



Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch

7400/15000/20000

# Terminology

NN10600-005



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# Terminology

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## Publication history

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### November 2004

6.1S2 Standard

General availability. Contains information on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400, 15000, and 20000 for the PCR6.1 release.



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## **Chapter 1**

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## About this document

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This document is a list of terms and their definitions; it includes terms and acronyms that appear in documents in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch library.

The following topics are discussed in this section:

- “Who should read this document and why” (page 9)
- “What you need to know” (page 9)
- “Using this document” (page 10)
- “What’s new in this document” (page 10)
- “Text conventions” (page 11)
- “Related documents” (page 12)
- “How to get more help” (page 13)

### Who should read this document and why

Anyone needing a definition of terms and acronyms found in Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch documentation should use this guide.

### What you need to know

This guide assumes that the user is

- an experienced user of data switching equipment
- familiar with Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager
- familiar with data networks

Familiarity with the DPN-100 family of devices is helpful, but not essential.

## Using this document

Terms and acronyms in this book are listed in alphabetical order. Whenever possible, definitions are given with the term, not with its acronym.

This document is meant to be used as an aid to understanding the terminology and acronyms found in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch documentation suite. It contains Multiservice Switch-specific terminology as well as some general terms and acronyms.

In cases where general terms have a specific meaning for Multiservice Switch network elements, the Multiservice Switch-specific definition is used. An example of a word with a Multiservice Switch-specific meaning is the term *component*. In Multiservice Switch documentation, *component* refers to a Multiservice Switch hardware or software object that the network management user can look at, configure, or monitor.

Multiservice Data Manager documentation often uses the term *component* to refer to a node on the network. Multiservice Data Manager terms and acronyms are defined in NTP 241-6001-805 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager Terminology*.

DPN-100 family terminology can be found in NTP 241-0001-002 *DPN-100 List of Terms*.

## What's new in this document

Terms that apply to the following feature were added to this document:

- “4-port MR POS and ATM FP with PEC NTHW46” (page 11)

Other changes made to this document include the following:

- The terms Passport and PVG have been rebranded in conjunction with the new Nortel Networks' brand simplified naming format. Passport is now referred to as the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, and PVG is now Media Gateway 7480/15000. For more information on the product rebranding, refer to NN10600-000 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 What's New in PCR6.1*.
- Added or updated the following terms:
  - “generic queue manager (GQM)” (page 77)

- “Packet over SONET” (page 119)
- “packet voice gateway (PVG)” (page 119)
- “tandem pass through (TPT)” (page 161)
- The term “virtual IP router (VIPR)” (page 172) was updated with the removal of the Flat VR reference.

## 4-port MR POS and ATM FP with PEC NTHW46

The following terms were added for this feature:

- “MR” (page 104)
- “multi-rate (MR)” (page 106)

## Text conventions

This document uses the following text conventions:

- nonproportional spaced plain type

Nonproportional spaced plain type represents system generated text or text that appears on your screen.

- nonproportional spaced bold type

Nonproportional spaced bold type represents words that you should type or that you should select on the screen.

- *italics*

Statements that appear in italics in a procedure explain the results of a particular step and appear immediately following the step.

Words that appear in italics in text are for naming.

- [optional\_parameter]

Words in square brackets represent optional parameters. The command can be entered with or without the words in the square brackets.

- `<general_term>`

Words in angle brackets represent variables which are to be replaced with specific values.

- UPPERCASE, lowercase

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node commands are not case-sensitive and do not have to match commands and parameters exactly as shown in this document, with the exception of string options values (for example, file and directory names) and string attribute values.

- |

This symbol separates items from which you may select one; for example, ON|OFF indicates that you may specify ON or OFF. If you do not make a choice, a default ON is assumed.

- ...

Three dots in a command indicate that the parameter can be repeated more than once in succession.

The term absolute pathname refers to the full specification of a path starting from the root directory. Absolute pathnames always begin with the slash ( / ) symbol. A relative pathname takes the current directory as its starting point and starts with any alphanumeric character (other than /).

## Related documents

The content of the following document suites can also help you to understand Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch-related terms and acronyms:

- Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 documentation
- Multiservice Data Manager documentation
- DPN-100 documentation

## How to get more help

For information on training, problem reporting, and technical support, see the “Nortel Networks support services” section in the *product overview document*.



# Chapter 1

## List of Terms

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This section contains an alphabetical listing of the terms with their definitions.

### Symbols

#### mu-law

Normally written as m-law. A technique for translating pulse code modulated voice into 64 kbit/s digital voice channels.  $\mu$ -law is used in North America, Japan, and other countries that use DS-1 function processors. See also “A-law” (page 20).

#### 802.3

An IEEE standard defining Ethernet communications.

### A

#### AAL

See “ATM adaptation layer (AAL)” (page 24).

#### AAL1

See “ATM adaptation layer type 1 (AAL1)” (page 24).

#### AAL2

See “ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2)” (page 24).

#### AAList

See “active alarm list” (page 17).

**AAL2 channel identifier (CID)**

A numerical value associated with a virtual channel connection (VCC) narrowband timeslot. For non-switched trunks, the association is fixed when the VCC is established. For switched trunks, the association is made for each cell.

**AAL-5**

See “ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL-5)” (page 24).

**A-bit signaling**

See “availability-bit signaling” (page 28).

**ABR**

- 1 See “area border router (ABR)” (page 23).
- 2 See “available bit rate (ABR)” (page 28).

**ABS**

See “ATM bearer service (ABS)” (page 25).

**abstract syntax notation 1 (ASN.1)**

A complex data description language used for defining data in a machine-independent manner. ASN.1 is defined in ITU-T and ISO specifications.

**ACC**

See “access call control (ACC)” (page 16).

**acceptable routing path**

A path that satisfies the traffic requirements for an ATM PNNI call and for which the optimization metric is within the specified variance interval. Acceptable routing paths are used for ATM network load balancing.

**access call control (ACC)**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch protocol-independent software that controls the progress and state of a call.

**access delay**

The time it takes to clock a frame or cell into or out of an access port on a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. In a Multiservice Switch network, the calculated value for access delay includes the serialization delay only. Access devices are assumed to be located close enough to a Multiservice Switch node so that propagation delay is ignored.

**access module (AM)**

A DPN-100 device that provides user access, termination, and concentration, and local data switching. Access modules can use Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes as a backbone device.

**access protocol control (APC)**

Software residing on a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. APC software support OSI Layers 1, 2, and 3 CCS message handling and call processing functions for connections with PBXs. See also “common channel signaling (CCS)” (page 45).

**accounting gateway**

A software application that runs on a workstation and is used to convert accounting records into a format usable by an IBM or VAX billing host.

**accounting meter**

Collects data for the frame relay egress accounting and ATM accounting features based on the end-user traffic at the entry and exit points of the networks. The meter generates accounting records from the collected data.

**acknowledgment**

A message that the receiving end sends to the source to indicate that it has received a transmission in good order.

**ACR**

See “available cell rate (ACR)” (page 28).

**active alarm list**

A list of active alarms, residing on each running card, that have been raised but not yet cleared.

**actual shaping rate (ASR)**

The shaping rate that is applied to a given ATM virtual channel connection (VCC) or virtual path connection (VPC). This value is based on the traffic descriptor type parameters and the quality of service specified for the connection, and is determined through traffic shaping.

**adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM)**

A widely used voice compression technique standardized by the ITU-T.

**address plan**

Specifies the format of the addresses that identify the network elements to which Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes can route packets. The address plan is known by every node capable of receiving such packets. The plan can be either internal or external to Multiservice Switch. Multiservice Switch uses the external DPN-100 address plan that combines ITU-T specifications X.121 and E.164 with DPN-100 RID/MID addressing.

**address prefix**

A string of bits that forms the lead portion of one or more ATM addresses. The length of the prefix is a maximum of 152 bits.

**address resolution protocol (ARP)**

A mechanism for mapping an IP network layer address to a data link layer address.

**address scope**

In ATM PNNI networking, a configured value for each node that participates in the network. Address scope is assigned to the node address and defines the highest level up to which the node advertises this address in the PNNI hierarchy.

**address space manager (ASM)**

A component in a LEN node that assigns and frees session addresses.

**address summarization**

In ATM PNNI networking, reduces the amount of addressing information that needs to be distributed throughout the network. Address summarization makes scaling in large networks possible. See “summary address” (page 157).

**adjacency**

A relationship formed between selected neighboring routers for the purpose of exchanging routing information. Not every pair of neighboring routers becomes adjacent.

**adjacent network identifier (ANID)**

A numeric identifier assigned to an adjacent network that is directly connected to this network through at least one X.25 or X.75 gateway.

**ADPCM**

See “adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM)” (page 18).

**ADTF**

See “allowed cell rate decrease time factor (ADTF)” (page 20).

**advertisement scope**

See “address scope” (page 18).

**Advisor**

A Multiservice Data Manager toolset.

**agent**

Network management software components that are contained in managed entities such as routers, concentrators, and host computers. These components monitor the operation of the managed entity by maintaining a collection of objects in the management information base (MIB).

Agents communicate with corresponding managers.

**aggregate policy**

An internetworking policy through which the border gateway protocol (BGP) combines the characteristics of different routes and advertises this combination as a single route. Aggregation reduces the data that a BGP speaker stores and exchanges with another BGP speaker.

**AINI**

See “ATM inter-network interface (AINI)” (page 25).

**AIR**

See “allowed information rate (AIR)” (page 21).

**AIS**

See “alarm indication signal (AIS)” (page 20).

**alarm**

Notification of an unusual, important, or abnormal event. An event can be degradation of service or quality of service conditions, processing errors, out-of-service conditions, software errors, administrative conditions, or security violations.

**alarm agent**

An entity residing on every function processor (FP) and control processor (CP) that receives alarm events from a variety of services/applications.

**alarm collector**

An entity residing on the active control processor (CP) that receives alarms from its alarm agents.

**alarm indication signal (AIS)**

- 1 A signal transmitted in lieu of the normal signal to maintain transmission continuity and to indicate to the receiving equipment that there is a transmission interruption located either at the equipment originating the AIS signal or upstream of that equipment.
- 2 A signal transmitted in the downstream direction from a point of failure. The AIS signal is used at the physical and ATM layers.

**A-law**

A technique for translating pulse code modulated voice into 64 kbit/s digital voice channels. A-law is used in countries that use E1 function processors. See also “mu-law” (page 15).

**allowed cell rate**

In ATM ABR networking, the rate at which the ABR source is allowed to transmit cells into the network. The allowed cell rate for an ABR connection varies dynamically as resource availability changes along the connection.

**allowed cell rate decrease time factor (ADTF)**

In ATM ABR networking, the time interval permitted between sending forward resource management (FRM) cells before the allowed cell rate is decreased to the initial cell rate (ICR). If the source does not transmit an

FRM cell for a period of ADTF centiseconds (hundredths of a second), it reduces its allowed cell rate to the value of its ICR. If the allowed cell rate is already at or below ICR, further rate reductions are defined by the ABR FRM cell limit.

**allowed information rate (AIR)**

A pro-active congestion control mechanism used by the network that reduces allocated bandwidth when congestion occurs and by doing so discards frames in a controlled fashion.

**alternate clock master**

For Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400 nodes, the bus tap in slot 0 or slot 15, which is the alternate clock signal for a backplane bus. This term can also be applied to the processor card that contains the bus tap. See also “clock master” (page 43).

**alternate mark inversion (AMI)**

A digital line encoding technique in which a zero is transmitted by no pulse while a one is transmitted by a pulse opposite in polarity to the previous pulse.

**alternate path**

An optional pre-determined path for a specified path connection. The alternate path acts as a backup in case the primary path fails.

**AM**

See “access module (AM)” (page 17).

**AM cluster**

A set of DPN-100 access modules (AM) and routing identifiers (RID), where these AMs and RIDs have been grouped for routing purposes. Each AM cluster can have up to two RIDs. Each RID can be a member of more than one AM cluster.

**American standard code for information interchange (ASCII)**

A standards-based format for text files, in which each character is represented as a 7-digit binary string. There are 128 characters. There are variations, notably for Windows NT and derivative operating systems and IBM System 390 servers. There is also extended ASCII, which includes up to 256 characters.

**AMI**

See “alternate mark inversion (AMI)” (page 21).

**American National Standards Institute (ANSI)**

An organization that establishes voluntary industry standards.

**ancestor node**

An ancestor node is a node that has a parent relationship to a given node.

**ANID**

See “adjacent network identifier (ANID)” (page 19).

**ANSI**

See “American National Standards Institute (ANSI)” (page 22).

**APC**

See “access protocol control (APC)” (page 17).

**APS**

See “automatic protection switching (APS)” (page 27).

**application**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch software is partitioned into distinct software applications. Applications contain features that are loaded on cards to provide services. A Multiservice Switch node can run multiple software applications simultaneously. An example of an application is frame relay service. See also “application version (AV)” (page 22).

**application journaling**

Represents the journaling of operational data between active and standby applications.

**application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC)**

An integrated circuit that performs a set of specific processes more quickly and efficiently than a generic processor.

**application version (AV)**

A particular version (or release) of an application.

**application version list (AVL)**

Specifies the version level of all applications that are configured to run on a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node.

**AQM**

See “ATM queue manager (AQM)” (page 26).

**Architect for Passport**

A Multiservice Data Manager toolset.

**area border router (ABR)**

Connects one or more OSPF areas and the backbone in IP networking. ABRs condense or summarize the topological data of their attached areas for distribution on the backbone. The backbone in turn distributes the information to other areas.

**ARP**

See “address resolution protocol (ARP)” (page 18).

**AS**

See “autonomous system (AS)” (page 27).

**ASBR**

See “autonomous system boundary router (ASBR)” (page 27).

**ASCII**

See “American standard code for information interchange (ASCII)” (page 21).

**ASIC**

See “application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC)” (page 22).

**ASM**

See “address space manager (ASM)” (page 18).

**ASN.1**

See “abstract syntax notation 1 (ASN.1)” (page 16).

**ASPEN**

See “voice gateway control protocol (VGCP)” (page 176).

**ASR**

See “actual shaping rate (ASR)” (page 18).

**AS weight policy**

See “autonomous system weight policy” (page 27).

**associated signaling**

Uses one dedicated path between nodes as the signaling link.

**asynchronous transfer mode (ATM)**

A technology that provides access to a network by multiplexing user information into fixed-length units called cells. ATM forms the basis for broadband networks.

**ATM**

See “asynchronous transfer mode (ATM)” (page 24).

**ATM accounting**

Collects usage information in the form of cell counts for ATM connections. The service provider can use this information to bill customers or for test purposes, statistics, network engineering, and planning.

**ATM adaptation layer (AAL)**

The standards layer that allows multiple applications to convert data to and from a set of ATM cells. AAL translates higher layer services into the size and format of an ATM cell.

**ATM adaptation layer type 1 (AAL1)**

An AAL protocol used to transfer constant bit rate traffic such as voice and video.

**ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2)**

An AAL protocol used to transfer variable bit rate traffic.

**ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL-5)**

An AAL protocol used to transfer variable bit rate, delay-tolerant, connection-oriented traffic that requires minimal sequencing or error detection support.

**ATM anycast capability**

An ATM routing and signaling feature that allows a user to request a point-to-point connection to a single ATM end system that is part of an ATM group.

**ATM bearer service (ABS)**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ATM node's bearer service allows ATM users and external equipment (ATM hubs, routers, workstations, servers, and video-conferencing equipment) access to the Multiservice Switch network. This service provides sequence-preserving connection-oriented cell transfer between source and destination with a defined quality of service and throughput.

**ATM bus controller (ABC)**

A bus controller on a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ATM node's function processor.

**AtmIf-CAC**

See "ATM interface CAC (AtmIf-CAC)" (page 25).

**ATM interface CAC (AtmIf-CAC)**

A connection admission control (CAC) technique that applies to independent virtual channel connections (VCC) and virtual path connections (VPC) under an ATM interface. Compare with "virtual path termination CAC (VPT-CAC)" (page 174).

**ATM inter-network interface (AINI)**

ATM Forum standard signaling protocol that provides interconnection between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes as well as interconnection between Multiservice Switch and non-Multiservice Switch nodes (Nortel Networks-family devices and devices from other vendors).

**ATM IP function processor**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ATM node function processor that uses the Multiservice Switch queue controller (PQC) and ATM queue manager (AQM) ASICs to provide enhanced cell processing and ATM traffic management capabilities.

**ATM layer**

A layer in the B-ISDN protocol stack that transfers ATM cells. It is positioned between the physical layer and the AAL.

**ATM link**

A standards-based ATM connection.

**ATM logical multicasting**

Logical multicasting creates additional VCCs on the same output port of a node, thus allowing more than one replicated copy of the same cell to be delivered to the same output port. This in turn enables cell replication for transport over ATM networks that do not support multicasting.

**ATM multiprotocol encapsulation service**

A service that supports two encapsulation methods for carrying connectionless network interconnect traffic over AAL-5. The first method is logical link control (LLC) encapsulation, which permits multiple protocols over a single ATM virtual circuit (VC). The second method is VC encapsulation, which permits one protocol over each ATM VC.

**ATM network multicasting**

Network multicasting is performed at each node in the ATM network to determine where branch points for a PMP call are required. Once a branch point is identified, spatial multicasting techniques are utilized to replicate the cell stream.

**ATM networking**

Encompasses the standards-based UNI, IISP, AINI, and PNNI routing and signaling protocols.

**ATM queue manager (AQM)**

A hardware chip on ATM IP function processors. The AQM performs traffic management functions such as per-VC queuing, shaped fair queuing, and processing for available bit rate (ABR) traffic.

**ATM spatial multicasting**

Spatial multicasting delivers replicated cells to different output ports on the same node, thus permitting the routing of cells from the same node to different destinations.

**attribute**

Defines the behavior or information associated with a specific component. Attributes are either operational or provisionable. See also “operational attribute” (page 116) and “provisionable attribute” (page 132).

**attribute type**

Specifies the structure of the attribute's value (for example, decimal, hex, BCD, integer, or IP address).

**attribute value**

The current setting for an attribute. The structure of the value is dictated by the type of attribute.

**automatic protection switching (APS)**

APS detects faults in SONET or SDH lines that are connected to the active function processor. Under line APS, two SONET or SDH lines are defined: working and protection. Either line can be active. Line APS monitors the line that is active and when necessary causes the card to switch to the other line.

**autonomous system (AS)**

An autonomous system is one or more networks that are under the control of one enterprise. These networks are usually under the control of a single routing protocol.

**autonomous system boundary router (ASBR)**

An ASBR is a gateway between autonomous systems. ASBRs are the backbone of the Internet.

**autonomous system weight policy**

The autonomous system weight policy allows you to set a preference for some autonomous systems and discriminate against others. You can assign each autonomous system a weight, where the border gateway protocol (BGP) prefers the path with lowest weight.

**AV**

See "application version (AV)" (page 22).

**AVL**

See "application version list (AVL)" (page 23).

**availability**

The percentage of time during which a device or service is ready for use.

**availability-bit signaling**

The availability-bit (A-bit) signaling technique exchanges availability status between the two ends of a frame relay permanent virtual channel (PVC) connection. A-bit signaling permits each end of a PVC to determine if the remote end is ready to process data.

**availability message packet (AMP)**

An availability message packet (AMP) is a status message sent by a hunt group member to its hunt group server. A hunt group member sends an AMP each time its availability status changes significantly.

**available bit rate (ABR)**

An ATM service category. ABR permits dynamic allocation of bandwidth to applications that are highly tolerant of cell delay and delay variance, such as LAN interconnection. ABR traffic is characterized as very bursty.

**available cell rate (ACR)**

The available capacity of an ATM link. In general, ACR refers to links that are already in use by one or more ATM connections.

**B**

**B-channel**

See “bearer channel (B-channel)” (page 31).

**B-ICI**

See “broadband inter-s interface (B-ICI)” (page 34).

**B3ZS**

See “binary 3 zero substitution (B3ZS)” (page 32).

**B8ZS**

See “binary 8 zero substitution (B8ZS)” (page 32).

**backbone**

A group of interconnected core nodes that normally tandem traffic. A backbone node exchanges full topology information with all nodes in the same topology region that are not cluster nodes. The backbone exchanges limited routing and no topology information with clusters. The backbone does not exchange any information with nodes in other topology regions.

**backbone border node**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that reside on a backbone boundary, connected by backbone-cluster border links to cluster nodes.

**backbone node**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that reside within a backbone.

**backbone router**

A router that has an interface to the backbone, including area border routers (ABR). A backbone router that has connections only to other backbone routers also functions as an internal router.

**backplane**

The printed circuit board into which control and function processors on a shelf are seated. The backplane serves two functions: distributes power to all processor cards on the shelf, and supports the bus that transports data and signaling between processor cards.

**backplane bus**

A cell-based 800 Mbit/s bus. The backplane bus allows each processor card in a shelf to send data or signaling to any other processor card. There are two backplane buses for each shelf: X and Y.

**backplane control system (BCS)**

The software system that manages the operation of the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Multiservice Switch 20000 fabrics. The BCS controls the fabrics on each processor card, allowing applications to send and receive frames over the backplane X and Y fabrics. The BCS also monitors the state of the fabrics to ensure that all cards can communicate. Lastly, the BCS allows the operator to monitor and test the fabrics.

**backplane fabric**

A cell-based 56.3 Gbit/s fabric. The backplane fabric allows each processor card in a shelf to send data or signaling to any other processor card. There are two backplane fabrics for each shelf: X and Y.

**backplane file system (BFS)**

The file system that enables a processor card to access files on either the active or standby control processor across the backplane.

**backward congestion indication (BCI)**

A bit in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch packet header that indicates that packets travelling in the opposite direction on the connection are encountering congestion.

**backward explicit congestion notification (BECN)**

The bit in a frame relay header that indicates congestion in the path for the direction opposite to the direction in which the frame is flowing.

**backward resource management cell (BRM)**

Forward resource management cells that the ABR destination device turns around for delivery to the available bit rate source. See “forward resource management cell (FRM)” (page 72).

**bandwidth-elastic connection**

See “elastic connection” (page 64).

**bandwidth-non-elastic connection**

See “non-elastic connection” (page 113).

**bandwidth management**

Allows both connectionless and path-oriented traffic to share the same Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunk while ensuring that trunk bandwidth is not oversubscribed to by circuits carrying voice and video traffic. Bandwidth is reserved for the duration of a logical connection and can be partitioned among services according to their priorities, minimizing the probability that voice and video traffic is discarded.

**bandwidth on demand (BWOD)**

Capability enabling users to acquire varying amounts of bandwidth on request.

**bandwidth pools**

In ATM traffic management, a method of reserving by service category a percentage of link bandwidth (known as a bandwidth pool) for connections.

**basic rate interface (BRI)**

The interface between an ISDN subscriber and the ISDN switch (that is, the local loop). The interface consists of two 64 kbit/s B-channels and one 16 kbit/s D-channel.

**basic virtual path terminator**

A type of virtual path terminator that provides traffic management at the VC level only.

**Bc**

See “committed burst size (Bc)” (page 44).

**BC**

See “bus controller (BC)” (page 35).

**BCD**

See “binary-coded decimal (BCD)” (page 32).

**BCI**

See “backward congestion indication (BCI)” (page 30).

**BCS**

1 See “bus control system (BCS)” (page 35).

2 See “backplane control system (BCS)” (page 29).

**Be**

See “excess burst size (Be)” (page 67).

**bearer channel (B-channel)**

In ISDN connections, a 64 kbit/s digital bidirectional channel for carrying voice and data traffic.

**BECN**

See “backward explicit congestion notification (BECN)” (page 30).

**beginning of message (BOM)**

The first cell in a series of cells that result from segmentation of higher-layer packets or frames. The BOM cell marks the first cell in the cell series that represents one packet or frame.

**BFS**

See “backplane file system (BFS)” (page 29).

**BGP**

See “border gateway protocol (BGP)” (page 33).

**binary 3 zero substitution (B3ZS)**

An encoding technique used to transfer bits over a DS3 line. B3ZS guarantees 1’s density by substituting a pattern of bipolar violations if three or more zeros in a row are to be transported.

**binary 8 zero substitution (B8ZS)**

An encoding technique used to transfer bits over a DS1 line. B8ZS guarantees 1’s density by substituting a pattern of bipolar violations if eight or more zeros in a row are to be transported.

**binary-coded decimal (BCD)**

- 1 A computer coding system that represents each decimal number with a group of four binary digits (1s and 0s).
- 2 A component model data type.

**bipolar violation (BPV)**

A failure to follow alternate mark inversion coding. BPVs are intentionally inserted in the bit stream using 1’s density techniques.

**bit 7 stuffing**

When a T1 or E1 time slot has all 0s, bit 7 (the least significant bit) is forced to a 1.

**BITS**

See “building-integrated timing supply (BITS)” (page 34).

**bit-transparent data service (BTDS)**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch application that transports continuous synchronous data (isochronous) that has already been subjected to some form of encoding across the network without interpretation. The continuous data stream is broken into fixed sized cells and sent through the network.

**block**

A series of contiguous memory locations. User data is stored in a block. All blocks are assumed to be the same length, usually a binary (power of 2) number of words. Memory blocks are linked together to form buffers.

**BNX**

The Bay Networks network element running hyperstream software.

