Oracle® Communications
Signaling and Policy Glossary

F88485-01
October 2023

ORACLE®

Oracle Communications Signaling and Policy Glossary,

F88485-01

Contents

12   J _____

13   K _____

14   L _____

15   M _____

16   N _____

17   O _____

18   P _____

19   Q _____

20   R _____

21   S _____

22   T _____

1
Introduction

This glossary contains all terms and acronyms used within Oracle DSR, Eagle, and Policy Management documentation. If a term contains more than one definition, it is labeled with the context with which it is used.

2
Numbers

10 Digit Telephone Number Subscription

The telephone number requiring local number portability (LNP) service and the related LNP service information, the location routing number, and message relay global title translation information.

1100 TPS/DSM for ITU NP

A feature that allows a Database Services Module (DSM) card to support up to 1100 transactions per second (TPS) for the EAGLE 5 ISS G-Port, A-Port, INP, IS41 GSM Migration, EIR, and ANSI-41 INP Query features.

2-tiered DSR Topology

A DSR architecture consisting of a management (NOAM) layer and a message processor (MP) layer. The scope of management for is a single DSR Signaling Network Element.

3G

3rd Generation

An International Telecommunication Union (ITU) specification for the third generation of mobile communications technology. 3G promises increased bandwidth and works over wireless air interfaces such as GSM, TDMA, and CDMA. The new EDGE air interface has been developed specifically to meet the bandwidth needs of 3G.

3GPP

3rd Generation Partnership Project

The standards body for wireless communications.

3GPP R9

Third Generation Partnership Project Release 9.

3GPP2

3rd Generation Partnership Project 2

3GPP-MS-Timezone AVP

An optional AVP available in the Gx protocol that contains the Time Zone fields and Daylight Savings Time field.

3-tiered DSR Topology

A DSR architecture consisting of a centralized management layer with network wide scope (NOAM), a network element (also called system) management (SOAM) layer, and message processors (MPs).

404

Standard response code indicating server was reached but could not find what was requested.

3
A

A

Ampere

A DNS resource record indicating the IP address that corresponds to a host name.

AAA

Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (Rx Diameter command)

AAL

ATM Adaptation Layer

AAL5

ATM Adaptation Layer 5

AAL5CPe

ATM Adaptation Layer 5 Common Port

AAR

Authentication, Authorization Request (Rx Diameter command)

AATM

ATM Appliqué

ABL

Automatic Blocklisting

An enhanced anti-spam and anti-fraud functionality, wherein the FAF filters screen incoming MO/MT messages received from the RTR and, if a message is detected as spam or fraudulent based on the appropriately configured filter conditions, it sends an automatic provisioning request to the SPF to blocklist the corresponding originator or recipient subscriber for either a specified duration of time or permanently.

ABNF

Augmented Backus-Naur Form

Defined in RFC 3261 "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol" section 25.

ABOM

A-bis Operations and Maintenance

AC

Alternating Current

Application Context

Area Code

Authentication Center

ACA

Accounting Answer

Diameter message type responding to an Accounting Request message.

Access Transfer Control Function

See ATCF

Access Transfer Gateway

See ATGW

ACD

Automatic Call Distribution

ACE

C++ Network Programming API/library

ACG

Automatic Call Gapping

An element of the EAGLE LNP that controls the rate that location routing number (LRN) queries for a particular telephone number, or a portion of a telephone number, are received by the EAGLE LNP when a particular threshold is reached.

ACID

Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability

ACK

Data Acknowledgement

ACL

Application Processor Code Loader

ACM

Address Complete Message

Application Communications Module

A card in EAGLE that provides a communications interface to a remote host across an Ethernet LAN.

ACMENET

Application Communications Module Ethernet

ACM-ENET

The label on the card identifying the card as an ACM.

ACN

Application Content Name

ACQ

All Call Query

ACR

Accounting Request

Diameter message type for creating an accounting transaction. An ACR is sent by an IMS network element that describes a stage in the processing of a SIP service.

ACSE

Association Control Service Element

ACT

Activate

Action Set

A collection of NPP CAs, FAs, and SAs.

Active Route Group

Route Group within a Route List that is used exclusively for routing all Request messages for that Route List. Other Route Groups within that Route List are called "Standby Route Groups."

Active/Active

Describes a DSR Network Element in which every DA-MP has the High Availability role "Active" and actively processes Diameter signaling.

Active/Spare

Describes a DSR Network Element Mated Pair deployment where the Standby server is eliminated at the primary Site. Failure of the Active server at the primary Site will result in all Session access requests being routed across the WAN to the mate Site.

Active/Standby

Describes a DSR Network Element that has just two DA-MP servers, one of which has the High Availability role "Active" and the other of which has the High Availability role "Standby."

Active/Standby/Spare

Describes a DSR Network Element Mated Pair deployment to avoid a single-server failure from causing Session access requests to be routed to the mate Site. New sessions are equally distributed across all Session Policy SBR Server Groups in the mated pair, meaning that ~50% of the Session accesses are routed across the WAN.

AD

Alarm Driver

ADC

Application Detection and Control

Policy rules that enable detection and control of application traffic and associated enforcement action.

Address Resolution Protocol

A network layer protocol used to convert an IP address into a physical device address such as an Ethernet address.

ADIC

Advanced Digital Information Corporation

A provider of backup, recovery, and archive solutions.

Adjacent Point Code (APC)

See APC

Adjacent Remote Signaling Point

A Remote Signaling Point is either adjacent or non-adjacent. The host servers of an adjacent Remote Signaling Point connect to Local MP Servers via associations; otherwise, it is non-adjacent. An adjacent Remote Signaling Point is typically a signaling gateway. A Remote Signaling Point is adjacent if and only if it is hosted on an Adjacent Server Group.

Adjacent Server

A server acting as a signaling peer for M3UA signaling. An Adjacent Server connects to one or more MP Servers using reliable IP transport sessions, such as SCTP associations. Only adjacent Remote Signaling Points and adjacent Remote MTP3 Users are hosted on Adjacent Servers.

An Adjacent Server represents the far-end of an SCTP association. In the case of EAGLE, an adjacent server is an E5-ENET card. An Adjacent Server has a name and an IP address.

Adjacent Server Group

A collection of Adjacent Servers that implements a distributed IP signaling function. The group represents a set of Adjacent Servers that share a point code on the signaling gateway. An Adjacent Server Group has a name and a list of Adjacent Servers.

ADL

Application Data Loader

ADPE

Automated Performance Data Export

ADQ

Application-driven (QoS)

ADS

Analytics Data Stream

A data feed containing real-time analytic data generated from one or more MPE devices by events that occur in the Policy Management system.

ADU

Application Defined UAM

Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)

See AIN

AE

Application Entity

AERM

Alignment Error Rate Monitor

AES

Advanced Encryption Standard

AET

Address Exception Table

AF

Application Function (such as P-CSCF)

Affected Point Code (AFTPC)

See AFTPC

AFTPC

Affected Point Code

The point code in subsystem-prohibited (SSP), subsystem-status-test (SST), and subsystem-allowed (SSA) SCCP management messages used by gateway screening to determine if the messages containing these point codes are allowed in to the network.

This point code is in the SCMG Data (SCCP Management) portion of the signaling information field in the MSU.

AGCF

Access Gateway Control Function

AGW

Application Gateway

A gateway between SMS applications and service centers provided by the Router, HUB, and AMS components.

AI

Address Indicator

Application Initializer

AIN

Advanced Intelligent Network

A dynamic database used in Signaling System 7. It supports advanced features by dynamically processing the call based upon trigger points throughout the call handling process and feature components defined for the originating or terminating number.

AINF

Application Interface Appliqué

An integrated appliqué that supports the DS0A, DSCS, and V.35 interfaces on the same appliqué. The AINF appliqué can be configured as a DS0A, OCU, or V.35 interface from the user terminal.

AINPQ

ANSI-41 INP Query

AIQ

Analyzed information Query

Name for the local subsystem and service for the ANSI41 AIQ feature.

AIR

Authentication Information Request

AIS

Alarm Indication Signal

Application Interface Specification

The Service Availability Forum (SAF) specification that defines the interface between the applications and the high-available middleware.

AKA

Authentication and Key Agreement

Alarm (ALM)

An indicator in the rept-stat-gpl and rtrv-gpl command outputs to show that the entry in these command outputs is in an alarm condition and further action may be necessary to relieve the alarm condition.

A type of event related to a degraded or failed state of a FRU. Each alarm is represented by two events, an alarm asserted event and an alarm clear event.

Alarm Asserted Event

An event that declares an alarm to be present.

Alarm Clear Event

An event that indicates the alarm condition is no longer present.

Alert

An EAGLE EMS representation of an EAGLE UAM.

Alias Point Code

A point code that provides an alternate point code for a particular destination.

A-links

Access Links

Also known as SS7 access links, connect an end office or signal point to a mated pair of signal transfer points.

Allocation and Retention Priority

A mechanism to downgrade lower-priority bearers, or upgrade higher-priority bearers, in cases of network congestion or emergency. Used when a service or bearer is admitted, allocated, or handed over.

Allowed Affected Destination Field

The gateway screening entity that identifies the point code in the affected destination field (the concerned signaling point code) of incoming MTP network management messages from another network that are allowed into the EAGLE 5 ISS. Messages containing the specified point code are allowed into the network.

Allowed AFTPC

The gateway screening entity that identifies the messages containing a specific affected point code. Messages containing the specified affected point code are allowed into the network.

Allowed CdPA

The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages that contain a specific DPC in the routing label and a specific subsystem number in the called party address.

SCCP messages containing the specified DPC and subsystem number go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed CgPA

The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages from another network that contain a specific point code in the CgPA field and a specific routing indicator in the CdPA field.

SCCP messages containing the specified point code and routing indicator go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed DPC

The gateway screening entity that identifies the destination point codes that are allowed to receive SS7 messages from the EAGLE 5 ISS.

Messages containing the specified destination point codes go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed ISUP

The gateway screening entity that identifies the ISUP or TUP message types that are allowed into the network.

Allowed OPC

The gateway screening entity that identifies the originating point codes that are allowed to send SS7 messages into the network.

Messages containing the specified originating point codes go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed SIO

The gateway screening entity that identifies the type of MSUs (ISUP, TUP, TCAP, and so forth) that are allowed into the network. The message type is determined by the network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) fields of the signaling information octet (SIO) field in the MSU, and the H0 and H1 heading codes of the signaling information field of the MSU.

Messages containing the specified message type go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed TT

The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages that have a specified translation type value in the called party address.

SCCP messages containing specified translation type in the called party address go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowlist

Provisioning Allowlist.

The set of DN or IMSI entries of subscribers for which the throttling mechanism can optionally not apply.

A list of entities that are granted a particular privilege, service, mobility, access, or recognition. A allowlist is the opposite of a blocklist.

ALM

Alarm Card

ALT

Application Logging Task

Alternate Implicit Route

An optional Route List, selected in a Peer Node Alternate Implicit Route configuration element, to specify an alternate route from the selected list to use when Implicit Routing is invoked and the primary route to the Peer Node is unavailable. Alternate Implicit Route capability is commonly used to route messages between mated-pair DSRs.

Alternate Key

A subscriber key other than the anchor subscriber key, for example, IP addresses or MSISDNs. Binding capable interfaces can include alternate subscriber keys. Binding dependent interfaces (Rx) cannot add alternate subscriber keys, but they can use them to find a binding.

ALW

Allow

AM

Application Manager

A server within a network that is responsible for establishing and managing subscriber sessions associated with a specific application.

AMA

Automated Message Accounting

Provides detail billing for telephone calls.

AMADNS

AMA Data Networking System

Ambiguous Rules

Two rules are ambiguous if they have equal priority, different conditions, different PCRF Pools, and a best-match cannot be determined for a single binding capable request.

AMC

Application Measurements Collector

AMEM

16 Mbytes Memory Extension Applique

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

See ANSI

AMGTT

Advanced GT Modification

A feature that allows modification of the GTA digits parameter. The user can configure a number of leading digits of the GT address that can be deleted, or a set of specified digits that can be added to the beginning of the GTA, or both. The same applies to trailing digits for prefix and suffix modification.

AMI

Alternate Mark Inversion

AMID

Application Manager ID

AMPS

Advanced Mobile Phone System

AMR

Adaptive Multi-Rate

A 3GPP standardized voice codec used by the GSM standard and in 3rd generation (3G) mobile radio networks for voice compression.

AMS

An open standard that specifies standardized management methods for applications and business systems throughout their whole lifecycle.

Active Message Store

Provides store-and-forward functionality for SMS messages

Anchor Key

The main identifier used in the P-DRA network to identify a subscriber. The Anchor Key must be an IMSI and must be present in all binding capable interfaces (Gx, Gxx, and S9).

AND

AIN Number of Digits (in GTT address for AIN query)

AN-GW

Access Node Gateway

ANI

Automatic Number Identification

A feature of switched networks such as ISDN. ANI identifies the caller ID for billing purposes.

