-connection table — cross-connection table with no conditions attached to it

unconfirmed information frame; *unacknowledged information frame*; *UI frame* — frame used for unconfirmed information transfer

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unconfirmed session setup mode session establishment mode where the ready-to-talk indication is given to the session initiator when the server has authorised the set-up, but the target terminal has not yet been paged

unconstrained delay data;*UDD* data transferred by unconstrained delay bearer services in which there is no guaranteed provided bit rate defined by the quality of service (QoS) requirements

uncontrolled slip; *slip* loss or gain of a digit position or a set of consecutive digit positions in a digital signal resulting from an aberration of the timing process associated with transmission or switching of a digital signal, and in which either the magnitude or the instant of that loss or gain is not controlled

undefined value of a variable that has not yet been assigned any specific value

undefined build;*UD* software build without a name which is stored on a disk but has not been created

undefined carrier access code;*CACU* carrier access code that indicates the used network or operator for national long distance traffic or international traffic

undulation single diffraction due to terrain curvatures

unequipped and transient conditions category of circuit states that consists of states where the circuit is not available (unequipped), and any transient call processing or maintenance states

unequipped circuit identification code message;*UCIC* signalling message that an exchange sends as a response to the initial address message, continuity check request message, circuit supervision message, or circuit group supervision message on which it is unable to act as a consequence of its inability to perform a circuit identification code translation

unfaded condition; *non-faded condition* condition of normal reception when a good, strong signal, that is, an unfaded signal, is received

UNI *See user-network interface*

UNI signalling signalling for establishing, maintaining, and releasing switched ATM virtual channel connections through an ATM network

unicast *See unicasting*

unicast address address identifying a single interface

unicasting;*unicast* unidirectional transmission of data between a single sender and a single receiver

Unicode universal character encoding standard used for the representation of text for computer processing

Unicode support optional feature that allows the service provider to provide services in a range of different languages, using different character sets

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Unicode transformation format; *UTF* character encoding standard that defines not only the identity of each character and its numeric value, or code position, but also how the character is represented in bits

unidirectional qualification which implies that the transmission of information always occurs in one direction

unidirectional IRP integration reference point (IRP) which consists of interfaces that are used in one direction only

unified mediation and adaptation layer; *UMA* functions within the Nokia NetAct Framework which hide the different technologies used in the network from the NetAct applications

unified messaging seamless integration of messaging services

unified modelling language; *UML* open standard adopted by the object management group (OMG), describing a graphical notation for the representation of conceptual models using the object-oriented paradigm

uniform call distribution; *UCD* supplementary service which allows incoming calls to be distributed between a group of agents that are active

uniform distribution - free for longest time *See uniform hunting*

uniform distribution - random *See random hunting*

uniform encoding generation of code words to represent uniformly quantised values

uniform hunting; *uniform distribution - free for longest time* hunting where the access being free for the longest time is selected

uniform quantising; *uniform quantizing / US/* quantising in which all the quantising intervals lying entirely with the working range are equal

uniform quantizing / US/ *See uniform quantising*

uniform random noise *See white noise*

uniform resource identifier; *URI* compact string of characters that is used to identify an abstract or physical resource

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uniform resource locator *See URL address*

unilateral control control between two synchronisation nodes such that the frequency of the clock of only one of these nodes is influenced by timing information derived from the clock of the other node

unintelligible crosstalk crosstalk that gives rise to unintelligible sounds

union predefined type generator which can contain several values of different types, only one of which can be in use at a time

unit address computer unit's address which is used for communication between different units

unit administration command class which includes commands for handling tests that are carried out in different units in the system

unit interval;*UI* nominal difference in time between consecutive significant instants of an isochronous signal

unit load measurement *See load measurement*

unit restart reporting part of field reporting which produces reports on the disturbances followed by restart in the different parts of the system

unit start-up part of system start-up that concerns a single computer unit

unit startup *See unit start-up*

unit state administration functions in the environment of a functional unit, which the recovery system has to modify to change the working state of the functional unit that is recovered

unitdata;*UDT* message which does not include optional parameters, used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to transfer data

unitdata service; *UDTS* message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to return a unitdata (UDT) message which cannot be delivered to its destination

universal access number;*UAN* IN service feature which allows a subscriber with several terminating lines in any number of locations or zones to be reached with a unique directory number. The subscriber may specify which incoming calls are to be routed to which terminating lines, based upon the area the calls originate.

universal access service;*UAC* service type which applies to calls to special rate numbers

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universal asynchronous receiver and transmitter — *See universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter*

universal asynchronous receiver/ transmitter; *universal asynchronous receiver and transmitter*; *UART* — communications circuit that connects parallel information to an asynchronous serial bit stream and serial information to a parallel byte format

universal character set; *universal multiple-octet coded character set*; *UCS* — ISO and IEC standard character set that can be used with multiple languages

Universal Computer Protocol; *UCP* — protocol defined by the Computer Measurement Group (CMG) and used between the short message service centre (SMSC) and other computer systems and applications

universal decompression virtual machine — *See universal decompressor virtual machine*

universal decompressor virtual machine; *UDVM* — virtual machine that is designed solely for the purpose of running decompression algorithms

universal disk format; *UDF* — file system endorsed and approved by the Optical Storage Technologies Association (OSTA) that takes advantage of packet writing

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System; *UMTS* — European 3rd generation mobile communication system based on WCDMA and standardised by ETSI

universal multiple-octet coded character set — *See universal character set*

universal personal telecommunication number; *UPT number*; *UPTN* — number that uniquely identifies a UPT user and is used to place or forward a call to that user

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universal personal telecommunications; *UPT* telecommunications service which provides personal mobility by enabling a user to initiate any type of service and receive any type of call, on the basis of unique and personal, network-independent number, across multiple networks, at any user-network access (fixed, movable or mobile) irrespective of geographic location, limited only by terminal and network capabilities

universal resource locator *See URL address*

universal SIM application toolkit; *USAT* adapted SIM application toolkit (SAT) that provides a set of commands and procedures that allow applications in the UMTS IC card (UICC) to interact and operate with any mobile equipment that supports the specification

universal subscriber identity module *See UMTS subscriber identity module*

universal terrestrial radio access *See UMTS terrestrial radio access*

universal terrestrial radio access network *See UMTS terrestrial radio access network*

universal test & operations interface for ATM; *UTOPIA* electrical interface between the transmission convergence (TC) and physical medium-dependent (PMD) sublayers of the physical layer (PHY)

Unix *See UNIX operating system*

UNIX file system; *UFS* file system which is organised as a hierarchy of directories starting from a single root directory

UNIX operating system; *Unix operating system*; *UNIX™*; *Unix* time-sharing general-purpose operating system that was originally developed by Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie at the AT&T Bell Laboratories

Unix operating system *See UNIX operating system*

UNIX™ *See UNIX operating system*

unknown result of subanalysis; *subanalysis unknown result* analytical data achieved by a partial analysis when a call case-related value of attribute does not exist in this particular call

unlicensed mobile access; *UMA* technology that provides access to GSM and GPRS mobile services over unlicensed spectrum technologies, including Bluetooth and 802.11

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unlimited capacity possibility to use the maximum capacity of a managed object

unlock key numeric code for unlocking a game

unlocked administrative state of a radio network object in which the object is in active use and available for call control purposes

unnumbered acknowledge; ***unnumbered acknowledgement*****;** ***unnumbered acknowledgement frame*****;*****UA frame*****;*****UA** frame used by a logical link entity (LLE) to acknowledge the receipt and acceptance of the mode-setting commands 'set asynchronous balanced mode' (SABM) or 'disconnect' (DISC)

unnumbered acknowledgement *See unnumbered acknowledge*

unnumbered acknowledgement frame *See unnumbered acknowledge*

unnumbered frame *See unnumbered information frame*

unnumbered information *See unnumbered information frame*

unnumbered information frame; ***unnumbered frame*****;** ***unnumbered information*****;*****UI** logical link control frame which is used for control purposes in connection-oriented operations and which is used for unacknowledged information transfer, that is, the transmission is not secured by retransmissions

unparsed entity *See external unparsed entity*

unprotected data data whose content is not protected from errors which may occur during data transfer

unprovide *See withdraw*

unrestricted chat PoC group *See open join-in group*

unrestricted digital information *See unrestricted digital information service*

unrestricted digital information service; ***unrestricted digital information*****;*****UDI** category of data transmission where the bit format is entirely unrestricted and the information is transferred at its specified bit rate without alteration

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unrestricted digital information with tones and announcements service; *UDI-TA* transfer of information sequence of bits, including tones and announcements, at its specified bit rate without alteration

unrestricted group *See open join-in group*

unrestricted mode operational mode in which it is possible to manage, via a single connection, all the network elements which are located in the same TMN data communications network

unsolicited decision *See unsolicited decision message*

unsolicited decision message; *unsolicited decision* decision message which the policy decision point (PDP) uses at any time to change a previously issued decision on any currently installed request state

unspecified bit rate; *UBR* bit rate that does not specify traffic-related service guarantees

unstructured CES circuit emulation service (CES) that emulates a point-to-point E1/JT1/T1 circuit in which case the complete E1/JT1/T1 frame is transported within ATM cells

unstructured supplementary service data; *USSD* functions that provide the means to carry textual information between a mobile subscriber and an application in the network

unstructured supplementary service data centre; *USSD centre*; *USSD center /US/*; *USSDC* centre which provides services to carry textual information between a mobile subscriber and an application in the network

unstructured supplementary service data charging record; *USSD CDR* charging record that contains information related to unstructured supplementary service data

unsupervised call drop-back call drop-back in which call set-up of the leg C is not controlled

untitled build; *UT* software build which is created without a need to make it active

unusable seconds; *UUS* number of seconds during which the IMA link state has been unusable

unused fibre *See dark fibre*

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UP *See user plane*

UP *See user part*

up state state of an item characterised by the fact that it can perform a required function, assuming that the external resources, if required, are provided

up-down counter *See reversible counter*

UPA *See user part available message*

UPC *See user plane control*

UPC *See usage parameter control*

UPD *See user plane destination*

UPD measurement *See user plane destination measurement*

update make additions, modifications and deletions required by tasks

update *See software update*

UPDATE *See SIP UPDATE method*

update by polling function which periodically polls the external service catalogue file system to detect the changed files, transfers these files into the Nokia Profile Manager (NPM), validates their contents against the NPM service catalogue XML schema, and informs the NPM server about the changes

update GPRS location;*UGL* message with which serving GPRS support node (SGSN) starts the discussion to the home location register (HLR) for a location update

update requiring data conversion software update where the new data package is generated with conversion programs

updated location current geographic location of the emergency service caller

updated/last known location;*last known location* most recent location information of the calling user that the GSM network is able to provide, for example, to the emergency service message entity (ESME)