**BNX-lwf**

BNX interworking function. The set of capabilities that permits frame relay services over IP connections between virtual routers on a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 or Multiservice Switch 20000 node and a Bay Networks network element running hyperstream software (BNX).

**BNX-lwf DLCI**

BNX interworking function DLCI. A type of FrUni DLCI that is required for interworking between the Bay Networks network element running hyperstream software (BNX) and the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 or Multiservice Switch 20000 node supporting frame relay over IP.

**BOM**

See “beginning of message (BOM)” (page 31).

**border gateway protocol (BGP)**

Border gateway protocol (BGP) is an inter-autonomous systems routing protocol for the Internet.

**border node**

A logical node at the edge of some kind of networking boundary, such as a topology region, peer group, or cluster.

**bootstrap router (BSR)**

A dynamically elected router within a PIM domain that is responsible for constructing the RP-Set and originating bootstrap messages.

**BPV**

See “bipolar violation (BPV)” (page 32).

**break-before-make rerouting**

See “connection recovery” (page 48).

**BRI**

See “basic rate interface (BRI)” (page 30).

**BRM**

See “backward resource management cell (BRM)” (page 30).

**broadband inter-s interface (B-ICI)**

An interface between public ATM networks.

**broadcast**

To send one or more messages to multiple addresses on one or more networks.

**BSR**

See “bootstrap router (BSR)” (page 33).

**BT**

See “burst tolerance (BT)” (page 35).

**BTDS**

See “bit-transparent data service (BTDS)” (page 32).

**buffer**

A linked list of blocks. The blocks that make up a buffer are not necessarily contiguous. Buffers are composed of multiple blocks when the user data does not fit into a single block. The linkage of blocks to form a buffer is managed by the queue controller.

**buffer memory**

See “shared memory” (page 148).

**building-integrated timing supply (BITS)**

The most accurate and stable clock source within a physical structure. All digital equipment in the structure receives timing reference from the same master clock. BITS derives its signal from a stratum-3E or better reference signal. BITS provides network clock synchronization through external timing to the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400, Multiservice Switch 15000, or Multiservice Switch 20000 node.

**bundle**

Grouping of one or more physical links using the formats and procedures of the multilink frame relay (MLFR) standards. The bundle operates as a logical interface function that emulates a single physical interface to the Q.922 data link layer.

**bundle link**

A multilink frame relay (MLFR) sub-component that controls operation of one of the bundle's physical links.

**burst tolerance (BT)**

A characteristic of ATM usage parameter control applied to traffic defined through traffic descriptor types 6, 7, and 8, and is based primarily on the MBS value defined in parameter 3 for each of these types. BT is defined as MBS minus 1 multiplied by the difference between the PCR and SCR cell intervals. BT, together with SCR and the GCRA, determines the MBS that can be transmitted at the PCR.

**bus**

The Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node bus.

**bus control system (BCS)**

The software system that manages the operation of the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node bus.

**bus controller (BC)**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ASIC that allows a processor card to send and receive data and to control information over a backplane bus. There are two bus controllers for each processor card, one for each 800 Mbit/s bus.

**bus mode**

A property of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node that indicates the number of backplane buses that are currently in service (for example, single-bus mode or dual-bus mode).

**bus tap**

The interface between a processor card and the backplane bus. The bus tap consists of a bus controller ASIC and some additional backplane interface logic. There are two bus taps for each processor card.

**bus terminator card**

A printed circuit board that terminates backplane traces, thereby reducing errors on the backplane buses by eliminating signal reflection. Each shelf contains two bus terminator cards, one at each end of the backplane.

**BWOD**

See “bandwidth on demand (BWOD)” (page 30).

**C**

**cable management area**

One of the four divisions of the shelf. It allows orderly management of cables and acts as an exhaust duct for hot air.

**cache management system (CMS)**

A feature that allows the user to configure the IP local cache table size.

**CAC**

See “connection admission control (CAC)” (page 47).

**call**

Communication between two subscribers who are connected to endpoints of the network.

**call correlation tag (CCT)**

An identifier, unique for each call, provided in the accounting record to facilitate off-switch correlation of several records issued at different interfaces in the network.

**call establishment**

Establishing a call between two access services across a network.

**call management**

The capability of the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch accounting system to prevent the loss of accounting records by only accepting new SVC calls if the system has enough resources to process the accounting records associated with the SVC call. Call management is engineered for each logical processor.

**call preservation**

See “connection preservation” (page 49).

**call redirection server (CRS)**

Provides call redirection for DPRS services on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node-only networks. A CRS improves an application’s availability by redirecting a call attempt that would otherwise fail because the destination cannot be reached. Call redirection servers are located on function processors that are spread throughout the routing identifier (RID) subnet in the DPRS network.

**call router (CR)**

Provides the translation of a DNA to a routable identity.

**call server resource module (CSRM)**

A DPN-100 resource module that is directly connected to and provides call server functions for a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network.

**candidate bootstrap router (C-BSR)**

A router configured to participate in a BSR election and acts as a BSR if elected.

**candidate rendezvous point (C-RP)**

A router configured as a potential rendezvous point for a specified range of multicast addresses.

**CAR**

See “connection address resolution (CAR)” (page 47).

**card**

An electronic circuit board. In Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch documentation, card usually refers to a processor card (either a function processor or a control processor).

**card port**

An interface between the fabric card and the processor cards of the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 or Multiservice Switch 20000 node.

**Carrier's Carrier**

The feature, service or configuration that offers BGP/MPLS VPN services to other service providers also offering BGP/MPLS VPN services to their end customers. Also referred to as hierarchical BGP/MPLS VPNs.

**Carrier's Carrier customer edge router (CE')**

The Passport router that interfaces with the Carrier's Carrier PE router (PE') and performs label distribution functionality between the customer carrier and the Carrier's Carrier in order to utilize the MPLS VPN transit service provided by the Carrier's Carrier. The CE' node also acts simultaneously as a PE router to the end CE router of the customer carrier.

**Carrier's Carrier provider edge router (PE')**

The router that offers the Carrier's Carrier service to the CE' router.

**CAS**

- 1 See "component administration system (CAS)" (page 46).
- 2 See "channel-associated signaling (CAS)" (page 41).

**CAW**

See "cumulative administrative weight (CAW)" (page 53).

**CBC**

See "connection bandwidth control (CBC)" (page 47).

**CBR**

See "constant bit rate (CBR)" (page 49).

**C-BSR**

See "candidate bootstrap router (C-BSR)" (page 37).

**CC**

See "congestion control (CC)" (page 47).

**CCITT**

See "Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique (CCITT)" (page 44).

**CCR**

See "current cell rate (CCR)" (page 53).

**CCS**

See “common channel signaling (CCS)” (page 45).

**CCT**

See “call correlation tag (CCT)” (page 36).

**CDL**

See “component description language (CDL)” (page 46).

**CDMA**

See “code-division multiple access” (page 44)

**CDV**

See “cell delay variation (CDV)” (page 39).

**CDVT**

See “cell delay variation tolerance (CDVT)” (page 40).

**C-RP**

See “candidate rendezvous point (C-RP)” (page 37).

**CE**

See “customer edge device or router (CE)” (page 53).

**CE’**

See “Carrier’s Carrier customer edge router (CE’)” (page 38).

**cell**

A small, fixed-length data unit, with associated control header (cell header), that is transmitted across the network. Many cells can be required to carry a complete message for a customer. The ATM cell is 53 bytes long.

**cell delay variation (CDV)**

The allowable variation in time that a cell can take to travel over a virtual connection. Also, the measurable variation in the interval between ATM cells arriving at a network element. The accumulation of this variation results in cell clumping. Also known as cell delay variance.

**cell delay variation tolerance (CDVT)**

One of a set of ATM traffic characterization values. CDVT defines the tolerance to cell clumping that results from the accumulating amount of cell delay variation or “jitter” in the network or customer premises equipment (CPE). CDVT is Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node-specific and is not part of the ATM Forum specification.

**cell header**

Information wrapped within a cell that determines the destination of the cell and carries sequencing and error detection information.

**cell loss priority (CLP)**

A bit located in the ATM cell header that identifies the priority of the cell as eligible for discard at a point of congestion.

**cell loss ratio (CLR)**

The allowable percentage of cells that can be lost for a given traffic type. CLR is the ratio between ATM cells transmitted by the source over a link and the number of cells discarded by the destination due to congestion. CLR is a QOS class parameter that defines the loss ratio that the service provider agrees to over the lifetime of a connection.

**cell queue controller (CQC)**

The hardware chip that supports traffic shaping and usage parameter control on ATM interfaces and connections, and that permits per-VC queuing. The CQC ASIC defines the series of CQC ATM function processors as distinct from other series of ATM function processors.

**cell queue memory (CQM)**

The RAM memory used by the cell queue controller (CQC). This memory is used as buffer space for the link transmit queues, reserved space, and connection space.

**cell switching**

A hardware-based switching technology in which data entering the network is broken down into one or more fixed-length cells. The cells are transported independently through the network and reassembled at the destination.

**cell transfer delay (CTD)**

The time it takes a cell to travel from one end of a virtual connection to the other. CTD is also defined as the measurable elapsed time between an exit event at a measuring point (the source UNI) and an entry event at a measuring point (the destination UNI). This measurement is the sum of the total inter-node transmission delay and the total node processing delay between the two measuring points.

**central processing unit (CPU)**

The main processing unit of a device that performs program sequencing and arithmetic logic.

**CES**

See “circuit emulation service (CES)” (page 42).

**channel**

The smallest subdivision of a circuit that provides a single type of communication service.

**channel-associated signaling (CAS)**

Signaling used in voice or modem connections in which specific bits in the DS1 or E1 frame structure carry the ABCD signaling information for each channel.

**channel service unit (CSU)**

A type of interface used to connect a terminal or computer to a digital medium. A CSU also performs diagnostic and protective functions, such as providing a keep-alive signal to maintain line synchronization.

**child node**

In an ATM PNNI network, a node at the next lower level of the hierarchy where that node is contained in the peer group represented by the logical group node currently referenced. The child node can be a logical group node or a physical node.

**child peer group**

A child peer group of a peer group is any one group that contains a child node of a logical group node in that peer group.

**CID**

See “customer identifier (CID)” (page 53).

**CIDR**

See “classless inter-domain routing (CIDR)” (page 42).

**CIR**

See “committed information rate (CIR)” (page 45).

**circuit emulation service (CES)**

A service that converts and transports data from one circuit format to another. For example, a CES can convert DS1 circuit data to ATM cells at the ingress node for transport over an ATM network, and then reconvert the data to its original DS1 circuit format at the egress node.

**Class A, B, and C (internetworking)**

Address ranges for Internet addressing. These ranges are based on the first eight bits of the address. Each range allows less of the whole address for host addresses than the previous range.

- A Range from 1 to 126. This class is used for networks that have up to  $2^4$  nodes, such as government agencies and major university systems. Default address mask of 255.0.0.0.
- B Range from 128 to 191. This class is used for networks that have up to  $2^{16}$  nodes, such as large corporations. Default address mask of 255.255.0.0.
- C Range from 192 to 254. This class is used for smaller networks that have fewer than 255 nodes, such as smaller colleges and businesses. Default address mask of 255.255.255.0.

**class of service (IP CoS)**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch IP differentiated service feature that provides limited IP traffic management.

**classless inter-domain routing (CIDR)**

An internetworking protocol that uses subnetwork masks other than the defaults used for IP address classes. Defined in RFC1517 and RFC1518.

**clock master**

The bus tap in slot 0 or 15 that supplies clock signals for a backplane bus. This term can also be used for the processor card that contains this bus tap.

**closed user group (CUG)**

A collection of users whose members are governed by certain rules of access with respect to communication with each other, with members of other closed user groups, and with the open part of the network. These rules maintain security, prohibit unauthorized access, and provide logical partitioning of the network for better access control.

**CLP**

See “cell loss priority (CLP)” (page 40).

**CLR**

See “cell loss ratio (CLR)” (page 40).

**CLR alarm**

An alarm that is issued subsequent to an associated SET alarm when the fault condition no longer applies. These alarms have an activeListStatus value of “CLR”.

**cluster**

See “Multiservice Switch cluster” (page 107).

**cluster border node**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that reside on a cluster boundary, connected by backbone-cluster border links to the backbone.

**cluster node**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that reside within a cluster.

**CMS**

See “cache management system (CMS)” (page 36).

**CNLS**

See “connectionless routing (CNLS)” (page 48).

**CNM**

See “customer network management (CNM)” (page 53).

**CO**

See “connection-oriented routing (CO)” (page 48).

**COI**

See “community of interest (COI)” (page 45).

**code-division multiple access**

A method of allowing multiple users to access the same system by assigning them different digital codes which they can use to decode their desired narrowband information from the stream's wideband composite signal.

**cold standby**

Applications and features that operate with a standby instance that is not synchronized with the active instance of the software. During an equipment switchover, cold standby applications incur longer outages than hot standby and warm standby applications, and all connections must be re-established.

**COM**

Continuation of message. See “beginning of message (BOM)” (page 31).

**Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique (CCITT)**

A European standards body now known as ITU-T.

**command area**

An adjustable segment of a window where you enter and review commands. The command area contains two fields: a command (input) field and a history field.

**command file**

A set of instructions stored as a macro. When the command file is executed, all instructions or commands in that file are performed automatically.

**command line interface**

An area on a terminal screen that allows you to enter instructions from the keyboard and then execute those instructions.

**committed burst size (Bc)**

The maximum amount of data (in bits) that a network agrees to transfer under normal conditions over a measurement interval.

**committed information rate (CIR)**

The rate (in bit/s) at which the network agrees to transfer information over a connection. It is related to committed burst size (Bc) and measurement interval (T) as  $CIR = Bc/T$ .

**common header**

A small Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node-specific common frame header that is appended to the front of frames and cells that are routed between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes.

**common channel signaling (CCS)**

A signaling system in which signaling control data for all channels on a facility is carried on a single separate channel in the form of a data protocol. For example, the control signals for 30 voice channels are carried on an ISDN PBX trunk, and the data channel (D-channel) is carried in one of the remaining channels.

**common part convergence sublayer (CPCS)**

A sublayer of the AAL-5 layer.

**common queuing**

An ATM queuing structure in which traffic from two or more connections is placed on a single queue during node congestion. Traffic is processed in round-robin fashion within the common queue. Compare with “PHB” (page 126).

**common transmit clock (CTC) mode**

An IMA configuration in which the same transmit clock is used for all physical links in the IMA group. This configuration contrasts with independent transmit clock (ITC) mode.

**community of interest (COI)**

The source and destination of communications traffic. Two common COIs referred to are as follows:

- 1 A local COI refers to the traffic entering on access ports of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node that is destined for another port on the same node.

- 2 A network COI refers to a matrix of inter-node traffic in the network. For each node in a network, the matrix has an entry for the volume of data originating from that node and terminating on the other nodes in the network.

## **component**

Used by the network operator or administrator to control Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch software, hardware, capabilities, and access services. Each component represents some part of the Multiservice Switch network—a service, a piece of software, or a physical hardware element. Standardized and organized in a highly structured fashion, components provide the model for operator interaction with Multiservice Switch. All commands for provisioning, monitoring, and maintenance are addressed to components.

## **component administration system (CAS)**

The command and control system that processes network management requests by passing them to the appropriate components for action and returns the results to the source of the request. CAS also provisions and creates components on the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. In addition, when working with the network management interface system (NMIS), CAS provides the provisioning view for external network management systems.

## **component description language (CDL)**

A proprietary data modeling language for Passport managed objects. CDL is encoded within FrameMaker .cdf files or ASCII .cdl files.

## **component instance**

When more than one of a component type exists, they are differentiated by an instance value. The instance value is information (such as a decimal or a string) appended to the component type.

## **component model**

An OSI-like management model describing Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes in terms of a set of components arranged into hierarchies. Components contain attributes that are arranged in attribute groups. Components support verbs that take options. A verb applied to a component can produce responses. Components can also produce asynchronous responses, such as alarms. The component model is supported over the local, Telnet, and FMIP NMIFs. It is indirectly supported within the Multiservice Switch enterprise SNMP MIB.

**component type**

The part of the component name that identifies the component being referred to. For example, *FrameRelayUni* is the component type of the component name *FrameRelayUni/4*.

**congestion control (CC)**

ATM mechanisms that detect, prevent, and correct traffic congestion.

**congestion state**

An indication of the degree of congestion of a memory entity such as a queue or free list. On ATM FPs, there are four congestion states, where 0 is the most congested and 3 is the least congested. When a memory entity is in congestion state *x*, all data of discard priority greater than *x* is discarded.

**conjugate-structure, algebraic-code-excited linear prediction (CS-ACELP)**

An 8 kbit/s compression algorithm used to encode voice data, based on ITU-T recommendation G.729.

**connection**

A channel or path between two network entities. The channel or path can be either physical or virtual. A network entity is any system or subsystem that is attached to the network medium.

**connection address resolution (CAR)**

The protocol by which a data network address is resolved into a routable destination on the network for the purpose of establishing a call connection.

**connection admission control (CAC)**

A preventative ATM traffic management strategy through which Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes evaluate a connection request based on the traffic characteristics of both established connections and the requested connection. The request is accepted if the new connection does not jeopardize the QOS of established connections.

**connection bandwidth control (CBC)**

Connection bandwidth control guides the response of ATM connections to changes in bandwidth available over an ATM link.

**connection recovery**

A process of finding an alternate route for a failed connection that would have been cleared back to the end-user. In connection recovery, the incumbent connection segment is released before the establishment of an alternate connection segment. Connection recovery is also known as hard rerouting and break-before-make rerouting.

**connection segment**

A portion of an end-to-end connection or the entire end-to-end connection, spanning a series of intermediate nodes across a PNNI network.

**connection scope**

The PNNI routing level above which the network cannot route calls.

**connection scope selection information element (CSS-IE)**

A signaled information element that is used in ATM anycast call requests. CSS-IE in the call setup message permits the calling endstation to constrain a point-to-point connection request using the ATM anycast capability to group members within a specified level of routing hierarchy.

**connection trace**

A control plane mechanism that determines the physical nodes and physical links traversed by existing connections that have already been established.

**connectionless routing (CNLS)**

A point-to-point routing service where a message's path through the network is not specified during the call establishment phase. Instead, the path for each data unit (a frame or cell) of a message is calculated independently and dynamically. Each path is based on the destination address of the frame, current network topology, and available bandwidth. Connectionless routing features a high degree of robustness and reliability, since data can be easily steered away from failed or heavily congested facilities.

**connection-oriented routing (CO)**

A routing service in which the path used by the frames or cells is determined when the connection is set up and remains fixed for the duration of the connection (barring network problems). Each path is set up on the nodes of that path and each packet needs a minimum of routing information.

**connection preservation**

The process of maintaining a connection over a sequence of potentially disruptive events such that the connection does not need to be reestablished when that sequence of events is complete.

Also known as call preservation.

**constant bit rate (CBR)**

An ATM Forum UNI 4.0 quality of service (QOS) class. This QOS class defines a static bandwidth that is continuously available for the duration of a connection. Corresponds to UNI 3.0/3.1 QOS class 1 and to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch constant bit rate QOS class.

Networks use CBR for voice, video, and telemetry services that need carefully metered transmission rates. In this sense, CBR emulates individual private line service. CBR avoids disagreeable “glitches” in service quality that result from data rate variance and data losses.

**continuation of message cells (COM)**

All cells in a stream between the beginning of message cell and the end of message cell, all of which belong to a series of cells that result from segmentation of higher-layer packets or frames.

**control plane (C-plane)**

Defines all aspects of the management and control of frame relay. The local management interface (LMI) is the interface to the C-plane. It uses procedures defined in

- *Frame Relay User-to-Network Interface With Extensions*, document number 001-208966 (available through Nortel Networks)
- ANSI T1.617 Annex D
- ITU-T Q.933 Annex A

For more information, see NN10600-900 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Frame Relay Technology Fundamentals*.

**control plane protection (CPP)**

An IP feature designed to protect the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch against certain denial of service (DoS) attacks on the control plane. This control plane can be defined as all packets that have locally destined IP addresses within a VR, VCG, RTR, or VRF address space and are terminating on the Multiservice Switch node.

**control processor (CP)**

A type of processor card optimized to support the software that performs complex, memory-intensive processes. Among other things, these processes parse operator commands, and modify and display provisioning data. The control processor also supports the administration interfaces for the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. Each node must have an active control processor and can also have (for redundancy) a standby control processor. Each control processor contains the disk, a DCE V.24 interface, and an Ethernet interface to manage the node.

**control processor (CP) switchover**

The process of the standby CP becoming active. This process can occur upon CP failure, restart of the active CP, a manual reset of the CP, or when a switchover is invoked manually using the “Switchover Lp” command.

**convergence sublayer (CS)**

A sublayer of an ATM adaptation layer.

**Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)**

A time standard that Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch software uses for establishing network time, that is equivalent to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). GMT is the time at the Greenwich meridian (0 degrees longitude).

**cooling unit**

The cooling unit is a hardware component of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. It contains a forced-air cooling system that ensures adequate cooling of the processor cards. For more information, see NN10600-170 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400 Hardware Description* or NN10600-120 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Description*.

**core networking**

Encompasses the three Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch networking systems: PORS, and DPRS.

**CoS**

See “class of service (IP CoS)” (page 42).

**CP**

See “control processor (CP) switchover” (page 50)

**CPP**

See “control plane protection (CPP)” (page 50)

**CPCS**

See “common part convergence sublayer (CPCS)” (page 45)

**CPE**

Customer premises equipment.

**CPeD**

A control processor with external (BITS) DS1 timing support.

**C-plane**

See “control plane (C-plane)” (page 49).

**CQC**

See “cell queue controller (CQC)” (page 40).

**CQC function processor**

A type of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ATM node function processor that uses a cell queue controller (CQC) ASIC. This type of function processor was the original ATM FP on Multiservice Switch nodes.

**CQM**

See “cell queue memory (CQM)” (page 40).

**crankback**

A mechanism in ATM networking that partially releases a connection setup in progress when that setup request encounters a failure in the network. This mechanism allows ATM routing protocols to perform alternate routing.

**CR**

See “call router (CR)” (page 37).

**critical IP address**

An IP interface on the local router. If the VRRP virtual router configuration includes a critical IP interface address, a change in state to that IP interface causes a role switch in that VRRP virtual router.

**CRC-4**

A cyclic redundancy check pattern used on an E1 line.

**CRC-6**

A cyclic redundancy check pattern used in extended superframe (ESF) mode on a DS1 line.

**cross-net polling**

The process of periodically exchanging a status message across the subnet between the two end points of a PVC. This message indicates the status of the source to the destination.

**CRS**

See “call redirection server (CRS)” (page 37).

**CS-ACELP**

See “conjugate-structure, algebraic-code-excited linear prediction (CS-ACELP)” (page 47).

**CSRM**

See “call server resource module (CSRM)” (page 37).

**CSS-IE**

See “connection scope selection information element (CSS-IE)” (page 48).

**CSU**

See “channel service unit (CSU)” (page 41).

**CTC mode**

See “common transmit clock (CTC) mode” (page 45).

**CTD**

See “cell transfer delay (CTD)” (page 41).

**CUG**

See “closed user group (CUG)” (page 43).

**cumulative administrative weight (CAW)**

Sum of the connection segment costs across the rerouting domain.

**current cell rate (CCR)**

The cell rate at which ATM elastic connections are operating when they are not running at full capacity (in a reduced bandwidth state). When an elastic connection is operating at full capacity, its CCR is equal to its equivalent cell rate (ECR).

**customer edge device or router (CE)**

A router or device that is part of a customer network and that interfaces to a provider edge (PE) router.

**customer identifier (CID)**

The customer identifier is used in customer network management (CNM) to limit the user’s access to components that belong to the same customer identifier. A CNM operator can send commands only to components provisioned with the same CID as the operator. A CNM operator receives only data collection system (DCS) data, such as alarms, that is generated by components provisioned with the same CID as that of the operator. The special CID of 0 is reserved for the network owner, known as the network manager (Netman). A CID of zero is required to provision the overall network.

**customer network management (CNM)**

Allows virtual private network (VPN) user access to VPN-specific information, such as real-time alarms and the use and status of VPN network components and shared components.

**D****D-channel**

See “delta channel (D-channel)” (page 57).

## **D4**

One of the framing patterns for DS1, in which there are 12 frames for each multiframe. See also “extended superframe (ESF)” (page 68).

### **data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)**

In data communications, the equipment at the network side of a subscriber link that provides both interface control and the means of digital transmission between user premises and the network nodes.

### **data collection system (DCS)**

A software system that collects various types of management data (such as alarms, accounting records, logs, state change notifications, and traps information) and distributes it as requested.

### **data encryption standard (DES)**

A symmetric encryption algorithm standardized by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

### **data flow preservation**

The process of maintaining uninterrupted data flow over a sequence of potentially disruptive events. Connection preservation is implied whenever data flow is preserved. Data flow preservation does not guarantee that data is never discarded (for example, due to either congestion or error conditions).

See “connection preservation” (page 49).

### **data link connection identifier (DLCI)**

Ten bits within the two address octets of a frame relay address header that carry information used to locally identify the virtual circuits or permanent virtual circuits. For more information, see NN10600-900 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Frame Relay Technology Fundamentals*.