ANM

Answer Message

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

An organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system. ANSI develops and publishes standards. ANSI is a non-commercial, non-government organization which is funded by more than 1000 corporations, professional bodies, and enterprises.

ANSI G-FLEX

A G-Flex implementation for ANSI-based networks that support 1700 TPS DSM capacity.

ANSI Link Set

A link set with an ANSI adjacent point code.

ANSI Point Code

A point code whose format meets the ANSI standard. An ANSI point code is made up of three groups of digits called network indicator, network cluster, and network member.

ANSI-41

See IS-41

ANSI41 AIQ

The short name for the ANSI-41 Analyzed Information Query.

ANSI-41 INP Query (AINPQ)

A feature that supports the use of ANSI-41 NPREQ TCAP to query the number portability database in an ITU-N network.

ANSI-41 Mobile Number Portability

See A-Port

Answer Topology Hiding

A Topology Hiding trigger point that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in an Answer message is hidden or obscured based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.

Answer Topology Restoral

A Topology Hiding trigger point that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in an Answer message is restored based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.

Any Time Interrogation (ATI)

See ATI

AO

Short message traffic that is originated by an application.

AoCC

Advice of Charging Charge

AoCI

Advice of Charging Information

AOPS

Area of Portability Service

AOR

Address of Record

Application-Originated Routing

Routing rule that operates on application-originated (AO) messages.

AOX

Application-Originated eXternal condition

External condition rule that operates on application-originated (AO) messages

AP

Application Processor

A-Party

Calling Party (as in CgPA or CgPN)

The calling subscriber. This is the subscriber who is originating the call.

APB

Application Processor Bootstrap

APC

Adjacent Point Code

The point code that identifies a node adjacent to the EAGLE. This term is used in link sets and routes.

Application Processing Chassis

APCA

Adjacent Point Code ANSI

APCI

Adjacent Point Code International

APCN

Adjacent Point Code National

APD

Application Processor DCM bootstrap code

APDE

Automated Performance Data Export

APDU

Application Protocol Data Unit

API

Application Interface

Application Programming Interface

An interface with commands, possibly routines and/or macros, provided by an operating system or an add-on for an operating system (that support network use, for example). Application programs can use this interface to tell the operating system to perform specific actions.

APLI

ACSE Presentation Layer Interface

APN

Access Point Name

The name identifying a general packet radio service (GPRS) bearer service in a GSM mobile network. See also GSM.

A-Port

ANSI-41 Mobile Number Portability

A feature that enables IS-41 subscribers to change their service provider while retaining the same Mobile Dialed Number (MDN).

Application

The telecommunications software that is hosted on the platform. A service provided to subscribers to a network; for example, voice over IP (VoIP), video on demand (VoD), video conferencing, or gaming.

Application Communications Module (ACM)

See ACM

Application Communications Module Ethernet

The Application Communications Module (ACM) Ethernet appliqué is attached to the ACM main assembly and provides a communication interface between the ACM and an external host system across an Ethernet LAN.

Application Function

Communicates policy information to the PCRF using the Rx interface. For example, an IMS P-CSCF informs the PCRF of all IMS sessions.

Application ID

Each Diameter application is uniquely identified by an assigned Application ID that is a mandatory 32-bit field in all Diameter messages. Every Diameter Application (standard-base or vendor-specific) must have a unique Application ID assigned by IANA. Application ID ranges are Standards-based and Vendor-specific.

Each Diameter application is uniquely identified by an IANA assigned Application ID that is a mandatory 32-bit field in all Diameter messages. The Application ID is commonly used for screening and routing messages between Diameter Nodes. Diameter Relay Nodes advertise the reserved Application ID 42946967295 (0xffffffff) when connecting to Peers during the Diameter Capabilities Exchange procedure. Peer-to-Peer Diameter messages such as CER/CEA use the reserved Application ID "0".

Application Interface Appliqué (AINF)

See AINF

Application Routing Rule

A set of conditions that control message routing to a DSR application based on message content.

Application Server (AS)

See AS

Application Server Blade

A compute blade that hosts the telecommunications software.

Application Server Process (ASP)

See ASP

Application Service Module (ASM)

See ASM

Application-Data

A Stack Event used to forward Diameter messages between the Diameter Routing Function and DSR Applications. This stack event contains both the Diameter message and any information about the associated Diameter transaction.

Application-Status

A Stack Event used by a DSR Application to report its Operation Status to the Diameter Routing Function.

Approved GPL

The generic program load (application) indicating that the system should be running.

AppWorks

Application Framework

ARM

Asynchronous Response Mode

ARP

Address Resolution Protocol

ARP monitoring uses the Address Resolution Protocol to determine whether a remote interface is reachable.

ART

Application Routing Table

AS

Action Set

Application Server. A logical entity serving a specific Routing Key. An example of an Application Server is a virtual switch element handling all call processing for a unique range of PSTN trunks, identified by an SS7 DPC/OPC/CIC_range. Another example is a virtual database element, handling all HLR transactions for a particular SS7 DPC/OPC/SCCP_SSN combination. The AS contains a set of one or more unique Application Server Processes, of which one or more normally is actively processing traffic.

Application Server. A logical entity that hosts and executes services in an IMS network, interfacing through SIP or a similar protocol.

Application Simulator. Test tool that can simulate applications and/or SMSCs.

Authentication Server. Authentication servers provide public access to certificates, and are integrated with electronic information retrieval systems to this end. Free access to certificates is necessary to support authentication in open systems.

ASA

Abort-Session-Answer

Analysis Service Application

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange

A-Scoped Data

Maintenance data (Platform MEAL data) that is merged from SOAMs and MPs and accessible at a DSR NOAMs in 3-tiered DSR topology. All data in a 2-tiered DSR topology is A-scoped/A-sourced data.

ASD

Additional Subscriber Data

Additional data that is associated with a subscriber (DN) or a range of subscribers.

ASE

Application Service Element

ASIC

Application Specific Integrated Circuit

ASL8

Adjacent SLS 8-bit Indicator

ASM

Application Services Module

A card in the EAGLE that provides additional memory to store global translation tables and screening data used for applications such as Global Title Translation (GTT) and Gateway Screening (GWS). This card is obsolete as of Release 31.6. The TSM card is used.

ASM-GLS

Application Services Module with the GLS application

ASM-SCCP

Application Services Module with the SCCP application

ASN.1 or ASN-1

Abstract Syntax Notation One

A-Sourced Data

Data that is configured and managed through a DSR NOAM (such as topology data and bulk provisioning data).

ASP

Abstract Service Primitive

Application Server Process. A process instance of an Application Server. An Application Server Process serves as an active or standby process of an Application Server (for example, part of a distributed virtual switch or database). Examples of ASPs are processes (or process instances of) MGCs, IP SCPs or IP HLRs. An ASP contains an SCTP end-point, and may be configured to process signaling traffic within more than one Application Server.

Application Service Part

ASPAC

Application Server Process Activate message

ASR

Abort-Session-Request

Association

An association refers to an SCTP association. The association provides the transport for protocol data units and adaptation layer peer messages.

AST

Associated State

The associated state of an entity.

ASTC

Application Server Transport Card

Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)

See ATM

AT

Application terminated. Short message traffic that terminates at an application.

Authentication Token

ATCA

Advanced Telecommunications Computing Architecture

A series of open architecture specifications defined by PICMG (PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Group), designed to address the demanding requirements of next-generation carrier grade communications equipment. ATCA focuses on incorporating the latest developments in high-speed interconnect technology and enabling the convergence of many types of equipment and applications in a single platform.

ATCF

Access Transfer Control Function

For eSRVCC, anchors a mobile UE's IMS session in the serving network to support access transfer of the session while maintaining service continuity.

ATDB

Administration Tables Definition Block

ATGW

Access Transfer Gateway

For eSRVCC, anchors the media path for an IMS session with a mobile UE under the control of the ATCF to support access transfer while maintaining service continuity.

ATH

Application Trouble Handler

Answer Topology Hiding

ATI

Any Time Interrogation. An ATI message allows an external server to interrogate an HLR and obtain information about the location and/or state of a GSM subscriber.

Incoming application-terminated

ATIC

Incoming application-terminated counting

Counting rule that operates on incoming application-terminated (AT) messages.

ATINP

ATI Number Portability Query feature

ATINPQ

ATI Number Portability Query (Name of the local subsystem)

ATIR

Incoming application-terminated routing

Routing rule that operates on incoming application-terminated (AT) messages.

ATIX

Incoming application-terminated eXternal condition

External condition rule that operates on incoming application-originated (AO) messages.

ATM

Asynchronous Transfer Mode

A packet-oriented transfer mode that uses an asynchronous time division multiplexing technique to multiplex information flow in fixed blocks, called cells.

A high-bandwidth, low-delay switching, and multiplexing technology to support applications that include high-speed data, local area network interconnection,

multimedia application and imaging, and residential applications such as video telephony and other information-based services.

ATM Appliqué (AATM)

An Asynchronous Transfer Mode card in the EAGLE 5 ISS that provides high-bandwidth, low-delay switching and multiplexing technology to support applications that include high-speed data, local area network interconnection, multimedia application and imaging, and residential applications such as video telephony and other information-based services.

ATM HSL

Asynchronous Transfer Mode High Speed Link

ATM High Speed Link (a DS1 link in EAGLE)

ATM Layer Management (ATMM)

See ATMM

ATMANSI

The application used for high-speed ANSI ATM signaling links.

ATMITU

The application used for high-speed E1 ATM signaling links.

ATMM

ATM Layer Management

The ATMM provides a supporting role for system management functions which include fault, performance, configuration, security and resource management functions.

The ATMM entity uses two types of interactions with the ATM entity to perform its functions. The first type of interaction is for the exchange of information between the ATM and ATMM entity. The second type of interaction is for peer to peer communication between ATMM entities (between the two nodes on both ends of the high-speed signaling link).

ATO

Outgoing application-terminated

ATOC

Outgoing application-terminated counting

Counting rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.

ATOR

Outgoing application-terminated routing

Routing rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.

ATOX

Outgoing application-terminated eXternal condition

External condition rule that operates on outgoing application-originated (AO) messages.

ATP

Mediation Answer Trigger Point

ATP1

Mediation trigger point located immediately after the Diameter Routing Function decodes an ingress Request message received from the Diameter Transport Function.

ATP10

Mediation trigger point located immediately prior to Request message encoding that occurs before forwarding the message to the Diameter Transport Function.

ATR

Application-Terminated Routing

Routing rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.

Answer Topology Restoral

Attribute Value Pair

See AVP.

ATX

Application-terminated eXternal condition

External condition rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.

AuC

Authentication Center

AUD

Data Audit Task

Auto Enrollment

The ability to create a Subscriber profile for an unrecognized subscriber identity, based on a pre-determined message received on one of the provisioning or traffic interfaces. The identity contained in the received message is used to create a default profile in the database.

Auto Reply Service

Personalized SMS auto reply service provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-ARP component.

Auto-Enrolled

A subscription created in ESPR as a result of a request that is not a usual 'create subscriber' request. An auto-enrolled subscription has a profile entity created by the ESPR as part of the auto-enrollment procedure.

Auto-Inhibit

A process where the OAM inhibits loading of a card if the card does not meet various requirements.

Automatic Call Gapping (ACG)

See ACG

Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCA)

See SVCA

Availability Zone

In OpenStack, availability zones enable the arrangement of OpenStack compute hosts into logical groups and provide a form of physical isolation and redundancy from other availability zones, such as by using a separate power supply or network equipment.

AVP

Attribute-Value Pair

The Diameter protocol consists of a header followed by one or more attribute-value pairs (AVPs). An AVP includes a header and is used to encapsulate protocol-specific data (for example, routing information) as well as authentication, authorization, or accounting information.

AWPSS7/XG SS7

AppWorks Plug-in for SS7 or SS7 stack.

BaaS

Billing as a Service

Background Task

A long-running user initiated task that the PMAC application executes in the background. While the background task runs, the PMAC GUI can still be used to perform additional operations.

Backhaul

The transport of signaling from the point of interface for the associated data stream (SG function in the MGU) back to the point of call processing (the MGU), if this is not local.

Backplane

A circuit board that connects several connectors in parallel to one another, forming a computer bus. It serves as a backbone to connect several printed circuit board cards together. A backplane lacks on-board processing power.

BAF

Bellcore AMA Format

BAIC

Baring of All Incoming Calls

BAL

Block and Allowlist service

Personalized short message block and allowlist service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-BWL component.

Bandwidth

The data rate supported by a network connection or interface; most commonly expressed in terms of bytes per second (bps).

Bandwidth on Demand

See BoD

BAOC

Baring of All Outgoing Calls

Bare Metal Blade

A blade that does not have an operating system installed on it.