UPDR *See user plane destination reference*

upgrade to improve software or hardware by adding new hardware or by installing a new version of the software

upgrade *See release upgrade*

uplink connection from a switch up to the IP network

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uplink;*reverse link*; *UL* direction of transmission in which the mobile station transmits and the base transceiver station receives

uplink data threshold in charging configuration, the number of bytes in the uplink which causes charging record (CDR) triggering when it is reached for a PDP context of a normal user

uplink iteration iteration done in the uplink to find, for example, the required mobile station transmission powers, best server, outage and cell loading

uplink load control overload control in the uplink used for deciding how to cut off mobile stations until the TX power of the base transceiver station is low enough

uplink time difference of arrival;*U-TDOA* time difference of arrival which is based on network measurements of the time of arrival (TOA) of a known signal sent from the mobile terminal and received at three or more location measurement units (LMU)

upload transfer a file from a local computer to a server via a modem or network

upper-layer protocol *See SCTP user application*

upstream direction from network to node

upstream failure indication;*UFI* indication showing that the upstream signal arriving at that maintenance entity is defective

UPT *See user part test message*

UPT *See universal personal telecommunications*

UPT customer person who, or entity which, obtains a UPT service from a UPT service provider on behalf of one or more UPT users and is responsible for payment of the charges to that service provider

UPT number *See universal personal telecommunication number*

UPT service profile; *service profile* record containing all the information related to a UPT user in order to provide that user with the UPT service

UPT subscriber *See UPT customer*

UPT user person who, or entity which, has access to UPT services and has been assigned a UPT number

UPTN *See universal personal telecommunication number*

UPU *See user part unavailable*

UPUS *See user provided, unscreened*

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UPVP *See user provided, verified, and passed*

URA *See UTRAN registration area*

URA *See user range accuracy*

URA updating; ***UTRAN registration area updating*****;*****user registration area updating*** family of procedures that updates the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) registration area of the mobile station when a radio resource control (RRC) connection exists and the position of the mobile station is known on URA level in the UTRAN

URA_PCH state operational mode of the mobile station (MS) while receiving user data on the paging channel (PCH)

URI *See uniform resource identifier*

URL *See URL address*

URL address; ***uniform resource locator*****;*****http address*****;*****address*****;** ***URL*** identifier individualising both a file or directory in an information network and the protocol needed to use them

URL context factory Java object producer that creates contexts for resolving URL addresses or objects whose locations are specified by URLs

URL mapper;*UMA* filter that maps the user's URL addresses to the subscriber and group management function (SGMF)

URL visibility restriction;*URLVR* method of hiding the actual URL address of a speaking user from a listening user during a PoC call

URLVR *See URL visibility restriction*

US equal access *See equal access*

usage marking of connection-related resources (termination points) for a certain purpose of use

usage parameter control taking of appropriate action if usage monitoring establishes that the negotiated values of the information transfer parameters of a virtual channel or a virtual path are exceeded

usage parameter control;*UPC* set of actions taken by the network to monitor and control traffic at the user-network interface, to protect network resources from malicious as well as unintentional misbehaviour by detecting violations of negotiated parameters and taking appropriate actions

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usage recording function function which determines or records information about relevant events and resources

usage reporting function function which reports the determined or recorded usage to an external entity

usage state attribute that describes the usage state of the entity represented by the managed object

USAT *See universal SIM application toolkit*

USB interface interface that is responsible for data transfer to and from the universal serial bus (USB), by extracting clock and data from the USB cable

USC *See mobile services switching centre*

USC *See UE service capabilities*

use of hardware *See use of hardware CDR*

use of hardware CDR;*use of hardware*;*HW CDR*;*HW* charging record (CDR) which can be generated in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) when conference equipment is used with the multi-party supplementary service

USEC *See user-based security model*

Usenet;*UseNet*;*USENET* world-wide network of UNIX systems that has a decentralised administration and is used as a bulletin board system by special-interest discussion groups

UseNet *See Usenet*

USENET *See Usenet*

user *See user of the signalling system*

user entity that uses a telecommunication service

user AAA profile management user management in which credentials are used to identify a user and the user's role

user access;*user-network access* means by which a user is connected to a telecommunication network in order to use the services or facilities of that network

user access part;*access part* part of DX 200 switching system that enables terminal devices to access the switching system

user account account with which access rights and other definitions required for the use of an information system may be associated, managed by the system administrator

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user account for NMS *See NE account*

user actor actor that runs in user mode in its own private address space

user agent;*UA* in the context of message handling, a component of messaging service by means of which a single direct user engages in message handling

user agent;*UA* end system that can act as a user agent client generating requests or as a user agent server responding to them

user agent client; *calling user agent*; *UAC* client application that initiates a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) request

user agent header; *UAHeader* header which contains information about the mobile station originating the request

user agent profile; *UAProfile* profile information about the capabilities of a device, the operating and network environment, and a user's personal preferences for receiving content

user agent server; *UAS* server application that generates a response to a SIP request

user authority manager;*EM user authority manager* element manager (EM) application which offers a user with administrator rights a graphical user interface for creating, modifying, and deleting EM users and EM user groups, and for mapping and unmapping EM users to man-machine interface (MMI) users

user certificate; *certificate*;*user's personal certificate* certificate issued to the user by a certification authority (CA) and used for the verification of digital signatures and for client authentication

user class authority class to which a member of staff in a telecommunications company can be placed according to expertise and tasks with the help of the username

user control part; *UCP* part of the user plane that is concerned with the control actions initiated by the user to change the configuration of application objects

user control server; *UCS* in a push to talk call processor, a server in the control plane which handles the control actions and end-user signalling transactions in one-to-one calls

user controlled outgoing call barring;*OCB-UC* supplementary service which enables calls belonging to certain types to be rejected if they are originated by the served user

user credentials *See credentials*

user data header; *UDH* area of data that precedes the text in a short message

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user data header length;*UDHL* first octet of a user data header (UDH) that indicates the length of the remainder of the UDH in octets

user data length; *UDL* second octet of an unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) string in a USSD message that indicates the length of the entire short message

user data prefixing; *UDPR* method for requesting the toggling of anonymity for a message

user data service function that provides user data and subscriber number reading services

user database database including system users and, as regards the system, significant information concerning the user

user datagram;*user message* unit of data delivered across the interface between an appropriate transport protocol and its user

User Datagram Protocol;*UDP* connectionless transport protocol which provides the exchange of datagrams without acknowledgement or guaranteed delivery

user defined user busy *See user determined user busy*

user determined user busy;*user defined user busy*; *UDUB* case where the user chooses to indicate the busy condition

user device driver device driver for user defined architectures and interfaces

user equipment;*UE* device allowing a user to access network services

user equipment (3G) *See 3G user equipment*

user equipment control function;*UE control function*; *UCF* in an All-IP radio access network (RAN), a function which controls the active radio network terminals, involving directing mobile handsets, terminating Iu/A signalling, controlling and terminating radio resource control (RRC) connections, and controlling appropriate user plane connections to the cell resource server/cell gateway (CRS/CGW)

user executable script subscriber-specific static executable script

user group group of users who have the same privileges within the group

user group profile management application that allows the system administrator to manage the users and user groups, their geographical responsibilities and operational privileges, network-wide

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user ID *See user name*

user ID *See user identity*

user ID / password based authentication *See HTTP authentication*

user ID authority authority that is defined per command class in the user ID profile

user identification identifying that the user is a legitimate user of the system

user identifier *See user name*

user identity; *user ID* digital identity defined in a system for which authorisations are granted and which is used in user identification and authentication

user information in a network element, all user-related data such as subscription data, subscriber data, and subscription and subscriber-specific parameters

user information management process of managing user accounts and profiles

user interface; *UI* interface via which a user can interact with software and peripheral equipment

user interface control primary ownership of the mobile device user interface (UI), related to both branding and typical usage patterns created or affected by the UI design

user interface element from the designer's point of view, an atomic element in a graphical user interface (GUI)

user interface operator actor that is used in use cases which describe generic user interface operations where the role of the user is insignificant

user interface profile user profile which contains information to present the personalised user interface within the capabilities of the terminal and serving network

user management set of system security functions which enable the system administrator to define the views that a user or a group can edit, and which operations a group can perform within the system

user management function that manages basic data related to user

user management interface interface for creating, deleting, and uploading user accounts and profiles

user message *See user datagram*

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user mobility server;*UMS* part of the home subscriber server (HSS) which participates in the mobility management, location query, and authentication procedures, and provides user and service mobility information

user name; *username*;*login ID* string of characters that represents the user in an information system

user notification procedure procedure by means of which the network is able to send call related information during an active call

user of the signaling system / US/ *See user of the signalling system*

user of the signalling system; *user*;*user of the signaling system / US/* functional entity, for example, a telecommunication service, which uses a signalling network to transfer information

user part;*UP* functional part of the common channel signalling system which transfers signalling messages via the message transfer part. Different types of user parts exist (for example, for telephone and data services), each of which is specified to a particular use of the signalling system

user part available message;*UPA* signalling message which is sent as a response to the user part test message to indicate that the user part is available

user part test message;*UPT* signalling message which is sent to test the status of a user part marked as unavailable for a signalling point

user part unavailable;*UPU* message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) management service to indicate that the SCCP of the remote end is unavailable or unknown

user plane;*U-plane*; *UP* layer in which user data or speech coming from the radio network controller is converted to PCM (pulse code modulation) user data and vice versa

user plane media traffic between a connected IP address and a PCM time-slot

user plane accounting accounting that is based on user plane destination (UPD) indices

user plane control; *UPC* set of functions within the MSC server (MSS) and gateway control server (GCS), which selects the multimedia gateways (MGW) used in the call and the bearer characteristics used for the user plane, and creates the user plane legs between different MGWs and between the integrated MSS and MGW

user plane destination;*UPD* information defining user plane connectivity to and from multimedia gateways (MGW) controlled by an MSC server

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user plane destination measurement; *UPD measurement*
measurement which gives information about the amount of traffic for a specific user plane destination in a specific multimedia gateway (MGW)

user plane destination reference; *UPDR*
parameter on circuit group and route data which forms a flexible and indirect link between a control plane and user plane via user plane analysis

user plane destination to number destination measurement
measurement which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts received in each defined pair of a user plane destination (UPD) and a number destination during the results accumulation period

user plane mode
information element (IE) that indicates the mode of operation of the Iu user plane requested for realising the radio access bearer (RAB)

user plane traffic
traffic that consists of IP media streams based on the real-time transport protocol (RTP) and real-time transport control protocol (RTCP)

user plane transport
multimedia gateway functions which terminate the user plane from switched circuit network (SCN) types of interfaces and packet-based ATM or IP interfaces, and perform the transport conversion between these interfaces

user priority time
See hold time

user profile
profile defined to a user, containing data on the user's rights, and the personalised settings for the software or service

user provided, unscreened; *UPUS*
number provided by a user who has a special arrangement

user provided, verified, and passed; *UPVP*
completed number that has passed network screening, consisting of an edited or unedited calling-user-provided full or partial number

user range accuracy; *URA*
estimate of the user range errors in the navigation data for the transmitting satellite

user registration
See SIP registration

user registration area
See UTRAN registration area

user registration area updating
See URA updating

user repository
on a directory server, a directory that is used to store the user information

user service information prime
signalling parameter sent in the forward direction indicating the additional bearer capability requested by the calling party