### **data link control (DLC)**

An interface that provides logical link control connection services.

### **data link switching (DLSw)**

A forwarding protocol for wide area network support of the NetBIOS protocol.

**data manipulation engine (DME)**

The data manipulation engine (DME) is the base service that provides capabilities for moving data frames to/from link interfaces and between function processors within a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. It is designed to provide protocol-based applications with the capability of performing operations on data frames. Such operations are packet header manipulation, packet retransmission, timing events, and queuing.

**data network address (DNA)**

A DNA is an identifier given to applications in many data networks. This address is used as the fundamental identifier for setting up a virtual circuit between data networks.

**data packet network**

A standards-based data networking system for interconnecting diverse host, application, and end-user environments. The system gives organizations the ability to choose the best solutions for data networking. DPN-100 addresses the needs of organizations for reliable multi-protocol data services, such as frame relay, SNA, and X.25, at speeds up to T1/E1. It supports a wide range of physical interfaces including V.24, V.35, V.36, X.21, G.703, and token ring. The highest possible availability, 99.999%, is achieved through networking features, built-in redundancy, and a modular design.

**data path object (DPO)**

A data path object is a C++ object that processes frames at the interrupt level on a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch card. A frame processes by passing through a chain of DPOs; each DPO returns the ID of the next DPO in the chain. You can configure a DPO to be addressable module-wide.

**data path object environment**

A data path object environment is one of the two programming environments that are extensions of the operating system. The data path object environment supports the functions of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network services, that is, functions that associate with data path processing.

**data service unit (DSU)**

A type of interface used to connect a terminal to a digital medium. In most cases, it is used in conjunction with a CSU. Refer to “channel service unit (CSU)” (page 41) for details.

**data terminal equipment (DTE)**

The name used to designate the user equipment on a subscriber link.

**data type**

A division of information with common qualities that affect their representation and semantics (for example, numbers or strings). Data types are used to represent values in component instances, component attributes, verb options, response attributes. They are used as index values within replicated, vector, and array attribute types. The component model supports the following data types and variations: array, ASCII string, binary-coded decimal (BCD), component name, compound, dashed hex string, decimal, enumeration, extended ASCII string, hex number, hex string, IP address, link, list, long, null, replicated, integer sequence, set of bits, signed, time, fixed-point decimal, vector, and wild-carded BCD.

For more information on each attribute type, see the appendix on attribute types in *NN10600-060 Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Component Reference*.

**DBNL**

See “dial backup network link (DBNL)” (page 57).

**DBR**

See “domain-based rerouting (DBR)” (page 59).

**DCE**

See “data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)” (page 54).

**DCS**

See “data collection system (DCS)” (page 54).

**DE**

See “discard eligibility (DE)” (page 58).

**DES**

See “data encryption standard (DES)” (page 54).

**DR**

See “designated router (DR)” (page 57).

**default gateway**

The gateway used to reach a destination if no other route is known or provided.

**Defense Network Secure Information Exchange (DNSIX)**

A protocol defined in RFC 1038 and RFC 1108 for passing confidential data securely over a network.

**delta channel (D-channel)**

A bidirectional channel, also known as the D-channel, used to carry call control messages and signaling information over ISDN links.

**designated router (DR)**

When a LAN has multiple multicast routers attached, one of the routers is elected as the router designated to forward the multicast traffic.

**designated transit list (DTL)**

A list of node and link identifiers that completely specify a path across a single PNNI peer group. Link identifiers are optional.

**device alarm**

An alarm that originated from a device (for example, a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node).

**DGCRA**

See “dynamic generic cell rate algorithm (DGCRA)” (page 62).

**dial backup network link (DBNL)**

A type of dial-in DPN gateway providing connectivity when a dedicated connection breaks.

**dial-in DPN gateway**

A connection made by modem between a DPN module and a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. The network link type is dial backup.

**DiffServ**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch IP differentiated service feature that provides IP traffic management.

**DiffServ domain**

A group of virtual routers that are using the same “per-hop-behavior” (page 125) definitions to apply differentiated services to IP traffic.

**differentiated services code point**

A 6-bit field in an IP packet header that is used for specifying differentiated service parameters for the IP packet.

**Digital Private Network Signaling System No 1 (DPNSS 1)**

A common-channel signaling protocol intended for use between PBXs in private networks through time slot 16 of a 2.048 Mbit/s digital transmission system. Similarly, it can be used through time slot 23 of a 1.544 Mbit/s digital transmission system.

**Dijkstra's algorithm**

An algorithm that is sometimes used to calculate routes in an ATM network, given a link and nodal state topology database.

**DIN**

Deutsche Industrialische Norm. A set of standards for electronic and industrial products that originated in Germany.

**direct memory access (DMA)**

A method of transferring data to or from memory without having to use the CPU, thus improving the overall speed of the system.

**discard eligibility (DE)**

A bit in the frame relay header. A frame is marked with the DE bit to indicate that, in times of congestion, the frame is to be discarded before frames without the DE bit set. This bit is set either by the user or the network.

**discard priority (DP)**

Discard priority refers to the importance of a frame or cell. The Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system has 4 discard levels, where 0 is the most important (last to be discarded) and 3 is the least important (first to be discarded). Discard priority 0 is reserved for Multiservice Switch control traffic, leaving three discard priorities for user traffic.

**DLCI**

See “data link connection identifier (DLCI)” (page 54).

**DLSw**

See “data link switching (DLSw)” (page 54).

**DMA**

See “direct memory access (DMA)” (page 58).

**DME**

See “data manipulation engine (DME)” (page 55).

**DNA**

See “data network address (DNA)” (page 55).

**DNSIX**

See “Defense Network Secure Information Exchange (DNSIX)” (page 57).

**domain**

See “PNNI routing domain” (page 127).

**domain-based rerouting (DBR)**

An ATM Forum standard protocol that enables the PNNI network to employ a rerouting mechanism that protects a connection segment within one or more local rerouting domains.

**double-ended accounting**

Accounting records are generated at both the ingress and egress ends of the connection. This option is available for both frame relay and ATM accounting features. BothEnds is another term for a double-ended accounting record for frame relay accounting. Double-ended accounting is recommended for ATM accounting over single-ended accounting to ensure the records reflect the actual amount of data transported from end to end.

**downspeeding**

In bit-transparent data service (BTDS) software, the capability of decreasing the data rate by adjusting the physical clock speed of the line in response to congestion.

**DPN**

See “data packet network” (page 55).

**DPN gateway**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node-to-DPN connection. Its provisioning is similar to that of a Multiservice Switch trunk.

**DPN routing**

See “dynamic packet routing system (DPRS)” (page 62).

**DPNSS 1**

See “Digital Private Network Signaling System No 1 (DPNSS 1)” (page 58).

**DP**

See “discard priority (DP)” (page 58) and “drop precedence (DP)” (page 60).

**DPO**

See “data path object (DPO)” (page 55).

**DPRS**

See “dynamic packet routing system (DPRS)” (page 62).

**DRAM**

Dynamic random access memory.

**drop precedence (DP)**

Drop precedence refers to the importance of an IP packet. A drop precedence value is assigned to a packet to control its loss sensitivity relative to other packets when they are placed on the same queue. Generally, a drop precedence value of low indicates the packet is less likely to be discarded when the queue is congested. This traffic has a higher probability of being forwarded. Similarly, a drop precedence value of high indicates the packet is more likely to be discarded when the queue is congested. This traffic has a lower probability of being forwarded. The actual loss sensitivity of packets depends on the discarding mechanism at the queue.

**DS0**

The 64 kbit/s line standard format for North America as defined by the ITU-T.

**DS1**

The 1.544 Mbit/s interface defined in ITU-T G.703. Consists of a framed pattern of twenty-four 64 kbit/s time slots.

**DS1c**

A digital signal level having a transmission rate of 3.152 Mbit/s carrying 48 DS0s plus overhead bits.

**DS3**

The 44.736 Mbit/s line standard format in North America as defined by the ITU-T. This is the format used to carry information over the T3 trunk.

**DSCP**

See “differentiated services code point” (page 58).

**DSU**

See “data service unit (DSU)” (page 55).

**DTE**

See “data terminal equipment (DTE)” (page 56).

**DTL**

See “designated transit list (DTL)” (page 57).

**DTL originator**

The first lowest-level node within the entire PNNI routing domain to build the initial DTL stack for a given connection.

**DTL terminator**

The last lowest-level node within the entire PNNI routing domain to process the connection (and thus the DTL for the connection).

**DTMF**

See “dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF)” (page 62)

**dual-bus mode**

A configuration in which both backplane buses are available to carry cells between operational cards.

**dual fabric mode**

A configuration in which both backplane fabric cards are available to carry cells between operational cards.

**dual-FP line APS**

A type of implementation scheme that uses two optical interface cards to provide SONET or SDH line automatic protection switching. Dual-FP APS allows equipment sparing for optical interface cards.

See “automatic protection switching (APS)” (page 27).

**dual leaky bucket**

See “inverse-UPC shaping” (page 88).

**dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF)**

A signalling method that uses specific pairs of frequencies within the voice band for signals.

**dynamic generic cell rate algorithm (DGCRA)**

A version of the GCRA. DGCRA uses information supplied by ABR.

**dynamic packet routing system (DPRS)**

A connectionless routing system for delay-sensitive and high-throughput variable bit rate traffic. DPRS carries data traffic such as frame relay and all DPN-100 services such as X.25.

**E**

**E1**

The 2.048 Mbit/s interface defined in ITU-T G.703. Usually consists of a framed pattern of thirty-two 64 kbit/s time slots.

**E3**

The 34.368 Mbit/s interface defined in ITU-T G.703 and G.704.

**E.164**

The ITU-T recommended numbering plan for ISDN that includes the numbering plan for public switched telephone networks.

**early packet discard (EPD)**

EPD is a feature that applies a more stringent discard policy to the first cell of an AAL-5 frame than it does to subsequent cells. This reduces the number of incomplete frames in the network and thereby increases the throughput.

**EAP**

See “external address plan (EAP)” (page 68).

**EBGP**

See “external border gateway protocol (EBGP)” (page 68).

**EBR**

See “edge-based rerouting (EBR)” (page 63).

See “equivalent bit rate (EBR)” (page 66).

**echo cancellation**

A technique in voice networking that allows for the isolation and filtering of unwanted signal energy caused by echoes from the main transmitted signal.

**ECR**

See “equivalent cell rate (ECR)” (page 66).

**edge-based rerouting (EBR)**

Edge-based rerouting refers to procedures used in a PNNI network to recover and optimize active point-to-point SVC, SVP, soft PVC, and soft PVP connections.

**EFCI**

See “explicit forward congestion indication (EFCI)” (page 67).

**EG**

See “external gateway (EG)” (page 68).

**EGP**

See “exterior gateway protocol (EGP)” (page 68).

**egress accounting**

A method of collecting information based on customer use of network resources. The information is used by the service provider to develop billing policies and quality of service parameters. As the name implies, this information is collected at the exit (egress) points of the network for each frame relay data link connection (DLC).

**egress node**

The last Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node that processes the packet as it traverses the Multiservice Switch network; that is, the node from which the packet exits the Multiservice Switch network.

See also “ingress node” (page 84) and “tandem node” (page 160).

**egress protocol**

The egress protocol synchronizes the accounting meters at the opposite ends of the connection and facilitates the exchange of data collected by the accounting meters.

**egress traffic**

Egress traffic refers to the traffic exiting from a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network through an access point.

**EIR**

See “excess information rate (EIR)” (page 67).

**elastic connection**

An ATM connection type that is able to respond to changes in bandwidth over an ATM link through a decrease or an increase in its contracted data rate.

**EM**

See “enterprise module (EM)” (page 65).

**emission priority (EP)**

Traffic management mechanism used to handle delay requirements of different types of traffic. Emission priority grading is implemented in three emission queues, interrupting, high, and normal, which are serviced in that order. The interrupting queue is typically used for CBR traffic, such as voice and BTDS. The high and normal priority queues are used for VBR traffic, such as frame relay. This queue arrangement allows delay-sensitive cells, such as voice and video, to interrupt the transmission of long data frames, such as frame relay. (In ATM FPs, there is no interrupting queue, since multiplexing is already occurring at the cell level. The queues are known as high, medium, and normal.)

A class scheduler uses emission priority to determine relative importance between service classes for the purpose of determining which service class data is forwarded to the next queue.

**end of message (EOM) cell**

The last cell in a series of cells that result from segmentation of higher-layer packets or frames. The EOM cell marks the last cell in the cell series that represents one packet or frame.

**endpoint (EP)**

The software managing the subscriber access point. The endpoint can include the software for the access service, the virtual channel or path, or the logical connection.

**end system**

A system on which connection termination points are located.

**end-to-end connection**

The entire connection within the PNNI network from the PNNI source node to the PNNI destination node.

**enterprise module (EM)**

The root-level component of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. Its instance value is the node name.

**entry border node**

The node that receives a call over an outside link. This node is the first within a peer group to see the call.

**EOM**

See “end of message (EOM) cell” (page 65).

**EP**

- 1 See “endpoint (EP)” (page 65).
- 2 See “emission priority (EP)” (page 64).

**EPD**

See “early packet discard (EPD)” (page 62).

**equipment sparing**

Switching service functionality from failed hardware to equivalent standby hardware. For CPs and FPs, one-for-one sparing enables a spare processor card to stand by for an equivalent single main processor card. One-for-*n* sparing enables a spare processor card to stand by for “*n*” main processor cards. One-for-*n* FP sparing requires a sparing panel and only applies to electrical FPs (copper-based as opposed to fiber optical). See also “spare card” (page 152).

**equivalent bit rate (EBR)**

The bandwidth (in bit/s) that the network reserves for a FR-ATM connection. The EBR or requested bandwidth computation for each connection request determines the CAC mechanism.

**equivalent cell rate (ECR)**

The bandwidth (in cell/s) that the network reserves for a particular ATM connection.

**ER**

See “explicit rate (ER)” (page 67).

**ESD jack**

A jack located on the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node for plugging in an antistatic wrist strap to protect the hardware against electrostatic discharge.

**ESF**

See “extended superframe (ESF)” (page 68).

**Ethernet**

A physical and data link layer protocol that follows the IEEE 802.3 standard or the related Xerox, Digital, and Intel Ethernet standard.

**Ethernet address**

A 48-bit media access layer (MAC) address composed of an assigned six-octet manufacturer’s code and a unique number (such as a serial number) provided by the manufacturer.

**ETSI**

European Telecommunications Standards Institute. A telecommunications standards body.

**ETSI QSIG**

European Telecommunications Standards Institute Q interface signaling. A common channel signaling protocol supported by the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch Voice Networking service.

**European digital subscriber signaling system number one (EDSS1)**

A common channel signaling protocol supported by the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch Voice Networking service.

**excess burst size (Be)**

The amount of data (in bits) that a network agrees to transfer over a measured interval if network bandwidth is available.

**excess information rate (EIR)**

The sustainable rate of data transfer in excess of CIR that the network delivers if there is available bandwidth. It is related to excess burst (Be) and measurement interval (T) as  $EIR = Be/T$ .

**exit border node**

The node that progresses a call over an outside link. This node is the last within a peer group to see the call.

**explicit forward congestion indication (EFCI)**

An indicator that an ATM network element can set in a cell header to indicate pending or current network congestion. End system applications can read this indicator and reduce transmission requirements, which in turn reduces network congestion over time. EFCI is a reactive traffic management strategy. Not all applications can read the EFCI and respond accordingly.

Also, a function of ABR through which nodes indicate the presence of local congestion by setting a bit in traffic cells.

**explicit rate (ER)**

A function of ABR whereby nodes deposit an explicit cell rate offer in a BRM cell based on the current rate and locally determined congestion.

**export policy**

A collection of rules that govern the distribution of route information. These policies are used by the BGP, EGP, OSPF, and RIP route management protocols.

**extended superframe (ESF)**

One of the framing patterns for a DS1 line consisting of 24 frames for each superframe. See also “D4” (page 54).

**exterior**

In PNNI networking, a term that indicates that an item (such as a link, node, or reachable address) is outside of a PNNI routing domain.

**exterior link**

A link that crosses the boundary of the PNNI routing domain. The PNNI protocol does not run over an exterior link.

**exterior reachable address**

An address that a node can reach through a PNNI routing domain but that is not located in that PNNI routing domain.

**external address plan (EAP)**

An address plan that is not the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch internal address plan. Examples of EAPs are a DPN internal address plan and an IP address plan.

**external border gateway protocol (EBGP)**

BGP configuration in which sessions are established between routers in different autonomous systems (ASs). See also “border gateway protocol (BGP)” (page 33) and “multi-hop BGP” (page 105).

**external gateway (EG)**

A connection to a non-Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch external module (for example, a connection to a DPN-100 module).

**exterior gateway protocol (EGP)**

An IP routing protocol that operates between autonomous systems on the Internet. BGP-4 is replacing EGP.

**external routing protocol**

A routing protocol from another network. Routing of external protocols is done either natively or using encapsulation. External protocols are routed natively when the packet is routed directly according to the address contained in its header. Encapsulation is used to completely envelop the external protocol within a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch packet, using it for making routing decisions.

**F****fabric card**

The circuit pack that performs the cell-switching activities between the processor cards of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, or Multiservice Switch 20000 node.

**fabric port**

An interface to the fabrics of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, or Multiservice Switch 20000 node.

**facsimile handling**

The handling of in-band facsimile or modem data dynamically. On detection of a facsimile or data call, echo cancellation is disabled and the voice compression rate is adjusted to allow the facsimile or data information to be transported to its destination.

**fair buffer allocation (FBA)**

Guarantees that connections or classes receive a fair portion of the total available cell buffers in a function processor.

**FAS**

See “frame alignment signal (FAS)” (page 72).

**fast management information protocol (FMIP)**

The proprietary fast management information protocol (based on OSI/ASN.1 principles) implemented between a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node and Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager workstation, to manage the node.

**FAX handling**

See “facsimile handling” (page 69).

**fax idle suppression (FIS)**

A function performed by Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes when processing facsimile transmissions, which saves bandwidth by not transmitting the idle portions between data bursts. During a typical facsimile transmission, FIS can reduce bandwidth use by as much as 20 percent in the sending direction and 80 percent in the receiving direction.

**fax relay**

A modulation/demodulation technique used by the voice transport service for transmitting facsimile traffic across a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network. The types of modulation supported are based on ITU-T recommendations V.27 (up to 4.8 kbit/s) and V.29 (up to 9.6 kbit/s). Fax relay is only supported on MVP-E FPs.

**FBA**

See “fair buffer allocation (FBA)” (page 69).

**FCI**

See “forward congestion indication (FCI)” (page 71).

**feature**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch applications consist of features (for example, frame relay UNI is a feature of the frame relay application). Each processor card is provisioned to run a set of features.

**feature list (FL)**

The list of provisionable features that can be loaded onto a processor. The feature list is a provisionable attribute of a logical processor type.

**FECN**

See “forward explicit congestion notification (FECN)” (page 72).

**file**

A set of related records that are treated as a unit for the purposes of storage and retrieval.

**file prober**

Software residing on the Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager workstation that uses FTP to transfer accounting data from the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node to the host computer.

**file transfer protocol (FTP)**

A TCP/IP protocol used to transfer files across an internet. See also Internet protocol interface over virtual circuit (IPIVC).

**filter**

A subroutine for discriminating among packets. Filters are used to decrease traffic or improve security over network interfaces.

**filtering**

In the context of using commands such as list, display or find, filtering is an operation that decreases the number of components targeted by a command.

**FIS**

See “fax idle suppression (FIS)” (page 70).

**FL**

See “feature list (FL)” (page 70).

**FLM**

See “frame link monitoring (FLM)” (page 73).

**FMI**

See “frame mode information (FMI)” (page 73).

**FMIP**

See “fast management information protocol (FMIP)” (page 69).

**FMIP enclosed**

Format type associated with Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system accounting and statistics records. FMIP enclosed accounting and statistics records are raw data records that are enclosed in FMIP headers and trailers.

**foreign address**

An address or address prefix that does not match the summary addresses provisioned on any given node.

**forward congestion indication (FCI)**

A bit in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch common header set to indicate that congestion was experienced by packets travelling through the Multiservice Switch network. Congestion in the subnet and at the access is

indicated by BCI/FCI bits. The frame relay service at the node evaluates frames from the subnet for BCI/FCI bit indications, and based on this, sets the appropriate BECN/FECN bit on the frame sent to the user.

**forward explicit congestion notification (FECN)**

The FECN bit is used in the frame relay header of a frame to warn the receiving-end device that the frames it is receiving (traveling in the same direction) have encountered congestion or congested resources.

**forward resource management cell (FRM)**

Resource management cells that an ABR source sends to its destination. See “resource management (RM) cell” (page 140).

**FP**

See “function processor (FP)” (page 76).

**frame**

A variable length data unit, with an associated control header, that is transmitted across the network. The frame header determines the destination of the frame and carries sequencing and error detection information. Many frames are required to carry a complete document or message.

**frame alignment signal (FAS)**

A sequence of signal bits used for synchronizing E3 frames.

**frame-cell trunk**

The transport mechanism used by Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunks to carry both frame and cell traffic on a frame-based interface.

HDLC mode is a provisionable mode in which a frame-cell trunk can operate and use HDLC framing.

Interrupting mode is a provisionable mode in which a frame-cell trunk can operate and use a modified HDLC-based framing. Interrupting mode allows highest priority data to interrupt traffic less sensitive to delay or traffic with a lower emission priority.

**frame link monitoring (FLM)**

Provides the ability to distinguish between physical line failure and customer premises equipment failure in the case of a system failure at the access to a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch frame relay node.

**framed protocol**

A set of formal rules describing how to transmit frames. HDLC framing uses a standard protocol for the sequential transmission of individual frames. Interrupting framing uses a modified-HDLC format that allows voice cells to interrupt the transmission of data frames, transmit the voice cell, and continue transmitting the data frame.

**Framer**

The Framer component controls link layer framing for application components sending and receiving data on a link interface. For frame relay applications, it is also through Framer that an application component is associated with a specific hardware link interface.

**frame mode information (FMI)**

The system responsible for maintaining the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node-to-node connections. For example, FMI supports the following connections: Multiservice Switch node-to-Multiservice Switch node, Multiservice Switch node-to-DPN-100 access module, Multiservice Switch node-to-DPN-100 resource module.

**frame relay IP server**

A logical representation that allows multiple IP-enabled FrUnis on the same function processor to share a single protocol port on the virtual router.

**frame relay multiplexor/demultiplexor**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch component that can distinguish traffic from multiple frame relay peers for distribution to multiple applications in a Multiservice Switch node.

**frame relay managed cut-through switching (MCS)**

A feature that provides bidirectional, point-to-point virtual connections between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes at a specific quality of service (QOS). The MCS connection is a switched path that provides many-to-one multiplexing of connections for a data service.

### **frame relay service (FRS)**

A streamlined ISO data link layer protocol. A frame relay network supports only core communications functions (such as transparency, multiplexing, and orderly delivery). This simplified processing (as opposed to traditional packet data protocols) permits higher speeds and lower delays for a given processing capability. Simplification is made possible by the assumed use of improved transmission facilities (high-quality digital facilities), which are affected by far fewer transmission errors. Furthermore, many functions such as sequencing flow control and retransmission are performed by end user equipment.

### **Frame relay-to-ATM interworking function (FR-ATM IWF)**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch frame relay service that provides interworking functions between frame relay PVCs and ATM PVCs using AAL-5.

See also, “FR-ATM interworking service” (page 74).

### **FR-ATM accounting**

An accounting service that collects usage information (byte and frame counts) on FR-ATM connections. Service providers can use this information to bill their customers, or for test, statistics, network engineering, and planning purposes.

### **FR-ATM gateway**

An application of the FR-ATM interworking service that converts frame/cell traffic to and from ATM cell traffic. The FR-ATM gateway provides a frame relay interface (either UNI or NNI) that converts frame relay traffic coming in from its link into cells leaving the node at an ATM interface. In the other direction, the gateway converts cell traffic coming into the node at the ATM interface to frame relay traffic going out on the frame relay UNI or NNI. The FR-ATM services frame relay traffic originating across the frame/cell subnet.

### **FR-ATM interworking service**

The FR-ATM interworking service allows the carriage of frame relay traffic over an ATM networking and transport infrastructure. It maps frame relay permanent virtual circuits (PVCs) to and from ATM PVCs to provide

connectivity between frame relay CPE and ATM-capable CPE. The FR-ATM interworking service comprises a core frame relay UNI/NNI service and an interworking function.

The FR-ATM interworking supports the application of the FRF.8 standard for service interworking (SIWF) and the FRF.5 standard for network interworking (NIWF).

**free list**

The part of the shared memory that is currently unused and available for data arriving into the FP card.

**free list size**

The number of blocks that currently make up the free list.

**free list threshold**

A free list threshold is a specific number of blocks used in the determination of the congestion state of the free list. A free list can define several thresholds. As the free list size crosses each threshold, the free list enters a more severe congestion state. For example, ATM FPs define three free list thresholds. The free list at its maximum size starts off in congestion state 3; and as it is depleted and falls below the first threshold, it enters congestion state 2.

**FRIP**

See “frame relay IP server” (page 73).