Base Network

The base network is controlled by the base switch on the Ethernet switch blade. This network is not accessible from the customer network. It is internal to the T5100 platform and governs its internal communications. The base network, which is reserved for platform management, is logically split into two entities: the Platform CNTL Network and the Platform MGMT Network. PMAC is responsible for configuring and setting up the base network.

Base Switch

One of two switches (the other is the fabric switch) that comprise each Ethernet switch blade. The base switch, which is both logically and physically separate from the fabric switch, is assigned control and monitoring platform management responsibilities. The base switch handles traffic among base ports 0-23. Base ports are reserved for control functions on the T5100 applications shelf, such as connecting to the shelf manager and connecting the compute blades to various control and monitoring devices.

Basic Pool

Refers to the existing quota pooling capabilities prior to this feature. Basic pools support up to 25 members.

BAT

Batch Server

Message distribution application that can send the same short message to multiple recipients.

Batch Read Limit

The Batch Read Limit is the number of Diameter messages that a connection is allowed to read before giving up control to allow other connections the chance to read. This limit exists to prevent starvation of connections further down in the Socket File Descriptor list of sockets that are ready to read. The Batch Read Limit is not specifically related to per-connection MPS controls, but is described because it affects connection read behavior.

BATT

Battery, including. Power supply cable

BAUD

The transmission rate of the devices connected to the I/O ports expressed in bits per second.

Bay

Enterprise term for a slot in a blade enclosure.

BBERF

Bearer Binding and Event Reporting Function: A type of Policy Client used to control access to the bearer network (AN).

BBT

Boot Board Type Record

BCD

Binary Coded Decimal

BCM

Basic Call Manager

BCM5630

Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet switch chip

BCR

Build Change Record

Build Completion Report

BCR Manager. CGBU Tekelec's BCR software.

BCSM

Basic Call State Model

BDD

Bulk Data Download

BEI

Broadcast Exception Indicator

BER

Basic Encoding Rules

Bit Error Rate

BERT

Bit Error Rate Test

BGCF

Breakout Gateway Control Function

Selects the network in which breakout is to occur for outgoing requests destined to another network and directs requests towards an associated MGCF, IBCF or another BGCF that provides connectivity to the other network.

BHCA

Busy Hour Call Attempts

BIA

Business Intelligence Application

BIB

Backward Indicator Bit

BICC

Bearer Independent Call Control

BICCUP

Bearer Independent Call Control User Part

BICROAM

Barring of Incoming Calls when ROAMing outside home PLMN country.

BIF

Bulk Input File

Billing and Revenue Management

See BRM

Billing Mediation

Function that collects and adapts the charging information received from the IMS network elements for use by the Billing Domain.

Binding

A binding between a subscriber identifier (for example, IMSI, MSISDN, IP Address) and an MPE. The MRA maintains bindings, and there is one binding per subscriber even if the subscriber has multiple active sessions.

See Policy binding.

A mapping in the Policy DRA from an IMSI and APN to a PCRF for the purpose of routing policy Diameter signaling. Once a binding exists for an IMSI and APN, all policy Diameter sessions with that IMSI and APN are routed to the bound PCRF. A binding ceases to exist when the last Diameter session for that IMSI and APN is terminated. See also PCRF Pool Binding.

Binding Capable Interface

Gx and Gxx interfaces are capable of creating a binding if no binding exists for a subscriber. The CCR-I message must include the anchor subscriber key and may include alternate subscriber keys.

Binding Database

Policy SBR database that holds network-wide subscriber binding information. Maps subscriber keys to the PCRF that hosts the subscriber's policy rules. A given binding record is maintained by 3 servers in the network: an Active server, a Standby server, and a Spare server.

Binding Dependent Interface

The Rx interface is not allowed to create a binding. If no binding exists, Rx messages are rejected.

BIOS

Basic Input Output System

Firmware on the CPU blade that is executed prior to executing an OS.

BIP

Board Identification PROM

The serial number used to identify a board in the EAGLE 5. The serial number is contained in the board ID PROM on each board in the EAGLE.

BISDN

Broadband ISDN

BISUP

Broadband ISUP

BITS

Building Integrated Timing System

The Building Integrated Timing System (BITS) clocks come directly from the central office BITS clock source or indirectly from an optional holdover clock installed in the system.

Bits per Second (BPS)

See BPS

BLA

Blocking Acknowledgment

Blade

Blades are single slot cards that function, essentially, as independent servers. Depending on the task(s) they perform, blades can be categorized as Onboard Administrators, switch blades, storage blades, or compute blades (also referred to as application server blades).

Blades are cards that function, essentially, as independent servers. Depending on the task(s) they perform, blades can be categorized as switch blades, storage blades, or compute blades (also referred to as application server blades).

Blade Server

A server in a blade form factor.

BLKDPC

Blocked Destination Point Code

Blocked Destination Point Code - The point code that the gateway screening uses to keep MSUs bound for a specific point code out of the network where the EAGLE is located. This point code is in the routing label portion of the signaling information field in the MSU. Messages that do not contain the specified destination point code go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

BLKOPC

Blocked Originating Point Code

The point code that gateway screening uses to keep MSUs coming from a specific point code out of the network where the EAGLE is located. This point code is in the routing label portion of the signaling information field in the MSU. Messages that do not contain the specified originating point code go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

BLM

Bulk Load Module

A card that is provisioned with the EBDABLM GPL to support the bulk download feature. During LNP bulk download operations, the LNP database is downloaded to the card's RAM.

BLO

Blocking

blog

Binary Large Object

A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in the Subscription Profile Repository.

Blocked Destination Point Code (BLKDPC)

See BLKDPC

Blocked Originating Point Code (BLKOPC)

See BLKOPC

Blocklist

Provisioning Blocklist. An indication that a call from the calling party is not valid.

A list of entities that are being denied a particular privilege, service, mobility, access, or recognition. A blocklist is the opposite of a allowlist.

BM

Buss Master (Cognitronics)

BNDR

GWS Binder Task

BNG

Broadband Network Gateway is an example of a BNG device is a broadband remote access server (B-RAS).

Board Identification PROM (BIP)

See BIP

BOBO

Billing On Behalf Of

The Billing On Behalf Of ServiceClass condition is used by SMS Applications to send messages charged as if the were submitted as MO messages.

BoD

Bandwidth on Demand

An application that provides dynamic allocation of bandwidth; for example, a broadband speed promotion.

BOIC

Barring of Outgoing International Calls

BOICEXHC

Barring of Outgoing International Calls EXcept those directed to the home PLMN country .

BOM

Bill of Materials

Bonding

Ethernet NIC (Network Interface Card) bonding is an HA technique to provide component redundancy at the Ethernet NIC level. Bonding provides a method for aggregating multiple network interfaces into a single logical interface. NIC bonding may be configured to provide hardware redundancy (active/standby mode), bandwidth aggregation, or both.

BOP

Bit Oriented Protocol

BP

Board Prom

B-Party

Called Party (as in CdPA or CdPN) is the called subscriber. This is the subscriber to whom the call is being placed.

BPDCM

The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Database Communications Module (DCM), Database Services Module (DSM), and General Purpose Services Module (GPSM-II).

BPHCAP

The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the LIMATM and E1 ATM.

BPHCAPT

The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the newer versions of the LIMATM and E1 ATM.

BPHMUX

The communication software used on the High Speed Multiplexer (HMUX) card.

BPMPL

The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Multi-Port LIM (MPL).

BPMPLT

The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Multi-Port LIM-T (MPLT) and the E1/T1 MIM.

BPS

Bits per Second or Bytes per Second

B-RAS or BRAS

Broadband Remote Access Server

Routes traffic to and from broadband remote access devices such as DSL multiplexers. The locations where policy management and DQoS functions occur. Also see BNG.

Breakout Gateway Control Function

See BGCF

BRI

Basic Rate ISDN

Basic Rate Interface

Bridging Master

Used in conjunction of Channel Bridging. This refers to an odd-numbered port that contains time slots that shall be terminated in the EAGLE 5 ISS and other time slots that shall be dropped to another port in a 1-1 mapping fashion (timeslot 1 on the Parent port maps to timeslot 1 on the other port). All time slots that are dropped to the paired port will be bidirectional.

Bridging Slave

Used in conjunction of Channel Bridging. This refers to an even-numbered port that shall contain time slots that were dropped from a Parent port in a 1-1 mapping fashion (timeslot 1 on the Parent port maps to timeslot 1 on the Paired port). All time slots that are dropped to the parent port will be bidirectional.

BRM

Billing and Revenue Management

An Oracle Communications end-to-end revenue management system for communications and media service providers.

BRM Gateway

An ECE component that allows ECE to send data to the BRM server for various purposes; for example, triggering billing, and updating subscriber life-cycle states.

BS

Base Station

Bearer Services

BSC

Basic Service Code

BSCM

Basic Call State Model

BSD

Berkeley Software Distribution

BSDB

Business Service DataBase

BSG

Basic Service Group

BSN

Backward Sequence Number

B-Sourced Data

Data that is configured (Diameter signaling and DSR Application data) and managed through a DSR SOAM.

BSS

Base Station Subsystem

Base Station System. The section of a traditional cellular telephone network which is responsible for handling traffic and signaling between a mobile phone and the Network Switching Subsystem. A back-end (office) system; for example, a provisioning or billing system.

Business Support System

BSSID

Basic Service Set Identifier

MAC address of the wireless access point.

BSSMAP

Base Station Subsystem Mobile Application Part

BSU

Broadband Signal Unit

BTA

Basic Trading Area

BTI

Base Time Interval

The elapsed time between two events.

BTS

British Summer Time

BTSM

Base Transceiver Station Management

BTU

British Thermal Unit

BugDB

Oracle's bug tracking software.

Building Integrated Timing System (BITS)

See BITS

Bulk Load Module (BLM)

See BLM

Bundling

An optional multiplexing operation in which more than one user message may be carried in the same SCTP packet. Each user message occupies its own DATA chunk.

BVA

Billing Verification Application

BVSA

Billing Verification Service Application

5
C

c7000

HP c-Class Platform

CA

Canada (NPAC Region)

Certificate Authority. An entity that issues digital certificates.

Communication Agent

Conditioning Action. NPP CAs indicate what digit conditioning actions to execute when processing a digit string.

Cabinet

Cabinets, racks, and frames (collectively).

CAC

Carrier access code

CAE

Communications Applications Environment

Conditioning Action Execution

CAIN

Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network

CALEA

Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Agency

Call Detail Record

See CDR

Called Party Address

See CdPA

Called Party Number Prefix (CdPN PFX)

See CdPN PFX

Calling Card Prefix

The dialed digits to use the Calling Card for the call. The Called Party Number may contain the Calling Card Prefix with or without the Regular Number in it.

Calling Name Conversion Facility (CNCF)

See CNCF

Calling Party Address (CgPA)

See CgPA

CAM

Clock, Alarm, and Maintenance

Customer Account Management

CAMEL

Customized Applications for Mobile networks Enhanced Logic

CANC

Cancel

CAP

Communication and Application Processor

CAMEL Application Part

Capability Point Code (CPC)

See CPC

Capacity Configuration Set

A mechanism for managing capacity data for Diameter peer connections. Capacity Configuration Set data consists of reserved ingress MPS, maximum ingress MPS, ingress MPS minor alarm threshold, and ingress MPS major alarm threshold.

CAPM

Computer-aided policy making

CAR

Corrective Action Report

Carrier Identification Code (CIC)

See CIC

CAS

Channel Associated Signaling

An E1 framing option. On any given E1 card, Common Channel Signaling (CCS) and CAS are mutually exclusive and cannot be used together. However, CRC4 may be added to either CCS or CAS.

CAT

Cell Attribute Table

CBA

Changeback Acknowledgment

CBD

Changeback Declaration

CC

Connection Confirmed

Country Code

Composite Clock

CCA

Credit Control Answer

The Diameter message that is received from the prepaid rating engine to acknowledge a CCR command.

CCA-I

Credit Control Answer – Initial

CCA-T

Credit Control Answer - Terminate

CCA-U

Credit Control Answer - Update

CCB

Change Control Board

Command Control Block

CCBS

Completion of Call to Busy Subscriber

CCDR

Comverse SMSC-compatible CDR format

CCE

Consistency Check End

CCEA

Consistency Check End Acknowledgment

CCF

Charging Collection Function

CCFH

Credit-Control-Failure-Handling

The credit-control client uses information that determines the appropriate action for sending credit-control messages to the credit-control server. This is temporarily prevented due to network problems.

CCGT

Cancel Called Global Title

CCI

Customer Care Interface

A Web-based interface that allows customer care agents to assist SMS subscribers.

CCIS

Common Channel Interoffice Signaling

CCITT

International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee

CCNR

Completion of Call on No Reply

CCP

Copy Charge Parameters

CCR

Continuity Check Request

CCRA

Consistency Check Request Acknowledgment

CCR-I

CCR Initial

CCR-T

CCR Terminate

CCR-U

CCR Update

CCS

Common Channel Signaling

Allows operation over a permanent virtual circuit network via modem-derived data links, used to exchange call setup and routing information for interoffice trunks and to allow for queries to centralized databases and other calling services.