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user services identity module *See UMTS subscriber identity module*

user services profile user profile which contains identification of subscriber services, their status and a reference to service preferences

user state information element that indicates the state of a user in the referenced domain

user terminal data terminal by which a user communicates with a computer system

user to service information;*UTSI* information element from the user received by the service

user to user signalling *See user-to-user signalling*

user traffic server; *UTS* in a push to talk call processor, a server in the user plane which handles the speech packets coming from and going to end-users' terminals in one-to-one calls

user X;*subscriber X* subscriber who is engaged in a call with user Y

user Y;*subscriber Y* subscriber who is provided with the call waiting facility by the network and who reacts to the waiting call

user Z;*subscriber Z* subscriber who originates a call to user Y and thus causes the call waiting facility to be invoked

user's personal certificate *See user certificate*

User-Authorization-Answer *See User-Authorization-Answer message*

User-Authorization-Answer message; *User-Authorization-Answer*;*UAA* Diameter command message that a server sends as a response to a previously received User-Authorization-Request message

User-Authorization-Request *See User-Authorization-Request message*

User-Authorization-Request message; *User-Authorization-Request*;*UAR* Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia client sends to a Diameter multimedia server to request the authorisation of the registration of a multimedia user

user-based security model;*USM*;*USEC* set of services that provide security for simple network management protocol messages

user-controlled keyword change *See procedure for changing the keyword*

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user-controlled password change *See procedure for changing the keyword*

User-Data-Answer *See User-Data-Answer message*

User-Data-Answer message;*User-Data-Answer*;*UDA* Diameter message that a server sends as a response to the User-Data-Request

User-Data-Request *See User-Data-Request message*

User-Data-Request message;*User-Data-Request*;*UDR* Diameter message that a client sends to a Diameter server to request user data

user-defined report report that is based on a structured query language (SQL) statement which the user has created, and that lists selected items from a database

user-defined routing;*UDR* IN capability which allows the subscriber to specify how outgoing calls, from the subscriber's location, shall be routed, either through private, public, or virtual facilities or a mix of facilities, according to the subscriber's routing preference list. These lists will apply to individual lines or to several lines at the subscriber's location.

user-initiated modification indication;*UIMI* parameter given at the call set-up, allowing the user to modify the number of channels used during the call

user-network access *See user access*

user-network interface;*UNI* interface between the terminal equipment and a network termination at which interface the access protocols apply

user-network interface only deactivation deactivation of the user-network interface which does not deactivate the digital line transmission system

user-specific restrictions measures that have been taken to restrict the authority of a user to enter command parameter values in the system

user-to-user information;*UUI* information to be transmitted by means of user-to-user signalling

user-to-user information message;*USR* signalling message used in the transportation of user-to-user signalling independent of call control messages

user-to-user signaling /US/ *See user-to-user signalling*

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user-to-user signalling;*user to user signalling*; *user-to-user signaling /US/*;*UUS*
service which allows an ISDN user to send a limited amount of information to another ISDN user or to receive information from another ISDN user

user-to-user signalling, service 1;*UUS 1*
user-to-user signalling (UUS) where the user-to-user information can be sent and received during the originating and terminating of calls

user-to-user signalling, service 2;*UUS 2*
user-to-user signalling (UUS) where user-to-user information can be sent and received after the calling user has received an indication that the called user is being informed of the call, and prior to the establishment of the connection

user-to-user signalling, service 3;*UUS 3*
user-to-user signalling (UUS) where user-to-user information can be sent and received only while the connection is established

user-user protocol
protocol that is adopted between two or more users in order to ensure communication between them

username
See user name

USIM
See UMTS subscriber identity module

USIM authentication
See USIM-based authentication

USIM-based authentication; *USIM authentication*
authentication which is based on information stored in the UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM)

USM
See user-based security model

USR
See user-to-user information message

USSD
See unstructured supplementary service data

USSD CAMEL subscription information;*U-CSI*
CAMEL subscription information which identifies a set of subscriber-specific mappings from an unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) service code to a GSM service control function (gsmSCF) address

USSD CDR
See unstructured supplementary service data charging record

USSD center /US/
See unstructured supplementary service data centre

USSD centre
See unstructured supplementary service data centre

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USSD centre billing interface billing interface via which the operator can collect charging data of unstructured supplementary service (USSD) traffic directly from the USSD centre log files and transfer the data to the billing centre

USSD Dialogue Control Protocol; *UDCP* protocol that runs on top of the unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) dialogue and hides some of the USSD-specific characteristics from the layers above

USSD general CAMEL service information; *general USSD CAMEL subscription information*; *UG-CSI* CAMEL subscription information which identifies a set of mappings from an unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) service code to a GSM service control function (gsmSCF) address

USSD message message delivered over a signalling channel via a mobile network using unstructured supplementary service data (USSD)

USSD redirector feature which bundles services created by a platform under an interactive menu-based single access point, and enables the operators to introduce an unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) centre into their network

USSDC *See unstructured supplementary service data centre*

UT *See untitled build*

UTF *See Unicode transformation format*

UTF-16 character encoding standard that assumes 16-bit code values and allows for a certain range of characters to be used as an extension mechanism in order to access an additional million characters using 16-bit character pairs (thus extending Unicode)

UTF-8; *UTF8* character-encoding standard that transforms all Unicode characters into a variable length encoding of bytes

UTF8 *See UTF-8*

utilisation KPI key performance indicator that indicates the percentage of transferred octets compared to the maximum capacity through an interface

UTOPIA *See universal test & operations interface for ATM*

UTRA *See UMTS terrestrial radio access*

UTRA radio access mode radio access mode selected for UMTS terrestrial radio access (UTRA)

UTRAN *See UMTS terrestrial radio access network*

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UTRAN access point logical point within the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) performing radio transmission and reception and associated with one specific cell

UTRAN radio network temporary identifier; *U-RNTI* unique mobile station (MS) identifier that consists of a SRNC (serving radio network controller) temporary identifier (S-RNTI) and a cell radio network temporary identifier (C-RNTI)

UTRAN registration area; *user registration area*; *URA* predefined group of cells which the radio network controller (RNC) radio resource control uses to administer the location of the mobile station (MS)

UTRAN registration area updating *See URA updating*

UTS *See user traffic server*

UTSI *See user to service information*

UTU *See user-to-user signalling*

Uu *See Uu interface*

Uu interface; *Uu* radio interface between the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) and user equipment (UE)

UUI *See user-to-user information*

UUS *See user-to-user signalling*

UUS *See unusable seconds*

UUS 1 *See user-to-user signalling, service 1*

UUS 2 *See user-to-user signalling, service 2*

UUS 3 *See user-to-user signalling, service 3*

UUS not required request service request where the originating of a call is continued even if the request for the user-to-user signalling (UUS) cannot be accepted

UUS required request service request where the originating of a call is rejected if the request for the user-to-user signalling (UUS) cannot be accepted

2.23 V

V-parameter base transceiver station uses V-parameter to identify an alarm between an exchange and a base transceiver station

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V-SLP *See visited SUPL location platform*

V.110' GSM protocol used with 9.6kbit/s data traffic channel coding between the mobile station and the mobile services switching centre's (MSC) interworking function (IWF)

V.120 protocol that can be used for adapting terminals with non-ISDN standard network interfaces to an ISDN

V.24 *See V.24 interface*

V.24 interface; *V.24* common physical layer interface between data terminal equipment and data communications equipment

V.34 modem operating at data signalling rates of up to 33 600 bit/s, used on the PSTN and on leased point-to- point 2-wire telephone type circuits

V.35 common physical layer interface between a network access device and a packet network that defines signalling for data rates greater than 19.2 kbit/s

V.42bis data compression data compression for data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) using error correction procedures

V.8 protocol that modems use for capability negotiation

V.8 negotiation negotiation in which in-band signalling is used between the modems at the beginning of the call

V.90 *See V.90 protocol*

V.90 protocol; *V.90* protocol by which PCM modems can operate at speeds of up to 56 kbit/s in one direction, from central site equipment to the user

V2 interface; *interface V2* generally applicable digital equipment interface recommended by the ITU with a frame structure which is designed in accordance with the recommendation ITU-T G.704

V3 interface interface between an exchange termination and a line termination in an ISDN primary rate access

V5 *See V5 interface*

V5 interface; *V5* signalling interface between an access node and local exchange using 64kbit/s channels and 2 Mbit/s links

V5 master node control unit (NCU) dedicated to a V5.2 interface, executing the actual V5.2 software

V5 protection feature which enables signalling to move to another link if there is a problem with the link carrying the C-channel

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V5 slave node control unit (NCU) providing additional 2 Mbit/s interfaces for a V5.2 interface

V5.1 interface; ***interface V5.1*** static multiplexer interface between the local network and subscribers who physically belong to a separate subscriber network

V5.1 to V5.2 conversion application where the user ports of one or more V5.1 interfaces are presented as normal user ports to a V5.2 interface

V5.2 interface; ***interface V5.2*** dynamic concentrator interface between the local network and subscribers who physically belong to a separate subscriber network

VA technology *See virtual array technology*

VACM *See view-based access control model*

VAD file speech sample file which contains the variable part of an announcement with customer-specific information

valid cell cell where the header is declared by the header error control process to be free of errors

valid extensible markup language *See valid XML*

valid input signal set set of all external signals handled by any input in a process

valid LSA localised service area (LSA) where a mobile station (MS) is receiving service

valid XML; ***valid extensible markup language*** well-formed XML that conforms to the vocabulary specified in a document type definition (DTD) or in an XML schema

validating processor XML processor which reports the violations of the constraints expressed by the declarations in the document type definition (DTD), and failures to fulfil the validity constraints

validating XML parser XML (extensible markup language) parser that checks the XML files against rules specified in the document type definition (DTD) or XML schema

validation act of checking that the subscriber is a valid IN subscriber

validation *See input validation*

validation rule rule for assessing whether the quality of data corresponds to the validation criteria

validation server server with an interface to the credit card recharging interface that is used to verify the supplied credit card details in recharging with credit card

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validation service service used for the execution of a service for a subscriber that is not a valid IN subscriber, that is, he or she has no commercial services provisioned

validity data data which indicates whether the deployment of service configuration in a network element was successful or not

validity period; *VP* information element enabling the originating mobile station to indicate the time which the short message is valid when stored in the short message service centre

validity period period from the current date until the expiry date

validity time time period that determines how long a password is valid

value continuously variable parameter

value added network service *See value added service*

value added service; *value added network service*; *added value service /GB/*; *VAS*; *VANS* telecommunication service by means of which the user is provided with a service outside the telecommunication network

value added service provider *See value-added service provider*

value object arbitrary Java object that is used to carry data from one object or tier to another

value type type of an allowed value of a restricted object

value-added service provider; *value added service provider*; *VASP* service provider that offers value-added services

VANG *See verbal announcement generator*

VANS *See value added service*

variable bit rate; *VBR* bit rate that enables data traffic with average and peak traffic parameters

variable bit rate service type of telecommunication service characterised by a service bit rate specified by statistically expressed parameters which allows the bit rate to vary within defined limits

variable definition indication that listed variable names are visible in a process, procedure or service containing a definition

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variable-content announcement announcement which includes both fixed-content parts and subscriber-specific information

variable-length subnet mask; *VLSM* network mask with a different subnet mask for the same network number on different subnets that does not include traditional IP network classes A, B, or C

variance factor; *VF* relative measure of cell rate margin normalised by the variance of the aggregate cell rate on the link