**FRM**

See “forward resource management cell (FRM)” (page 72).

**FRS**

See “frame relay service (FRS)” (page 74).

**FTM**

The Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch traffic management system. It detects congestion and reports it to the service (frame relay, for example).

**FTP**

See “file transfer protocol (FTP)” (page 71).

**full FMIP**

Format type associated with Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system accounting and statistics records. For full FMIP accounting and statistics records, each field is completely encoded in FMIP format.

**function processor (FP)**

A type of processor card that supports physical interface connections to subscriber lines and network trunks. It is optimized to support the software that performs the real-time functions associated with the forwarding and routing of frames. Different types of FPs support different types of physical interfaces, such as DS1, E1, V.35, and V.11 access and trunks. See also “control processor (CP) switchover” (page 50).

**G**

**G.711**

ITU-T standard related to pulse code modulation (PCM) of voice frequencies.

**G.729**

ITU-T standard related to coding of speech at 8 kbit/s using conjugate-structure algebraic-code-excited linear-prediction (CS-ACELP).

**gateway**

- 1 See “accounting gateway” (page 17).
- 2 See “DPN gateway” (page 60).
- 3 See “external gateway (EG)” (page 68).
- 4 See “FR-ATM gateway” (page 74).
- 5 See “gateway identifier (GID)” (page 76).
- 6 See “internal gateway” (page 86).
- 7 See “X.25 gateway” (page 181).
- 8 See “X.75 gateway” (page 181).

**gateway identifier (GID)**

An integer that uniquely identifies an X.25 gateway or an X.75 gateway in a network.

**GCRA**

See “generic cell rate algorithm (GCRA)” (page 77).

**general packet radio service**

A packet-linked technology that enables high-speed, 115-kbit/s, wireless Internet, and other data communications.

**general virtual circuit interface (GvcIf)**

GvcIf is a networking feature providing circuit establishment between LAN/WAN services.

**generic cell rate algorithm (GCRA)**

An algorithm used in a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ATM network to monitor and police network traffic. In Multiservice Switch traffic management, GCRA is used by usage parameter control (UPC) to enforce conformance at the source ATM terminal.

**generic flow control (GFC)**

A four-bit field in the ATM cell header at a user-to-network interface intended for traffic flow control between the user and network equipment.

**generic queue manager (GQM)**

A traffic management device (ASIC) which resides on GQM function processor (FP) cards. The GQM descends from other traffic management devices such as the AQM and QRD, and is capable of OC-48. It differs considerably from the other traffic management devices in that it will schedule up to a single OC-48 channel, its scheduling algorithms are frame or cell agnostic, it can shape four emission priorities (EPs), and it does not have a usage parameter control (UPC) function because that is done by a different ASIC called ATLAS (on the same card).

**global rerouting domain**

In the context of the global rerouting protocol, the entire set of nodes in the PNNI network including all nodes belonging to all local rerouting domains.

**Global System for Mobile Communications**

A standard digital cellular phone service used in Europe and Japan, to ensure interoperability between countries.

**good-put**

In an ATM network, the measurable amount of traffic that is transmitted from source to destination that can be successfully segmented and reassembled by the end systems. A high good-put means that few or no cells were transmitted that could not be reassembled into frames.

**GPRS**

See “general packet radio service” (page 77)

**group address**

In ATM networking, identifies a group of endstations. The ATM group address is characterized by the group address AFI. The ATM groups and AFIs are defined in the ATM Forum User-to-Network Interface Signaling Specification Version 4.0 (af-sig-0061.000), Annex 5.

**GQM**

See “generic queue manager (GQM)” (page 77).

**GSM**

See “Global System for Mobile Communications” (page 77).

**GvcIf**

See “general virtual circuit interface (GvcIf)” (page 77).

**H**

**H.248**

The ITU-T gateway control protocol. H.248 is one control interface used between the media gateway controller and the Media Gateway.

**half session (HS)**

A session-layer component consisting of the combination of data flow control and transmission control components comprising one end of a session.

**hard rerouting**

See “connection recovery” (page 48).

**HDB3**

See “high-density binary 3 zero maximum encoding (HDB3)” (page 79).

**HDLC**

See “high-level data link control (HDLC)” (page 80)

**HDLC mode**

See “frame-cell trunk” (page 72).

**HDLC-transparent data service (HTDS)**

A service that transports HDLC-framed data across the network without interpretation, except that interframe flags are not transmitted. The efficiency of the transmission is increased by not transmitting flags.

**header error control (HEC)**

A CRC code found in the last byte of the ATM cell header that is used for verifying cell integrity.

**hello packet**

A type of PNNI routing packet that neighboring logical nodes exchange.

**Hello protocol**

The Hello protocol is a neighbor discovery protocol run over private network-to-network interface (PNNI) links between lowest level nodes and logical group nodes (LGNs).

**HEP**

See “hot equipment protection (HEP)” (page 81).

**HG**

See “hunt group (HG)” (page 82).

**hierarchically complete source route**

A stack of DTLs that represent a route across a PNNI routing domain. A DTL is included for each hierarchical level between and including the current level and the lowest visible level in which the source and destination nodes are reachable.

**high-density binary 3 zero maximum encoding (HDB3)**

An encoding technique used to transfer bits over E1 and E3 lines. To ensure 1's density, HDB3 substitutes a bipolar violation where four or more 0s are to be sent in a row.

**high-level data link control (HDLC)**

An ITU-TSS link layer protocol standard for point-to-point and multipoint communications.

**high-speed serial interface (HSSI)**

An EIA/TIA-613 physical layer standard. Similar to V.35 and V.11, HSSI is an interchange circuit that transfers serial data between DTE and DCE at speeds ranging from 1 Mbit/s to 52 Mbit/s.

**hitless CP switchover**

The switch of activity from the active CP to a standby CP without restarting the FPs on the shelf. FPs that support hitless CP switchover continue, uninterrupted, to provide service. FPs that do not support hitless CP switchover must restart and do not provide uninterrupted service.

**hitless services**

A service is hitless when the software that provides the service can run uninterrupted, even when the hardware providing the service changes. With hitless services, traffic incurs minimal interruption and established connections stay up. Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch software applications and features are categorized based on their ability to provide hitless services.

See “cold standby” (page 44).

See “hot standby” (page 81).

See “warm standby” (page 179).

**hitless software migration (HSM)**

Hitless software migration allows a shelf (CPs and FPs) to migrate from one version of software to another without interrupting the services being provided by that shelf.

**holding priority (HP)**

In an ATM network, a priority scheme that is assigned to all bandwidth non-elastic ATM connections to indicate the relative importance of each connection. When a loss of bandwidth occurs, connections with lower holding priority are released first.

In a PORS network, a parameter that indicates the tolerance of a connection for path bumping. A connection with a lower holding priority can be bumped to an alternative path or terminated by a connection with a higher priority.

**hop by hop route**

A routing approach in which each node along the path uses its own routing knowledge to determine the next hop of the route. The expectation is that all nodes choose consistent hops so that the call reaches the requested destination.

**hop count**

The number of hops it takes for a packet to make it from a source to a destination, that is the number of nodes (routers) between a source and a destination. Each switch or router traversed by a packet is considered a hop.

**horizontal link**

A link between two logical nodes that belong to the same peer group.

**host computer**

The central controlling computer in a network of computers. It allows lower-level terminals to work through it to obtain access to other computers and their stores of information.

**hot equipment protection (HEP)**

A carrier grade feature that provides a customer with the capability of setting up a sparing configuration that allows for hitless switch-over capabilities.

**hot standby**

Hot standby applications and features offer hitless services during an FP or CP switchover. During an equipment switchover, hot standby applications incur minimal traffic interruption and established connections stay up.

**hot swapping**

Hot swapping of a data path refers to a service switchover while the node is in service.

**HP**

See “holding priority (HP)” (page 80).

**HS**

See “half session (HS)” (page 78).

**HSM**

See “hitless software migration (HSM)” (page 80).

**HSSI**

See “high-speed serial interface (HSSI)” (page 80).

**HTDS**

See “HDLC-transparent data service (HTDS)” (page 79).

**hunt group (HG)**

Hunt groups are a group of network addresses (DNAs) reachable from a unique DNA and configured so that an incoming call automatically searches for an available address in the group.

**I**

**I80960**

A 32-bit Intel embedded processor that is one of the processing engines of control processors and function processors. It coordinates all activity on these processor cards.

**IAD**

See “Integrated Alarm Display (IAD)” (page 85).

**IBGP**

See “internal border gateway protocol (IBGP)” (page 86).

**ICMP**

See “Internet control message protocol (ICMP)” (page 87).

**ICR**

See “initial cell rate (ICR)” (page 84).

**IGMP**

See “Internet group management protocol (IGMP)” (page 87).

**IGP**

See “interior gateway protocol (IGP)” (page 85).

**IISP**

See “interim interswitch signaling protocol (IISP)” (page 86).

**IMA**

See “inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA)” (page 88).

**IME**

See “interface management entity (IME)” (page 85).

**IMA link group**

See “link group (LG)” (page 94).

**IMUX**

See “inverse multiplexing for frame relay (IMUX)” (page 88)

**import policy**

A collection of rules that govern the reception of route information. These policies are used by the BGP, EGP, and RIP route management protocols.

**in-band synchronization**

The process through which the accounting system takes a simultaneous snapshot of the accounting data at each end of the virtual circuit. This snapshot is used to generate an accounting record.

**incumbent segment**

An active connection segment that is in the process of being replaced by an alternate connection segment.

**independent link**

A single physical link used directly by the ATM layer. It is not part of an IMA group.

**independent transmit clock (ITC) mode**

An IMA configuration in which the transmit clock on one or more physical links in the IMA group is derived from different sources. This is contrasted with common transmit clock (CTC) mode.

**independent VCC**

A VCC that is not associated with a virtual path terminator.

**induced uplink**

An induced uplink is an uplink that is created by a logical group node (LGN) by aggregating uplinks advertised by its corresponding lower level peer group leader (PGL).

**ingress node**

The first Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node that decides to which egress node the data packet is sent.

See also “egress node” (page 64) and “tandem node” (page 160).

**ingress traffic**

Ingress traffic refers to the traffic entering a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network through an access point.

**initial cell rate (ICR)**

In ATM ABR networking, the rate at which the ABR source transmits cells, both initially and after an idle period.

**inside link**

Synonymous with horizontal link. See “horizontal link” (page 81).

**instance**

Information (such as a decimal or a string) appended to the component type. When more than one of a component type exists, they are differentiated by an instance value.

**instance type**

The data type for a component instance. The null data type is used for non-replicated components, and the compound data type is used for multi-indexed components.

**instance value**

The actual component instance value as permitted by its type.

**instantiating**

In PORS, the process of laying down the path on the selected route. Once the route is selected by the route selector and returned to the source endpoint, the source endpoint starts the procedure of setting up the path.

**inter-domain link**

A PNNI link that connects two nodes that are in different local rerouting domains or a link using a non-PNNI signaling interface such as UNI, IISP, and AINI.

**Integrated Alarm Display (IAD)**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager Advisor tool used to display alarms.

**integrated local management interface (ILMI)**

A management interface at an ATM interface that consists of a management information base (MIB) on each side of the UNI and an SNMP-based protocol for exchanging information in the MIBs across the UNI.

**integrated services digital network (ISDN)**

A digital technology that provides combined voice and data services. BRI access to an ISDN switch provides 2B+D (two 64 kbit/s B-channels and one 16 kbit/s D-channel) over an existing copper telephone line.

Out-of-band signaling is sent over the D-channel to request the setup of one of the B-channels (for high-speed data or voice applications) or of the D-channel for low-speed data (which can be multiplexed with the signaling and other low-speed data applications from other terminals on the same loop).

**interface management entity (IME)**

The ATM interface over which ILMI is operating.

**interface protocol**

- 1 See “FMIP” (page 71).
- 2 See “Telnet” (page 161).
- 3 See “local management interface (LMI)” (page 96).
- 4 See “SNMP” (page 151).

**interior gateway protocol (IGP)**

An Internet protocol used to exchange routing information with an Autonomous System.

**interim interswitch signaling protocol (IISP)**

IISP provides interconnection between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes as well as interconnection between Multiservice Switch and non-Multiservice Switch nodes (Nortel Networks-family nodes and devices from other vendors).

**internal border gateway protocol (IBGP)**

BGP configuration in which sessions are established between routers in the same autonomous systems (ASs). See also “border gateway protocol (BGP)” (page 33).

**internal gateway**

A DPN logical connection that runs over a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunk interconnecting two Multiservice Switch nodes in different RID subnets. A Multiservice Switch trunk supporting internal gateways continues to operate as a normal Multiservice Switch trunk in supporting non-DPN type of traffic.

**internal reachable address**

In PNNI networking, an address of a destination point that is directly attached to the logical node that advertises the address.

**internal router**

A router with all directly connected networks belonging to the same area. There can be internal routers in the backbone area if all of their interfaces are in the backbone.

**International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (ITU-T)**

A European standards body formerly called Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique (CCITT).

**Internet**

A network of two or more networks. Usually these networks use different governing protocols or are administratively or physically separated.

**Internet addressing**

A system of addressing using a 32-bit address, usually divided into four octets.

**Internet control message protocol (ICMP)**

A collection of error conditions and control messages exchanged by IP modules in both hosts and gateways. Examples consist of echo requests and replies and notification of discarded datagrams.

**Internet group management protocol (IGMP)**

A protocol that is used between routers and locally attached hosts to communicate multicast group membership information.

**Internet protocol (IP)**

A protocol suite that operates within the Internet as defined by the requests for comment (RFC). This term can also refer to the network-layer (level 3) of this protocol stack—the layer concerned with routing datagrams from network to network.

**Internet protocol interface over frame relay (IPIFR)**

Allows a Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager workstation to communicate with Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes over frame relay. Once the connection between a workstation and a node has been established, Multiservice Data Manager can connect to the node over frame relay and exchange IP datagrams.

**Internet protocol interface over virtual circuit (IPIVC)**

In Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch device's initial releases, FTP, Telnet, and FMIP protocols are implemented over TCP/IP protocols using the IPIVC system. This system allows Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager workstations to communicate with Multiservice Switch nodes by way of X.25 on DPN-100. Once the connection between a workstation and a DPN-100 module has been established, Multiservice Data Manager can connect to the node over the X.25 virtual circuit and exchange IP datagrams. The ftp connections can be either secure or non-secure as described in the Multiservice Data Manager Security User Guide.

**inter-region Multiservice Switch trunk**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunk that is a link between two border nodes in different topology regions.

**interrupting mode**

See “frame-cell trunk” (page 72).

**intra-domain link**

A PNNI link that connects two nodes that are in the same local rerouting domain.

**inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA)**

A feature available on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that supports the transparent transmission of ATM cell data over a link group. IMA transparently distributes a single stream of ATM layer cell traffic onto multiple physical links for transmission across the links, and then combines the traffic back into the original ATM layer cell sequence at the remote end.

**inverse multiplexing for frame relay (IMUX)**

A frame-based inverse multiplexing function provided by the multilink frame relay (MLFR) service.

**inverse-UPC shaping**

This form of shaping uses dynamic rate changes so that the resulting cell stream exactly conforms to the requirements of a dual leaky bucket UPC enforcer. Also known as dual-leaky-bucket or VBR shaping.

**IP**

See “Internet protocol (IP)” (page 87).

**IP address owner**

The VRRP router that has the virtual router’s IP address(es) as real interface address(es).

**IP class of service (COS)**

Provides four different classes of service for different types of IP traffic. With IP COS, you can define a set of policies that identify different types of IP traffic and specify the class of service to pass the IP traffic through the network.

**IP COS**

See “IP class of service (COS)” (page 88).

**IP multicast forwarding**

A packet forwarding mode that delivers IP multicast packets to a group of nodes interested in receiving those packets in an IP network.

**IP multicast forwarding table (FWD)**

A forwarding table that performs exact match and best match for IP multicast traffic.

**IP multicast routing database (RDB)**

A routing database for IP multicast traffic.

**IP multicast routing table manager (MRTM)**

A routing table manager for IP multicast traffic.

**IPSec**

A security feature that defines a suite of cryptographic protocols and an architecture used to protect packets at the network layer.

**IP tunneling**

A feature available on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that allows you to connect physically separate IP networks that share the same address space through an IP network on a different address space.

**IPIFR**

See “Internet protocol interface over frame relay (IPIFR)” (page 87).

**IPIVC**

See “Internet protocol interface over virtual circuit (IPIVC)” (page 87).

**Ipv4Label**

The BGP address family used for Carrier's Carrier to distribute routes and labels associated with them. It consists of both the address family identifier (AFI) and the subsequent address family identifier (SAFI). Ipv4Label represents the AFI/SAFI value of 1/4.

**Ipv4MplsVpn**

The BGP address family used for BGP/MPLS VPNs to distribute VRF routes and service labels associated with them. It consists of both the address family identifier (AFI) and the subsequent address family identifier (SAFI). Ipv4MplsVpn represents the AFI/SAFI value of 1/128.

**ISDN**

See “integrated services digital network (ISDN)” (page 85).

**ISO**

International Organization for Standardization.

**isochronous**

A data bit stream that has equal time between bits.

**ITC mode**

See “independent transmit clock (ITC) mode” (page 83).

**ITU-T**

See “International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (ITU-T)” (page 86).

**J**

**JT2**

A 6312 kbit/s interface defined in TTC JT-G.703. Consists of a framing structure of 789 bits made up of 98 time slots (8-bit) followed by 5 framing bits as defined in TTC JT-G704.

**junctor virtual circuit (JVC)**

A virtual circuit used to extend the subnet to the legacy data module in a Passport 4400 access unit. The JVC permits the establishment of a general virtual circuit (GVC) connection over a Multiservice Passport access network link (MPANL) service.

**JVC**

See “junctor virtual circuit (JVC)” (page 90).

**L**

**label switching router (LSR)**

A core node that performs label switching in an MPLS network.

**LACP**

See “link aggregation control protocol (LACP)” (page 93).

**LAG**

See “link aggregation (LAG)” (page 93).

**LAN**

See “local area network (LAN)” (page 96).

**LAPD**

See “link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD)” (page 93).

**LAPF**

See “link access procedure on frame relay (LAPF)” (page 93).

**LATA**

See “local access transport area (LATA)” (page 95).

**last common node**

Network node where the information flow uses an established call/connection to a party at the ingress, and an unused interface at the egress.

**late packet discard (LPD)**

A packet discard mechanism that works in conjunction with PPD. LPD preserves the end-of-packet cell of a packet that is subject to PPD, which permits identification of the beginning of the subsequent packet.

**layer**

In the OSI reference model, a collection of related network processing functions that comprise one level of a hierarchy of functions.

**LC**

- 1 See “link controller (LC)” (page 93).
- 2 See “logical channel (LC)” (page 97).

**LCN**

See logical channel number.

**LCo**

See “logical connection (LCo)” (page 97).

**LD-CELP**

See “Low-delay code excited linear prediction (LD-CELP)” (page 99).

**LDS**

See “link delay synchronization (LDS)” (page 93).

**leaf**

Is sometimes used interchangeably with party. However, a leaf more accurately denotes any single destination point of a point-to-multipoint call.

**LEN**

See “low-entry networking (LEN) node” (page 99).

**level**

In ATM networking, a level is the position in the PNNI hierarchy at which a particular node or peer group exists. A level that has a smaller numerical value implies greater topology aggregation. Conversely, a level that has a larger numerical value implies less topology aggregation. Smaller numerical values indicate high levels while larger numerical values indicate lower levels.

**LG**

See “link group (LG)” (page 94).

**LGN**

See “logical group node (LGN)” (page 97).

**LGN Horizontal Link Hello protocol**

The LGN (logical group node) Horizontal Link Hello protocol is a protocol run over an SVCC RCC channel to discover and monitor logical links between neighboring logical group nodes.

**LIF**

See “loss of IMA frame (LIF)” (page 98).

**line**

- 1 A dedicated private or leased facility that connects user equipment to the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network. A line can be a link.
- 2 In SONET, a part of a connection between STS-n multiplexers.
- 3 In SDH, a part of a connection between STM-n multiplexers.

**line automatic protection switching (APS)**

Automatic protection switching applied to SONET and SDH lines. Sometimes called linear APS in some specifications, such as Telcordia GR-253.

See “automatic protection switching (APS)” (page 27)

**line sparing**

See “automatic protection switching (APS)” (page 27).

**link**

- 1 A channel or path between network entities that includes the connection and the interface devices.
- 2 A component model data type used to relate non-hierarchical components. It is represented using an attribute on either component with a value being the other component name. If one side of the link is changed, the other is automatically updated.

**link access procedure on frame relay (LAPF)**

The data link layer protocol that has been defined for ITU-T Q.921. LAPF is an ISDN access protocol used with links that are established on frame relay.

**link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD)**

The data link layer protocol that has been defined for ITU-T Q.921. LAPD is an ISDN access protocol used with links established on a D-channel.

**link aggregation (LAG)**

Logical grouping of multiple Ethernet links.

**link aggregation control protocol (LACP)**

This protocol is used to exchange LAG information between two nodes.

**link controller (LC)**

The integrated circuit (ASIC) that provides a serial data interface into the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node.

**link delay synchronization (LDS)**

A circumstance in which the receiving end of an IMA link group has measured and compensated for the differential delay over a physical link. If this is the case, then the link is considered to be in link delay synchronization (LDS).

**link group (LG)**

- 1 A group of links (Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunks or DPN gateways) between two nodes that can share traffic between the nodes. This allows the available bandwidth between the two nodes to be greater than that of a single link. A maximum of four links in a link group can be supported.
- 2 An IMA link group refers to the combination of multiple physical links that use the inverse multiplexing process to transmit traffic across these links. A link group is presented as a single link to the ATM layer. A link group originates on one FP running the IMA feature and terminates on another FP running the IMA feature (typically these FPs are on two different Multiservice Switch nodes). Any link group can be composed of up to eight DS1/E1 physical links on an FP running IMA.

**link-level protocol (LLP)**

A protocol that permits encapsulation of multiple protocols over a single ATM virtual circuit.

**link state advertisement (LSA)**

A packet of information that determines the shortest path to a destination.

**link-state algorithm**

A routing technology in which each node broadcasts to all other nodes its view of the links. When every node in the network does this, all nodes can derive the complete topology and perform operations on that topology.

**link state parameter**

Information that captures an aspect or property of a link.

**live alarm**

An alarm that is issued by a fault or other significant event, rather than in response to a replay command.

**LLP**

See “link-level protocol (LLP)” (page 94).

**LMI**

See “local management interface (LMI)” (page 96).

**LN**

- 1 See “logical network (LN)” (page 97).
- 2 See “logical node (LN)” (page 97).

**LNID**

See “logical node identifier (LNID)” (page 97).

**LNN**

See “logical network number (LNN)” (page 97).

**load sharing**

Load sharing is the process by which traffic is divided over links in a link group on a packet by packet basis.

**load spreading**

If there is more than one equal path to a destination, Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node’s will pick two of them. Load spreading is the process by which nodes divide traffic, on a VC basis, over the two link groups on those paths and the links in the link group. The algorithm used ensures (under normal conditions) that all the traffic for a given VC follows the same path and uses the same links along that path.

**local access transport area (LATA)**

Also referred to as a service area by some Bell Operating Companies (BOC), a LATA serves two basic purposes: to provide a method for delineating the area within which the BOCs may offer services and, to provide a basis for determining how the assets of the former Bell System were to be divided between the BOCs and AT&T at divestiture.

The United States has been divided into 200 LATAs by the AT&T Modified Final Judgment. Each BOC may service more than one LATA, but BOCs are generally constrained from providing long distance service between LATAs. Long distance service within a LATA is provided by the LEC. Service between LATAs is provided by an IEC.

**local address resolver**

A component of connection address resolution (CAR) that performs the resolution of a destination address at the local level.

**local area network (LAN)**

A network that connects microcomputers, workstations, printers, and other devices together, limited to local distances.

**local bus**

A 32-bit bus on a processor module joining local memory (SRAM and DRAM), boot ROM, SBIC, and the microprocessor.

**local domain edge node**

A node that has at least one inter-domain link.

**local domain link type**

In the context of the local rerouting protocol, a PNNI link can be described as an intra-domain link or an inter-domain link.

**local leaf**

Relevant to a single node in a PMP call. A local leaf is on a branch with a local root, across the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node back plane, forming a new link to the remote leaf.

**local management interface (LMI)**

In frame relay, the part of the C-plane that manages the PVCs.

**local memory**

A RAM that stores code and program data for the microprocessor.

**local node name**

The name of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node. It forms the initial part of all component names, but is usually suppressed. For example, *em/ottawa lp/0* appears as *lp/0*.

**local rerouting domain**

In the context of the local rerouting protocol, a group of nodes linked by intra-domain links.

**local root**

Relevant to a single node in a PMP call. A local root is on a branch with a local leaf across the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node backplane. A local root multicasts copies of incoming cells to each local leaf.

**LODS**

See “loss of delay synchronization (LODS)” (page 98).

**LOF**

See “loss of frame (LOF)” (page 98).

**logical channel (LC)**

A logical division of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunk that constitutes part of a path. A logical channel is used in a single direction and is locally identified by a logical channel number.