CCS MR

Common Channel Signaling Message Router

CCS6

Common Channel Signaling System #6

CCS7

Common Channel Signaling System #7

Offers all of the call setup advantages of CCS and also enables network elements to share more than just basic SS7 call-control information. It provides the services of the Integrated Services Digital Network-User Part (ISUP), the Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP), and the Operation Maintenance and Administration Part (OMAP).

See also SS7.

CCS7ITU

The generic program load and application for the ITU SS7 signaling links that is used with card types limds0, limch, limocu, limv35, lime1, and limt1.

CCSN

Common Channel Signaling Node

CD

Carrier Detect

Compact Disk

Call Deflection

CDBL

Called Party Blocklist

CDE

Common Desktop Environment

CDF

Charging Data Function

Receives charging events from various NEs to construct Charging Data Records (CDRs) with the ability to correlate events generated by different NEs for the same session.

CDMA

Code Division Multiple Access

A channel access method used by radio communication technologies. CDMA employs spread-spectrum technology and a special coding scheme (where each transmitter is assigned a code) to allow multiple users to be multiplexed over the same physical channel. CDMA, the most common cellular wireless technology deployed in North America, is being replaced by GSM. See also GSM.

CdPA

Called Party Address

The field in the SCCP portion of the MSU that contains the additional addressing information of the destination of the MSU. Gateway screening uses this additional information to determine if MSUs that contain the DPC in the routing label and the subsystem number in the called party address portion of the MSU are allowed in the network where the EAGLE is located.

CdPN

Called Party Number

The field in the TCAP portion of the MSU that contains the additional addressing information of the destination of the MSU.

CdPN PFX

Called Party Number Prefix

An EAGLE parameter that is used by the INP feature to search for and remove the leading digits from the called party number of an initial detection point (IDP) query.

CDR

Call Detail Record. This refers to the recording of all connections in a database to permit activities such as billing connection charges or network analysis. CDR files are used in public switched networks, IP networks, for IP telephony, and mobile communications networks.

Charging Data Record. Used for user billing: a telecom provider transfers them from time to time in order to send bills to their users.

CD-ROM

Compact Disc - Read-Only Memory

CDU

CAP Downloadable Utility

CE CISPR A

Compliance European, Comite Internationale Special des Perturbations Radioelectrique (European Compliance, International Special Committee on Radio Interference, Class A).

CEA

Capability-Exchange-Answer

The Diameter response that the prepaid rating engine sends to the Mobile Originated application during capability exchanges.

CED

Caller Entered Digits

CEIR

Central Equipment Identity Register

Central Management Server

See CMS

CER

Capabilities-Exchange-Request

A Diameter message that the Mobile Originated application sends to a prepaid rating engine to perform a capability exchange. The CER (indicated by the Command-Code set to 257 and the Command Flags' 'R' bit set) is sent to exchange local capabilities. The prepaid rating engine responds with a Capability-Exchange-Answer (CEA) message.

CESID

Callers Emergency Service Identification

CET

Customer Environment Test

CEWS

Customer Extended Warranty Service

CEx

Capability Exchange

CER and/or CEA (message)

CEX Configuration Set

A mechanism for assigning Application IDs and supported Vendor IDs to a Local Node or to a Connection.

CF

Control Frame

CFB

Call Forwarding on Mobile Subscriber Busy

CFN

Confusion

CFNRC

Call Forwarding on mobile subscriber Not Reachable

CFNRY

Call Forwarding on mobile subscriber No Reply

CFU

Call Forwarding Unconditional

CGB

Circuit Group Blocking

CGBA

Circuit Group Blocking Acknowledgment

CGBL

Calling Party Blocklist

CGBU

Communications Global Business Unit

CGF

Charging Gateway Function

Transfers call detail records generated by the CDF to the billing domain.

CGI

Cell Global Identity

The standard identifier for geographically locating connected mobile phones.

CgPA

Calling Party Address

The point code and subsystem number that originated the MSU. This point code and subsystem number are contained CgPA in the calling party address in the SCCP portion of the signaling information field of the MSU. Gateway screening uses this information to determine if MSUs that contain this point code and subsystem number area allowed in the network where the EAGLE is located.

CGPN

Calling Party Number

The field in the TCAP portion of the MSU that contains the additional addressing information of the origination of the MSU.

CGU

Circuit Group Unblocking

CGUA

Circuit Group Unblocking Acknowledgment

Change of Authorization (CoA)

A RADIUS authorization message

Changeback

A network management event that takes the traffic that was rerouted because of a changeover when a signaling link has failed and places that traffic back on that signaling link when that signaling link comes back into service.

Changeover

A network management event that routes traffic from a failed signaling link to another signaling link that can carry the traffic.

Changeover Messages (CHM)

See CHM

Channel

A single Time-Division-Multiplexed (TDM) timeslot within a channelized E1/T1 port. Generically, channels can be used for transporting signaling, digitized voice, or data information. Unused channels typically are filled with defined idle codes designed to maintain sufficient ones density to ensure frame-level synchronization.

Channel Associated Signaling (CAS)

See CAS

Channel Bonding

The software bonding of two physical IP links to provide automatic failover and redundancy.

Channel Bridging

Non-signaling channels are bridged to an adjacent E1/T1 port for transport to other network devices. Likewise, signaling channels are merged to non-signaling data for transmission back to the mixed network. Channel Bridging is implemented by pairing E1/T1 ports limiting provisioning to odd E1/T1 ports only (1, 3, 5, 7) when enabled. The adjacent even numbered E1/T1 ports (2, 4, 6, 8) are used to allow the original non-signaling data received on the bridging master (odd) E1/T1 port to reach downstream network elements.

Channelized E1

E1 trunks are normally divided into 32 channels; up to 31 channels can carry SS7 traffic. Each such channel is a separate SS7 link, offering 64 Kbits/second of full duplex message traffic.

Charging Data Function

See CDF

Charging Gateway Function

See CGF

Charging Proxy Application

A DSR Application that is responsible for sending and receiving Diameter accounting messages.

Charging Proxy Function

A Charging Proxy Function (CPF) instance is a DSR running the CPA application. CPF is the overall charging solution that consists of the Charging Proxy Application (CPA) and the Session Binding Repository (SBR).

Charging Server

An application that calculates billing charges for a wireless subscriber.

Checksum

Provides protection against data corruption in the network. The sender of a packet computes a checksum according to an algorithm. The receiver then re-computes the checksum, using the same algorithm. The packet is accepted if the checksum is valid; otherwise, the packet is discarded.

Chef

Chef is a company and configuration management tool, which uses a pure-Ruby, domain-specific language (DSL) for writing system configuration recipes. Chef is used to streamline the task of configuring and maintaining a company's servers, and can integrate with cloud-based platforms, including OpenStack, to provision and configure new machines automatically.

CHM

Changeover Messages

Messages that include CBD/CBA/COO/COA/XCO/XCA/ECO/ECA.

CI

Cell Identity

Clock Interface Card

Critical Status Indicator

CIC

Carrier Identification Code. A 4-digit code that controls the routing applied to a message.

Circuit Identification Code

CICE

Ending Circuit Identification Code

CICS

Starting Circuit Identification Code

CID

Connection ID

CIDR Notation

Classless Inter-Domain Routing

A compact representation of an IP address and its associated routing prefix. The notation is constructed from the IP address and the prefix size, the latter being equivalent to the number of leading 1 bits in the routing prefix mask.

CIMD

Computer Interface for Message Distribution

Proprietary SMSC protocol developed by Nokia.

CIP

Carrier Identification Parameter

Circle

Another name for Licensed Service Area (LSA).

Circuit ID

Identifies the relay circuit from which a DHCP client-to-server packet was received.

Circular Route Prevention

See CRP

Circular Routing

A condition that could occur in the EAGLE 5 ISS if the routing data were configured incorrectly or were corrupted. If this should occur, the MSUs routed by the EAGLE 5 ISS could be routed in an endless circular route back to the EAGLE 5 ISS and never get to their proper destination.

CL

Congestion Level

CLASS

Custom Local Area Signaling Service

Custom Local Area Subscriber Services

CLDR

SUA Connectionless Data Response

A message used for carrying SS7 UDTS/XUDTS messages.

CLDT

SUA Connectionless Data Transfer

A message used for carrying SS7 UDT/XUDT messages.

CLEC

Competitive Local Exchange Carrier

CLI

Calling Line Identification

Command-line interface

Custom LSMS Interface

CLIP

Calling Line Identification Presentation

CLIR

Calling Line Identification Restriction

CLLI

Common Language Location Identifier

The CLLI uniquely identifies the STP in terms of its physical location. It is usually comprised of a combination of identifiers for the STP's city (or locality), state (or province), building, and traffic unit identity. The format of the CLLI is:

- The first four characters identify the city, town, or locality
- The first character of the CLLI must be an alphabetical character
- The fifth and sixth characters identify state or province
- The seventh and eighth characters identify the building
- The last three characters identify the traffic unit

CLR

Cancel Location Request

Cluster

A group of signaling points whose point codes have identical values for the network and cluster fields of the point codes. A cluster entry in the routing table is shown as an asterisk (*) in the member field of the point code, for example, 111-011-*. Cluster entries can be provisioned only as ANSI destination point codes.

Cluster Destination Point Code

A partial point code representing a cluster of point codes.

A destination point code (DPC) in the nnn-ccc-*, where nnn is the network identifier, ccc is the network cluster identifier, and *is a wildcard entry for the network cluster member identifier.

Cluster Routing and Management Diversity (CRMD)

See CRMD

CM

Cluster Management

Configuration Manager. A Web-based interface for managing Tekelec Mobile Messaging components. In Suite 6 and later, the CM is replaced by the Manager (MGR).

CMC

Call Modification Completed

Cmd Rej

Command Rejected

CME

Common Managed Element

CMF

Command File

CMG

Converged Media Gateway

Set of standards designed to work on either a GSM core network or UMTS network. They allow an operator to define services over and above standard GSM services/UMTS services.

CMI

Configuration Management Interface

An OCEEMS module that enables EAGLE command execution and command script creation, management, and execution on EAGLE systems.

CMI Command Class

A subset of EAGLE commands defined and used within the context of the Command Manager Interface.

CMI Command Script

CMI Command Script Category

A script used within the context of the OCEEMS Configuration Management Interface for managing one or more EAGLE systems.

CMI Command Script Category

A name used to group CMI Command Scripts into logical sets. This organization tool is only used by CMI Command Script owners for their own scripts.

CMI Usergroup

A set of access privileges designed to control use of EAGLE commands and API functions within the Command Manager Interface.

CMIP

Common Management Information Protocol

CMISE

Common Management Information Service Element

CMOS

Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

CMOS semiconductors use both NMOS (negative polarity) and PMOS (positive polarity) circuits. Since only one of the circuit types is on at any given time, CMOS chips require less power than chips using just one type of transistor.

CMP

Configuration Management Platform

A centralized management interface to create policies, maintain policy libraries, configure, provision, and manage multiple distributed MPE policy server devices, and deploy policy rules to MPE devices. The CMP has a web-based interface.

CMR

Call Modification Request

CMRJ

Call Modification Reject

CMRS

Commercial Mobile Radio Services

CMS

Commercial Marketing Specification

Content Management System

Central Management Server. Central repository that holds a list of managed servers.

CMSDB

Call Management Services Database

CMT

Concurrent Multipath Transfer

CMTS

Cable Modem Termination System

An edge device connecting to subscribers' cable modems in a broadband network. A CMTS device can function as a PCEF device; see PCEF.

Equipment used by cable companies to provide high speed data services to cable subscribers.

CN

Core Network

CNAM

Calling Name Delivery Service

An IN (Intelligent Network) service that displays the caller's name on the calling party's phone. This is similar to caller ID except that the calling party's name is displayed along with the calling number or instead of the calling number.

CNCF

Calling Name Conversion Facility

CNCF provides a conversion of ISUP IAM messages using calling name identification presentation (CNIP) for calling name information delivery. CNIP uses either non-standard proprietary ISUP party information (PIP) parameter or ANSI standard ISUP generic name (GN) parameter.

CND

Calling Name Delivery

CNIP

Calling Name Identification Presentation

CNL

Small Geographic Area

CNS

Calling Name Service

CO

Central Office

The Central Office is a local exchange where customer lines terminate, and which houses the exchange equipment that switches these lines onto the carrier network lines.

COA

Change Over Acknowledgment (Msg)

Coherency

The operational status of the database. Coherency is an indication of whether the update to the database was successful. Each database has a coherency indicator. When an update is attempted, the coherency indicator is set to "incoherent" before the actual update is executed. When the update has been successfully completed, the coherency indicator is changed to coherent. If the update is not successful, the coherency indicator is not changed. If the coherency indicator is incoherent, this could be an indication of possible internal coherency problems when a restart is executed (for example, an index table was updated, but the corresponding data storage table was not modified).