VARS *See voice announcement recording system*

VAS *See value added service*

VASP *See value-added service provider*

VAT file fixed-content speech sample file which contains speech that can be used in announcements

VBR *See variable bit rate*

VC *See virus scanner*

VC *See virtual channel*

VC *See virtual container*

VC *See virtual circuit*

VC connection termination point *See virtual channel connection termination point*

VC link *See virtual channel link*

VC link termination point *See virtual channel link termination point*

VC multiplexing *See virtual channel multiplexing*

VC switch network element which connects virtual channel links; it terminates VPCs and it translates VCI values. It is directed by control plane functions

VC-AIS cell ATM cell that is generated and sent downstream on all affected active virtual channel connections (VCC) from the virtual channel (VC) connecting point which detects the VCC defect at VC level

VC-RDI cell ATM cell that is sent to the far end from a virtual channel (VC) connection endpoint as soon as it has declared a VC-AIS state

VCC *See virtual channel connection*

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VCC endpoint *See virtual channel connection endpoint*

VCC endpoint group *See virtual channel connection endpoint group*

VCC identifier *See virtual channel connection identifier*

VCC releasing; ***virtual channel connection releasing*** function which releases one virtual channel connection

VCC reserving; ***virtual channel connection reserving*** function which reserves one virtual channel connection or virtual path

VCC selection; ***virtual channel connection selection*** feature which offers functions for selecting suitable virtual channel connections (VCC) for an outgoing AAL type 2 connection and given route

VCCE *See virtual channel connection endpoint*

VCCeg *See virtual channel connection endpoint group*

VCCep *See virtual channel connection endpoint*

VCCI *See virtual channel connection identifier*

VCCT *See virtual channel connection termination point*

VCCtp *See virtual channel connection termination point*

VCI *See virtual channel identifier*

VCL *See virtual channel link*

VCLtp *See virtual channel link termination point*

VCME *See virtual channel multiplexing entity*

VD *See virtual directory*

VDS *See voucher database server*

VDS *See virtual data storing device*

VDS counterpart application application that handles the transfer of files from a virtual data storing (VDS) device of a network element to the post-processing system

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VDS device *See virtual data storing device*

VDSL *See very high bit rate digital subscriber line*

vector quantity usually represented by an ordered set of numbers

verbal announcement; ***voice announcement*** announcement that includes a recorded voice message

verbal announcement generator;*voice announcement generator*;*VANG* device that produces a recorded voice message when the called mobile subscriber is busy

verbose parameter which determines the level of response from the queried host

verification tag part of the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) datagram header which the receiver uses to validate the sender of the SCTP datagram

version identifying number which the version control system gives to each program library component and which, together with the name of the component, identifies it

version control; ***version management*** set of functions by which the development phases of a product or its part can be identified and separated from each other

version control file file that contains the version or date and checksum for each file

version management *See version control*

version not supported *See version not supported message*

version not supported message;*version not supported* cause value which is returned when the recipient does not recognise the version number in the request message

version viewer software that is used to view and verify the files and applications which are under version control in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)

versioned object base;*VOB* repository where versions of elements, derived objects, and metadata are stored

vertical partitioning dividing a file into parts in a way that the file records or groups of records form parts which are located at different points of a computer network

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vertical polarisation; *vertical polarization /US/* polarisation of radio waves in such a way that the electric lines of force are vertical, while the magnetic lines of force are horizontal

vertical polarization /US/ *See vertical polarisation*

vertical scroll bar scroll bar located at the right or left side of the window, which is used to manage the vertical scrolling of the contents of the window

vertically-polarised antenna antenna which produces an electrical wave vector in the vertical plane

very high bit rate digital subscriber line; *VDSL* form of digital subscriber line similar to asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) but providing higher speeds at reduced lengths

VF *See voice frequency*

VF *See variance factor*

VF common channel *See voice-frequency common channel*

VF signaling /US/ *See voice frequency signalling*

VF signalling *See voice frequency signalling*

VFS *See virtual file system switch*

VFS *See virtual file store*

VGW *See video gateway*

VHE *See virtual home environment*

via header SIP header which indicates the path that a request has taken so far and the path that should be followed in routing responses

via traffic *See transit traffic*

video call; *mobile video call* rich call which contains video

video conference teleconference where there is a bidirectional voice and image connection between the parties

video gateway; *VGW* gateway that allows intercommunication between mobile terminals, video mail, video streaming servers, and network cameras connected to different types of networks

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video mail e-mail message that contains a video image or a message left in a video conference

view representation of a network or part of a network

view selected visual representation of information in a window or pane

view *See group box*

view composer tool for administering the views to maintain a graphical presentation

view definition type of synchronous service that can be read like a variable

view object symbol that is used in a view to represent a managed object, its communication line, or an auxiliary object

view-based access control model; *VACM* access control model that provides a set of services with which an application can control access to management information and that is used in defining authorisation in the simple network management protocol

VIP *See virtual IP address*

virtual feature of a functional unit, such as a device or a program, in simulated form or replaced by another functional unit which, from the user's point of view, works the same way as the actual functional unit

virtual address in a virtual memory system, the address that the application uses to reference memory

virtual answering machine service which enables a user to direct incoming calls to an external voice mail system, if the user is busy or does not answer

virtual array technology; *VA technology* storage system technology that is based on virtual disk arrays configured in such a way that they appear as one large block of data storage that can be divided into a number of smaller logical storage blocks or logical units

virtual call service of a packet switched network where the user data is forwarded via a virtual data link connection between two data terminal equipment (DTE)

virtual channel; *VC* unidirectional transport of ATM cells associated by a common unique identifier value

virtual channel connection; *virtual circuit connection*; *VT connection*; *VCC* concatenation of virtual channel links that forms an ATM connection between a transmitting party and a receiving party, and in which both virtual path and virtual channel identifiers are used

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virtual channel connection endpoint; *VCC endpoint*; *VCCep*; *VCCE*

endpoint created on virtual channel level

virtual channel connection endpoint group; *VCC endpoint group*; *VCCeg*

set of virtual channel connection endpoints with common quality of service (QoS) characteristics

virtual channel connection identifier; *VCC identifier*; *VCCI*

identifier that is used with signalling protocols, unambiguously defining a virtual channel connection (VCC) between two network elements

virtual channel connection releasing

See VCC releasing

virtual channel connection reserving

See VCC reserving

virtual channel connection selection

See VCC selection

virtual channel connection termination point; *VC connection termination point*; *VCCtp*; *VCCT*

connection termination point for virtual channels

virtual channel cross-connection

cross-connection of two virtual channel connection termination points (VCCT) in the ATM transport layer

virtual channel identifier; *VCI*

identifier which identifies a particular virtual channel link for a given virtual path connection (VPC)

virtual channel link; *VC link*; *VCL*

means of unidirectional transport of ATM cells between the point where a virtual channel identifier value is assigned and the point where that value is translated or removed

virtual channel link termination point; *VC link termination point*; *VCLtp*

link termination point which represents the termination of a virtual channel link on an ATM network element

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virtual channel multiplexing; *VC multiplexing* multiplexing in which each ATM virtual channel (VC) carries protocol data units (PDU) of exactly one protocol type, and when multiple protocols need to be transported, there is a separate VC for each

virtual channel multiplexing entity; *VCME* functional entity common to all virtual channels and provided by ATM virtual channel sublayer

virtual circuit; *VC* logical circuit between two hosts defined by a virtual path identifier/virtual channel identifier (VPI/VCI) pair that can be either permanent or switched

virtual circuit connection *See virtual channel connection*

virtual computer role for a computer that is used for defining the runtime environment for software

virtual connection in ATM, a connection between end-users that has a defined route and endpoints

virtual container; *VC* structural part of an STM-1 frame consisting of path overhead and a container

virtual cookie mechanism that enables an application to use cookie services on mPlatform when the subscriber terminal itself does not support cookies

virtual data storage *See virtual data storing device*

virtual data storing device; *virtual data storage*; *VDS device*; *VDS* input/output device which handles the ring buffer file system on a hard disk

virtual decision value each of the two defined values that provide conventional bounds for the working range in quantising (These values are taken to represent hypothetical outer bounds for the two extreme quantising intervals of the quantising law.)

virtual device program of the DX 200 system which does not function as a device controller

virtual directory; *VD* named collection of files and directories available from a web server

virtual entry *See virtual subscriber*

virtual environment lifelike working, game or other operational environment created with information technology

virtual execution environment execution environment that presents an abstraction of the device operating system

virtual file loading; *virtual loading* file loading in which the file's header data and part of the file data is loaded during the actual loading

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virtual file store; *virtual filestore*; *VFS* abstract model for describing files and filestores, and the possible actions performed on them

virtual file system switch; *VFS* mechanism that abstracts the specific implementations of different file systems and allows new file systems to be added to the kernel without modifying the kernel itself

virtual filestore *See virtual file store*

virtual group member virtual private network group member that is included in the virtual private network (VPN) group but is not provided with the service

virtual HLR; *virtual home location register* logical part of a DX 200 home location register (HLR) whose subscriber management is divided between several users by allocating each user a unique range of subscriber numbers

virtual home environment; *VHE* home environment which provides users with the same personalised features, user interface customisation, and services across network boundaries and between terminals

virtual home location register *See virtual HLR*

virtual IF *See virtual interface*

virtual interface; *virtual IF* logical network interface which has a dedicated IP address defined over a physical network interface

virtual IP address; *VIP* IP address assigned to a cluster of machines operating as one for resilience or load sharing

virtual LAN *See virtual local area network*

virtual link *See virtual subscriber*

virtual link termination point termination point which can be a virtual path link termination point or a virtual channel link termination point

virtual loading *See virtual file loading*

virtual local area network; *virtual LAN*; *VLAN* group of devices on one or more local area networks that communicate as if they were attached to the same wire, although they are located on a number of different local area network segments

virtual machine; *VM* simulation of a computer and its associated devices by another computer system

virtual media gateway; *VMGW* set of statically partitioned physical terminations or sets of ephemeral terminations, implemented by partitioning a physical media gateway

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virtual memory; *virtual storage*; *VS* technique that allows a processor to employ its full address space although it exceeds the physical main memory available

virtual MMSC multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC) that is shared by several service providers

virtual node image of a real network element on a computer file, managed offline

virtual on-net call on-net call made by an actual member of the virtual private network (VPN) group to a virtual member of the group using a short number and a call made to directory number of a virtual group member included in the group if forced on-net routing is used

virtual on-net short number; *VOSN* short number that is used to access a commonly used number outside the virtual private network (VPN) group

virtual operator; *VO* small-sized service provider which, instead of having its own wireless and MMS infrastructure, relies on the application service provider (ASP) type of business model

virtual PAD printer; *VPP* printer to which data can be output over the X.25 network from a network element

virtual path; *VP* unidirectional transport of ATM cells belonging to virtual channels that are associated by a common identifier value

virtual path connection; *VP connection*; *VPC* concatenation of virtual path links that extends between the point where the virtual channel identifier values are assigned and the point where those virtual values are translated or removed

virtual path connection endpoint; *VPC endpoint*; *VPCep*; *VPCE* endpoint of the virtual path connection (VPC) associated with a specified ATM interface

virtual path connection identifier; *VPCI* identifier that is used with signalling protocols, identifying the virtual path connection between two ATM network elements, or between an ATM network element and a B-ISDN user

virtual path connection selection *See VPC selection*

virtual path connection termination point; *VPC termination point*; *VPCtp*; *VPCT* point that represents the termination of those virtual path links that may be used for virtual channel service level connections