**logical connection (LCo)**

A logical connection is an association between two endpoints in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network for the purpose of exchanging data.

**logical group node (LGN)**

An abstract representation of a lower level peer group as a single point for purposes of operating at one level of the PNNI routing hierarchy.

**logical link**

The combination of logical node identifier and logical port identifier.

**logical network (LN)**

A logical network is a set of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes and transport facilities (links) that support a particular address plan and packet format. Logical networks allow different customers to set up logically distinct networks using the same physical resources—even the same address scheme, routing protocol, packet formats, and packet forwarding algorithms.

**logical network number (LNN)**

An identifier for a logical network.

**logical node (LN)**

A lowest level node or a logical group node.

**logical node identifier (LNID)**

A string of bits that unambiguously identifies a logical node within a routing domain.

**logical port identifier (ID)**

Identifies a logical port on the logical node that the connection is to traverse or has traversed.

**logical processor (LP)**

A body of software that can be mapped to a processor card to deliver one or more Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch services or capabilities. Logical processor-to-card mapping can vary depending on sparing configuration and hardware availability.

**logical processor type (LPT)**

Defines the characteristics of an LP. The LPT specifies which software needs to be loaded and provides some processor engineering parameters.

**long loop**

The ABR VS/VD scenario where FRM cells transit the node to the egress FP before the node turns them around to become BRM cells.

**LOS**

See “loss of signal (LOS)” (page 98).

**loss of delay synchronization (LODS)**

When the delay on a physical link changes such that it exceeds the maximum differential delay specified for the IMA link group, the link is considered to have lost its delay synchronization. That is, the link has experienced a loss of delay synchronization (LODS), and is deactivated from the link group.

**loss of frame (LOF)**

This failure condition is declared after severely errored frame (SEF) defects have been detected for at least two seconds for a DS1, DS3, E1, or E3.

**loss of IMA frame (LIF)**

A failure condition in which IMA framing is lost on a link that is part of an IMA link group.

**loss of signal (LOS)**

For DS1, DS3, E1, and E3, this event is detected at a line interface when 175+/-75 contiguous pulse positions with no pulses of either positive or negative polarity are detected. An LOS failure condition is declared after LOS defects have been observed for at least 2 s.

**Low-delay code excited linear prediction (LD-CELP)**

A 16 kbit/s compression algorithm used to encode voice data, based on ITU-T recommendation G.728.

**low-entry networking (LEN) node**

In Systems Network Architecture (SNA), a physical unit type 2.1 with a control processor does not communicate with other nodes. LEN nodes support logical unit protocols.

**lowest level node**

A leaf in the PNNI routing hierarchy. A lowest level node is an abstraction that represents a single instance of the PNNI routing protocol. Lowest level nodes are created in a switching system through provisioning and are not created dynamically.

**LP**

See “logical processor (LP)” (page 98).

**LP instance**

One defined instance of a logical processor. In addition, when a spare card is available, an LP instance can be used to implement equipment sparing.

**LPD**

See “late packet discard (LPD)” (page 91).

**LPT**

See “logical processor type (LPT)” (page 98).

**LSA**

See “link state advertisement (LSA)” (page 94).

**LSR**

See “label switching router (LSR)” (page 90).

**M****MAC**

See “media access control (MAC)” (page 102).

**make-before-break rerouting**

See “path optimization” (page 122).

**main card**

The primary processor card on which an LP is provisioned to run. In a sparing configuration, a main card carries traffic unless a failure causes traffic to switch to a spare card.

**MAN**

See “metropolitan area network (MAN)” (page 103).

**Management Data Provider (MDP)**

The Management Data Provider (MDP) host stores and converts accounting data from DPN-100 and management data (accounting, statistics, alarms, SCNs, and logs) from Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes prior to transferring the data to either a Billing host or a Network Engineering host. The Management Data Provider replaces the Accounting Data Server.

**management data router (MDR)**

Collects surveillance data from multiple Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes and distributes it to multiple Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager network operation centers.

**management information base (MIB)**

A database containing configuration and status information relating to a specific managed object or objects. Provides a description of all the components and variables within a component that a network management system can access. It provides the way of naming each of these components and variables. MIB is a concept defined in network management standards such as SNMP.

**manual CLR alarm**

A CLR alarm issued in response to manual intervention, rather than in response to the system detecting that the associated fault condition no longer exists.

**manual path**

In path-oriented routing, specifying the series of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunks that form the path instead of letting the system create the path automatically.

**marker protocol**

A protocol that is used by link aggregation to transfer a conversation from one logical link to another without misordering cells.

**maximum burst size (MBS)**

One of a set of traffic characterization values used to define traffic characteristics through the traffic descriptor types. MBS defines the length in cells of a traffic burst relative to the peak cell rate (PCR), which it cannot exceed, and the sustainable cell rate (SCR), which it can exceed but only for the time period defined by BT.

**maximum transmission unit (MTU)**

- 1 The size (in bytes) of the largest datagram that a router or interface can transmit.
- 2 The size of the largest frame that a link can transmit.

**MBR**

See “multicast border router (MBR)” (page 104).

**MBS**

See “maximum burst size (MBS)” (page 101).

**MCDN**

See “Meridian 1 ISDN Primary Rate Interface (MCDN)” (page 102).

**MCR**

See “minimum cell rate (MCR)” (page 103).

**MCS**

See “frame relay managed cut-through switching (MCS)” (page 73).

**MDCR**

See “minimum desired cell rate (MDCR)” (page 103).

**MDP**

See “Management Data Provider (MDP)” (page 100).

**MDR**

See “management data router (MDR)” (page 100).

**measurement interval (T)**

The time interval over which rates and burst sizes are measured. In general, its duration is proportional to the burstiness of the traffic.

**media access control (MAC)**

A 48-bit address unique to each local area network interface. This address is usually derived from the manufacturer's ID number and the serial number of the interface chip set.

**media gateway (MG)**

A device that provides media transformation from TDM to VoIP or ATM under the control of a media gateway controller via a device control interface such as VGCP. The MG handles all the bearer traffic functionality.

**media gateway controller (MGC)**

A device that acts on user- or peer-device signaling to create or delete a narrowband connection on a media gateway via a device control interface such as VGCP. The MGC handles all the signaling and call control functionality.

**membership scope**

In PNNI networking, the level of the routing hierarchy within which advertisement of a given address is constrained.

**Meridian 1 ISDN Primary Rate Interface (MCDN)**

A common-channel signaling protocol intended for use between members of the Nortel Networks Meridian family of Private Telecommunication Network Exchanges. The signaling information is carried through time slot 16 of a 2.048 Mbit/s digital transmission system. Similarly, it is carried through time slot 23 of a 1.544 Mbit/s digital transmission system.

**metric**

A metric is a number that is used to represent the attractiveness (a smaller metric is more attractive) of a link or LinkGroup to a routing protocol. Some of the metrics used by Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch are

- cost: a user-definable value
- delay: measured by the system (a lower metric represents a lower delay)

- throughput: measured by the system (higher speed links have lower metrics)

**metropolitan area network (MAN)**

A network that spans a city. It is bigger than a local area network (LAN) but smaller than a wide area network (WAN).

**MG**

See “media gateway (MG)” (page 102).

**MGC**

See “media gateway controller (MGC)” (page 102).

**MIB**

See “management information base (MIB)” (page 100).

**MIB view**

A specific set of components in the MIB hierarchy that is created from subsets of included and excluded subtrees.

**MID**

See “module identifier (MID)” (page 104).

**minimum cell rate (MCR)**

A measure of the minimum useful data rate for the given ATM UBR service category. This term is used interchangeably with MDCR.

**minimum desired cell rate (MDCR)**

A measure of the minimum useful data rate for the given ATM UBR service category. This term is used interchangeably with MCR.

**mixed-mode (MX)**

A type of function processor that incorporates ports supporting different types of optical fiber (Meridian devices only). A mixed-mode FP contains at least one port that operates in single mode and one port that operates in multimode.

**MLFR**

See “multilink frame relay (MLFR)” (page 105).

**MM**

See “multimode (MM)” (page 106).

**MMTC**

See “multimedia traffic classes (MMTC)” (page 105).

**model**

A way of describing Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes for management purposes. The two supported models are the component model and the SNMP model.

**module identifier (MID)**

MIDs identify individual Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes or DPN-100 access modules.

**MPANL**

See “Multiservice Passport access network link (MPANL)” (page 107).

**MPLS**

See “multiprotocol label switching (MPLS)” (page 106).

**MPS**

See “multiple priority system (MPS)” (page 106).

**MR**

See “multi-rate (MR)” (page 106).

**MSA**

See “multiservice access function processor (MSA32 FP)” (page 106).

**MSP**

See “Multiservice Passport access network link signaling protocol (MSP)” (page 107).

**MTU**

See “maximum transmission unit (MTU)” (page 101).

**multicast border router (MBR)**

A router that participates in more than one multicast domain.

**multicast domain**

A set of one or more contiguous links with optional routers that implement the same multicast protocol configured to operate within a common boundary.

**multicast forwarding**

A packet forwarding mode that delivers the packet to all nodes in the logical network.

**multiframe**

A group of frames seen as a single entity and located by a multiframe signal. Multiframe is a concept used in E1 and DS1 protocols.

**multihomed address**

In ATM PNNI networking, an address that is advertised by multiple PNNI nodes.

**multi-hop BGP**

Multi-hop border gateway protocol (BGP) refers to a BGP connection established between peers that are not directly connected and can span across multiple hops. See also “external border gateway protocol (EBGP)” (page 68) and “internal border gateway protocol (IBGP)” (page 86).

**multilink frame relay (MLFR)**

A service for FrUni and FrNni connections. MLFR provides physical interface emulation for frame relay devices. The emulated physical interface consists of one or more DS1 links, called bundle links, that are aggregated into a single bundle that offers greatly expanded bandwidth. This service also provides a frame-based inverse multiplexing function, sometimes referred to as a inverse multiplexing for frame relay (IMUX). This definition is in accordance with the Frame Relay Forum Implementation Agreement FRF.16.

**multimedia traffic classes (MMTC)**

Subscriber options that enable you to select the traffic handling preferences from the network to meet the application requirements. MMTC handle delay-sensitive multimedia traffic and minimize the delay transfer time and delay variance through the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network.

**multimode (MM)**

Optical fiber that is capable of propagating light signals of two or more wavelengths (modes).

**multiple priority system (MPS)**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system proprietary priority system which defines traffic importance in terms of three emission priorities and four discard priorities.

**multiport aggregate device**

A multiport aggregate device breaks out the ports of the 32-port E1 AAL function processor (FP). Each multiport aggregate device provides connections for 16 E1 ports. You must use two multiport aggregate devices to break out all the ports of the FP.

**multiprotocol label switching (MPLS)**

MPLS is a label-swapping, networking technology that forwards packet traffic over multiple, underlying layer-2 media. This technology integrates layer-2 switching and layer-3 routing by linking the layer-2 infrastructure with layer-3 routing characteristics. Layer-3 routing occurs at the edge of the network, and layer-2 switching takes over in the MPLS network core.

**multipurpose voice platform enhanced echo cancellation (MVP-E)**

An MVP function processor with an on-board daughter card that provides echo cancellation capabilities according to ITU-T G.164, G.165 and G.168. The five types of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch MVP-E function processor are 1-port DS1 MVP-E, 1-port E1 MVP-E, 4-port DS1 MVP-E, 4-port E1 MVP-E and 1-port TTC2M MVP-E.

**multi-rate (MR)**

The capability of a function processor (FP) to operate at multiple line rates according to specific configurations. The 4-port multi-rate POS and ATM FP (4pMRPosAtm) is an example of a multi-rate FP.

**multiservice access function processor (MSA32 FP)**

A function processor possessing 32 DS1 or E1 ports. The MSA FP is capable of running multiple services on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes.

**Multiservice Passport access network link (MPANL)**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch link support service designed to communicate with Passport 4400 access units. MPANL includes proprietary protocol elements derived from ITU-T X.36 (frame relay) and signaling protocols (Q.922 and Q.933). These protocol elements enhance the treatment of voice traffic over links shared with application data and enable secure signaling as a frame relay application. MPANL includes

- components for interfacing to Passport 4400 access units using frame relay, FrMux, and ISDN
- components for traffic shaping
- components for participating in Multiservice Switch voice and various VC services

**Multiservice Passport access network link signaling protocol (MSP)**

This protocol allows end devices connected to a Passport 4400 unit to interwork with end devices of a similar type in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network. The same protocol can also allow a Passport 4400 unit to connect to another Passport 4400 unit in a hierarchical manner.

**Multiservice Switch bus**

Two synchronous 32-bit 25-MHz cell buses, operating in a load-sharing capacity, that can communicate with up to 16 function and control processors. Each bus operates at 800 Mbit/s for a combined speed of 1.6 Gbits/s.

**Multiservice Switch cluster**

A group of one or more interconnected access nodes connected to the backbone in the same RID subnet. A cluster may consist of a single node or multiple nodes. A single-node cluster is a single cluster border node providing access and not connected to any other access nodes. A multi-node cluster is a group of one or more access nodes interconnected to one or more cluster border nodes. A cluster exchanges limited routing information and no topology information with the backbone.

**Multiservice Switch subnet**

A number of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes directly connected to one another.

**Multiservice Switch trunk**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node-to-Multiservice Switch node connection supporting core networking. Multiservice Switch trunks support the dynamic packet routing system (DPRS) and path-oriented routing system (PORS).

**Multiservice Switch trunk over ATM**

The transport mechanism used by Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunks to carry cell traffic on an ATM-based interface.

**Multiservice Switch trunking system**

The software system that implements Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunking functions, such as managing links with other Multiservice Switch nodes or DPN-100 modules.

**MVP-E**

See “multipurpose voice platform enhanced echo cancellation (MVP-E)” (page 106).

**MX**

See “mixed-mode (MX)” (page 103).

**N**

**nailed-up endpoint (NEP)**

An endpoint in a permanent connection. Nailed-up endpoints link the ATM connection to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunking over ATM.

**nailed-up relay point (NRP)**

An intermediate or relay point in a permanent connection. Nailed-up relay points are linked together in a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node to form an “ATM bearer service (ABS)” (page 25).

**NAMS ID**

See “NAMS identifier (NAMS ID)” (page 109).

**NAMS identifier (NAMS ID)**

In Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch systems, an attribute allowing the definition of a NAMS identifier. See NN10600-060 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Component Reference* for NAMS ID attribute description.

In DPN, the identifier for a subsection of a functional grouping of administrative subsystems. See NAMS in 241-0001-002 *DPN-100 List of Terms*.

**native address**

An address or address prefix that matches one of the summary addresses for a given node.

**NCS**

See “Network Clock Synchronization (NCS) System” (page 109).

**NEBS**

See “Network Equipment Building System (NEBS)” (page 109).

**NEP**

See “nailed-up endpoint (NEP)” (page 108).

**Network Clock Synchronization (NCS) System**

A system used to synchronize the clocking of multiple ports and nodes in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network. NCS can be synchronized to the signal originating from a single internal source or to a source external to the network. NCS ensures the accurate transmission and reproduction of synchronous data (for example, BTDS uses NCS).

**Network Engineering host**

The Network Engineering host receives Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system statistics data in bulk data format from the Management Data Provider. The data is used by this host for planning and analysis of network operations.

**Network Equipment Building System (NEBS)**

The Telcordia standards for power cabling, grounding, and environmental safety, power, and operation interfaces for telecommunications equipment. The NEBS frame is used to house telecommunications equipment.

**Network Equipment Building System (NEBS) 2000 frame**

A Nortel Networks universal frame used to house a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch device. The installation consists of two half NEBS frames bolted together back to back. The NEBS frame measures 600 mm in width by 600 mm in depth by 2125 mm in height.

**Network File System (NFS)**

A seamless file system that can operate over a whole network. It is based on Sun's NFS protocol and operates on IP networks using IP and UDP or TCP.

**networking**

Networking allows for the transfer of packets from source to destination through Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch routing, trunking, and traffic management systems.

**network interface specification A211-1 (NIS A211-1)**

A North American variant of an ISDN CCS signaling protocol supported by Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch voice networking service. See also common channel signaling.

**network interworking function (NIWF)**

The FR-ATM network interworking function (NIWF) enables frame relay CPE connectivity across frame relay networks interconnected over a backbone ATM network. The NIWF encapsulates frame relay traffic over ATM and multiplexes many frame relay DLCIs to one ATM VCC. The FR-ATM network interworking function is based on the FRF.5 standard.

See also, "FR-ATM interworking service" (page 74).

**network management interface (NMIF)**

An interface between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes and external entities for management purposes, using a specific protocol. The supported interface and protocol types are: local, Telnet, FMIP, and FTP (both non-secure and secure).

**network management interface system (NMIS)**

Manages interfaces between the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch software and external network management systems. Through NMIS, commands can be issued to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes from network managers, and results returned. This allows Multiservice Switch nodes to be controlled and monitored.

**network mask**

A 32-bit value that masks (or causes a router to ignore) portions of a packet's address. This technique allows the administrator to subdivide the logical network from the IP address.

**network processing unit**

A programmable device that specializes in the processing of data packets.

**network protocol**

A protocol that consists of an address plan, a frame format, and a state machine for the protocol's behavior.

**network service access point address**

An address used in ATM-based services (for example, PORS and Circuit Emulation) to identify objects in a network. It is defined in RFC 1629 and in *ATM USER-Network Interface (UNI) Signalling Specification (Version 4.0)*, released by the ATM Forum Technical Committee, July 1996.

**network time protocol (NTP)**

A public network time synchronization protocol that Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch XNTP software can use to synchronize the time between different nodes in a network. RFC 1305, *Network Time Protocol (Version 3)*, defines the standards for this protocol.

**Network Time Synchronization (NTS) System**

A system that maintains time-of-day synchronization for all devices in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network. NTS resides in the control processor software and synchronizes the local real-time clock interface module from an IP-reachable network management system time server connection. NTS also accepts local operator commands for setting the local time.

When NTS for Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, NTS for Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager, and NTS for DPN-100 are used together, they provide one network time-of-day reference used by all DPN-100 modules, Multiservice Data Manager workstations, and Multiservice Switch nodes in the network.

**network-to-network interface (NNI)**

Frame relay service can be provided through a standard interface between two frame relay networks of different manufacture. The interface is called the network-to-network interface. For more information, see NN10600-900 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Frame Relay Technology Fundamentals*.

**NFAS**

See “non-facility associated signaling (NFAS)” (page 114).

**NFS**

See “Network File System (NFS)” (page 110).

**NIWF**

See “network interworking function (NIWF)” (page 110).

**NMIF**

See “network management interface (NMIF)” (page 110).

**NMIS**

See “network management interface system (NMIS)” (page 111).

**NNI**

See “network-to-network interface (NNI)” (page 112).

**NNID**

See “non-adjacent network identifier (NNID)” (page 113).

**NPU**

See “network processing unit” (page 111).

**nodal state parameter**

Information that captures an aspect or property of a node.

**node ID**

A unique number used to identify a specific Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node within a network. See NN10600-060 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Component Reference* for more information.

**Node Management System**

A system that supports maintenance, monitoring, and testing of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch hardware and software, as well as the facilities for connecting Multiservice Switch devices to other network elements.

**node name**

A unique name used to identify a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node within a network. The name is an ASCII string that contains a maximum of 12 characters. See NN10600-060 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Component Reference* for more information.

**node NSAP address**

The attributes nodePrefix and alternatePorsPrefix, provisioned under the Mod component, that are broadcast and stored in the Base Routing Topology Database. They are also referred to as node addresses. See NN10600-435 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Operations: Path-Oriented Routing System* for more information.

**non-adjacent network identifier (NNID)**

A numeric identifier assigned to a network that is indirectly connected to this network through one or more adjacent networks.

**non-associated signaling**

Uses separate logical paths and multiple nodes as signaling links.

**non-branching node**

A node that cannot currently support additional branching points for point-to-multipoint calls.

**non-elastic connection**

An ATM connection type that cannot respond to changes in bandwidth over an ATM link by decreasing or increasing its data rate. If there is insufficient bandwidth, the connection is released. Compare with “elastic connection” (page 64).

**non-facility associated signaling (NFAS)**

A type of signaling used by PBXs whereby a single D-channel spans multiple DS1 or E1 links.

**non-real time variable bit rate (NRT-VBR)**

A QOS class that defines the throughput connection history as bursty with an expected low cell loss ratio (CLR) for transmitted cells. NRT-VBR supports statistical multiplexing for connections, with no associated delay bounds. NRT-VBR is designed to support non-real time applications.

**non-operational card**

A processor card that cannot provide service. The card can be absent, unprovisioned, locked, or has not yet finished loading its software.

**non-switched voice**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400 node feature in which narrowband traffic between TDM nodes is transported transparently over an ATM network.

See also “switched voice” (page 159).

**NPI**

See “numbering-plan indicator (NPI)” (page 115).

**NRP**

See “nailed-up relay point (NRP)” (page 108).

**nrtVBR**

See “non-real time variable bit rate (NRT-VBR)” (page 114).

**NSAP address**

See “network service access point address” (page 111).

**NscNull**

A Network Systems Corporation (NSC) proprietary encapsulation method that supports IP traffic over permanent virtual circuits (PVC).

**NTP**

See “network time protocol (NTP)” (page 111).

**NTS**

See “Network Time Synchronization (NTS) System” (page 111).

**numbering-plan indicator (NPI)**

The part of a given data network address that defines the numbering plan to which it belongs. Examples of numbering plans defined by ITU-T are X.121 and E.164.

**O****OAM**

See “operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM)” (page 116).

**OC-3**

Optical carrier level 3. In SONET networks, OC-3 is the optical form of the first SONET multiplexing level when it is transmitted through an optical fiber. The 155.52 Mbit/s OC-3 signal is made up of three multiplexed OC-1 basic channels.

**OC-12**

An optical carrier signal in the SONET optical format that is 12 times the OC-1 rate.

**OC-48**

A high-speed optical carrier signal in the SONET optical format providing a line rate of 2.488 Gbits/s, ATM services, and traffic management.

**OC-N**

Optical Carrier level N. The optical signal that results from an optical conversion of an STS-N signal.

**off-network call**

A call destined to another network. An off-network call crosses one or more gateways.

**on-network call**

A call that is routed internally through the SCR and DCR systems to a destination within the network.

**open shortest path first (OSPF)**

An IP routing model defined in RFC 1583, whereby the shortest route to a destination is calculated from a database of link states.

**Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)**

A suite of communication protocols, network architectures, and network management standards produced by the International Standards Organization (ISO). The aim of OSI is to provide information transfer in a nonproprietary environment. The protocols are open in nature, that is, defined in an agreed forum by vendors and government committees.

**operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM)**

A segment boundary associated with an ATM interface or a specific connection passing through that interface.

If the interface is on an OAM segment boundary, all connections passing through the interface terminate OAM segment loopback cells. If the interface is not on a segment boundary, OAM segment loopback cells pass through transparently. The setting for the segment boundary at the interface level can be overridden at the connection level for nailed-up relay points in an ATM bearer service connection.

**operational attribute**

Provides information or data used for monitoring the operation of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes and services. The values of operational attributes are not retained across system restarts. These values cannot be provisioned, but some of them can be set. Operational attributes include information such as component OSI management state and statistical data.

**operational card**

A processor card that is capable of providing service. The card can operate as either an active instance or a standby instance.

**operational component**

A component that is created automatically by Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch systems to represent some modeled entity that is dynamic in nature. An operational component can contain only operational attributes and subcomponents. It can also be created using operator commands. Operational information is not retained in the event of a power outage.

**optimization**

A PORS feature that allows operational paths to be evaluated based on their current path characteristics against new paths that are determined by Route Selector. If the new path can minimize the original paths provisioned metric (cost or delay), then the current path will be moved to the more optimal path.

**optimization metric**

An optimization metric refers to the route computation criteria that is minimized when finding the best path for a call.

**option**

An option modifies the behavior or provides more information about a verb being applied to a component. For example, the display -p option shows provisioned data and the display -o option shows operational data.

**option type**

The data type of an option.

**option value**

The entered value for an option, as permitted by its type.

**OSI**

See “Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)” (page 116).

**OSI state**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch systems define component states according to the OSI standards. A component has three high-level state variables: operational, usage, and administrative. These states are the primary factors affecting the management state of the component. For more information, see NN10600-520 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting*.

**OSI status**

In addition to the three state attributes, six status attributes exist within OSI. The primary function of these attributes is to provide additional information about a component’s operability and usage. The attributes are: alarm status, procedural status, availability status, control status, standby status, and unknown status. For more information, see NN10600-520 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting*.

**OSPF**

See “open shortest path first (OSPF)” (page 116).

**outside link**

A link to a lowest-level outside node. In contrast to an inside link (that is, a horizontal link) or an uplink, an outside link does not form part of the PNNI topology. As a result, nodes do not include outside links in route selection.

**overflow routing**

Overflow routing is the process by which Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch networks switch traffic from a chosen link to an alternate link, when the chosen link becomes congested. Normal reliability traffic will overflow only to links in the same link group. High reliability traffic can also overflow onto links in a different link group, under certain conditions.

**P**

**P**

See “provider nodes (P)” (page 132).

**P-node**

See “provider nodes (P)” (page 132).

**P'**

Provider node within the Carrier's Carrier domain.