Co-Located/Co-Mingled NOAM

Co-Located/Co-Mingled NOAM

COLP

Connected Line Identification Presentation

COLR

Connected Line Identification Restriction

ComAgent

Communication Agent

A common infrastructure component delivered as part of a common plug-in, which provides services to enable communication of message between application processes on different servers.

COMCOL

Communications Core Object Library

A suite of re-usable C++ libraries, as well as processes and procedures available for use in Oracle products. Many of its features are focused toward the communications area of software developments, although it purpose is not intended to restrict its functionality to any particular area.

Command Class

A set of EAGLE commands that can be assigned to an EAGLE user or to a terminal port of the EAGLE. Command classes are assigned to a user to control the EAGLE commands that user can execute. Command classes are assigned to a terminal port to control the EAGLE commands that can be executed from a particular terminal.

Common Channel Signaling (CCS)

See CCS

Common Channel Signaling System #7 (CCS7)

See CCS7

Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI)

See CLLI

Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS)

See CPCS

Common Screening List (CSL)

See CSL

Communication Agent

See ComAgent

Communications Service Provider

See CSP

Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

See CMOS

Compute Blades

Compute blades are single slot cards in a T5100 applications shelf. Compute blades can be further classified as application server blades or PMAC server Compute Blades blades. Compute blades for application use are referred to as application server blades. Compute blades used for the PMAC application are referred to as the PMAC server blade. There are two PMAC server blades on each T5100 platform: the primary PMAC server blade and the spare PMAC server blade. The spare PMAC server blade is used for backups and disaster recovery.

CON

Connect

Configuration. Dynamic and shorter-term management tasks. These include modifications to parameters. This term is often used interchangeably with provisioning.

Concerned Signaling Point Code (CSPC)

See CSPC

Condition Operator

A logical operator used to compare the Condition Parameter with the Condition Value. Only the Origin-Host parameter is supported in this release. Operators supported for Origin-Host are: Equals, Starts With, and Ends With.

Condition Parameter

The binding capable session initiation request AVP to be used for PCRF Sub-Pool selection. The only supported Condition Parameters is Origin-Host.

Condition Value

The value of the Condition Parameter to be matched using the Condition Operator. For example, in the Condition "Origin-Host Starts With abc", "abc" is the Condition Value.

Configuration

Dynamic and shorter-term management tasks. These include modifications to parameters. This term is often used interchangeably with provisioning.

Configuration Profile

A concept used in the PMAC initialization as the starting point for configuring the PMAC server networking. The configuration profile is a group of related elements such as features, the network role, networks, network interfaces, and network services. This group of related elements is packaged as a predefined configuration profile. The user is then able to modify some of the profile's default networking information as part of the PMAC initialization procedure.

Conflicting Rules

Two rules conflict if everything in the rules is the same except for the PCRF Pool.

Congestion

Congestion refers to the point at which MP server resource contention has reached the point at which the MP's ability to perform its function begins to degrade.

Congestion Controls

Mechanisms for detecting and reacting to congestion.

Congestion Window

An SCTP variable that limits the data, in number of bytes, that a sender can send to a particular destination transport address before receiving an acknowledgement.

CONN-CPL

Connection CPL

The Connection Priority Level information for a connection.

Connection

An SCTP association or a TCP connection.

Connection Configuration Set

A mechanism for assigning SCTP, Diameter, or TCP options to a connection.

Connection Pool

A group of connections initiated and established by the Peer that cannot be deterministically mapped to a specific configured connection in the Diameter Configuration. Each established connection is mapped to the first available matching configured connection.

Connection Route Group

A set of Diameter connections that have the same priority within a Route List.

Connectivity

The complete path between two terminals over which one-way or two-way communications may be provided.

Console Server

PMAC uses the console server to access the console ports of each shelf manager and switch (base and fabric per switch) to perform initial configuration of those components. PMAC configures the console server during the Add Frame operation. PMAC uses the console server during the Add Shelf operation to configure the shelf manager and the switches.

Container

An approach to virtualization that allows a single operating system to host many working configurations, where each working configuration—a container—is assigned a single responsibility that is isolated from all other responsibilities. Containers are popular as a way to manage distributed and scalable applications and services.

Control Cards

Cards that occupy slots 1113 through 1118 of the control shelf on an EAGLE and perform OAM, TDM, and database functions for the EAGLE. The legacy set consists of the single-slot GPSM-II card running the OAM application and EOAM GPL, the single-slot TDM card, and the dual-slot MDAL card. The E5-based set consists of the dual-slot E5-MASP card (the E5-MCAP module and the E5-TDM module) and the dual-slot E5-MDAL card.

Cards that occupy slots 1113 through 1118 of the control shelf control cards on an EAGLE and perform basic OAM. The E5-based set consists of the dual-slot E5-MASP card (the E5-MCAP module and the E5-TDM module) and the dual-slot E5-MDAL card.

Control Shelf

The shelf in the EAGLE 5 ISS that contains the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem. The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem contains 5 cards: 2 CAM cards, 2 TDMs (Terminal Disk Modules), and 1 MDAL (Maintenance Disk and Alarm) card. This shelf is designated as Shelf 1100 and cannot be added or removed from the database.

Controlled Feature

Controlled features are optional and you must be entitled to use them in your system. If you are not sure whether you are entitled to use a specific feature, contact your Oracle Sales or Account Representative.

Controller

A device in a Disk Controller Enclosure that provides access to storage aggregated from multiple disks, typically as a RAID array.

Controller Enclosure

An enclosure containing disks and a redundant pair of controllers.

Convergence

The synergistic combination of voice (and telephony features), data (and productivity applications), and video onto a single network. These previously separate technologies are now able to share resources and interact with each other, creating new efficiencies.

COO

Changeover Order

Cooperative Switchover

In a high availability environment, a (shelf manager) cooperative switchover refers to the process whereby the active and backup shelf managers determine, on a bilateral basis, that the transfer of responsibilities from the active to the backup shelf manager should occur.

COPS

Common Open Policy Service

A protocol that is part of the internet protocol suite as defined by the IETF's RFC 2748. COPS specifies a simple client/server model for supporting policy control over Quality of Service (QoS) signaling protocols (for example, RSVP).

COPS-PR

Common open policy servers protocol for support of policy provisioning.

Correlation

If correlation is required (for example, multiple Gx connections for a single session or Gx+Rx connections for a single session), the transactions for all interfaces must be directed to the same MPE. Correlation always requires storage of binding data, regardless of selection algorithm used.

COTS

Commercial Off-the-Shelf

CP

Call Processing

Communications Processor

CPA

Capability Point Code ANSI

CPC

Capability Point Code

A capability point code used by the SS7 protocol to identify a group of functionally related STPs in the signaling network.

CPCS

Common Part Convergence Sublayer

The AATM hardware and ATM driver together make up the common part of the SAAL layer, also known as the Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS) or AAL5CP, when the AAL type in question is AAL5.

CPE

Customer Premise Equipment

CPG

Call Progress

CPI

Capability Point Code International

CPL

Connection Priority Level

The CPL is used by Diameter to choose a connection for routing. The CPL is based on two main components or sources of information. The CONN-CPL relates to the Operational Status of the connection. The DA-MP-CPL consists of information about the DA-MP that owns a given connection, and consists of information regarding ability of that connection to route traffic based on the status of the owning DA-MP.

CPLD

Complex Programmable Logic Device

CPN

Calling Party Number Report

Capability Point Code National

CPS

Customer Provisioning System

CPU

Central Processing Unit

CPY

Copy to Phone service

Personalized short message copy service that provides MO and MT copy to phone functionality. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-CPY component.

CQM

Circuit Query Message

CQR

Circuit Query Response

CR

Cluster Routing

Connection Request

CRA

Circuit Reservation Acknowledgment

Consistency Check Request

CRC

CAM Redundancy Controller

Cyclic Redundancy Check. A number derived from, and stored or transmitted with, a block of data in order to detect corruption. By recalculating the CRC and comparing it to the value originally transmitted, the receiver can detect some types of transmission errors.

Credit Card Drive

Flash memory credit card-shaped drive used in the flush-mounted USB port on an E5-MCAP card for upgrade; it could be used for disaster recovery.

CREF

Connection Refusal

CRG

Charge Information

Critical Alarm

An indication of a problem that affects service, traffic, billing, and maintenance capabilities and requires immediate maintenance attention, regardless of time of day.

CRM

Circuit Reservation Message

Customer Relationship Management

CRMD

Cluster Routing and Management Diversity

A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that allows MSUs to be routed to a cluster of point codes and enhances the management of the SS7 traffic to the cluster of point codes.

Cron

A program that enables unix users to execute commands or scripts (groups of commands) automatically at a specified time/date.

CRP

Circular Route Prevention

A G-Port MNP feature that detects instances of circular routing caused by incorrect information in one or more of the network number portability databases. If a circular route has been detected, a message will be generated by the EAGLE 5 ISS and returned to the originator.

CRST

Cluster-Route-Set-Test

CS

Command Specification

Control Shelf

Customer Service

Controlled Slip

Circuit Switching

CSA

Canadian Standards Association

CSAT

Customer Satisfaction

CSCF

Call Session Control Function

CSL

Common Screening List

Each entry is identified by a feature name or part number which specifies the particular feature associated with the list, a List name which identifies a screening list used by the feature, and a Digit String (DS) or Point Code (PC) which identifies the unique screening number.

A command used to enter list of numbers or point code which are used for screening messages in various features.

CSM

Core Session Manager–see Oracle Communications Core Session Manager.

CSMA/CD

Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection

CSP

Carrier Selection Point

Communications Service Provider. A service provider that transports information electronically, for example a telecommunications service provider.

CSPC

Concerned Signaling Point Code

The point code that receives subsystem allowed and subsystem prohibited status messages about a particular global title translation node. These messages are broadcast from SCCP management.

CSPC Group

Concerned Signaling Point Code Group

A list of nodes that should be informed (by SSP or SSA) when a PC/SSN when a PC/SSN becomes prohibited or allowed.

CSPC Group Name

The name of the concerned signaling point code group that contains the point codes that should be notified of the subsystem status.

CSQP

Customer/Supplier Quality Process

CSR

Customer Service Request

Certificate Signature Request. A message sent from an applicant to a certificate authority to generate a 3rd party-signed local certificate.

Certificate Signing Request. A message sent from an applicant to a certificate authority to generate a 3rd party-signed local certificate.

CSSG

Communication Software Solutions Goup

CSU

Channel Service Unit

CSV

Comma-Separated Values

The comma-separated value file format is a delimited data format that has fields separated by the comma character and records separated by newlines (a newline is a special character or sequence of characters signifying the end of a line of text).

CTA

Copy to Application service

Personalized short message copy to application service that provides originator copy to application ("Sent Items") and/or recipient copy to application ("Inbox") functionality. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-CPY component.

CTF

Charging Trigger Function

CTIA

Cellular Telecommunication Industry Association

CTS

Clear to Send

CU

Currently Unused

CUG

Closed User Group

cURL

Client for URL

CVT

Circuit Validation Test

Control Virtual Terminal

CWNT

Congestion Window

Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)

See CRC

6

D

DA

Destination Address

Digit Action

DAA

Diameter Agent Application

daemon

A process that runs in the background (rather than under the direct control of a user) and performs a specified operation at predefined times or in response to certain events. Generally speaking, daemons are assigned names that end with the letter d. For example, sentryd is the daemon that runs the Sentry utility.

DAI

DSR Application Infrastructure

DAI defines how all DSR Applications should exist within the DSR, and provides common functions.

DAL

Dedicated Access Line

Diameter Application Layer

DA-MP or DAMP

Diameter Agent Message Processor

A DSR MP (Server Role = MP, Server Group Function = Diameter Signaling Router). A local application that can optionally be activated on the DA-MP. A computer or blade that is hosting a Diameter Signaling Router Application.

DA-MP-CPL

The DA-MP Connection Priority Level information for a connection. See CPL.

DAS

Diameter Application Server

Diameter Agent Server

DAS Copy

The new message created by duplicating the original message. The copy is then treated as a new separate transaction.

DAS Peer

The intended Diameter destination of a copied message.

DAS Request

The copy of the original Diameter Request.

DAT

Digital Audio Tape

Database Services Module (DSM)

See DSM

Data Feed

EAGLE function for which transmit and receive signaling traffic and L2 events are copied and sent to STC-attached servers for processing.

Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)

See DTE

Database

All data that can be administered by the user, including cards, destination point codes, gateway screening tables, global title translation tables, links, LNP services, LNP service providers, location routing numbers, routes, shelves, subsystem applications, and 10-digit telephone numbers.