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virtual path cross-connection; *VP cross-connection* cross-connection of two virtual path connection termination points (VPCT) in the ATM transport layer

virtual path identifier; *VPI* identifier which identifies a group of virtual channel links, at a given reference point, that share the same virtual path connection (VPC)

virtual path link; *VP link*; *VPL* group of virtual channel links, identified by a common value of the virtual path identifier, between the point where the VPI value is assigned and the point where the VPI value is translated or removed

virtual path link termination point; *VP link termination point*; *VPLtp* link termination point, which represents the termination of a virtual path link on an ATM network element, associated with a specific ATM interface

virtual path multiplexing entity; *VPME* functional entity which enables individual cell flows to be logically combined into a single cell flow according to the VPI values

virtual printer device which is connected to the system using a communication protocol

virtual printer driver process which emulates a printer

virtual printer protocol; *VPP* protocol which is used as a terminal device process when ASCII data is to be output from the DX 200 system to another system via the OSI stack

virtual private network; *VPN* communication network which uses public network resources to provide private network capabilities without necessarily using dedicated network resources

virtual private network gateway *See VPN gateway*

virtual private network group group of members which use the same virtual private network service

virtual private network group member; *VPN group member*; *group member* subscriber who belongs to a virtual private network group

virtual private network numbering plan *See VPN numbering plan*

virtual private network service; *VPN service* IN supported service that is implemented in virtual private network

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virtual router abstract object managed by the virtual router redundancy protocol (VRRP) that acts as a default router for hosts on a shared local area network (LAN)

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol;*VRRP* election protocol that dynamically assigns the responsibility for a virtual router and provides the virtual router function on a local area network

virtual school *See cyberschool*

virtual server server entity that appears to clients as an independent server but which is actually running on a computer that is shared by any number of other server entities

virtual session group session in which the participants see the session status in their user equipment, but for which the actual communication resources are reserved only when they are used

virtual short message service centre;*virtual SMS centre*;*VSMSC* feature which allows the creation of several different configuration profiles associated with a particular service centre (SC) address parameter for one short message service centre (SMSC)

virtual short number short number for a subscriber number which is not a virtual private network group member but is often used by the group members

virtual SMS centre *See virtual short message service centre*

virtual storage *See virtual memory*

virtual subscriber;*virtual entry*;*virtual link* link in a home location register (HLR) pointing to another HLR where the subscriber's data is stored

virtual terminal;*VT* terminal defined in a system so that the real terminals connected to the system can be handled in a uniform manner

virtual terminal controller terminal controller of a virtual terminal

virtual terminal driver process which emulates a terminal

Virtual Terminal Protocol;*VTP*;*ISO VT* ISO application for establishing a virtual terminal connection across a network

virtual tributary;*VT* structure that transports and switches sub-synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) payloads

virtual tributary group;*VT group*;*VTG* structure of 108 bytes that carries one or more virtual tributaries (VT) of the same size

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virus;*computer virus* malicious software that intrudes into a computer and infects files by inserting in those files copies of itself

virus scanner;*anti-virus scanner*;*VC* software that scans a computer for viruses, worms, and other malicious software, usually using pattern-matching and heuristic algorithms

virus signature interface;*VS interface* interface via which virus definitions are downloaded to the content security module

visibility availability of the definition of a name in a scope unit

visibility attribute attribute that determines whether or not it is possible to output a command from the MML command log

visited location register *See visitor location register*

visited mobile services switching centre *See visited MSC*

visited mobile telephone exchange *See visited MSC*

visited MSC;*visited mobile services switching centre*; *visited mobile telephone exchange*;*VMSC*; *MTXV* mobile telephone exchange, other than the home mobile telephone exchange, controlling the traffic area in which the mobile subscriber is currently located

visited network; *visiting network*; *visited public land mobile network*; *visited PLMN*; *VPLMN* mobile network where the mobile subscriber is roaming and in the visitor location register (VLR) of which the subscriber is temporarily registered

visited network identifier identifier that is used to indicate the visited network to the home network

visited PLMN *See visited network*

visited PLMN of home country visited network where the mobile country code (MCC) part of the public land mobile network (PLMN) identity is the same as the MCC of the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)

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visited public land mobile network *See visited network*

visited SLP *See visited SUPL location platform*

visited SUPL location platform; *visited SLP*; *V-SLP* SUPL location platform (SLP) other than the home SUPL location platform of the mobile subscriber

visiting network *See visited network*

visiting subscriber *See roamer*

visitor user when he once accesses the information network or its service

visitor location register; *VLR* register of a mobile network where all subscriber parameters for call set-up are stored as long as the mobile subscriber is in a location area controlled by this register

vital signalling communication between the node and the local exchange, excluding POTS and ISDN signalling, used for keeping the connection up and running

vital stand-by time-slot that is used to protect the time-slot carrying vital signalling

Viterbi decoder; *viterbi decoder* maximum likelihood decoder that uses the Viterbi algorithm

viterbi decoder *See Viterbi decoder*

VLAN *See virtual local area network*

VLAN trunking protocol; *VTP* layer 2 messaging protocol that maintains VLAN configuration consistency by managing the addition, deletion, and renaming of VLANs within a VTP domain

VLR *See visitor location register*

VLR address analysis address analysis in which the visitor location register (VLR) address received by the home location register (HLR) during the location updating is analysed in an operator-defined analysis tree

VLR cleaning feature which enables the removal of the data of passive subscribers from the visitor location register (VLR)

VLR failure procedure procedure that the visitor location register (VLR) uses to inform the associated serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) about the recovery from an internal failure that has affected the association with the SGSNs

VLSM *See variable-length subnet mask*

VM *See virtual machine*

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VMA *See voice mail application*

VMA *See voice mail alert*

VMA-IF *See voice mail application user interface*

VMGW *See virtual media gateway*

VMS *See voice mail system*

VMS *See voice messaging service*

VMS interface *See voice mail system interface*

VMSC *See visited MSC*

VMSC terminating CAMEL subscription information; *VT-CSI* CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having terminating CAMEL services in the visited MSC

VO *See virtual operator*

VOB *See versioned object base*

vocoder; *voice coder* device that analyses and synthesises speech

voice announcement *See verbal announcement*

voice announcement generator *See verbal announcement generator*

voice announcement recording system; *VARS* recording system which stores the announcements of a voice announcement generator (VANG)

voice announcement system system which facilitates the storage and distribution of voice announcements locally in a network element, combined with the distribution of externally-generated announcements

voice call; *mobile voice call* in context of mobile services, person-to-person communication with voice, with at least one person using a mobile device

voice channel *See speech channel*

voice codec *See audio codec*

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voice coder *See vocoder*

voice coding *See speech transcoding*

voice communication telecommunication that is based on the transfer of voice

voice frequency; *VF* audio frequency within the band of frequencies that is used for the transmission of speech

voice frequency signaling /US/ *See voice frequency signalling*

voice frequency signalling; *VF signalling*; *voice frequency signaling /US/*; *VF signaling / US/* signalling method in which signalling information is based on the use of currents which have frequencies within the telephone speech band

voice intelligence *See verbal announcement*

voice mail alert; *VMA* piece of voice-mail-related data sent between the network and a messaging server, informing that a subscriber should be available at that moment

voice mail application; *VMA* in short message service centre (SMSC), an optional feature that provides a communication link between the voice mail system (VMS) and the kernel software of the SMSC and sends the voice mail notifications to mobile stations as short messages

voice mail application interface *See voice mail application user interface*

voice mail application user interface; *voice mail application interface*; *VMA-IF* interface through which the short message service centre (SMSC) operators can manage the voice mail application

voice mail system; *VMS* equipment providing voice messaging services

voice mail system interface; *VMS interface* interface that is used to access and interact with the voice mail system

voice messaging service; *VMS* service that provides the mobile subscriber with a voice mailbox and sends short messages to the subscriber to indicate that the subscriber has received messages

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voice over IP;*IP telephony*;*VoIP*;*IPT* use of the Internet protocol to carry and route two-way voice communications

voice port from a media point of view, a time-slot of pulse code modulation (PCM)

voice processing system;*VPS* system consisting of hardware and software that encompasses voice messaging, voice recognition, voice response, and any other applications that deal with the processing of voice communications

voice response unit;*VRU* managed element which runs vendor-specific voice response software that provides voice resources to support text-to-speech, speech recognition, and interactive voice response (IVR) capabilities together or separately

voice signal *See speech signal*

voice trigger service trigger that initiates a service when a request is given with certain words or sound

voice variable audio segment which represents a single semantic concept, such as a date or number, and dynamically produces the appropriate speech based on information supplied at runtime

voice XML extensible markup language (XML) designed to describe voice applications

voice-frequency channel channel suitable for transmission of speech, digital or analogue data or facsimile, generally with a frequency range of about 300 to 3000 Hz

voice-frequency common channel;*VF common channel* fixed multipoint channel which is used as a service channel for transfer of voice and data

voice-frequency ringing;*tone ringing* transmission of a voice-frequency signal informing a free subscriber of an incoming call

voice-frequency signal signal that is sent within the speech-frequency range

voice-operated relay circuit;*voice-operated transmitter keyer*;*VOX*;*VOR* electroacoustic transducer and keying relay connected so that the keying relay is actuated when sound (or voice) energy above a certain threshold is sensed by the transducer

voice-operated transmitter keyer *See voice-operated relay circuit*

voicegram voice mail message

VoIP *See voice over IP*

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volatile memory; *volatile storage* memory whose content is irretrievably lost when operating power is removed

volatile storage *See volatile memory*

voltage standing wave ratio; *VSWR* ratio of maximum to minimum voltage in the standing wave pattern that appears along a transmission line. It is used as a measure of impedance mismatch between the transmission line and its load

volume-based billing *See volume-based charging*

volume-based charging; *traffic-based charging* charging that is based on the amount of sent and received data

VOR *See voice-operated relay circuit*

VOSN *See virtual on-net short number*

VOT *See televoting*

voucher printed card used to reload money to the prepaid account

voucher *See rights object*

voucher credit period period of time associated with the voucher which prolongs the credit expiry date according to the expiry function

voucher database server; *VDS* server where the voucher information resides when more than one platform is required to increase subscriber capacity

voucher expiry prepaid expiry that defines a certain time period when the subscriber can recharge the voucher for the prepaid account

voucher expiry date date when the voucher can no longer be used for recharging

voucher system system for generating voucher numbers and creating and managing vouchers in the voucher database

VOX *See voice-operated relay circuit*

Voyager web-based user interface for managing and configuring GPRS support nodes (GSN)

VP *See validity period*

VP *See virtual path*

VP connection *See virtual path connection*

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VP cross-connection *See virtual path cross-connection*

VP link *See virtual path link*

VP link termination point *See virtual path link termination point*

VP releasing function which releases one virtual path

VP reserving function which reserves one virtual path

VP-AIS cell ATM cell that is generated and sent downstream on all affected active virtual path connections (VPC) from the virtual path (VP) connecting point which detects the VPC defect at VP level