**PA**

See “path administrator (PA)” (page 121).

**PABX**

See “private branch exchange (PBX)” (page 130).

**packet**

Packet is a term that can be used interchangeably with frame to mean a variable-length data unit.

The term frame means a generic variable-length data unit. Packets are generally used in layer 3 and frames in layer 2.

**packet delay variation (PDV)**

The measurable variation in the interval between AAL2 packets arriving at a network element. The accumulation of this variation results in packet clumping.

**packet delay variation tolerance (PDVT)**

PDVT defines the tolerance to AAL2 packet clumping that results from the accumulating amount of packet delay variation or “jitter” in the network or customer premises equipment (CPE).

**packet forwarding**

A term used to describe the process of moving packets from node to node on the network. See also “unicast forwarding” (page 168) and “multicast forwarding” (page 105).

**packet forwarding table**

Information relating to network topology that is used to route packets to paths that are appropriate to their requirements. For example, packet headers specify the destination and the priority of the packet. This is checked against the packet forwarding tables, which contain information about the network. The packet is then sent along the path that best fits its requirements.

**Packet over SONET**

When POS is supported, the generic queue manager (GQM) function processor (FP) cards of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400, Multiservice Switch 15000, or Multiservice Switch 20000 nodes transmit or receive packets over SONET (POS), or over SDH. POS handles whatever the packet-based data is because it is a layer 3 protocol over a layer 1 transmission with no layer 2.

**packet voice gateway (PVG)**

A gateway between an ATM network and service provider networks that allows voice and voice band data traffic to be delivered over an ATM broadband network instead of the narrowband nodes of the PSTN.

*Note:* The term “PVG” is synonymous with the term “media gateway”. Refer to “media gateway (MG)” (page 102) for more information.

**panic**

An abnormal halt to operations caused by an internal error. When an internal error occurs and the router is unable to recover gracefully, the router generates a text string, saves logout areas, and halts operations. A panic can lead to a restart if the nucleus is configured to restart on error.

**parent node**

The logical group node that represents the containing peer group of a specific node at the next higher level of the hierarchy.

**parent peer group**

The parent peer group of a peer group contains the logical group node that represents that peer group.

**partial packet discard (PPD)**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ATM traffic management strategy through which cells are discarded if they belong to a frame that has had one or more cells previously discarded. This strategy ensures that cells that will eventually be discarded at the endpoints are not transmitted across the network, thereby increasing network good-put.

**party**

Is sometimes used interchangeably with leaf. However, a party should more accurately be considered as a component of a PMP call with its primary attribute being the destination that it defines. For example, in a PMP SPVC context, a provisioned party on the SPVC will result in a leaf when that portion of the PMP connection terminates. Branches for the PMP call in transit nodes can be servicing single or multiple parties, each of which will terminate at a leaf.

**Passport 4400**

A low-cost Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network access unit capable of multiplexing voice, fax, video, and LAN traffic onto a frame relay interface.

**Passport Carrier Release (PCR)**

The Passport Carrier Release (PCR) is the software load that runs on these members of the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch family:

- Multiservice Switch 7400 series

- Multiservice Switch 15000
- Multiservice Switch 15000 VSS
- Multiservice Switch 20000

One load supports all of these nodes. Each PCR is given an incremental version number, 4.1 for example. The software version directly supports specific hardware and software functionality and services that are added or changed for a release.

**Passport queue controller (PQC)**

A hardware chip on some Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ATM function processors that performs base layer functions, such as ATM cell forwarding and frame forwarding for frame relay and IP traffic.

**Passport to Passport interface (PPI)**

A proprietary ATM interface between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes. The PPI is the Multiservice Switch system's interim NNI (network-to-network interface) product while NNI standards develop.

**patch**

A patch is a temporary enhancement or correction to the functionality of an application version. Patches allow for a number of small changes to be made to an application until the next version of the application is available. In general, a new application version will incorporate all the changes in functionality made in the preceding patches.

**path**

The instance of a route for a logical connection in the network that has a flow in each direction. It is the sequence of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunks that is used to form the connection.

**path administrator (PA)**

A subcomponent of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch *Trunk* component, that is used to describe bandwidth-sharing characteristics and path activities.

**path bumping**

Path bumping is the forced rerouting of an existing path by a new higher priority path of another logical connection. Bumping happens when there is not enough bandwidth in the selected Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch

trunk to establish a new path. The rerouting can in turn cause bumping of other paths. A bumped path can be rerouted on another Multiservice Switch trunk if the route selection criteria of the path are satisfied.

**path endpoint**

Defines each end of a path through a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network.

**path optimization**

A process of finding and moving active connections to more optimal routes to provide better utilization of network resources and traffic resources. In path optimization, the incumbent connection segment is released after the establishment of an alternate connection segment. Path optimization is also known as soft rerouting and make-before-break rerouting.

**path-oriented routing system (PORS)**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch routing system in which the path is determined when the connection is set up and is fixed for the duration of the connection. In the event of Multiservice Switch trunk failure, the path can be rerouted. The path then remains fixed in its new configuration. An advantage of path-oriented techniques is that the delay variance between two endpoints can be minimized by specifying the path in advance. This characteristic is important for some traffic types, for example, a video signal carried over a transparent data service (TDS).

**path scope**

The highest level reached in the private network-to-network interface (PNNI) hierarchy when calculating the path.

**path trace**

A control plane mechanism that determines the physical nodes and physical links traversed by new connections in the process of being established.

**payload**

A term used when discussing layered protocols for data communications. The payload for one layer is the information delivered to it by the layer above it. The header information added by that higher layer is considered to be part of the payload.

**payload type identifier (PTI)**

A field in the ATM cell header that identifies the type of data carried by the cell.

**P-SPVC**

See “permanent switched permanent virtual circuit (P-SPVC)” (page 125).

**P-switched permanent virtual circuit (P-SPVC)**

See “permanent switched permanent virtual circuit (P-SPVC)” (page 125).

**PBX**

See “private branch exchange (PBX)” (page 130).

**PCM**

See “pulse code modulation (PCM)” (page 134).

**PCR**

See “peak cell rate (PCR)” (page 124) or “Passport Carrier Release (PCR)” (page 120).

**PCS**

See “processor control system (PCS)” (page 131).

**PDU**

See “protocol data unit (PDU)” (page 132).

**PDV**

See “packet delay variation (PDV)” (page 119).

**PDVT**

See “packet delay variation tolerance (PDVT)” (page 119).

**PDH**

Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy. An electrical transmission format. The precursor to SDH.

**PDR**

See “protected default route (PDR)” (page 132)

**PE**

See “provider edge router (PE)” (page 132).

**PE’**

See “Carrier’s Carrier provider edge router (PE’)” (page 38).

**PEC**

See “product engineering code (PEC)” (page 131).

**peak cell rate (PCR)**

The maximum transfer rate into a network, defined as upper bound on the inverse of the time interval between two consecutive ATM cell emissions.

**peer database exchange protocol**

A protocol between two neighboring ATM nodes to synchronize their topology databases over an RCC channel.

**peer group**

A set of logical nodes that the network engineer groups together for the purposes of creating a routing hierarchy. All members of the group exchange PTSEs.

**peer group identifier**

A string of bits that unambiguously identifies a peer group.

**peer group leader (PGL)**

A node in a peer group that performs the extra work of collecting, aggregating, and building data that represents the entire peer group as a single node. The PGL makes this representation available to the network through the parent node.

**peer group leader election (PGL)**

The peer group leader election is the process by which a single node in a peer group is elected to be the peer group leader.

**performance measurements**

Real-time statistics that are collected by the data collection system (DCS) from various applications. These real-time statistics are used for day-to-day troubleshooting activities.

**permanent logical connection (PLC)**

A connection that is an association between two points in the network for the purpose of exchanging data. The connection is called permanent because it is set up by PORS when the service is provisioned.

**permanent switched permanent virtual circuit (P-SPVC)**

In frame relay networking, a configured connection between two SPVC endpoints in different frame relay networks. The P-SPVC uses a switched connection (S-SPVC) across frame relay network-to-network interfaces (NNIs) to establish end-to-end connectivity.

See also “switched permanent virtual circuit (SPVC)” (page 158).

**permanent virtual channel (PVC)**

The ATM name for permanent virtual circuit. See “permanent virtual circuit (PVC)” (page 125).

**permanent virtual circuit (PVC)**

In a frame relay network, a type of virtual circuit (VC) whose endpoints must be configured by the network operator. It is a logical connection that, once established, remains in place even when it is not being used. In ATM networking, PVC is known as a permanent virtual channel.

See also “virtual circuit (VC), frame relay networking” (page 172).

**permanent virtual path (PVP)**

A PVP is a type of virtual path (VP), the endpoints of which must be configured by the network operator. It is a logical connection that, once established, remains in place even when it is not being used.

See also “virtual path (VP)” (page 173).

**per-hop-behavior**

Used in IP differentiated services to set the relative scheduling and discard behaviors for IP packets.

**per-VC queuing**

A method used on ATM FPs whereby traffic from each VCC or VPC is enqueued onto an individual queue (the VCC or VPC per-VC queue).

**PG**

See “peer group” (page 124).

**PGID**

See “peer group identifier” (page 124).

**PGL**

See “peer group leader (PGL)” (page 124).

**PGLE**

See “peer group leader election (PGLE)” (page 124).

**PGQ**

See “priority guaranteed queuing (PGQ)” (page 130).

**PHB**

See “per-hop-behavior” (page 125).

**physical link**

Single physical interface that interconnects two devices in a network.

**PID**

See “process identifier (PID)” (page 130).

**PIM**

See “protocol independent multicast-sparse mode (PIM-SM)” (page 132).

**ping**

The ping command is a debugging method used to determine the reachability of another node, the path(s) to another node, and the round trip delay to another node. The command is used

- 1 in a network supporting the RID/MID address plan for RID/MID destinations or frame relay VCs (see “VC ping” (page 170)).
- 2 by Internet control message protocol (ICMP) to test connections to other IP nodes

**PINX**

Private Integrated Services Network Exchange.

**PLC**

See “permanent logical connection (PLC)” (page 125).

**PLCP**

Physical layer convergence procedure is a technique for mapping ATM cells into DS3 or E3 frames over PDH networks.

**PM**

See “processor module (PM)” (page 131).

**PNNI**

See “private network-to-network interface (PNNI)” (page 130).

**PNNI routing control channel**

VCC that nodes use to exchange PNNI routing protocol messages.

**PNNI routing domain**

A group of topologically contiguous systems that are running one instance of PNNI routing.

**PNNI topology state element**

A collection of PNNI information that is flooded among all logical nodes within a peer group.

**PNNI topology state packet**

A type of PNNI routing packet that is used for flooding PTSEs among logical nodes within a peer group.

**PMS**

See “port management system (PMS)” (page 128).

**pools**

See “bandwidth pools” (page 30).

**PORS**

See “path-oriented routing system (PORS)” (page 122).

**POS**

See “Packet over SONET” (page 119).

## **POSIX**

An industry standard for Portable Operating Systems used in computer environments.

## **port**

- 1 In data communication, the part of a data processor that is dedicated to a single data channel for the purpose of receiving data from, or transmitting data to, one or more external remote devices.
- 2 A functional unit of a node through which data can enter or leave a data network.
- 3 An access point (for example, a logical unit) for data entry or exit.

## **port ID**

Identifies the egress port used by a connection. The value of the zero is considered a wildcard.

## **port-VLAN**

The port-VLAN is a VLAN that defines the treatment for untagged, priority-tagged, and port-VLAN tagged traffic on a VLAN-aware Ethernet interface. The port-VLAN tagged traffic is identified by the PVID.

## **port-VLAN identifier (PVID)**

The port-VLAN identifier (PVID) represents the default VLAN identifier in VLAN mode that treats untagged, priority tagged, and PVID tagged traffic. The PVID on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes is always set to a value of 1.

## **port management system (PMS)**

A software system that controls and monitors the physical interfaces that are supported on function processors.

## **power converter**

Converts primary power inputs into secondary operating voltages. Power converters are available in ac and dc versions, which are not interchangeable between ac and dc Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch device configurations. Synonymous with power supply.

**power converter section**

The part of the shelf assembly, located directly below the processor card section, that contains the power distribution facilities for both primary and secondary power.

**power input panel**

An area at the rear of the power section used to connect the power source.

**PPD**

See “partial packet discard (PPD)” (page 120).

**PPI**

See “Passport to Passport interface (PPI)” (page 121).

**PQC**

See “Passport queue controller (PQC)” (page 121).

**Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager**

In general, a system that helps to control, provision, and monitor the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network. In Nortel Networks documents, this term most often refers to Multiservice Data Manager, Nortel Networks’s proprietary network management system.

**Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager software**

A network management software system for controlling, provisioning, and monitoring DPN and Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch networks. It consists of a set of applications supported by a common user interface running on a UNIX operating system. Multiservice Data Manager uses a commercially available hardware platform, such as a Sun SPARC station.

**PRI**

See “primary rate interface (PRI)” (page 130).

**primary IP address**

An IP address selected from the set of real interface addresses. One possible selection algorithm is to always select the first address.

**primary path**

The preferred specified path for a given specified path connection.

**primary rate interface (PRI)**

An integrated services digital network (ISDN) interface standard that is designated in North America as having a 23B+D channels. All circuit-switched B channels and D channels operate at 64 kb/s.

**priority field**

A 32-bit (p-bit) field in the TCI sub-header of the IEEE 802.1Q tag header. This field represents the user priority of an Ethernet packet.

**priority guaranteed queuing (PGQ)**

A queuing mechanism that ensures that cells belonging to different priority classes sharing a link receive proper attention. The scheme enforces an absolute priority discipline unless the service to certain lower classes is excessively denied (that is, starved). PGQ raises the respective priority of lower class services until they are accorded at least minimal attention.

**priority-tagged**

A tagged frame whose IEEE 802.1Q tag carries priority information, but carries no VLAN identification information.

**private branch exchange (PBX)**

Telephone switching equipment used by a company or organization to provide in-house telephone switching and access to the public telephone network.

**private network-to-network interface (PNNI)**

An ATM routing and signaling protocol that permits dynamic routing and networking. Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch networks support PNNI 1.0.

**process identifier (PID)**

PIDs identify a specific process associated with a specific data network address.

**processor**

The term processor is used in Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch documentation to refer to a I80960 or PowerPC chip. A processor is a 32-bit embedded microprocessor that coordinates the activities on a processor card.

**processor card**

A printed circuit board that provides the computation resources on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch devices. These cards usually support and manage external connections to communications facilities or networks. A processor card slides in as one unit into one of the slots of the shelf. There are two types of processor cards: the function processor (FP) card and the control processor (CP) card. A processor card is often referred to as a card when it is acting as the hardware platform of a logical processor.

**processor card section**

The section of the shelf assembly that contains processor cards and the backplane that allows the processor cards to communicate with each other.

**processor control system (PCS)**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch subsystem responsible for managing the processor cards. PCS detects when a processor becomes available for service, maps the appropriate LP to execute on it, loads its software, and monitors its execution to detect any outage that occurs. If an outage occurs, PCS invokes the appropriate recovery procedures (such as restarting the software or switching over to a spare processor card).

**processor module (PM)**

The part of some processor cards that handles the processing requirements for a control processor (CP) and a function processor (FP).

**product engineering code (PEC)**

The product engineering code (PEC) of Nortel Networks hardware identifies the part number of equipment or a set of components that combine to make an assembly or a unit. The PEC is used by hardware installers to verify the correct installation, replacement, or upgrade of equipment.

**propagation delay**

Is the time it takes one bit of information to travel along a transmission medium from one device (Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node) to its neighbor device (Multiservice Switch node). Propagation delay is a function of the speed of an electrical (optical) signal and the distance to be travelled.

**protected default route (PDR)**

A protected default route is a static route to the default route 0.0.0.0, provisioned as 'protected', and provisioned with multiple nextHops, each using a unique local IP interface. Because a PDR is protected, the operational states of these nextHops/interfaces are monitored, and the forwarding information for this route is optimally managed to enable route reprogramming within 1 second in the case of an active nextHop/interface failure. A protected default route is only supported for a non-ECMP default static route.

**protocol data unit (PDU)**

A unit or a packet of information exchanged between peer entities in a particular protocol stack. The PDU is typically submitted to the next lower (server) layer for transfer to its peer and can contain an embedded PDU of the next higher (client) layer.

**protocol independent multicast-sparse mode (PIM-SM)**

A protocol for routing multicast traffic to sparsely populated receivers that supports scalable multicast routing, independent of any unicast routing protocol.

**provider nodes (P)**

The P node is a backbone router that provides the MPLS and IGP connectivity between ingress and egress PE nodes. The P nodes never connect to CE devices and do not keep any VPN routing information. On the MPLS backbone, the P node acts as a core Label Switch Router (LSR), switching MPLS packets along the Transport LSP tunnels used to forward VPN traffic from PE to PE. This way, the P node only acts on the outer transport label present on the packet label stack.

**provider edge router (PE)**

A router that is part of a service provider's network connected to a customer edge (CE) router. All MPLS VPN processing occurs in the PE router.

**provisionable attribute**

A component attribute that causes a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch subsystem or service to perform or behave in a certain manner. All components that are provisioned are saved to be used again when the system restarts. Provisionable attribute values can be configured by the network

operator or administrator. Some components with provisionable attributes are mandatory and are created automatically. Components with provisionable attributes can also have operational attributes.

**provisioned component**

A component that is configured using operator commands. It usually contains provisioned attributes and subcomponents. The provisioned information is usually permanent, that is, retained in the event of a power outage.

**provisioning**

The act of setting the values of the data required to operate the system. Provisioning involves adding, deleting, or changing components and setting the values of their attributes.

**provisioning data**

The data that is entered to configure Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch modules. In other systems, it has been known as service data, configuration data, or tables.

**provisioning journaling**

Represents the journaling of configuration changes on the disk. The journal log files that result from provisioning journaling represent the configuration changes between the current and committed views and can be used by Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager to backup the current view off-switch.

**proxy alarm**

An alarm that the Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager generates on behalf of a device (for example, a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node) to report an event or condition that, while detected by the Multiservice Data Manager, could either not be indicated by the device itself (for example, a loss of module access), or was reported through another non-alarm means (for example, OSI State Change, SNMP polling, or a trap). Since the proxy alarm is generated by a Multiservice Data Manager machine, two Multiservice Data Managers managing the same devices may generate similar but not identical proxy alarms for the same situation (that is, the *notificationId* value and time-stamps, if not available in the triggering notification, may not match between the two proxies). A redundantly configured Multiservice Data Manager is built to correctly handle this situation.

**proxy ARP**

A system by which a router responds to an ARP request in place of the actual destination.

**PTSE**

See “PNNI topology state element” (page 127).

**PSTN**

See “public switched telephone network (PSTN)” (page 134).

**PTSP**

See “PNNI topology state packet” (page 127).

**public switched telephone network (PSTN)**

The worldwide voice telephone network accessible to all those with telephone and access privileges. The PSTN is composed of all transmission and switching facilities and signal processors supplied and operated by all telecommunications common carriers for use by the public. Every station on the PSTN is capable of being accessed from every other station on the PSTN via the use of NANP E.164 numbers. PSTN is an abbreviation defined by the ITU-T.

**pulse code modulation (PCM)**

A standardized method of producing digital speech. Defined in ITU-T G.711.

**PVC**

See “permanent virtual channel (PVC)” (page 125).

See “permanent virtual circuit (PVC)” (page 125).

**PVG**

See “packet voice gateway (PVG)” (page 119).

**PVID**

See “port-VLAN identifier (PVID)” (page 128).

**PVP**

See “permanent virtual path (PVP)” (page 125).

**Q****Q interface signaling (QSIG)**

An internationally defined inter-PBX signaling standard. Defined in European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) specifications.

**QC**

See “queue controller (QC)” (page 136).

**QOS, QoS, Qos**

See “quality of service (QOS, QoS, Qos)” (page 135).

**QSIG**

See “Q interface signaling (QSIG)” (page 135).

**Q-tag**

An abbreviated name for the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tag header that consists of the TPID and TCI sub-headers. This header identifies the user priority and LAN identification for an Ethernet packet.

**QRD**

See “queue relay device (QRD)” (page 136).

**quality of service (QOS, QoS, Qos)**

A series of service classes that reflect the traffic importance and urgency over a connection.

For ATM networks and services, QOS classes are defined by the ATM Forum for UNI 3.0/3.1 and UNI 4.0. Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system also defines a set of corresponding ATM QOS classes (UBR, CBR, VBR, CO, CNLS).

**queue**

A linked list of buffers that stores user or control data that is incoming or outgoing from a processor card. The data can be in the form of frames or cells.

**queue length**

The number of blocks that currently make up the queue.

**queue limit**

The maximum number of blocks that can be attained by the queue length.

**queue threshold**

A specific number of blocks used in the determination of the congestion state of the queue. A queue can define several thresholds. As the queue length crosses each threshold, the queue enters a more severe congestion state. On ATM FPs, each queue has three thresholds in addition to the queue limit. SBIC FPs have up to four thresholds defined.

**queue controller (QC)**

The part of the shared bus interface controller that maintains the linked list pointers, blocks, buffers, and queues of the shared memory. The queue controller manages up to 256 queues.

**queue relay device (QRD)**

A cell-only hardware chip on certain Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch ATM IP function processors that provides traffic management functions such as per-VC queuing and congestion control.

**R**

**RAI**

See “remote alarm indication (RAI)” (page 138).

**RAIG**

See “resource availability information group” (page 140).

**random early detection (RED)**

A discard mechanism that inhibits the packet synchronization tendencies of IP traffic.

**RCOS**

See “routing class of service (RCOS)” (page 142).

**RCC**

See “PNNI routing control channel” (page 127).

**RCL**

See “reduced cell loss mechanism (RCL)” (page 137).

**reachability spanning tree**

A collection of PNNI nodes that are reachable from the local PNNI node.

**reachable NSAP address**

The subcomponents address (provisioned under the Trk component) and summaryAddress (provisioned under the Rtg component) that are broadcast and stored in the Base Routing Topology Database. They are also referred to as reachable addresses. See NN10600-435 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Operations: Path-Oriented Routing System* for more information.

**real-time clock (RTC)**

The clock that maintains the current time of day.

**real-time statistics**

Performance measurements that are collected by the data collection system (DCS) from various applications. These real-time statistics are used for day-to-day troubleshooting activities.

**real-time statistics collection interval**

The 5-minute collection interval during which real-time statistics (performance measurements) are collected. This interval is based on network time and occurs across the network beginning on the hour.

**real time variable bit rate (rt-VBR)**

A QOS class that defines a connection's throughput as tightly constrained for delay and delay variation. Sources are expected to transmit at a rate that varies over time. This QOS supports statistical multiplexing or real-time sources. It is intended to support real-time applications such as voice and video.

**RED**

See "random early detection (RED)" (page 136).

**reduced cell loss mechanism (RCL)**

The reduced cell loss mechanism is a proprietary Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch feature that acts to reduce cell loss while hot swapping the data path during path optimization.

**region ID**

The attribute that identifies the topology region to which a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node belongs. See NN10600-060 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Component Reference* for more information.

**reload**

The action of loading software from disk.

**remote alarm indication (RAI)**

On DS1, DS3, E1, and E3 interfaces, a signal transmitted in the outgoing direction when the interface determines that specific defects have persisted long enough to declare a received signal failure.

**remote defect indication (RDI)**

A signal transmitted in the upstream direction when a downstream fault is detected. The RDI signal is used at the physical and the ATM layer.

**remote group**

The *remoteGroup* component allows the X.25 DTE LLP (for example) to be shared among a number of protocol ports. This allows separate virtual routers to share the same physical X.25 connection into a WAN. Note that at least one *remoteGroup* component is required for each *X25Dte* component.

**remote group address**

The unique address that identifies the remote group.

**Remote Server Agent**

An entry point for applications requiring access to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network servers.

**Remote Server Interface**

A Passport 4400-based process that communicates with the RSA to access the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network servers.

**rendezvous node**

The node terminating the reroute request for an alternate connection segment.

**rendezvous point (RP)**

A router configured as a meeting point for multicast senders and receivers. The RP acts as the root for a shared multicast distribution tree.

**replicated attribute**

An attribute with the replicated data type.

**replicated component**

A component that can have more than one instance value of a given type, for example *lp/3*. Non-replicated components have the null data type, for example, *shelf*.

**replay alarm**

A characteristic of an alarm indicating that it has previously been issued as a live alarm, and is now being reissued in response to a replay command.

**requested shaping rate (RSR)**

One of a set of ATM traffic characterization values used to define traffic characteristics through the traffic descriptor types.

RSR defines the traffic shaping rate that is requested for a connection. This parameter is optional. If defined, the requested rate is used as a basis for determining the actual shaping rate; if not defined, traffic shaping is determined by the PCR and SCR rates defined for the connection through the traffic descriptor type.

RSR is Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system-specific and is not part of the ATM Forum specification.

The five values used in the traffic descriptor parameters are peak cell rate (PCR), sustainable cell rate (SCR), maximum burst size (MBS), cell delay variation tolerance (CDVT), and requested shaping rate (RSR).

**rerouting**

Re-establishing a logical connection using different Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunks or ATM links than the last connection.