Database Transport Access (DTA)

See DTA

Datagram Message Mode

SMPP offers a message mode option that allows an ESME to select an SMSC message delivery mechanism. The delivery mechanisms are Store and Forward, Datagram, and Transaction mode. The MT First Delivery Attempt feature supports the Store and Forward and the Transaction modes. The Mobile Terminated application also supports the Datagram Message Mode, which is designed for high throughput applications where the data content is transient. In this mode, the message originator does not receive any form of delivery acknowledgement.

DATS

SAP DATS data type for a DateTime object.

DAUD

Destination Audit

DAVA

Destination Available

DB

Database

Daughter Board

Documentation Bulletin

Data bus

DBA

DRA-Binding-Answer

DBAL

Database Audit Level

DBBF

Database Backup Facility

DBCA

Database Change Agent or DbChangeAgent

DBCD

Database Change and Display

DBG

Debugger

DBLM

Database Level Manager

DBMM

Database Memory Manager

DBR

DRA-Binding-Request

DBS

Database Server

DC

Direct Current

Data Collection

DCA

DOIC Capabilities Announcement

Diameter Custom Application

DCB

Device Control Block

DCCA

Diameter Credit Control Application

DCE

Data Communication Equipment

The data communication equipment associated with the transmission of data from one device to another. Examples of data communication equipment are modems, remote terminals, and communications processors.

DCL

Diameter Connection Layer

The software layer of the stack which implements Diameter transport connections.

DCM

Database Communication Module

The DCM provides IP connectivity for applications. Connection to a host is achieved through an ethernet LAN using the TCP/IP protocol.

DCS

Data Coding Scheme

DD

Detailed Design

DDB

Dynamic Database

DDL

Dynamic Data Loader

DDN

Dialout Delivery Notification

DDS

Digital Dataphone Service

DEA

Diameter Edge Agent

Device through which LTE roaming signaling traffic is funneled to protect network element addresses from being exposed to third parties.

Deep Packet Inspection

See DPI

DEFCC

Default Country Code

Deployment flavor

Template of a Network Service or VNF that describes a specific deployment supporting specific KPIs, for example, capacity and performance.

DESTFLD

The point code in the affected destination field (the concerned signaling point code) of incoming MTP network management messages from another network that are allowed into the EAGLE.

Destination

The node to which the signaling link traffic is routed. This destination is identified by a point code, either a full point code or a cluster point code.

Destination Point Code (DPC)

See DPC

DGS

Database Gateway Server

DGTS

Digits of Global Title Address

DGW

Diameter Gateway

DHCP

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

A protocol used by computers to obtain unique IP address, default router, subnet mask, and IP addresses for DNS servers from a DHCP server. DHCP allows devices to be added to the network with little or no manual configuration.

DI

Destination Identifier

DIAG

Diagnostics

Dialed Prefix

Digits present at the beginning of the Called Party that are entered by an end-user.

Diameter

Diameter can also be used as a signaling protocol for mobility management which is typically associated with an IMS or wireless type of environment. Diameter is the successor to the RADIUS protocol. The MPE device supports a range of Diameter interfaces, including Rx, Gx, Gy, and Ty.

Protocol that provides an Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) framework for applications such as network access or IP mobility. Diameter works in both local and roaming AAA situations. Diameter can also be used as a signaling protocol for mobility management which is typically associated with an IMS or wireless type of environment.

Diameter Agent

A Diameter node that provides relay, proxy, redirect, or translation services.

Diameter Agent Message Processor

A computer or blade that is hosting the DSR. Multiple instances of the DSR each execute on a separate physical DA-MP. Each instance shares run-time status information with all other instances for the Diameter connections that it controls. In inter-MP routing, an instance can route an ingress Answer message to another instance that performed routing for the corresponding ingress Request message. See DA-MP.

Diameter Application

A Diameter Application is not a software application, but a protocol based on the Diameter base protocol. Each Diameter Application is defined by an Application Identifier and can add new Command Codes and new mandatory AVPs. Adding a new optional AVP does not require a new Application.

Diameter Application Layer

Any entity that uses the DRL for processing Diameter messages resides here, such as a local Diameter Agent Application or another local entity.

Diameter Client

A device at the edge of the network that performs access control.

Diameter Connection

A direct TCP or SCTP connection between two Diameter Nodes.

Diameter Gateway

An Elastic Charging Engine (ECE) component that serves as the Online Charging System (OCS) front-end server for the BRM system. It processes network requests for Gy, Sy, and Sh Diameter interfaces, acts as a Diameter Server, and presents the BRM ECE to the network as a Diameter Credit-Control Application. Diameter Gateway also translates Diameter requests received from Diameter Clients (for example, Application Servers, Policy Servers or IMS-GWFs) into ECE Java API requests. It translates the response from the Elastic Charging Server back into Diameter requests and responds back to the requesting Diameter Client.

Diameter Network

A set of Diameter Nodes identified by a Realm name. A Diameter Node that initiates a Diameter message is identified by the mandatory Origin-Realm AVP in the message. A Diameter Node that is the intended destination of a Diameter message is identified by the mandatory Destination-Realm AVP in the message.

Diameter Node

A host process that implements the Diameter protocol, and acts either as a client, agent or server.

Diameter Payload Octets

Number of octets in a Diameter message including the Diameter fixed header and all Diameter AVPs

Diameter Relay Agent

Diameter agent that forwards requests and responses to other Diameter nodes based on routing-related AVPs (for example, Destination-Realm) and routing table entries. Since relays do not make policy decisions, they do not examine or alter non-routing AVPs. As a result, relays never originate messages, do not need to understand the semantics of messages or non-routing AVPs, and are capable of handling any Diameter application or message type.

Diameter Routing Function

Synonymous with Diameter Routing Layer (DRL)

Diameter Server

The Diameter node that handles authentication, authorization and accounting requests for a particular realm.

Diameter Signaling Router

A set of co-located Message Processors which share common Diameter routing tables and are supported by a pair of OAM servers. A DSR Network Element may consist of one or more Diameter nodes.

Diameter Transport Function

Synonymous with Diameter Connection Layer (DCL)

Diameter-Based Protocol

Gx, Gxx, Gy, and Rx.

DID

Direct Inward Dial

DiffServ

Differentiated Service

DiffServ is a method for transporting realtime applications across the Internet or Intranets. DiffServ provides a small number of QoS classes each of which has a set of rules (also

referred to as per-hop behavior (PHB). DiffServ defines various service levels: Expedited Forwarding (EF), Default Forwarding (DF), and Assured Forwarding (AF).

Digital Signal Level-0 (DS0)

See DS0

DIH

Diameter Intelligence Hub

A troubleshooting solution for LTE, IMS, and 3G Diameter traffic processed by the DSR. DIH does not require separate probes or taps.

DIL

Distribution List service

Personalized short message distribution list service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-DIL component.

DIMM

Dual Inline Memory Module

DIP

Dual In-Line Package

Used more to refer to a type of switch. A DIP switch is a series of tiny switches whose housing has the same shape as a chip.

DIPC

DCM Integrated Peripheral Controller

Disk

A single disk drive residing in a Controller Enclosure or a Disk Enclosure. A Disk can be assigned to a Disk Group, designated as a Spare or Global Spare, or left unused.

Disk Enclosure

An Enclosure containing only Disks (no Controllers), typically SAS-attached to a Disk Enclosure.

Disk Group

A grouping of individual disks performed by the shared storage system. Hosts do not see or have access to Disk Groups; they see or have access to Volumes. Each Volume resides within one Disk Group.

Distinguished Name

A unique name for an entry in a directory service.

Identifies where an entry is located in the directory information tree structure of an object-oriented database. An example would be e164=333333333, eunit=oracle, ou=galactel_uk, o= galactel.com that identifies a subscriber by their e164 (MSISDN) key attribute.

DIX

Digital/Intel/Xerox

DIX is de facto standard for Ethernet Media Access Control Type.

DLC

Data Link Connection

DLK

Data Link

TCP/IP Data Link.

DLMx

Delimiter[x]

As DLMA through DLMF.

DLT

Delete

DMA

Direct Memory Access

DM-IWF

Diameter MAP–Interworking

DSR application that translates Diameter messages into MAP messages.

DMS

Disk Management System

DN

Directory number

A DN can refer to any mobile or wireline subscriber number, and can include MSISDN, MDN, MIN, or the wireline Dialed Number.

DNIS

Dialed Number Identification Service

DNS

Domain Name Services

Domain Name System. A system for converting Internet host and domain names into IP addresses.

DO

Derived Object

DOCSIS

Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification

An international telecommunications standard for adding high-speed data transfer to an existing cable TV system. Employed by many cable television operators to provide Internet access over their existing infrastructure.

DOIC

Diameter Overload Indication Conveyance

Domain

A group of computers and devices on a network that are administered as a unit with common rules and procedures. The network in which the destination entity or node exists, SS7.

Double-hopping

If the IPGW that received the message does not have an available association to send the message out on, it will re-route the message over the IMT Bus to an IPGW card in the same IPGW linkset that does have an available association (double-hopping).

Downstream

The direction of a particular Diameter message from the home server toward the Diameter client.

Downstream Peer

The Diameter node to which Answer response messages are forwarded.

DP

Data Processor

The repository of subscriber data on the individual node elements. The DP hosts the full address resolution database.

DP SOAM

Data Processor System Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

DPA

Disconnect-Peer-Answer

A message used by a Diameter node to answer the Disconnect-Peer-Request (DPR).

DPC

Destination Point Code

DPC refers to the scheme in SS7 signaling to identify the receiving signaling point. In the SS7 network, the point codes are numeric addresses which uniquely identify each signaling point. This point code can be adjacent to the EAGLE, but does not have to be.

DPC24

Destination Point Code 24 bit

DPCA

Destination Point Code ANSI

DPCI

Destination Point Code International

DPCN

Destination Point Code National

DPD

Dynamic Peer Discovery

DPI

Diameter Plug. In is a reusable Diameter stack consisting of DCL, DRL, and an application interface.

Deep Packet Inspection. A form of packet filtering that examines the data and/or header part of a packet as it passes an inspection point. The MPE device uses DPI to recognize the application for establishing QoS or managing quota. See also packet inspection.

DPNSS

Digital Private Network Signaling System

DPR

Disconnect-Peer-Request

A message used by a Diameter node to inform its peer of its intent to disconnect the transport layer. Upon receipt of a DPR, the Disconnect-Peer-Answer (DPA) is returned.

DPT

Distributed Packet Tandem

DPx

DPR and/or DPA (message)

DQoS

Dynamic Quality of Service

A COPS-based protocol that is part of the Packet Cable standards used to communicate between a CMS and a CMTS for setting up voice calls. An MPE device can be inserted between these two entities to apply additional policy rules as sessions are established.

DR

Disaster Recovery

DRA

Destination Routing Address

Diameter Relay Agent

Diameter Routing Agent

A functional element in a 3G or 4G (such as LTE) wireless network that provides real time routing capabilities to ensure that messages are routed among the correct elements in a network.

DRA Binding

The PCRF routing information stored per UE or per PDN in the DRA, which include the user identity (UE NAI), the UE IPv4 address and/or IPv6 prefix, the APN (if available) and the selected PCRF identity for a certain IP-CAN Session.

DRAM

Dynamic Random Access Memory

A type of memory chip that has to be refreshed periodically.

DRL

Diameter Routing Layer

The software layer of the stack that implements Diameter routing.

DRMA

Distributed Routing and Management Application

A Tekelec proprietary protocol used for communicating routing information between Policy Management systems.

DRMS

Daughterboard Ram Management Service

DRS

Delayed Release

DRST

Destination Restricted

DRT

Digit Range Table

DS

Differentiated Service

Directory Server

Digit String

DS0

Digital Signal Level-0 (64 Kbits/sec or 56 Kbits/sec)

A basic digital signaling rate of 64 Kbits/sec corresponding to the capacity of one voice-frequency-equivalent channel.

DS0A

Digital Signal Level-0

The interface used with the LIMDS0 card.

DS1

Digital Signal Level-1 (1.544Mbits/sec)

A widely used standard in telecommunications in North America and Japan to transmit voice and data between devices. The data transmitted over a physical T1 line.

DS2

Digital Signal Level-2

DS3

Digital Signal Level-3

DSA

Delete Subscriber Data Answer

DSCP

Differentiated Service Code Point

Differentiated Services Code Point

Provides a framework and building blocks to enable deployment of scalable service discrimination in the internet. The differentiated services are realized by mapping the code point contained in a field in the IP packet header to a particular forwarding treatment or per-hop behavior (PHB). Differentiated services or DiffServ is a computer networking architecture that specifies a simple, scalable and coarse-grained mechanism for classifying and managing network traffic and providing quality of service (QoS) on modern IP networks.

DSCS

Digital Signal Customer Service

DSF

Disk Synchronizing Facility

Domain Selection Function

DSGRT

DSG Runtime

DSM

Database Service Module.