VP-RDI cell ATM cell that is sent to the far end from a virtual path (VP) connection endpoint as soon as it has declared a VP-AIS state

VPC *See virtual path connection*

VPC endpoint *See virtual path connection endpoint*

VPC selection; *virtual path connection selection* function which offers services for selecting virtual path connections for an on-demand call or connection

VPC termination point *See virtual path connection termination point*

VPCE *See virtual path connection endpoint*

VPCep *See virtual path connection endpoint*

VPCI *See virtual path connection identifier*

VPCT *See virtual path connection termination point*

VPCtp *See virtual path connection termination point*

VPI *See virtual path identifier*

VPL *See virtual path link*

VPLMN *See visited network*

VPLtp *See virtual path link termination point*

VPME *See virtual path multiplexing entity*

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VPN *See virtual private network*

VPN class class of virtual private network (VPN) group members who have the same type of VPN services

VPN gateway; *virtual private network gateway*; *VPN GW* integrated firewall and virtual private network (VPN) hardware device that includes static routing functions and provides secure end-to-end VPN connections between sites

VPN group member *See virtual private network group member*

VPN GW *See VPN gateway*

VPN numbering plan; *virtual private network numbering plan* numbering plan that allows a unified numbering plan for mobile subscribers and PBX extension subscribers with short numbers for calls within the group or to virtual group members

VPN service *See virtual private network service*

VPN site code additional out-line number identifying a site in a virtual private network (VPN)

VPP *See virtual PAD printer*

VPP *See virtual printer protocol*

VPS *See voice processing system*

VRRP *See Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol*

VRU *See voice response unit*

VS *See virtual memory*

VS interface *See virus signature interface*

VSMSC *See virtual short message service centre*

VSWR *See voltage standing wave ratio*

VT *See virtual tributary*

VT *See virtual terminal*

VT connection *See virtual channel connection*

VT group *See virtual tributary group*

VT-CSI *See VMSC terminating CAMEL subscription information*

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VTG *See virtual tributary group*

VTP *See VLAN trunking protocol*

VTP *See Virtual Terminal Protocol*

VXCU channel transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection in the system between a 386 computer and a V-interface Controller Unit (VXCU)

2.24 W

W CDR *See WLAN CDR*

W-CDMA *See wideband code division multiple access*

W-CDR *See WLAN CDR*

W-I model *See Walfisch-Ikegami model*

W3 Consortium *See World Wide Web Consortium*

W3C *See World Wide Web Consortium*

WA *See wireless accelerator*

WAC *See wireless access concentrator*

WAC *See window access control*

WAC gate *See window access control gate*

WAE *See wireless application environment*

WAF *See wideband antenna filter unit*

WAF unit *See wideband antenna filter unit*

wait queue queue for calendar tasks with no determined input

wait state *See waiting state*

wait-to-restore time;*WTR time* time that must elapse before a section can be used after it has recovered from a fault

waiting state;*wait state* state in which a processor has suspended program execution while waiting for an external signal (for example data from a peripheral or backing storage)

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waiting time; *queuing time* time which a subscriber who has called an operator service must wait before being connected to an attendant

WAIUR *See wanted air interface user rate*

wake-up request request which a process sends to a real time process in the operating system when it needs a wake-up tied to calendar time

wake-up service *See automatic alarm call service*

Walfisch-Ikegami *See Walfisch-Ikegami model*

Walfisch-Ikegami model; *Walfisch-Ikegami*; *W-I model* propagation model used in line-of-sight and based on the assumption that the transmitted wave propagates over the rooftops by a process of multiple diffraction and where the buildings in the line between the transmitter and the receiver are characterised as diffracting half screens with equal height and range separation

wallet; *mobile wallet* application in a range of mobile phones that enables users to get access to mobile services and to make online mobile transactions

wallet *See account balance*

wallpaper *See colour wallpaper*

wallpaper pattern or picture in the screen background that can be chosen by the user

Walsh code group of orthogonal codes

WAM *See wideband application manager*

WAN *See wide area network*

wander long term non-cumulative variations of the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time

wanted air interface user rate; *WAIUR* air interface user rate (AIUR) requested by the user

WAP *See Wireless Application Protocol*

WAP binary XML; *wireless binary XML*; *WBXML* extensible markup language (XML) in binary format defined by the WAP Forum

WAP browser browser used to view WAP pages

WAP client provisioning provisioning in which the essential service activation parameters and the initial settings are sent over the air to WAP clients

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WAP gateway; *WAP GW*; *WAPGW* gateway that translates requests from the WAP protocol stack to the web protocol stack

WAP gateway interface; *WAPGWIF* interface which connects a network element to the WAP gateway

WAP GW *See WAP gateway*

WAP interface *See WAP prepaid interface*

WAP legacy terminal gateway gateway providing presence service support for WAP terminals utilising WAP technology

WAP network interface dedicated multimedia message service centre (MMSC) WAP interface to the network

WAP operator billing; *WAPOB* billing in which the objects downloaded via the wireless application protocol (WAP) are charged in a phone bill

WAP page information entity that can be reproduced with a WAP browser

WAP prepaid interface; *WAP interface* interface via which prepaid subscribers use WAP self service management

WAP push operation in WAP which occurs when a push initiator on the Internet transmits content to a user agent in a wireless domain

WAP push message; *WAP push notification* service message sent with WAP push that displays an alert message to the subscriber of a download transaction, and gives the option of connecting directly to a particular URL address via the mobile station's WAP browser

WAP push notification *See WAP push message*

WAP push object; *WAPp* digital content core platform (DCCP) object that can be downloaded in the WAP push delivery

WAP push service indication; *WAP push SI message*; *service indication*; *SI* WAP push message which contains the actual download URL, a short description of the content, and the recipient number

WAP push short code code defined for each content object for downloading over wireless application protocol (WAP)

WAP push SI message *See WAP push service indication*

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WAP self service management IN supported service that allows prepaid subscribers to manage their data in the service management point (SMP) database that can be accessed with wireless application protocol (WAP) phones and other WAP- enabled devices

WAP services on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services leading to pages where users can make settings enabling a WAP session

WAPGW *See WAP gateway*

WAPGWIF *See WAP gateway interface*

WAPOB *See WAP operator billing*

WAPp *See WAP push object*

WAR *See web archive repository*

warm paid billing billing with a small call detail record (CDR) size and high transferring frequency, based on call or service detail records writing to the call or service detail record log file

warm reset normal unit restart in which the code and files are loaded into the unit if their checksum is not correct

warm restart normal computer restart mode where the code will be loaded only when its checksum is not correct

warm standby; *WSB* method of equipment redundancy in which two radio transmitters are kept fully energised, and one of them feeds the antenna

warm swap *See warm swapping*

warm swapping; *warm swap* substitution of a replacement unit in a system, where system operation stops, but power is not removed

warm-up updating of a (single) process or the data concerning the status of spare unit's processes with the corresponding process or data in the active unit in the way that the processes cannot change their status during the update

warm-up compatible update software update whose commissioning does not cut traffic nor release connected calls

warmer program block implementing the warming

warming updating the status data of process families in spare unit using similar data of active unit

warming block group of applications warmed up as one warming task

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warming compatibility compatibility between two versions of a program block at the level of data structures which enables a transition from one program version into another by warming the data of the old version in the active unit into the new program version which is in the spare unit and then performing a switchover

warming group group formed by one or more families and process types where the corresponding processes of a process type are warmed up simultaneously

warning message message that informs the user about the consequences of a user's action or about a failure in the system

warning tone; *WT* tone warning participants in a call that privacy of a conversation cannot be ensured where a recording machine is being used

WAS *See Windows application server*

WAS node *See web application server node*

WAS trust file; *WebSphere Application Server trust file*; *trust file* file for storing certificates in the WebSphere application server

waste basket *See byte basket unit*

wastebasket temporary storage area used to store deleted information or unsuccessful messages

watchdog *See watchdog timer*

watchdog counter *See watchdog timer*

watchdog feeding internal service which allows an actor to initialise the watchdog timer, to feed it, to modify the watchdog trigger time, and to force a watchdog reset

watchdog timer; *watchdog counter*; *watchdog* hardware counter which restarts a processor

watcher user who has fetched or subscribed to the presence information of another user

watcher list system-defined list of the presence server users that have subscribed to the publisher's presence information

waveguide transmission line consisting of a system of material boundaries or structures for guiding electromagnetic waves

wavelength multiplexing *See wavelength-division multiplexing*

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wavelength-division multiplexing; ***wavelength multiplexing*****;*****WDM***
multiplexing in which several independent signals are allotted separate wavelengths for transmission over a shared optical transmission medium

WB-AMR
See wideband adaptive multi-rate speech codec

WBMP
See wireless bitmap image

WBMP image
See wireless bitmap image

WBSS
See WCDMA base station system

WBTS
See WCDMA base station

WBXML
See WAP binary XML

WCDMA
See wideband code division multiple access

WCDMA base station; ***WCDMA BTS*****;*****WBTS***
base transceiver station of the third generation network

WCDMA base station system; ***wideband CDMA base station system*****;*****WCDMA BSS*****;*****WBSS***
base station system the third generation network that is based on the use of WCDMA technology

WCDMA BSS
See WCDMA base station system

WCDMA BTS
See WCDMA base station

WCDMA cell; ***cell*****;** ***WCEL***
cell of the third generation network

WCDMA location services entity; ***WLCSE***
logical object which contains WCDMA cell specific location parameters needed for the positioning algorithms

WCDMA planner
planning tool for WCDMA radio network planning

WCDMA serving mobile location centre; ***WSMLC***
serving mobile location centre that is used in a third generation network and that has specific parameters for each radio network controller

WCEL
See WCDMA cell

WCELL
See WCDMA cell

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WCMP *See wireless control message protocol*

WDM *See wavelength-division multiplexing*

WDP *See wireless datagram protocol*

weak key cryptographic key giving a poor level in security, or causing regularities in encryption which can be used by cryptoanalysts to break codes

web address *See Internet address*

web application server node;*WAS node* node which performs O&M functions, including fault management and configuration management, in a FlexiServer cluster and identifies the network element users

web archive file *See web archive repository*

web archive repository;*web archive file*;*WAR* Java archive file (JAR) which can be used to store servlets, Java server pages (JSP) files, utility classes, static documents such as HTML files, images, and sound, client-side applets, beans, and classes, and descriptive meta-information

web authentication *See HTTP authentication*

web authoring;*web writing*;*net writing* writing which produces a text to be set in the information network

web beacon;*pixel beacon*;*web bug* file or identifier used with a cookie that the Internet service provider (ISP) or an authorised third party can use to collect information about the use of a web site

web broadcasting *See webcasting*

web browser;*browser* browser used to view web pages

web bug *See web beacon*

web container container that implements the web component contract of the Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) architecture

web GUI;*web-based graphical user interface* graphical user interface which is part of a standard web browser

web interface user interface that provides access to applications and services via the web

web marketplace *See e-marketplace*

web pad *See web terminal*

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web page;*WWW page* information entity based on an HTML file in the Web that can be reproduced with the user's web browser

web robot *See spider*

web service service based on loosely-coupled, reusable software components that are distributed and programmatically accessible over standard Internet protocols

web service invocation framework *See web services invocation framework*

web services definition language *See web services description language*

web services description language;*web services definition language*;*WSDL* version of XML which is used to describe network services as a set of endpoints operating on messages containing either document-oriented or procedure-oriented information

web services interface;*WSI* interface through which businesses offer electronic services

web services invocation framework;*WSIF* framework that supports a simple Java API for invoking web services, regardless of how or where the services are provided

web shop *See e-shop*

web site;*WWW site* group of web pages generated by a certain organisation or dealing with a certain issue, thus forming a well-defined set

web store *See e-shop*

web switch switch which balances load between network elements and routes client requests based on some centralized dispatching policy

web terminal;*web pad* simple TV terminal that can connect to the Internet

web UI *See web user interface*

web user interface;*web UI*;*WUI* user interface that provides access to applications and services via the web

web writing *See web authoring*

web-based file access feature which enables the editing of files on a disk of a network element and provides a web-based user interface for file transfer between the network element and the computer running the web client