**rerouting node**

The node that is responsible for establishing an alternate connection segment (rerouting segment) to a predetermined rendezvous node.

**rerouting segment**

A connection segment that is used to replace an incumbent connection segment.

**reset**

An action taken on an entity (either a shelf or a processor card) that causes all software on that entity to first reload and then restart. A reset can be initiated either by an operator or by the system.

**resource availability information group**

The resource availability information group contains information that the PNNI network nodes use to assign values of topology state parameters against nodes, links, and reachable addresses.

**resource management (RM) cell**

In ATM networking over ABR connections, a cell that carries congestion information. ABR sources (see “source/destination” (page 152)) send RM cells into the network. ABR destinations then turn these cell around. During the return trip, ABR nodes deposit congestion information in the RM cells. The source uses the congestion information to influence bandwidth allocation to ABR VCs and call admission control.

**resource module (RM)**

A DPN-100 network backbone device. Resource modules can also serve as call server resource modules (CSRMs).

**resource reservation protocol (RSVP)**

The primary protocol used for resource reservation in IP networks.

**response**

Information generated by a component either as a result of some verb being applied to it or asynchronously to signal some event such as an alarm. A response can contain several response attributes. For example, the *list fs* command is used to list files. It produces many responses, each containing an attribute to represent the file name, file size, and file modification time.

**response attribute**

Additional information produced within a response.

**response attribute type**

The data type of a response attribute.

**response attribute value**

The value produced as permitted by its type.

**restart**

The action of reinitializing the software on either a shelf or a card without reloading that software.

**restricted transit node**

A node that a call uses for transit, but only in restricted circumstances. A restricted transit node is free from such restriction when it is used to originate or terminate a call.

**reverse path forwarding (RPF)**

Used to select the appropriate incoming interface for a multicast route entry.

**RFC 1490**

A multiprotocol frame encapsulation method used for carrying data over a frame relay virtual circuit.

**RID**

See “routing identifier (RID)” (page 143).

**RID/MID routing system**

See “dynamic packet routing system (DPRS)” (page 62).

**RID subnet**

A group of interconnected Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that share a routing identifier (RID).

**RIP**

See “routing information protocol (RIP)” (page 143).

**RM**

- 1 See “resource module (RM)” (page 140).
- 2 See “resource management (RM) cell” (page 140).

**root node**

The root node of an ATM PMP call represents the first point of entry into the network for the PMP call. As a result, this node contains the root of the multicast tree. For PMP SPVCs, the root node would be the node where the PMP SPVC is provisioned.

**RP**

See “rendezvous point (RP)” (page 138).

**RP-Set**

A set of RP addresses constructed by the BSR based on the list of candidate RP advertisement messages received by the BSR.

**RPF**

See “reverse path forwarding (RPF)” (page 141).

**round trip delay (RTD)**

The time delay in a round trip from one end of the connection to the other.

**route**

A list of individual Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunks over which a logical connection exchanges data between two endpoints.

**route caching**

Route caching is a method of storing and maintaining routing paths for future use.

**route selector (RS)**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network server (routing subcomponent) used for selecting newly requested or rerouted path oriented routing system routes.

**routing class of service (RCOS)**

A set of parameters that describes how a frame is treated while it is being routed. Examples of these parameters are: priority, reliability, delay, and throughput.

**routing computation**

The process of applying a mathematical algorithm to a topology database to compute routes. Many types of routing computations can be used. The Dijkstra algorithm is one particular example of a possible routing computation.

**routing control channel**

See “PNNI routing control channel” (page 127).

**routing identifier (RID)**

RIDs identify individual Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch RID subnets or DPN-100 resource modules.

**routing information protocol (RIP)**

This is a routing protocol for finding IP routes between subnets on an internet. It is intended for use within autonomous systems of limited size.

**routing protocol**

A protocol used to exchange routing information between peer routing control processors. The routing information is used to set up routing tables for a particular address scheme in a network. These tables are used by a packet forwarding function to forward packets from a network protocol.

**routing protocol interface (RPI)**

A process that implements a routing protocol. An RPI is part of an external address plan maintenance system and is used to exchange routing information with an external network.

**routing scope**

The routing scope is the highest level in the private network-to-network interface (PNNI) hierarchy that a path is allowed to reach.

**RPI**

See “routing protocol interface (RPI)” (page 143).

**RS**

See “route selector (RS)” (page 142).

**RSA**

See “Remote Server Agent” (page 138).

**RSI**

See “Remote Server Interface” (page 138).

**RSR**

See “requested shaping rate (RSR)” (page 139).

**RSVP**

See “resource reservation protocol (RSVP)” (page 140).

**RTD**

See “round trip delay (RTD)” (page 142).

**rtVBR**

See “real time variable bit rate (rt-VBR)” (page 137).

**S**

**S/D**

See “source/destination” (page 152).

**SA**

See “security association (SA)” (page 145).

**SAD**

See “speech activity detection (SAD)” (page 154).

See also “security association database (SAD)” (page 145).

**SAP**

See “service access point (SAP)” (page 146).

**SAR**

See “segmentation and reassembly (SAR) sublayer” (page 146).

**SBIC**

See “shared bus interface controller (SBIC)” (page 148).

**SCB**

See “secondary control bus (SCB)” (page 145).

**SCN**

See “state change notification (SCN)” (page 155).

**scope**

Scope defines the level of advertisement for an address in a PNNI network. The level of advertisement is a level of a peer group in the PNNI routing hierarchy.

**SCR**

See “sustainable cell rate (SCR)” (page 157).

**SCS**

See “software control system (SCS)” (page 151).

**SDS**

See “software distribution site (SDS)” (page 152).

**SDH**

See “synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)” (page 160).

**SDU**

See “service data unit (SDU)” (page 146).

**secondary control bus (SCB)**

The secondary control buses enable the processor cards to communicate with the software embedded on any fabric card. The SCBs also enable any two processor cards to exchange information, bypassing the fabric cards.

**security association (SA)**

A dedicated secure virtual connection between two peers.

**security association database (SAD)**

A database containing the set of all active SAs within a peer.

**security parameter index (SPI)**

An index established when the security association (SA) is negotiated between two peers. This index will be used along with peer address and protocol type to index the right SA in the security association database (SAD) for inbound traffic.

**security policy (SP)**

A policy that defines the security services to be applied to a specific IP traffic flow.

**security policy database (SPD)**

A database containing all of the policies that define the security protocols for all IP traffic flows in and out of a peer.

**segmentation and reassembly (SAR) sublayer**

A sublayer of an AAL that performs segmentation of the higher-layer PDUs into ATM cell payloads and receives ATM cell payloads to be reassembled into higher-layer PDUs.

**serialization delay**

Serialization delay is the time to clock a frame or cell into or out of a device (Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node).

**service**

A software application. Examples of a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch service: frame relay and ATM bearer service.

**service access point (SAP)**

The service access point of a protocol layer is the point at which an upper (client) layer requests service from the layer.

**service bundle**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch feature that packages software for downloading to the network processing units (NPU) on a GQM-based FP.

**service data unit (SDU)**

The entire packet of data received from the immediate upper (client) layer to be serviced by a protocol layer. The PDU of the client layer is the SDU of the next lower layer.

**service interworking function (SIWF)**

The FR-ATM SIWF enables frame relay customer-provided equipment (CPE) to communicate with ATM-capable CPE. The SIWF maintains standard interworking between frame relay and ATM equipment, and maps frame relay DLCIs to ATM VCCs on a one-to-one basis. The FR-ATM service interworking function is based on the FRF.8 standard.

See also, “FR-ATM interworking service” (page 74).

**service request (SR)**

A request for Nortel Networks to fix a problem.

**service-specific convergence sublayer (SSCS)**

A sublayer of an AAL that adapts the specific requirements of the service utilizing the AAL to the lower common AAL sublayers.

**serving capacity**

One of the traffic parameters used by the CAC algorithm to determine if the link of the particular node can accommodate a VCC or a VPC connection point.

**SET alarm**

An alarm that is issued when a fault condition is detected. These alarms have an activeListStatus value of “SET”.

**setup priority**

In PORS networks, setup priority indicates the relative importance of a connection, and its tolerance of path bumping. A connection with a lower setup priority can be bumped to an alternative path or terminated by a connection with a higher priority.

**SFQ**

See “shaped fair queuing (SFQ)” (page 147).

**SFP module**

See “Small form-factor pluggable optical transceiver module” (page 150).

**SFS**

See “shadowed file system (SFS)” (page 147).

**shadowed file system (SFS)**

A mass storage file system that retains data on the control processor hard disks. Data retained by the file system includes software, provisioning data, and spooled data from the data collection system. The shadowed file system allows up to two disks to operate in synchronization for redundancy.

**shaped fair queuing (SFQ)**

A method for smoothing out traffic bursts. SFQ is useful for ensuring that transmitted egress traffic conforms to subscribed traffic parameters. SFQ regulates the emission interval of cells in the egress direction.

**shared buffer memory**

See “shared memory” (page 148).

**shared bus**

A 32-bit bus on a processor card that ties all peripheral devices together. The shared buffer memory, shared bus interface controller, link controller, and bus controller are some of the devices that use the shared bus.

**shared bus interface controller (SBIC)**

An ASIC used to manage and manipulate queues and blocks within the shared memory and to coordinate all direct memory access (DMA) into the shared memory. The queue controller (QC) is part of the SBIC.

**shared memory**

A common memory pool on a processor card in which all blocks, buffers, and queues are stored. Frames enter Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes from a network link to the interfacing function processor where they are stored in memory. Multiservice Switch software then determines each frame’s destination. Once destinations are determined, the hardware moves the frames through the processor card without further software intervention. Direct memory access into the shared memory is controlled by the shared bus interface controller.

**shared multicast distribution tree**

A multicast distribution tree rooted at a well-known point such as an RP through which receivers hear of new sources and new receivers hear of all sources.

**shelf**

Refers to the processor card section, the power converter section, the cooling unit, and the cable management assembly. The shelf provides power and communication between processor cards through the backplane.

**shelf management system (SMS)**

The software system responsible for managing the software and hardware of the shelf. It consists of three major subsystems: the software control system (SCS), the bus/backplane control system (BCS) and the processor control system (PCS).

**shortest path first (SPF)**

A class of routing protocols that use Dijkstra's algorithm to compute the shortest path through a network, according to specified metrics, for efficient transmission of packet data.

**shortest path tree (SPT)**

A multicast distribution tree created by the merger of all the shortest paths that connect receivers to the source of the multicast data packets.

**short loop**

A configuration where there is no AQM on the egress FP.

**signaling**

The exchange of electrical information specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections in a communication network.

**signal processing module (SPM)**

A hardware module on the voice services function processor that processes signaling information.

**simple network management protocol (SNMP)**

A multivendor standard network management protocol that polls components in the network, typically over an IP-based network. The protocol data units are encoded in ASN.1. SNMP concentrates primarily on the observation and control of the network. It is defined by RFC 1157 and RFC 1213.

**single bus mode**

A configuration in which only one backplane bus is available to carry cells between operational cards. The other bus has been taken out of service.

**single-ended accounting**

Accounting records are generated at only one end of the connection with no feedback from the other end. This option is available for frame relay and ATM accounting features. SingleEnd is another term for a single-ended accounting record for ATM accounting. Due to the lossy nature of ATM networks, double-ended accounting is recommended for ATM accounting.

**single fabric mode**

A configuration in which only one backplane fabric card is available to carry cells between operational cards. The other fabric card has been taken out of service.

**single-FP line APS**

A type of implementation scheme that uses a single optical interface card to provide SONET or SDH line automatic protection switching.

See “automatic protection switching (APS)” (page 27).

**single-hop BGP**

Single-hop border gateway protocol (BGP) refers to a BGP connection established between peers that are directly connected. See also “external border gateway protocol (EBGP)” (page 68) and “internal border gateway protocol (IBGP)” (page 86).

**single-mode (SM)**

Optical fiber that is capable of propagating light signals of only one wavelength.

**single party node**

A network node where the connection is only used for the information flow to/from a single party of a call.

**SIWF**

See “service interworking function (SIWF)” (page 146).

**SM**

See “single-mode (SM)” (page 150).

**Small form-factor pluggable optical transceiver module**

The small form-factor pluggable (SFP) optical transceiver module is a fiber optical unit that interfaces between each optical module socket (port) on the faceplate of a function processor (FP) card and the fiber optical cables with LC small form connectors. When FPs have SFP modules, each port can have a different version of the module such that various multimode (MM) and single-mode (SM) fiber cables and reaches can be appropriately connected to the same faceplate. SFP modules provide flexible use of an FP’s interfaces for each port on the card.

**SMDS**

See “switched multimegabit data service (SMDS)” (page 158).

**SMS**

See “shelf management system (SMS)” (page 148).

**SNA**

See “System Network Architecture (SNA)” (page 160).

**SNMP**

See “simple network management protocol (SNMP)” (page 149).

**SNMP information model**

The information model defined for the SNMP protocol. This model represents management information in terms of scalar and tabular variables. The definitions of these variables are contained in MIB modules.

**SNMPD**

Simple network management protocol daemon.

**soft rerouting**

See “path optimization” (page 122).

**soft permanent virtual circuit (SPVC, soft PVC)**

Soft PVCs support the same functionality as permanent virtual connections but eliminate the need to manually provision each node along the connection. The endpoint is provisioned but the connection route is selected automatically.

**soft permanent virtual path (SPVP, soft PVP)**

Soft PVPs support the same functionality as a permanent virtual path but eliminate the need to manually provision each node along the connection. The endpoint is provisioned but the connection route is selected automatically.

**software control system (SCS)**

The software system that manages the software installed in a shelf. It controls the downloading of software, cleans up unused software on the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node disk, and determines which software modules need to be loaded on each processor card.

**software distribution site (SDS)**

A workstation designated to manage, store, and provide access to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch software.

**SONET**

See “synchronous optical network (SONET) standard” (page 160).

**SONET payload envelope (SPE)**

The user data of a SONET signal.

**source/destination**

The name of the endpoints of an ABR loop when considered in a given single direction. ABR requires that a network is divided into ABR loops with a source and destination at either end of the loop. The direction from source to destination is the direction of traffic flow. For traffic in the reverse direction, the source and destination roles are reversed. See “resource management (RM) cell” (page 140).

**source node**

The node that originates the connection.

**source route**

In ATM PNNI networking, a route that has been determined by the source node to the destination node. As a result of this calculation, a source route includes a complete designated transit list (DTL), which is based on the distributed topology information that is available at the time the calculation is made.

**source routing**

A routing approach in which the source node determines the route to the requested destination before setting up the call.

**SP**

See “security policy (SP)” (page 145).

**SPT**

See “shortest path tree (SPT)” (page 149).

**spare card**

A spare processor card is either

- an installed back-up card that has been configured (provisioned) in software to take over the traffic and services of a compatible or equivalent card when that card is removed from service manually or by the system; in the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch suite of NTPs, occurrences of “spare card” almost always refer to this definition
- an unused card that is stored as a replacement card in the event of a failure, upgrade, or redeployment of a compatible or equivalent card

See also “sparing” (page 153) and “sparing panel” (page 153).

### **sparing**

Using a spare card to enable redundant back-up of another card’s active traffic, services, and capabilities. The effectiveness of the sparing depends on choosing a compatible or equivalent card. A compatible card usually has the same root product engineering code (PEC) and provides the same services and capabilities but with different rates of performance. An equivalent card can have a different PEC but provides the same or very similar services and capabilities.

### **sparing panel**

A termination panel that enables the sparing of one or more function processors (FPs) by a single FP of the same type and compatible or equivalent vintage. See also “sparing timer” (page 153), “sparing” (page 153), and “equipment sparing” (page 66).

### **sparing timer**

This timer is used to cause a switchover if a failed main function processor (FP) in a one-for-n sparing configuration has not recovered by the time it expires. This timer is five minutes. See also “stability timer” (page 155).

### **SPD**

See “security policy database (SPD)” (page 145).

### **SPE**

See “SONET payload envelope (SPE)” (page 152).

### **specified path**

A manually pre-determined path that consists of a series of transit nodes.

**specified path connection**

A connection that is created using a specified path.

**speech activity detection (SAD)**

A function performed by Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system when processing voice calls that saves bandwidth by not transmitting the silent portions of a conversation. Typical telephone conversations consist of 40 to 60 percent silence.

**SPF**

See “shortest path first (SPF)” (page 149).

**SPI**

See “security parameter index (SPI)” (page 145).

**SPM**

See “signal processing module (SPM)” (page 149).

**spooled statistics**

Statistics that are collected by the data collection system (DCS) from various applications. These statistics are used for network planning and engineering purposes.

**SPVC**

See “soft permanent virtual circuit (SPVC, soft PVC)” (page 151).

See “switched permanent virtual circuit (SPVC)” (page 158).

**SPVP**

See “soft permanent virtual path (SPVP, soft PVP)” (page 151).

See “switched permanent virtual path (SPVP)” (page 158).

**SR**

See “service request (SR)” (page 146).

**S-switched permanent virtual circuit (S-SPVC)**

A switched SPVC (S-SPVC) is a switched connection at a frame relay network-to-network interface (NNI) that enables connectivity across networks between configured SPVC endpoints (P-SPVCs).

See also “switched permanent virtual circuit (SPVC)” (page 158).

**stability timer**

This timer allows the detection of repetitive main FP card failures and is used to cause a switchover if a main function processor in a one-for-n sparing configuration fails within one hour after it starts running as the active FP. See also “sparing timer” (page 153)

**standard virtual path terminator**

A type of virtual path terminator that allows simultaneous traffic management at both the VP and VC level. Standard virtual path terminators also allow VPs and VCs on the same interface to dynamically share bandwidth.

**standby**

Applies to equipment and instances of software that protect the ability to provide services through redundancy. Standby equipment and software can run in a variety of modes. See “cold standby” (page 44), “hot standby” (page 81), and “warm standby” (page 179).

**state**

An operational value indicating the high-level condition of a component. Its range of values is usually small. For example, the usage state can be idle, active, or busy, while the amount-used status could vary from 0 percent to 100 percent. State changes can generate alarms or service change notifications. Status changes can generate alarms when certain thresholds are passed.

**state change notification (SCN)**

In OSI, a notification of a change of OSI state and status values. In Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch systems, the notification is generated only by a change in operational state changes in a preselected set of components. Nortel Networks Multiservice Data Manager uses SCNs to update the state of components that are being displayed.

**state walk**

An activity performed by the Multiservice Data Manager surveillance infrastructure to obtain or synchronize fault information from a device (for example, a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node).

**static\_local**

A network directly connected to the router in question.

**static\_remote**

A host or route statically defined to the router in question but not directly connected to the router.

**static route**

A static IP route is a provisioned IP route. The provisioning information includes a destination IP address, subnet mask, cost of the route (metric), whether it is protected or not, and one or more NextHops on the path to destination of the IP route

**statistic**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system has three categories of statistics, which consist of counters and gauges (for example, byte counts and processor and link utilization):

- statistics for network engineering and long-term planning activities (these are gathered at regular intervals and are usually processed offline)
- real-time statistics for day-to-day troubleshooting activities (these are required in when problems arise)
- statistics for billing and customer reporting activities for each call

**statistics collection interval**

The 15-minute interval during which spooled statistics are collected. This interval is based on network time and occurs across the network on the hour and 15, 30, and 45 minutes past the hour.

**status**

An operational value giving different information than the state value.

**STM-1**

Synchronous transport module level 1. Equivalent of STS-3/STS-3c.

**stratum-3 clock**

Timing sources for networks are often described in terms of stratum levels. The different stratum clock sources define different levels of accuracy. A Stratum-3 clock has an accuracy of  $\pm 1.6$  bits in  $10^9$ .

**STS-1**

Synchronous Transport Signal level 1. The basic logical building block signal with a rate of 51.840 Mbit/s.

**STS-N**

Synchronous Transport Signal level N. The signal is obtained by byte interleaving N STS-1 signals together. The rate of the STS-N is N times 51.840 Mbit/s.

**stub network**

An OSPF network with only one OSPF router.

**subcomponent**

A component hierarchically named within another (for example, *lp/0 v35/0* is a subcomponent of *lp/0*).

**subnet mask**

A method for identifying the subnet field from the host field of an address. This divides a network into smaller administrative units called subnetworks or subnets.

**successive SET alarm**

A SET alarm received while there is an outstanding SET alarm against the same NTP index and component name.

**summary address**

In PNNI networking, an address prefix that tells a node how to summarize reachability information. See “address summarization” (page 18).

**sustainable cell rate (SCR)**

One of a set of traffic characterization values used to define traffic characteristics through the traffic descriptor types.

SCR defines the upper bound of the cell rate that can be sustained for a connection over an indefinite time period. It is used by the network operator to configure the connection to ensure the QOS defined in the traffic contract.

The five values used in the traffic descriptor parameters are peak cell rate (PCR), sustainable cell rate (SCR), maximum burst size (MBS), cell delay variation tolerance (CDVT), and requested shaping rate (RSR).

## **SVC**

See “switched virtual channel (SVC), ATM networking” (page 159).

See “switched virtual circuit (SVC)” (page 159).

## **switched multimegabit data service (SMDS)**

A set of standards developed by Telcordia for communication over telephone lines.

## **switched permanent virtual circuit (SPVC)**

A type of virtual circuit (VC) that allows configured SPVC endpoints in two different frame relay or ATM networks to establish a switched connection across network-to-network interfaces (NNIs). It is a logical connection for which endpoints are configured by the network operator but for which the route is selected automatically.

A configured SPVC that uses the switched connection between networks is a permanent SPVC (P-SPVC). The switched connection at the NNI that enables connectivity between networks is a switched SPVC (S-SPVC).

See also:

- 1 “P-switched permanent virtual circuit (P-SPVC)” (page 123)
- 2 “S-switched permanent virtual circuit (S-SPVC)” (page 154)
- 3 “virtual circuit (VC), frame relay networking” (page 172)

## **switched permanent virtual path (SPVP)**

A type of virtual path (VP) that allows configured SPVP endpoints in two different frame relay or ATM networks to establish a switched connection across network-to-network interfaces (NNIs). It is a logical connection, the endpoints of which are configured by the network operator, but with a route is selected automatically at call setup.

A configured SPVP that uses the switched connection between networks is a permanent SPVP (P-SPVP). The switched connection at the NNI that enables connectivity between networks is a switched SPVP (S-SPVP).

See also:

- “permanent switched permanent virtual circuit (P-SPVC)” (page 125)
- “S-switched permanent virtual circuit (S-SPVC)” (page 154)
- “virtual circuit (VC), frame relay networking” (page 172)

**switched virtual channel (SVC), ATM networking**

A virtual channel connection that is dynamically established and ended through control signaling. The user defines the endpoints when the call is initiated.

See also “virtual channel (VC), ATM networking” (page 171).

**switched virtual circuit (SVC)**

A type of virtual circuit (VC) that is established and torn down by subscriber applications on an as-needed basis. It is a logical connection that remains in place only for the duration of data transfer. User equipment signals the desired destination, and the connection route is selected automatically through SVC signaling.

See also “virtual circuit (VC), frame relay networking” (page 172).

**switched virtual path (SVP)**

A type of virtual path (VP) that is established and torn down by subscriber applications on an as-needed basis. It is a logical connection that remains in place only for the duration of data transfer. User equipment signals the desired destination, and the connection route is selected automatically through SVP signaling.

See also “virtual path (VP)” (page 173).

**switched voice**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400 node feature in which TDM traffic from a narrowband network is terminated at a Multiservice Switch 7400 node and dynamically routed over the ATM network.

See also “non-switched voice” (page 114).

**switchover**

See “hitless CP switchover” (page 80).

**symmetric encryption**

A key is symmetric when both peers use the same private key, ensuring security.

**synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)**

The international version of the Telcordia SONET standard, based on STM-1 frame. The basic line rate is 155.52 Mbit/s. SDH is defined by ITU-T.

**synchronous optical network (SONET) standard**

A ultra-high-speed fiber-optic transmission standard developed by Telcordia for fiber-based digital transmission networks. SONETV is the North American version of SDH and is based on STS-1.

**System Network Architecture (SNA)**

A proprietary network architecture developed by IBM. SNA shares some characteristics with the OSI reference model.

**T**

**T1**

See “DS1” (page 60).

**tag control information (TCI)**

Tag control information (TCI) is a subheader of the IEEE 802.1Q tag header. It consists of two octets encoded with user-priority bits, a canonical format indicator field, and a VLAN identifier.

**tag protocol identifier (TPID)**

Tag protocol identifier (TPID) is a subheader of the IEEE 802.1Q tag header. It consists of two octets encoded with the 802.1Q tag type for VLANs. The format of the encoding is dependent on the type of encoding supported: SNAP or Ethernet.

**tandem node**

A node between the ingress and egress nodes that decides independently the best packet forwarding route to the egress node identified in the packet. See also “egress node” (page 64) and “ingress node” (page 84).

**tandem pass through (TPT)**

A software process that allows MVP-E FPs on tandem Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes to dynamically detect each other and pass, without modification, compressed voice data through an intermediate voice switch. Voice Transport and Voice Networking support TPT.

**TC**

See “trunk conditioning (TC)” (page 166).

**TCI**

See “tag control information (TCI)” (page 160).

**TCP**

See “transmission control protocol (TCP)” (page 165).