The DSM provides large capacity SCCP/database functionality. The DSM is an application card that supports network specific functions such as EAGLE Application Processor (EPAP), Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), EAGLE Local Number Portability (ELAP), and interface to Local Service Management System (LSMS).

DSN

Data Source Names

DSO

Fault sectionalization tests, a series of far-end loopback tests to identify faulty segments of an SS7 transmission path up to and including the remote network element.

DSR

Data Set Ready

Delete Subscriber Data Request

Diameter Signaling Router. A set of co-located Message Processors which share common Diameter routing tables and are supported by a pair of OAM servers. A DSR Network Element may consist of one or more Diameter nodes.

DSR Application

Any DSR software feature or function that is developed as a user of the Diameter base protocol.

DSR Application ID

Unique numerical identifier assigned to each DSR Application.

DSR NE

DSR Network Element: Synonymous with a DSR Signaling NE.

DSS

Decision Support System

DST

Daylight Savings Time

DSTN5000

5000 Routes feature. With this feature, the EAGLE supports, as a system-wide option, the administration and protocol changes required to support 5000 routes. The default

for the routing option remains 2000 routes, and 500 x-list entries. No change in x-list capacity is required. Total routes capacity is 5500 entries.

DSU

Data Service Unit

DT1

Data Form 1

DT2

Data Form 2

DTA

Database Transport Access - A feature in the EAGLE that encapsulates specific MSUs into the data portion of SCCP within a new SS7 MSU and sends the new MSU to the destination using global title translation. The EAGLE uses gateway screening to determine which MSUs are used by the DTA feature.

DTAP

Direct Transfer Application Part

DTE

Data Terminal Equipment

The equipment associated with the entering and retrieving data from a computer system or a data communications system. A video display terminal is an example of data terminal equipment.

DTLS

Datagram Transport Layer Security

DTM

Disk Table Manager

DTMF

Dual-Tone Multi Frequency

DTP

Discrete Time Period

The discontinuity of a time domain which results from a finite interval.

DTR

Data Terminal Ready

Dual Star Configuration

An interconnect fabric topology whereby 2 switches provide redundant connections to all endpoints within the network.

DUNA

Destination Unavailable

DUP

Data User Part

Duplex Mode

Having Active and Standby OAM server blades

Duplicate Rules

Rules are duplicates if everything (Origin-Host operators and values, Priority, PCRF Pool, and PCRF Sub-Pool) in the two rules is the same.

DUPU

Destination User Part Unavailable

An M3UA management message.

DUT

Design Under Test

DV

Digits Valid

DVD

Digital Versatile Disk

DWA

Device-Watchdog-Answer

A Diameter message used with the Device-Watchdog-Request (DWR) message to proactively detect connection failures. If no traffic is detected on a connection between the Mobile Originated application and the prepaid rating engine within the configured timeout period, a DWR message is sent to the prepaid rating engine. If the prepaid rating engine fails to respond with a DWA within the required time, the connection is closed with the prepaid rating engine and initiates failover procedures. All new and pending requests are then sent to the secondary server.

DWR

Device-Watchdog-Request

A Diameter message used with the Device-Watchdog-Answer (DWA) message to proactively detect connection failures. If no traffic is detected on a connection between the Mobile Originated application and the Diameter server within the configured timeout period, a DWR message is sent to the Diameter Server. If the Diameter server fails to respond within the required time, the connection is closed with the Diameter server and initiates failover procedures. All new and pending requests are then sent to the secondary Diameter server.

Dynamic Addressing

The Source host (EAGLE) must build a packet with all information needed to deliver it. It is up to the network to figure out hoe to deliver the packet. Once the packet is built, it is delivered by the network according to its destination address.

Dynamic IP Address

A temporary IP address (in dotted decimal notation format). PMAC is a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server on the base network. PMAC is responsible for dynamically assigning IP addresses to compute blades on the base network.

Dynamic Quota

See DYQ

DYNRTK

Dynamic Routing Key

The Dynamic Routing Key enhancement allows a socket to automatically direct traffic towards, or away from, itself by sending a message to the IP7 Secure Gateway. This enhancement allows customers to add IP7 routing key intelligence to their IP applications rather than requiring user entry of static routing keys.

DYQ

dynamic quota

Allows modification of an existing quota. A dynamic quota consists of a pass or top-up.

7
E

E.164

The international public telecommunication numbering plan developed by the International Telecommunication Union.

E1

The European equivalent of T1 that transmits digital data over a telephone network at 2.048 Mbps.

E1/T1 Port

A trunk-level physical interface on an E1/T1 card. When configured in T1 mode, a port represents a time-division-multiplexed data stream of 24 channels with an aggregate data rate of 1.544 Mbps. When configured in E1 mode, a port represents a time-division-multiplexed data stream of 32 channels with an aggregate data rate of 2.048 Mbps.

E586

Enhanced 586

E5-APP-B

The E5-APP-B card is a complete application server platform designed to operate within a heavy duty EAGLE shelf. An E5-APP-B card consists of the card, a microprocessor, 8 GB RAM, and two removable drive modules with an operating system and an application, such as EPAP, loaded.

E5-E1T1

EPM-based E1/T1 Multi-Channel Interface Module

An EPM-based card that provides E1 and T1 connectivity. E1T1 is an abbreviation for the ITU E1 and ANSI T1 interfaces. Thus the nomenclature defines the shelves where the card can be used and the physical interface that it provides.

E5-ENET

EPM-based Ethernet card

A high capacity single-slot IP signaling card (EPM card plus Gig Ethernet PMC cards).

E5-IPSM Card

Ethernet Card w/ 2GB of main memory

A card that provides an IP connection for the IPUI (Telnet) and FTP-based Table Retrieve features.

E5IS

EAGLE 5 Integrated Monitoring Support

The EAGLE Integrated Monitoring Support feature allows the network traffic on the EAGLE's signaling links to be monitored by an ESP (extended services platform) or IMP (integrated message feeder) without additional intrusive cabling. Message Signaling Units (MSUs), alarms, and events are copied to the Sentinel/IMF to provide the network traffic monitoring. The monitored traffic is delivered to the Sentinel/IMF using the EAGLE'S STCs (Signaling Transport Cards) which are connected to the ESP/IMF subsystem by Ethernet links. The ESP/IMF subsystem delivers the monitored traffic to the Sentinel/IMF.

E5-MASP Card

E5-based dual-slot card that consists of the E5-MCAP module (occupies slot 1113 and slot 1115) and the E5-TDM module (occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116) in an EAGLE control shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.

E5-MCAP Card

The module contains the Communications Processor and Applications Processor and provides connections to the IMT bus. Controls the maintenance and database administration activity and performs both application and communication processing. Runs the OAM application and OAMHC GPL. Occupies slot 1113 and slot 1115 in an EAGLE control shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used. Contains two USB ports.

E5-MDAL Card

The E5 MDAL card processes alarm requests, provides general purpose relays, and provides fan control. Occupies slots 1117 and 1118 in an EAGLE Control Shelf. Used with E5-MASP cards. Does NOT contain a drive for removable cartridges.

E5-SM4G Card

E5 series 4th Generation Service Module card.

The E5-SM4G uses 2 card slots, provides 2 IP service links per card, and runs the SCCPHC GPL and the VSCCP application.

E5-TDM Card

The E5-TDM card provides the EAGLE with 16 ports for user terminals, contains fixed disk storage and distributes Composite Clocks and High Speed Master clocks throughout the EAGLE. Occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116 in an EAGLE Control Shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.

EA

Expedited Data Acknowledgment

Egress Answer

EAGLE EMS

EAGLE Element Management System

An optional feature in the Tekelec EAGLE Product Family that consolidates real-time element management functions at a single point in the signaling network.

EAGLE EMS Agent

A program that provides a particular type of EAGLE EMS management access to EAGLE systems.

EAGLE EMS Reporter

A web-based system for analyzing and reporting EAGLE EMS management data.

EAL

EIR Application Layer

Early Binding

An Early Binding is a binding for which a session initiation request has been received, but no session initiation answer has been received. The PCRF for an Early Binding in unknown. A given IMSI-APN combination can have only one early binding. The Early Binding serializes binding creation attempts for a given IMSI and APN. Subsequent session initiation requests for an IMSI-APN combination for which an Early Binding exists are held until the Early Binding becomes a Final Binding.

Early Binding Master

A binding capable session initiation request that creates a new Early Binding is referred to as the Early Binding Master for that binding. A given Early Binding can have only one master. The term master is used to convey that no subsequent binding capable session initiation requests for that binding can be routed until the master session is successfully answered by a PCRF.

Early Binding Slave

A binding capable session initiation request that matches an Early Binding is referred to as an Early Binding Slave for that binding. There may be multiple slaves for a given Early Binding. The term slave is used to convey that the slave session request must wait for the master session request to be completed before it can be routed.

EAS

Exchange Access Signaling

EATF

Emergency Access Transfer Function

Provides an IMS-based mechanism for enabling service continuity of IMS emergency sessions with a mobile UE.

EBDA

Enhanced Bulk Download and Audit

EBDABLM

The application used by the TSM or DSM to store the LNP database downloaded from the LSMS for the Enhanced Bulk Download function. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

EBDADCM

The application used by the DCM to transmit the LSMS LNP database at high speed over an Ethernet connection for the Enhanced Bulk Download function. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

EBI

Extended Bus Interface

A local bus and not connected to the IMT bus. This allows every two card locations to communicate with each other without going over the IMT bus.

EBIPICT

Extended Bus Interface Programmable Interrupt Controller Timer

E-CSCF

Emergency-Call Session Control Function

Handles emergency sessions from an IMS user including the ability to obtain routing information to direct emergency requests towards a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) serving the calling user's geographic location.

EC

External Condition

Condition that is passed on the external condition interface.

ECA

Emergency-Changeover-Acknowledgment Signal

EIR Check Answer

EC-ABM

External Condition A and B number Modification component

External condition application that provides a configurable manipulation of A (originator) and B (recipient) numbers.

ECAM

Enhanced Clock, Alarm, and Maintenance card

ECC

Error Correction Coded

Elastic Charging Controller. The ECE command-line application used for operational management of ECE nodes in the cluster.

ECDR

Ericsson MSC-compatible CDR format

ECE

Oracle Communications Elastic Charging Engine

The core charging-engine technology of the BRM system. It provides rating, charging, and balance management application for the BRM and enables Communications Service Providers to achieve prepaid and postpaid processing on a single system. ECE is the single charging engine for both offline and online charging. Built on Oracle Coherence, ECE is scalable and resilient, and can scale when tasked with processing thousands of transactions per second. The ability of ECE to scale in conjunction with its in-memory charging technology supports low service latencies and high performance.

ECGI

E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier

ECI

External Condition Interface. Interface for communicating with external condition applications.

E-UTRAN Cell Identifier

ECM

Emergency Changeover Message

Error Correction Method

External Condition Message. Message that is passed on the external condition interface.

ECO

Engineering Change Order

ECR

EIR Check Request

ECS

Elastic Charging Server

Elastic Charging Server (ECE charging server nodes) receives and calculates data from ECE clients (client applications). Elastic Charging Server carries out all charging business logic, such as usage charging, and performs query and update operations on ECE cache data.

ECSA

Exchange Carrier Standards Association

ECT

Explicit Call Transfer

ECUR

Event Charging with Unit Reservation

ED

Expedited Data

EDCM

Enhanced DCM or Enhanced Database Communication Module

Edge Router

The router (sometimes called an "edge device") that connects a carrier or service provider network to a subscriber. An edge router is a policy enforcement point.

EDL

Encode-Decode Library

EDP

Event Detection Point

EDR

Efficient Data Representation

Enhanced Data Representation

EEPROM

Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.

A special type of PROM that can be erased and reprogrammed individually during system operation. EEPROM retains its contents even when the power is turned off. Also like other types of ROM, EEPROM is not as fast as RAM.

EF

Extension Frame

EFD

Event Forward Discriminator

EGMS

Enhanced GSM MAP Screening feature

Egress Message Rate or Egress MP

The Egress Message Rate (EMR) on a Connection being throttled by the DSR is equivalent to the egress Request rate + the egress Answer rate on the Connection.

EGTT

Enhanced Global Title Translation

A feature that is designed for the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the SS7 protocol. The EAGLE uses this feature to determine to which service database to send the query message when a Message Signaling Unit (MSU) enters the system.

EIA

Electronic Industries Association

External Interface Adapter

EILA

Enhanced Integrated LIM Appliqué

EIR

Equipment Identity Register

A network entity used in GSM networks, as defined in the 3GPP Specifications for mobile networks. The entity stores lists of International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) numbers, which correspond to physical handsets (not subscribers). Use of the EIR can prevent the use of stolen handsets because the network operator can enter the IMEI of these handsets into a 'blocklist' and prevent them from being registered on the network, thus making them useless.

EIS

EAGLE Integrated Sentinel

ELAP

EAGLE Local Number Portability Application Processor

The EAGLE LNP Application Processor (ELAP) platform provides capacity and performance required to support the ported number database.