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web-based graphical user interface — *See web GUI*

web-based user interface to reports and alarms — feature which provides a web-based tool for locally accessing the network elements' alarm and report data that is in extensible markup language (XML) format

webcast — *See webcasting*

webcasting; *webcast*; *web broadcasting* — broadcasting that takes place on the web

webmaster — person in charge of the maintenance of a web site

WebSphere Application Server trust file — *See WAS trust file*

WebSphere Studio Application Developer; *WSAD tool*; *WSAD* — tool that provides an integrated development environment for building a wide range of Java applications

weighted average of peak hour traffic intensity — calculated average of all measured peak hour traffic values on all working days during the measurement history

weighted averaging — method in which the base station controller takes the reliability of each measurement sample into consideration in the averaging procedure

weighted fair queuing; *WFQ* — congestion management algorithm that identifies conversations (in the form of traffic streams), separates packets that belong to each conversation, and ensures that capacity is shared fairly between these individual conversations

weighted random early detection; *weighted RED*; *WRED* — random early detection using IP precedence to provide efficient traffic handling

weighted RED — *See weighted random early detection*

weighted round robin; *weighted RR*; *WRR* — round robin in which the length of each time slice depends on the corresponding weight factor

weighted RR — *See weighted round robin*

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weighted variance of peak hour traffic intensity calculated variance of all measured peak hour traffic values on all working days during the measurement history which shows the variation occurring in the measurement results

welcome note personal reminder which is briefly displayed each time the mobile phone is switched on

well-formed extensible markup language *See well-formed XML*

well-formed XML; *well-formed extensible markup language* extensible markup language (XML) that conforms to the XML syntax rules

well-known port port that the supervisor actor creates and that remains in the system even if the actor that created it expires

WEP *See wired equivalent privacy*

WEP key key which consists of a secret key and a 24-bit initialisation vector

WFC *See window flow control*

WFQ *See weighted fair queuing*

white list list of Internet host addresses and address ranges which are available from the access zone without user authentication

white list; *whitelist* list of mobile equipment maintained in the equipment identity register (EIR), which contains international mobile station equipment identities (IMEI) of all equipment whose use is allowed

white noise noise whose frequency spectrum is uniform over a wide frequency range

whitelist *See white list*

Wi-Fi technology of wireless local area networks that operate according to the 802.11 standard of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

Wi-Fi certification; *Wireless Fidelity certification* certification issued by the Wi-Fi Alliance, which indicates that a product conforms to the IEEE 802.11 standards on wireless local area networks

wide area centrex centrex whose extensions are located in several exchange areas or which is otherwise geographically wider than a normal local exchange area

wide area network; *WAN* comprehensive multimode network connecting large numbers of terminals and computers spread over a wide area

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wideband; *broadband*; *BBS*
service or system requiring transmission channels capable of supporting rates greater than the primary rate

wideband adaptive multi-rate speech codec; *adaptive multi-rate wideband*; *WB-AMR*; *AMR-WB*
adaptive multi-rate (AMR) speech codec with wide audio bandwidth

wideband antenna filter
See wideband antenna filter unit

wideband antenna filter unit; *wideband antenna filter*; *WAF unit*; *WAF*
unit that filters unwanted signals from the transmission path, and selects and amplifies the wanted signals from the reception paths

wideband application manager; *WAM*
unit handling O&M functions and carrier control, performing transport channel processing, asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) processing, and controlling other processing in its subrack

wideband CDMA
See wideband code division multiple access

wideband CDMA base station system
See WCDMA base station system

wideband code division multiple access; *wideband code-division multiple access*; *wideband CDMA*; *WCDMA*; *W-CDMA*
spread spectrum CDMA technique used to increase the capacity and coverage of wireless communication networks

wideband code-division multiple access
See wideband code division multiple access

wideband long burst; *WLB*
burst that is used to carry information on traffic channels

wideband power amplifier
See wideband power amplifier unit

wideband power amplifier unit; *wideband power amplifier*; *WPA*
power amplifier unit that provides linear amplification to wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) carriers with a constant power gain

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wideband short burst; *WSB* burst that is used to carry information on traffic channels and associated control channels

wideband transceiver unit *See wideband transmitter and receiver unit*

wideband transmitter and receiver *See wideband transmitter and receiver unit*

wideband transmitter and receiver unit; *wideband transmitter and receiver*; *wideband transceiver unit*; *WTR unit*; *WTR* transceiver unit in which the transmitter performs modulation and up conversion for the transmitter carrier, and the receiver performs channel selection and down conversion for the selected carrier

widescreen TV transmission format in which the aspect ratio is 16:9

wild card APN *See wildcard APN*

wild card character symbol that may be used to represent one or more characters

wildcard access point name *See wildcard APN*

wildcard APN; *wild card APN*; *wildcard access point name* information on the access point in the subscribed PDP context record which allows the user to access any external IP network the user requests

wildcard URL URL that contains wildcards

wildcarded PSI range of public service identities (PSI) in which the ad hoc public service identities that the user has created are matched

WIM general PIN *See module PIN*

WiMAX; *WiMAX technology* technology of wireless networks that operate according to the 802.16 standard of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

WiMAX technology *See WiMAX*

WIN *See wireless intelligent network*

wind load total wind pressure on an antenna system

window part of a display offering a user an interface to a computer system or its function

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window access control;*access window method*; *WAC* — method to limit transaction requests using a window constraint on the number of access services that are processed simultaneously

window access control gate;*WAC gate* — part of the transaction processing software that implements the window access control (WAC)

window flow control;*WFC* — method to limit the rate of transactions that are sent to a receiver according to the rate of acknowledgements returned

window flow control gate — part of the transaction processing software which implements the window flow control (WFC) for controlling the flow rate of the transactions

window title — *See title bar*

windowing — dividing a display in two or more parts

Windows application server; *WAS* — server which runs user interface applications and serves as an entry point for user connections

WinProp — mobile radio network planning tool that is a commercial software library suited for macro-, mini-, micro- and picocell network planning

wire speed — rate at which bits are transmitted over a cable

wired alarm — connection created to transmit alarms from units which have no other connection suitable for this purpose

wired equivalent privacy;*WEP* — optional IEEE 802.11 feature used to provide data security equivalent to that of a wired LAN without privacy-enhancing encryption techniques

wired LAN profile — pre-defined profile which contains the original network settings needed for accessing the wired local area network

wired program; *externally-stored program* — program with instruction routines set up in wiring boards or plugboards for manual insertion in older models or small-scale processors

wireless accelerator;*WA* — web proxy software which accelerates data traffic over GPRS, EDGE, and WCDMA networks

wireless access concentrator;*WAC* — access concentrator used in a wireless environment

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wireless application environment;*WAE* part of the wireless application protocols (WAP) consisting of the wireless markup language (WML) and WMLScript specifications as well as the wireless telephony application interface (WTAI) that specifies how WAP applications can access mobile phone functions

Wireless Application Protocol;*WAP* open, global standard for total mobile solutions, including communication between a mobile handset and the Internet or other computer applications

wireless binary XML *See WAP binary XML*

wireless bitmap *See wireless bitmap image*

wireless bitmap image;*wireless bitmap*;*WBMP image*;*image*;*WBMP* image that is optimised for devices that use the wireless markup language (WML)

wireless bridge pair of units that connect local area network (LAN) segments together wirelessly

wireless broadband service;*mobile broadband service* service that enables mobile broadband connection from a laptop to a corporate intranet and to the Internet

wireless control message protocol;*WCMP* protocol which provides an error reporting mechanism for wireless datagram protocol (WDP) datagrams

wireless datagram protocol;*WDP* protocol of the wireless protocol stack with the primary task of sending and receiving datagrams over a data bearer

Wireless Fidelity certification *See Wi-Fi certification*

wireless intelligent network;*WIN* intelligent network that allows wireless service providers to create new services for their customers

wireless LAN;*wireless local area network*;*WLAN* local area network that uses wireless connections as transmission path

wireless LAN adapter;*WLAN adapter* adapter which provides connectivity between mobile stations in a wireless local area network (WLAN)

wireless LAN card LAN card that sends and receives wireless data in a local area network

wireless local area network *See wireless LAN*

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wireless local loop *See fixed wireless*

wireless markup language; *WML* markup language that is designed for the representation of data via wireless access

wireless markup language script; *WMLScript*; *WMLS* client-side script language for use with wireless markup language (WML)

wireless paging *See radio paging*

wireless priority service; *WPS* licence-based software that is targeted at authority users to obtain priority access to radio channels even under abnormal conditions

wireless service delivery *See fixed wireless*

wireless service provider *See mobile service provider*

Wireless Session Protocol; *WSP* protocol that handles terminal capabilities and the exchange of data, and includes support for all common content types

wireless station computer with a PC card slot, into which an IEEE802.11 compatible wireless LAN card can be inserted in order to send and receive data

wireless telephony applications; *WTA* The Wireless Telephony Application (WTA) framework supports wireless telephony applications that interface with the in-device telephony related functions in the network telephony infrastructure.