**TDM**

See “time-division multiplexing (TDM)” (page 162).

**TDMA**

See “time-division multiple access” (page 162).

**TDP**

See “traffic descriptor parameter (TDP)” (page 164).

**TDS**

See “transparent data service (TDS)” (page 166).

**TDT**

See “traffic descriptor type (TDT)” (page 164).

**Telnet**

A terminal access protocol for accessing remote devices over an IP-based network. The protocol provides support for various types of terminals and is typically found in IP- or UNIX-based environments.

To establish a Telnet connection, you need both a Telnet client and a Telnet server. The Telnet client resides on the local device and connects to the Telnet server on the remote device. Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes act as both a Telnet server (for incoming Telnet connections) and a Telnet client (for outgoing Telnet connections).

**termination panel**

A panel used for cable distribution.

**TFTP**

See “trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP)” (page 166).

**time-division multiple access**

A technique originated in satellite communications to interweave multiple conversations into one transponder so as to appear to get simultaneous conversations. TDMA is a variation on TASI (time assignment speech interpolation). TDMA is now used in cellular and other wireless communications.

**time-division multiplexing (TDM)**

A method of transmitting digital signals from multiple sources in series on the same line.

**Time Management System (TMS)**

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system responsible for maintaining

- the calendar time on the network
- the processor time during rebooting of the FP or CP
- the module time (maintaining synchronization between, for example, an FP and a CP)

**time-of-day accounting (TODA)**

Time-of-day accounting allows for accounting records to be generated up to 24 times for each day. TODA entries must be a minimum of one hour apart and a maximum of 12 hours apart. The DCS-managed table holding 24 entries manages this accounting feature. When TODA is enabled the system is in TODA mode. A TODA changeover occurs whenever the actual time of day changes from one interval to another. See “timer-mode accounting” (page 162).

**timer-mode accounting**

When TODA is disabled, an accounting record is generated every 12 hours for each connection.

**TM**

See “traffic management (TM)” (page 165).

**TMS**

See “Time Management System (TMS)” (page 162).

**TODA**

See “time-of-day accounting (TODA)” (page 162).

**topology maintenance**

A software system that performs network topology discovery and maintenance for the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node.

**topology region**

A group of interconnected Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that share topological routing information.

**topology database**

The database that describes the topology of the entire PNNI routing domain as seen by a node. Each node that participates in a PNNI network maintains a topology database.

**topology metric**

A generic term that refers to either a link metric or a nodal metric.

**tos**

See “type of service” (page 167).

**TPID**

See “tag protocol identifier (TPID)” (page 160).

**TPT**

See “tandem pass through (TPT)” (page 161).

**trace connection**

A new signaling message used by the trace source node to initiate the connection trace feature.

**trace connection acknowledge**

A new signalling message used by the trace destination node to acknowledge the trace connection message.

**trace destination interface**

The interface on which a path or connection trace terminates when it completes normally.

**trace destination node**

The node that terminates the path or connection trace for a given connection and has an outgoing trace destination interface.

**trace source interface**

The interface at the trace source node that is designated as the starting point for the path or connection trace of a given connection.

**trace source node**

The node that initiates the path or connection trace for a given connection.

**trace transit list (TTL) information element**

An identifier added to the signaling messages to collect trace information.

**traffic contract**

The agreement that specifies the required transfer characteristics for an ATM connection.

**traffic descriptor parameter (TDP)**

There are five parameters that are used to define a traffic descriptor type (TDT). Taken together with the QOS, these parameters specify the traffic characteristics of an ATM connection.

The five values used in the traffic descriptor parameters are peak cell rate (PCR), sustainable cell rate (SCR), maximum burst size (MBS), cell delay variation tolerance (CDVT), and requested shaping rate (RSR).

**traffic descriptor type (TDT)**

Traffic descriptor types define which traffic descriptor parameters are applied to a connection. Types are defined in the ATM Forum 3.0/3.1 and 4.0 standards. Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system also incorporates proprietary parameters that are used in traffic shaping, CAC, and UPC.

**traffic management (TM)**

A set of mechanisms in hardware and software that enhance the availability of bandwidth to connections that absolutely require it and prevent the overloading of networks to prevent data losses.

**traffic shaping**

A method used to smooth out traffic bursts by regulating the emission interval of cells or frames in the transmit direction. This is useful for ensuring conformance of transmitted traffic to subscribed traffic parameters.

**transit network**

An OSPF network with more than one router.

**transit node**

A logical representation of a node, which is also known as a hop node. It is composed of an address called node ID and an egress port called port ID.

**translation mode**

One of two modes of the FR-ATM interworking service. When translation mode is chosen for a PVC, the FR-ATM interworking function performs the mapping of upper layer protocol encapsulations between the two incompatible encapsulation methods. Translation mode allows the carriage of multiple upper layer user protocols over the same PVC and the interworking of routed protocols between a frame relay CPE and a B-ISDN CPE.

**transmission control protocol (TCP)**

A connection-oriented transport-layer protocol that provides reliable, robust, and adaptable data transfer between end system upper-layer protocols (ULP). TCP assumes that simple, potentially unreliable, datagram services are available from lower-level protocols. TCP is defined in RFC 793.

**trap**

An unsolicited message from an agent to a manager containing information about an exceptional event in that agent.

**TRM**

See “transport resource manager (TRM)” (page 166).

**transparent data service (TDS)**

A service offered on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes that allows the user to send bit or HDLC data across the network without interpretation. See also “bit-transparent data service (BTDS)” (page 32) and “HDLC-transparent data service (HTDS)” (page 79).

**transport resource manager (TRM)**

A base routing system that acts as an intermediary between links and routing systems. All Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch trunks and DPN gateways on the Multiservice Switch node are grouped into link groups by TRM and are presented to the address plan managers (for example, topology and DPN EAP) that use them. TRM is also involved in the multiplexing of logical network numbers on the links. A third function of TRM is to maintain the link and link group packet forwarding tables on all processors in a Multiservice Switch shelf. TRM also directs some of the maintenance of forwarding tables for various address plans on the FPs of the module.

**trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP)**

A protocol that governs transferring files between nodes without protection against packet loss.

**trunk**

The generic term for a physical connection, not a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch network-specific term.

**trunk conditioning (TC)**

A technique whereby a constant bit pattern is applied to specific time slots to indicate downstream that the system has detected a fault in the upstream data path.

**trunking (acknowledged)**

The receiving node confirms the quality of the received packets and requests retransmission of corrupted packets.

**trunking (unacknowledged)**

The receiving node does not acknowledge the receipt of packets.

**TTC2M**

Japanese Telecommunication Technology Committee 2 Mbit/s PBX-TDM interface, referencing TTC JJ-20.10, JJ-20.11, JJ-20.12.

**tunneling**

A protocol encapsulation process that embeds propriety protocols, such as MPANL, into a carrier protocol, such as frame relay.

**Type 2.1 (T2.1) node**

A local exchange node (LEN) node.

**type of service**

The 8-bit field in an IP packet header used for specifying differentiated service parameters for the IP packet. The 6 most significant bits of this field are also known as the “differentiated services code point” (page 58) (DSCP).

**U****U-plane**

In frame relay, the data transfer protocol or U-plane is the protocol used for the transfer of the actual user data. The protocol is based on T1.618, which is based on a subset of ANSI T1.602 (LAPD). For more information, see NN10600-900 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Frame Relay Technology Fundamentals*.

**UBR**

See “unspecified bit rate (UBR)” (page 168).

**UBR with MDCR**

See “unspecified bit rate (UBR) with minimum desired cell rate (MDCR)” (page 168).

**UDP**

See “user datagram protocol (UDP)” (page 169).

**UMTS**

See “Universal Mobile Telecommunications System” (page 168).

**UNI**

See “user-to-network interface (UNI)” (page 169).

**UNI scope**

The membership scope associated with group addresses.

**unicast forwarding**

A packet forwarding mode that delivers the packet to a single destination (egress node).

**Universal Mobile Telecommunications System**

A third-generation, CDMA-based, wireless system designed for interoperability with existing TDMA-based GSM/GPRS networks. UMTS standardizes low-power, short-distance radio transmissions, such as cellular, cordless, low-end wireless, local area network, private mobile radio and paging systems.

**universal trunk protocol (UTP)**

The specific protocol between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch and DPN devices through an acknowledged trunking system.

**unspecified bit rate (UBR)**

A service category that defines connection throughput as best-effort, in which cells are either forwarded if link bandwidth is available or discarded if bandwidth is not available. UBR traffic has low emission and high discard eligibility. This QOS is used for non real-time applications.

**unspecified bit rate (UBR) with minimum desired cell rate (MDCR)**

A standards-based type of UBR service category in which a preference for minimum bandwidth objective is indicated to the network, without defining any quality of service (QOS) commitment.

**UPC**

See “usage parameter control (UPC)” (page 169).

**uplink**

An uplink is a logical link representing the connectivity from a border node to an upnode. Uplinks are the basis for horizontal links between nodes.

**upnode**

An upnode is the node that represents a border nodes’s outside neighbor in the common peer group. It must be a neighboring peer of one of the border node’s ancestors.

**usage parameter control (UPC)**

A traffic management strategy that enforces traffic characteristics at network access points. UPC evaluates a connection's traffic characteristics based on the traffic descriptor parameters for that connection, and discards or tags non-conforming cells.

**user datagram protocol (UDP)**

A simple datagram protocol. UDP is layered directly above the Internet protocol (IP). This protocol does not provide for acknowledging packets or error checking. It has a high data rate but is unreliable for accurately delivering packets.

**user-to-network interface (UNI)**

- 1 The frame relay service is provided through a standard interface between the user device and the network, called the user-to-network interface. For more information, see the document NN10600-900 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Frame Relay Technology Fundamentals*.
- 2 An interface between ATM user equipment and ATM network equipment.

**UTC**

See "Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)" (page 50).

**UTP**

See "universal trunk protocol (UTP)" (page 168).

**UTP**

Unshielded twisted pair (a type of cable).

**V****V.11**

A ITU-T standard that specifies electrical signal levels for data interfaces. V.11 is used by many physical interfaces such as V.36, V.37, RS-449, and X.21. Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system V.11 FP provides an X.21 physical interface.

**V.35**

A standard ITU-T DCE-DTE physical interface for data communication.

**V5.2**

An interface specification defined in the ETSI EN 300 324-1 and ETSI EN 300 347-1 standards. A V5.2 interface connects a local exchange in a PSTN network to a number of remote end users.

**variable**

The field in a component name that can be used to store an attribute. The attribute denotes the external representation of a variable. A variable is the internal representation of an attribute.

**variable bit rate (VBR)**

See “non-real time variable bit rate (NRT-VBR)” (page 114) and “real time variable bit rate (rt-VBR)” (page 137).

**VBD**

See “voice band data (VBD)” (page 175).

**VBR**

See “variable bit rate (VBR)” (page 170).

**VBR shaping**

See “inverse-UPC shaping” (page 88).

**VC**

See “virtual channel (VC), ATM networking” (page 171).

See “virtual circuit (VC), frame relay networking” (page 172).

**VCC**

See “virtual channel connection (VCC)” (page 171).

**VCI**

See “virtual channel identifier (VCI)” (page 171).

**VCL**

See “virtual channel link (VCL)” (page 172).

**VC ping**

A command used to determine the path of a frame relay VC or the round trip delay of the frame relay VC. See “ping” (page 126).

**VCS**

See “Virtual Circuit System (VCS)” (page 172).

**VGCP**

See “voice gateway control protocol (VGCP)” (page 176).

**verb**

The command or action to be applied to a component. Verbs take options and produce responses. For example, the delete verb removes a component from the edit view.

**VID**

See “VLAN identifier (VID)” (page 175).

**view**

A database used to store provisioning data. The current view contains the current data. The edit view contains data used to edit the current view. The committed view contains information used in case of a restart or reset.

**Vintage 4**

Version of accounting records that are generated by DPN modules.

**Vintage 4 Enhanced**

Vintage 4 accounting records that are used for frame relay. These accounting records contain different fields for frame relay.

**VIPR**

See “virtual IP router (VIPR)” (page 172).

**virtual channel (VC), ATM networking**

In ATM networking, a concept that describes unidirectional transport of ATM cells associated by a common unique identifier value called VCI.

**virtual channel connection (VCC)**

In ATM networking, a concatenation of virtual channel links that extends between two points where the adaptation layer is accessed.

**virtual channel identifier (VCI)**

In ATM networking, a field in the ATM cell header that identifies the virtual channel with which the cell is associated.

**virtual channel link (VCL)**

A segment of virtual channel between two contiguous ATM layer entities that process the cells of a virtual channel. A VCL is identified only by the VCI value in the cell header if it is part of a VPC, or by both the VPI and VCI values if it is not part of a VPC.

**virtual circuit (VC), frame relay networking**

In frame relay networking, the equivalent of a physical connection to a destination address using shared facilities. Virtual circuits can be permanent (PVC) or switched (SVC). The virtual circuit is anchored in the function processors that are connected to the end user devices.

**Virtual Circuit System (VCS)**

The software system that allows Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch networks to offer virtual circuits.

**virtual interface**

In ATM networking, an interface that is configured under a virtual path terminator, permitting multiple virtual interfaces under a single port. This configuration contrasts with actual or real interfaces that have a one-to-one correspondence with a physical port. Virtual interfaces, like their actual interface counterparts, can be any of UNI, IISP, AINI, or PNNI interfaces. Also known as virtual UNI or VUNI, virtual IISP or VIISP, virtual AINI or VAINI, and virtual PNNI or VPNNI.

**virtual IP router (VIPR)**

Virtual IP router (VIPR) is an IP service that provides basic IP routing in a flat IP network. This service is also referred to as Basic IP.

**virtual LAN (VLAN)**

IEEE 802.1Q Ethernet virtual LAN (VLAN) is a subset of the active topology of a Bridged LAN. A VID is associated with each VLAN.

**virtual link (VL)**

An IMA virtual link refers to the combination of multiple physical links that use the inverse multiplexing process to transmit traffic across these links. A virtual link is presented as a single link to the ATM layer. A VL originates on one FP running the IMA feature and terminates on another FP running the

IMA feature. Typically, these two FPs are on two different Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes. Any virtual link can consist of a maximum of eight DS1/E1 physical links on an FP running IMA.

**Virtual Media (VM)**

Virtual Media (VM) is a Nortel Networks proprietary, hardware independent broadcast medium. VM is not associated with a physical port but rather a logical interface.

**virtual path (VP)**

In frame relay, the equivalent of a physical connection to a destination address using shared facilities. Virtual paths can be permanent (PVP) or switched (SVP). The virtual path is anchored in the function processors that are connected to the end user devices.

In ATM networking, a unidirectional transport of ATM cells belonging to virtual channels that are associated by a common identifier value called VPI.

**virtual path connection (VPC)**

A logical association among, or a group of, virtual channels that have the same traffic characteristics and follow the same path in a network.

In ATM networking, a concatenation of virtual path links that extends between the point where the virtual channel identifier values are assigned and the point where those values are translated or removed.

**virtual path connection identifier (VPCI)**

In ATM networking, a connection identifier that the nodes at the ends of a connection over virtual interfaces can use to establish a common identifier from end to end. In non-associated and VP-associated signaling, the VPI has the same value as the VPCI.

**virtual path identifier (VPI)**

A field in the ATM cell header that identifies the virtual path the cell is associated with. Also, a VPI can form part of the identity of the virtual channel.

**virtual path link (VPL)**

A segment of a virtual path between two contiguous ATM layer entities that process the cells of a virtual path, without unbundling the individual virtual channels that comprise the virtual path. A virtual path link is identified by a unique VPI value in the cell header.

**virtual path termination CAC (VPT-CAC)**

A connection admission control (CAC) technique that applies to VCCs under a virtual path terminator. Compare with ATM interface CAC (AtmIf-CAC).

**virtual path terminator (VPT)**

An ATM network entity that unbundles a VPC into its VCC elements for processing. There are two types of VPTs: basic and standard.

**virtual private network (VPN)**

See “customer network management (CNM)” (page 53).

**virtual router (VR)**

A common set of interfaces and support mechanisms for the IP protocol.

**virtual router access point (VRAP)**

A point of access to a *VirtualRouter* component that defines the IP logical interface. This logical interface defines the subnet to which the *IpMConn* or *Control* subcomponent is connected.

**virtual router redundancy protocol (VRRP)**

A protocol that specifies an election protocol that dynamically assigns responsibility for a virtual router to one of the VRRP routers on a LAN.

**virtual router redundancy protocol backup (VRRP backup)**

The set of VRRP routers available to assume forwarding responsibilities for a virtual router should the current master router fail.

**virtual router redundancy protocol MAC address (VRRP MAC address)**

A unicast MAC address associated with each VRRP virtual router that is used as a source MAC address for the VRRP advertisements. The VRRP master uses this address instead of its physical MAC address in all communications, for example: ARP response.

**virtual router redundancy protocol master (VRRP master)**

The VRRP router that assumes the responsibility of forwarding packets sent to the IP address(es) associated with the virtual route and answers ARP requests for these IP addresses.

**virtual router redundancy protocol router (VRRP router)**

A virtual router that runs the virtual router redundancy protocol. This virtual router may have more than one instance of VRRP provisioned.

**virtual source/virtual destination (VS/VD)**

The endpoints of the shortened loops. ABR relies on circuit loops with source and destination nodes to originate and turnaround resource management cells. Service providers can subdivide an ABR circuit into short loops as a way to reduce loop length or to avoid non-ABR nodes. The endpoints of the shortened loops are known as virtual sources and destinations.

**virtual UNI**

See “virtual interface” (page 172).

**VL**

See “virtual link (VL)” (page 172).

**VLAN**

See “virtual LAN (VLAN)” (page 172).

**VLAN-tagged**

A tagged frame whose IEEE 802.1Q-tag carries both VLAN identification and priority information.

**VLAN identifier (VID)**

A VLAN identifier (VID) is a 12-bit field in the TCI subheader of the IEEE802.1Q tag header.

**VM**

See “Virtual Media (VM)” (page 173).

**voice band data (VBD)**

Modulated data calls, typically fax and modem calls, carried on a voice connection.

**voice compression**

The process of electronically modifying a 64-kbit/s voice channel to obtain a channel of 32 kbit/s or less for the purpose of increased efficiency in transmission.

**voice gateway control protocol (VGCP)**

A Nortel Networks proprietary version of the simple gateway control protocol (SGCP). VGCP is one possible control interface between the media gateway controller and the Media Gateway. (VGCP is also known as ASPEN).

**voice networking**

A service that allows the user to dynamically interconnect voice switches, such as PBXs, through SVCs.

**voice networking call server (VNCS)**

The voice networking call server is a database which provides routing and voice profile information, based on the dialed number, to PORS during voice networking SVC establishment.

**VoIP**

See “voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)” (page 176).

**voice over frame relay**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system encapsulation protocol that manages prioritized egress queues and repackages payload frames to assure the dominance of multimedia (dominantly voice) traffic over application data traffic. Large data frames are fragmented to avoid multimedia delays and link frames are packed with data fragments to assure optimal link bandwidth usage.

**voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)**

Voice traffic over an IP network using ATM or Ethernet transport capabilities.

**voice processing module (VPM)**

A hardware module on the voice services function processor that processes voice and voice band data.

**voice profile (VP)**

A collection of parameters used in voice networking SVC establishment to define the quality of service for a particular call, depending on the dialed number.

**voice service**

Voice service allows you to interconnect voice switches, such as PBXs. It offers integral voice compression, echo cancellation, FAX handling, and speech activity detection (SAD).

**voice services processor (VSP)**

A two-slot FP that provides voice and voice band data processing functionality between an ATM and a TDM data path. It supports switched or non-switched voice gateway services.

**voice transport**

A service that allows the user to interconnect voice switches, such as PBXs, through PVCs. It offers integral voice compression, echo cancellation, FAX handling, and speech activity detection (SAD).

**VP**

See “virtual path (VP)” (page 173).

**VPC**

See “virtual path connection (VPC)” (page 173).

**VPCI**

See “virtual path connection identifier (VPCI)” (page 173).

**VPI**

See “virtual path identifier (VPI)” (page 173).

**VPL**

See “virtual path link (VPL)” (page 174).

**VPM**

See “voice processing module (VPM)” (page 176).

**VPN**

See “virtual private network (VPN)” (page 174).

**VPN extender (VpnXc)**

A special server card that increases the scalability of IP VPN services. It has its own dedicated processor and memory and acts as the IP VPN control plane, hosting all IP VPN virtual routers.

**VpnXc**

See “VPN extender (VpnXc)” (page 178).

**VPT**

See “virtual path terminator (VPT)” (page 174).

**VPT-CAC**

See “virtual path termination CAC (VPT-CAC)” (page 174).

**VR**

See “virtual router (VR)” (page 174).

**VRAP**

See “virtual router access point (VRAP)” (page 174).

**VIPR**

See “virtual IP router (VIPR)” (page 172).

**VRRP**

See “virtual router redundancy protocol (VRRP)” (page 174).

**VRRP backup**

See “virtual router redundancy protocol backup (VRRP backup)” (page 174).

**VRRP MAC address**

See “virtual router redundancy protocol MAC address (VRRP MAC address)” (page 174).

**VRRP master**

See “virtual router redundancy protocol master (VRRP master)” (page 175).

**VRRP router**

See “virtual router redundancy protocol router (VRRP router)” (page 175).

**VS/VD**

See “virtual source/virtual destination (VS/VD)” (page 175).

**VSP**

See “voice services processor (VSP)” (page 177).

**VTDS**

Voice transparent data service. See “transparent data service (TDS)” (page 166).

**VUNI**

See “virtual interface” (page 172).

**W****waiting delay**

The time a frame or cell waits in a transmission queue before it gets transmitted.

**WAN**

See “wide area network (WAN)” (page 180).

**warm standby**

Warm standby applications reduce service outages during an FP or CP switchover. During an equipment switchover, warm standby applications incur a longer outage of service than hot standby applications, but not as long as cold standby applications. As well, all connections must be reestablished.

**WFQ**

Weighted fair queuing. See “weight limited FIFO algorithm (WLFA)” (page 179).

**weight limited FIFO algorithm (WLFA)**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system proprietary implementation of weighted fair queuing (WFQ), a non-shaping intra-class scheduler. WLFA is a mechanism for deciding which cells arriving at a Multiservice Switch node over individual circuits are delivered next to the common FIFO (first-in-first-out) trunk queue. WLF works by giving more common queue space to circuits that have a higher priority. The allocation of queue space effectively assures higher priority cells a greater share of trunk bandwidth.

**weighted random early detection (WRED)**

A mechanism for discarding packets based on a weighted random decision only after the node exceeds a minimum VC queue-length threshold. The node determines weights according to the extent to which the queue-length threshold is exceeded with respect to a defined maximum threshold. WRED is a method for early congestion detection, useful to window-based protocols (for example, TCP).

**wide area network (WAN)**

A network used for data communications among widely distributed geographic sites (bigger than a MAN). Technologies used include leased lines, connecting routers, multiplexers, packet switches, voice switches, and products such as Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes.

**wild-carded binary-coded decimal (BCD)**

The binary-coded decimal data type with the addition of the ? character to represent any possible value.

**wildcard pattern**

A wildcard pattern consists of a character string, with one or more wildcard (\*) characters, where \* matches zero or more characters.

**wildcarding**

Using the asterisk (\*) wildcard character or a wildcard pattern to match more than one component. Type wildcarding replaces the component type with an asterisk to give all subcomponents of a component. Instance wildcarding replaces the instance value with an asterisk or wildcard pattern to return selected instances of a component type.

Wildcarding is available on the display, list, and find commands.

**WLFA**

See “weight limited FIFO algorithm (WLFA)” (page 179).

**WRED**

See “weighted random early detection (WRED)” (page 180).

**X****X.25**

The ITU-T and ISO-recommended multipoint connection-oriented service that uses either permanent virtual circuits (PVC) or switched virtual circuits (SVC) over a physical link. It uses HDLC framing to separate frames.

**X.25 gateway**

An X.25 access service, consisting of one or more links, connected to another network.

**X.75 gateway**

An X.75 access service, consisting of one or more links, connected to another network.

**X.121**

The ITU-T recommended numbering plan that includes the numbering plan for public switched data networks.

**XID**

XID is an Unnumbered Exchange Identification command/response frame used to convey the types of LLC services supported by peer link stations during connection establishment phase.

**XNTP**

A Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system feature that controls the setting of network time.

**xPD**

A generic term for any of a number of packet discard algorithms (for example, EPD, PPD, WRED).

**Y****Y-Protection**

A Y-protection configuration enables two matched fiber optical FPs to have hitless equipment protection (EP) and hitless software migration (HSM) while the far-end interface does not support automatic protection switching (APS) or multiplex section protection (MSP). The capability is achieved

through software control of hardware lasers firing through custom-made cable assemblies that split the transmit and receive signals to and from the pair of FPs to a single interface.

**Y-splitter cable**

A Y-splitter cable is a fiber optical cable with each transmit and receive fiber physically split into two. A pair of duplex single-mode (SM) Y-splitter cables is required for each pair of ports on a pair of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 or Multiservice Switch 20000 node function processors (dual FPs) that are configured in software to use Y-protection.



Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/  
20000

## Terminology

Release 6.1

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