Wireless Transaction Protocol; *WTP* protocol which provides an efficient request-and-reply-based transport mechanism suitable for devices with limited resources over networks with low to medium bandwidth

Wireless Transport Layer Security; *Wireless Transport Layer Security Protocol*; *WTLS* enhanced Transport Layer Security Protocol (TLS) which provides client-server authentication and allows for encryption based on parameters negotiated between the hand-held device and the WAP gateway

Wireless Transport Layer Security Protocol *See Wireless Transport Layer Security*

Wireless Village client; *WV client* client entity which consists of an embedded client and a command-line client, and communicates with the Wireless Village server to accomplish instant messaging and presence service (IMPS) features and functions and to provide users with IMPS services

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Wireless Village server;*WV server* server that is a central point of the Wireless Village system, consisting of presence, instant messaging, group, and content service elements

wireline;*landline* characteristic of standard telephone and data communication systems that use in-ground and telephone pole copper or optical cables in contrast to wireless cellular and satellite services

wireline service provider /US/ service provider from which the end-user can hire landline telephone services at a fixed location

withdraw to remove all data related to a service from one or several users

withdrawal *See service withdrawal*

withholding own calls rule which states that calls made from the network of operator B to a customer who has been transferred from operator A to operator B must not pass via operator A

wizard interactive help utility that guides the user through a potentially complex task

WLAN *See wireless LAN*

WLAN adapter *See wireless LAN adapter*

WLAN CDR;*W CDR*; *W-CDR* charging record that includes charging data related to wireless LAN services

WLB *See wideband long burst*

WLCSE *See WCDMA location services entity*

WLL *See fixed wireless*

WLL data subscriber WLL subscriber with a facility which ensures undisturbed data transmission during calls

WLL subscriber subscriber of the fixed network who is connected to the fixed network via a radio network

WLL telephone WLL terminal primarily meant for speech connections

WLL terminal terminal which can be connected to the WLL system

WML *See wireless markup language*

WML browser *See WAP browser*

WML card;*WML page* WAP page implemented with wireless markup language (WML)

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WML deck set of WML cards implemented with wireless markup language (WML)

WML page *See WML card*

WMLS *See wireless markup language script*

WMLScript *See wireless markup language script*

WMSC *See 3G MSC*

WO *See working*

WO-LAN *See working LAN*

wobble rather regular variation of a property, generally that of frequency, around a certain average

word bit or character string of a defined lenght which is understood as an entity, often as one figure.

work database; *working database* database in the DX 200 multidatabase system residing in the RAM only

work library *See development library*

work order *See download work order*

work queue data structure shared between multiple threads

work station *See workstation*

work-conserving operational mode of a scheduler in which it serves a packet, if one is available, at every transmission property

worker thread thread which implements a service and which may also need to implement a protocol to implement the service

workforce all the human resources working for a company

workgroup group of users in a multi-user environment who share data

working; *WO* state of a functional unit when it performs all tasks assigned to it

working database *See work database*

working LAN; *WO-LAN* active Ethernet interface of a redundant local area network (LAN) connection which is used to carry application data

working range range of values of an input signal over which an equipment is designed to operate with a specified performance

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working set set of managed objects needed for recurring tasks

working set manager tool for creating, modifying, and browsing working sets

working state temporary state of a functional unit from the viewpoint of executing the unit's tasks in the system

working status; ***status of working state*** specific information concerning the functional unit, sometimes needed in addition to the information provided by the working state

workspace variable area of a process or program

workstation; ***work station*****;** ***WS*** multi-functional terminal with local processing capabilities

workstation access control part of NMS system security implemented with network information service (NIS) to create a network-wide user registry of users or user groups that are allowed to access NMS work stations

workstation controller; ***WSC*** program that enables the loading of data from the network element (NE) backup server

workstation function; ***WSF*** TMN function which provides the means to interpret TMN information for the management information user. The WSF includes support for interfacing to a human user.

workstation supervision supervision which provides the system administrator with the means to automate the needed routine tasks

world wide name; ***WWN*** 64-bit unique identifier of a port or node of a fibre channel (FC) device

World Wide Web Consortium; ***W3 Consortium*****;** ***W3C*** consortium of commercial and educational institutions that oversees research and promotes standards in all areas related to the WWW

worm; ***worm program*** malicious software that propagates itself across computers, usually by creating copies of itself in each computer's memory

WORM *See write once, read many*

worm program *See worm*

WP *See write protection*

WPA *See wideband power amplifier unit*

WPRT *See write protection*

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WPS *See wireless priority service*

WPS full operating capability;*full operating capability*;*FOC* function in the wireless priority service (WPS) that provides end-to-end priority treatment through the network

wrapper code which is combined with another piece of code to determine how that code is executed

WRED *See weighted random early detection*

write to store data to some form of computer memory

write lock *See exclusive lock*

write once, read many;*WORM* optical disk that can be written only once, but can be read unlimited times

write protection; *WP*;*WPRT* restriction of writing to a data set, file or memory area by a user or program not authorised to do so

WRQ packet *See TFTP write request packet*

WRR *See weighted round robin*

WS *See workstation*

WSAD *See WebSphere Studio Application Developer*

WSAD tool *See WebSphere Studio Application Developer*

WSB *See wideband short burst*

WSB *See warm standby*

WSC *See workstation controller*

WSDL *See web services description language*

WSF *See workstation function*

WSI *See web services interface*

WSIF *See web services invocation framework*

WSMLC *See WCDMA serving mobile location centre*

WSP *See mobile service provider*

WSP *See Wireless Session Protocol*

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WT *See warning tone*

WTA *See wireless telephony applications*

WTLS *See Wireless Transport Layer Security*

WTP *See Wireless Transaction Protocol*

WTR *See wideband transmitter and receiver unit*

WTR time *See wait-to-restore time*

WTR unit *See wideband transmitter and receiver unit*

WUI *See web user interface*

WV client *See Wireless Village client*

WV server *See Wireless Village server*

WWN *See world wide name*

WWW authentication *See HTTP authentication*

WWW bookmark *See bookmark*

WWW page *See web page*

WWW site *See web site*

2.25 X

X Display Manager Control Protocol; *XDMCP* protocol used to communicate between x-terminals and workstations running the UNIX operating system

x-terminal graphical terminal that allows a user simultaneous access to several different applications and resources in a multivendor environment through implementation of X Windows protocol

X.21 physical interface between the data terminal equipment and data circuit equipment for synchronous operation on a public switched telephone network (PSTN)

x.25 interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode in the packet switched network and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit

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X.25 level 3 protocol — *See packet level protocol*

X.25 protocol — *See packet level protocol*

X.400 — e-mail and message transfer standard which enables different electronic mail systems to exchange messages

X.500 — standard for directory services that permits applications to access information which can be either centralised or distributed

X.509 certificate — certificate which binds an entity's distinguished name to its public key through the use of a digital signature according to the ITU-T Recommendation X.509

X/open transport interface;*XTI* — protocol used between the base station controller (BSC) and the cell broadcast centre (CBC), which uses the services of the OSI Transport Layer

X/Open Transport Interface;*XTI* — standard specification for a function library providing an interface for OSI transport services

X400 — *See X.400*

Xc — *See Xc interface*

Xc interface;*Xc* — interface for service and subscriber specific operations between service and subscription repository (SSR) and service execution environment (SEE)

XCAP — *See XML Configuration Access Protocol*

XDMCP — *See X Display Manager Control Protocol*

XDMS — *See XML document management server*

XDMS change notification client interface;*XDMS change notification interface* — client interface that enables the configuration of a PoC call processor for proxy SIP-based XDMS traffic between a terminal, a list management server, and a presence server

XDMS change notification interface — *See XDMS change notification client interface*

xDSL — *See digital subscriber line*

XHTML;*extensible hypertext markup language* — hypertext markup language (HTML) to which new elements and attributes can be defined and added and that is an application of extensible markup language (XML)

XID — *See exchange identity*

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xinetd;*XINETD* daemon that listens on service ports for the services listed in its configuration file and starts programs on the appropriate server when a request comes in

XINETD *See xinetd*

XMAC *See expected message authentication code*

XML;*extensible markup language* subset of standard generalised markup language (SGML), which describes a class of data objects called XML documents and partially describes the behaviour of the computer programs which process them

XML API *See XML application programming interface*

XML application programming interface;*XML API* application programming interface to the services which the XML processor provides

XML attribute; *attribute*;*attribute object* qualifier on an XML tag that provides additional information

XML Configuration Access Protocol; *XCAP* protocol that allows a client to read, write, and modify application configuration data stored in XML format on a server

XML configuration file configuration file which is in XML format

XML document management server;*XDMS* server that is used by the push to talk over cellular (PoC) users for XML-based management of groups and lists that are needed for the PoC service

XML editing feature which provides tools for taking extensible markup language (XML) files from the system for editing and bringing the edited files back to the system, as well as for the editing itself

XML element; *element*;*element object* unit of XML data, delimited by tags, which can contain other elements and have attributes

XML file format for statistics feature that provides performance management information in XML files sent for post-processing

XML formatting library feature offering generic XML formatting services via a library module, which facilitates the implementation of conversion programs and harmonises the produced XML format

XML instance *See XML instance document*

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XML instance document;*XML instance* XML document that conforms to a particular XML schema

XML interface interface that enables the exchange of extensible markup language (XML) formatted data

XML over HTTP; *XoH* protocol that enables the collection of notifications about local events in the network elements, converts them into extensible markup language (XML) format, and uses the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) to send them to the network management system

XML parser; *extensible markup language parser* parser that reads extensible markup language (XML) files and generates a hierarchically structured tree, then hands off data to viewers and other applications for processing

XML Parser Toolkit; *Expat*;*EXPAT* XML parser for C language, used to add XML support to Netscape 5 and Perl

XML path language; *Xpath* language that describes ways to locate and process items in XML documents by using an addressing syntax based on a path through the document's logical structure or hierarchy

XML printer feature which provides the XML reports in readable format

XML processor software module which is used to read XML documents and provide access to their content and structure

XML schema formal specification of element names that is used to predefine and restrict the content of an extensible markup language (XML) file by indicating the allowed elements

XML template set of rules indicating how DMX messages are converted to extensible markup language (XML)

XML value type; *XVT* XML document that corresponds to a Java value type (JVT) object

XML-based notification handling system; *XMLBNHS* feature which enables collecting notifications about local events in network elements, converting them into XML format, and sending them to a management system using HTTP

XMLBNHS *See XML-based notification handling system*

XoH *See XML over HTTP*

Xpath *See XML path language*

XPD *See cross-polarisation discrimination*

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XRES *See expected user response*

XSL *See extensible stylesheet language*

XSLT *See extensible stylesheet language transformations*

XSP generic abbreviation for various different service provider types

XTI *See X/open transport interface*

XTI *See X/Open Transport Interface*

XUDT *See extended unitdata*

XUDTS *See extended unitdata service*

XVT *See XML value type*

2.26 Y

Y-code signalling *See multifrequency pulse signalling*

y-connection protected connection where the signal is transmitted through two divergent paths in a loop network

Yagi antenna;*Yagi-Uda antenna* end-fire antenna consisting of a driven dipole, usually a folded dipole, a parasitic dipole reflector, and one or more parasitic dipole directors

Yagi-Uda antenna *See Yagi antenna*

Yc interface interface between the service execution environment and subscription locator function

yellow alarm signal *See remote alarm indication*

2.27 Z

Za *See Za interface*

Za interface;*Za* secure interface between security gateways (SEG) belonging to different networks and different security domains

Zb *See Zb interface*

Zb interface;*Zb* secure interface between the network elements (NE) and security gateways (SEG) within the same network and security domain

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ZC *See zone code*

Zc *See Zc interface*

Zc interface;*Zc* secure interface between the network elements (NE) located within the same security domain

zlib;*ZLIB* library of C routines that can be used to compress or expand files using the same

ZLIB *See zlib*

zone ETSI specification which divides the countries of the world into nine world numbering zones

zone geographical area consisting of location areas

zone code;*ZC* code which indicates an area inside the visitor location register (VLR) where roaming is denied

zone database database maintained by the primary name server (NS), in which are stored all the DNS domains used for access point names (APNs) and routing area identities

zone table table which lists all zones and their corresponding allowed location areas

zonephone mobile communication system within a small area

zoning technique that is used for isolating storage to selected hosts in a storage area network (SAN) by creating virtual zones

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