Elastic Charging Controller

See ECC

Elastic Charging Engine

See ECE

Elastic Charging Server

See ECS

Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)

See EEPROM

Elasticity

The degree to which a system is able to adapt to workload changes by provisioning and de-provisioning resources in an autonomic manner, such that at each point in time the available resources match the current demand as closely as possible. Speed and precision are core aspects in elasticity.

Scalability of a system including all hardware, virtualization, and software layers within its boundaries is a prerequisite for elasticity.

ELEI

Exception List Exclusion Indicator

Indicates whether entries made to the exception list for each cluster point code are added to or changed in the destination point code table.

Element Manager

Server that manages network elements.

ELF

EAGLE Load Format

ELOG

Event Logging

EMC

Electro-Magnetic Compatibility

EMDC

Element Measurement and Data Collection Application

This application is used by the DCM card for CMIP/OSI measurement collection interface as defined by Telcordia GR-376.

Emergency Access Transfer Function

See EATF

Emergency-Call Session Control Function

See E-CSCF

EMG

SMS-to-E-mail Gateway

Provides SMS-to-e-mail conversion for mobile subscribers.

EMI

Electro-Magnetic Interference

External Machine Interface. Protocol used to connect to SMSCs, developed by LogicaCMG.

EMM

Extended Memory Management

EMP

EAGLE Monitoring Protocol

EMR

Egress Message Rate

EMS

Element Management System

The EMS feature consolidates real-time element management at a single point in the signaling network to reduce ongoing operational expenses and network downtime and provide a higher quality of customer service.

EMSALM

Element Management System Alarm Monitor

Enclosure

In an HP c-Class product, the term for a shelf. The enclosure contains the blades, switches, midplane, power, and fans.

Endpoint

A Diameter client or server.

ENET

Ethernet

Can refer to a generic hardware type that supports one or more Ethernet interfaces.

Engineering-Configurable Parameter

A configuration parameter that cannot be modified by the operator using a standard user interface.

An engineering-configurable parameter is a configuration parameter that the operator cannot modify via a standard user interface. In general, unless specified otherwise, when a consultant modifies an engineering-configurable parameter, the software may need restart for the configuration change to take effect.

Enhanced Global Title Translation

See EGTT

Enterprise Pool

A type of pool that supports the sharing of pool quota across 25-1500 members.

Entity

The RN or SP returned from an RTDB lookup.

Entity State

A feature available in the MSR that adds, modifies, or deletes subscriber properties.

ENUM

TElephone NUmber Mapping. A technology for unifying various communications and telephone addresses for private and business numbers, facsimile and mobile phone numbers, SMS services, Instant Messaging and email. ENUM integrates legacy phone numbers with the Domain Name System (DNS). Users can access and maintain a directory that supports all forms of wired communication, mobile communications networks, and the Internet. ENUM allows for an end user to be reached on multiple devices via one phone number and allows the end user to determine which device to contact first or multiple devices simultaneously.

E.164 Number Mapping

EO

End Office

EOAM

Enhanced Operation, Administration, and Maintenance

The application used by the GPSM-II card for enhanced OAM functions.

EOAP

Embedded Operation Support System Applications Processor

Enhanced OSS Application Process

EOT

End of Table

EP

Emergency Preparedness

EPAP

EAGLE Application Processor

EPAP-Related Features

Features that require EPAP connection and use the Real Time Database (RTDB) for lookup of subscriber information.

- ANSI Number Portability Query (AINPQ)
- ANSI-41 Analyzed Information Query – no EPAP/ELAP (ANSI41 AIQ)
- Anytime Interrogation Number Portability (ATI Number Portability, ATINP)
- AINPQ, INP, G-Port SRI Query for Prepaid, GSM MAP SRI Redirect, IGM, and ATINP Support for ROP
- A-Port Circular Route Prevention (A-Port CRP)
- Equipment Identity Register (EIR)
- G-Flex C7 Relay (G-Flex)
- G-Flex MAP Layer Routing (G-Flex MLR)

- G-Port SRI Query for Prepaid
- GSM MAP SRI Redirect to Serving HLR (GSM MAP SRI Redirect)
- GSM Number Portability (G-Port)
- IDP A-Party Blocklist
- IDP A-Party Routing
- IDP Relay Additional Subscriber Data (IDPR ASD)
- IDP Relay Generic Routing Number (IDPR GRN)
- IDP Service Key Routing (IDP SK Routing)
- IDP Screening for Prepaid
- INAP-based Number Portability (INP)
- Info Analyzed Relay Additional Subscriber Data (IAR ASD)
- Info Analyzed Relay Base (IAR Base)
- Info Analyzed Relay Generic Routing Number (IAR GRN)
- Info Analyzed Relay Number Portability (IAR NP)
- INP Circular Route Prevention (INP CRP)
- IS41 Mobile Number Portability (A-Port)
- IS41 GSM Migration (IGM)
- MNP Circular Route Prevention (MNPCRP)
- MO-based GSM SMS NP
- MO-based IS41 SMS NP
- MO SMS Generic Routing Number (MO SMS GRN)
- MO- SMS B-Party Routing
- MO SMS IS41-to-GSM Migration
- MT-based GSM SMS NP
- MT-based GSM MMS NP
- MT-based IS41 SMS NP
- MTP Routed Messages for SCCP Applications (MTP Messages for SCCP Apps)
- MTP Routed Gateway Screening Stop Action (MTPRTD GWS Stop Action)
- Portability Check for MO SMS
- Prepaid IDP Query Relay (IDP Relay, IDPR)
- Prepaid SMS Intercept Phase 1 (PPSMS)
- Service Portability (S-Port)
- S-Port Subscriber Differentiation
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Additional Subscriber Data (TIF ASD)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Generic Routing Number (TIF GRN)
- Triggerless ISUP Number Portability (TIF NP)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Substitution (TIF NS)

- • Triggerless ISUP Framework SCS Forwarding (TIF SCS Forwarding)
- • Triggerless ISUP Framework Simple Number Substitution (TIF SNS)
- • Voice Mail Router (V-Flex)

EPC

Emulated Point Code

Evolved Packet Core. Framework for providing converged voice and data on a 4G Long-Term Evolution (LTE) network. 2G and 3G network architectures process and switch voice and data through two separate sub-domains: circuit-switched (CS) for voice and packet switched (PS) for data.

ePDG

Evolved Packet Data Gateway

EPM

Embedded Platform Module. A single-slot card that is similar to the high-capacity blade except that it uses a lower power CPU and thus does not require external fan trays or extra power.

Embedded Processor Module. A card that contains an Intel Celeron 1GHz processor, 256MB RAM, and other enhancements, intended as replacement for K6 DCM-class cards.

EPROM

Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

A type of storage device in which the data is determined by an electrical charge stored in an isolated transistor. The isolation is good enough to retain the charge almost indefinitely (more than ten years) without an external power source. The EPROM is programmed by charging the isolated transistor. The EPROM can be erased by applying ultraviolet light to the chip's surface through a quartz window in the package, allowing the chip to be reprogrammed.

EPS

Evolved Packet System

EPS is the core or main component of an LTE (Long-Term Evolution) system.

EPT

Egress Pending Transaction

The number of transactions pending for answers on a connection or peer (or a group of connections/peers).

Equipment Identity Register (EIR)

See EIR

ER

Egress Request

Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM)

See EPROM

EROUTE

The application used on the Signaling Transport Card (STC and E5-STC) for the EAGLE.

ERR

Error

ES

Encoding Scheme

Extension Shelf. The shelves in the EAGLE hat contain cards other than control cards (E5-OAM, GPSM-II for OAM, TDM, and MDAL cards). This shelf can be added to and removed from the database. These shelves are numbered from 1200 to 6100.

ESD

Electro-Static Discharge

ESF

Extended Super Frame

ESME

External Short Message Entity

The remote-destination entities on the IP network that is connected to using SMPP protocol.

ESN

Electronic Serial Number

ESP

Expanded Services Platform

The Sentinel system with the hardware and software platform that provides the interface to the Integrated EAGLE and Sentinel monitoring system. The ESP hardware and software platform runs on the model 120 server.

ESPR

Enhanced Subscriber Profile Repository - Oracle Communications' database system that provides the storage and management of subscriber policy control data for PCRF nodes.

ESQK

Emergency Service Query Key

ESRN

Emergency Services Routing Number

ETG

Egress Throttle Group(s)

ETG-PCL

Egress Throttle Group Pending Transaction Limiting Congestion Level

ETG-PCL of 0 denotes that the state of Rate Pending Transaction Congestion Limiting function is Normal. ETC-PCL of X (X>0) denotes that Requests of Priority less than X will not be allowed to send to Peers or Diameter Connections in that ETG.

ETG-RCL

Egress Throttle Group - Rate Limiting Congestion Level. ETG-RCL of 0 denotes that state of Rate Limiting function is Normal. ETG-RCL of X (X > 0) denotes that Requests of Priority less than X will not be allowed to send to Peers or Diameter Connections in that ETG.

ETL

Egress Throttle List

ETL-PCL

Egress Throttle List - Pending Transaction Limiting Congestion Level

ETL-PCL of 0 denotes that the state of Pending Transaction Congestion Limiting function is Normal. ETL-PCL of X (X >0) denotes that Requests of Priority less than X will not be allowed to send to Peers or Diameter Connections in that ETL's ETGs.

ETL-RCL

Egress Throttle List - Rate Limiting Congestion Level.

ETL-RCL of 0 denotes that the state of Rate Limiting function is Normal. ETL-RCL of X (X > 0) denotes that Requests of Priority less than X will not be allowed to send to Peers or Diameter Connections in that ETL's ETG.

ETS

Emergency Telecommunications Service

ETSI

European Technical Standards Institute

ETT

Existing Translation Type

The translation type value included in the called party address of a unit data (UDT) or extended unit data (XUDT) message on an incoming or outgoing gateway link set, which will be used for the translation type mapping function.

EUAT

EAGLE Upgrade Automation Tool

Event

A notification of a state change to a FRU. An event can be an alarm or an informational notification. Events can indicate the assertion or clearing of an alarm. In addition, events can indicate a basic state change that is informational and not related to an alarm condition (for example, card inserted).

An OAM-related occurrence that can be made visible to the user.

In Policy Management, an expected incident that is logged. Events can be used for debugging purposes.

Evolved High-Speed Packet Access

See HSPA+

Evolved Packet Core

See EPC

Exception List

A list of point codes in a cluster whose routes are more restricted than other routes to that cluster. This list contains point codes that are not assigned to any individual route set and the only route sets to that node is through a cluster route set. The exception list is a dynamic list that changes when the status of the cluster route sets changes.

Exception List Exclusion Indicator (ELEI)

See ELEI

Existing Translation Type (ETT)

See ETT

Expanded Services Platform (ESP)

See ESP

Extended Bus Interface (EBI)

A local bus and not connected to the IMT bus. This allows every two card locations to communicate with each other without going over the IMT bus.

Extended Command Code (ECC)

A Command Code that also takes into account the value of a specific AVP for that Command Code that gives the "true" command type (for example, CCR-I, CCR-R). In DSR, ECCs are defined using "CC Value + AVP Code + AVP Data" combinations under **Diameter**, and then **Configuration**, and then **Commands Codes** configuration folder.

Term used in this document to describe DSR 'Command Codes' configuration managed object for configuration of Diameter CCs and ECCs.

Extension Shelf

See ES

External Identifier

Identifier used to address MTC device outside the 3GPP domain.

External Short Message Entity

See ESME

8

F

FA

Framework Advisory

NPP Formatting Action. FAs determine how the outgoing digit string is formatted.

FAA

Facility Accepted

FABR

Full Address Based Resolution

Provides an enhanced DSR routing capability to enable network operators to resolve the designated Diameter server addresses based on individual user identity addresses in the incoming Diameter request messages.

Fabric Connectivity

Fabric connectivity is achieved via the fabric switches on the Ethernet switch blades.

Fabric Network

The fabric network allows external communication (off of the T5100 platform) to occur. It is used by applications to transmit data and connect to networks outside the shelf.

Fabric Switch

A fabric switch is the combination of hardware and software that moves data coming into a network node out by the correct port to the next node in the network. The fabric switch is one of two switches (the other is the base switch) that comprise each Ethernet switch blade. The fabric switch, both logically and physically separate from the base switch, is assigned data packet responsibilities.

FAE

Formatting Action Execution

FAF

Firewall Advanced Filter

Works in combination with the Firewall to filter messages, modify message content, and alert network operators of increases in SMS-related traffic.

Failover

The capability to automatically switch to a redundant or backup server, system, or network when the previously active server, system, or network fails or terminates abnormally. In certain instances, however, automatic failover may not be desirable, and human intervention may be required to initiate the failover manually.

FAK

Feature Access Key

The feature access key allows the user to enable a controlled feature in the system by entering either a permanent feature access key or a temporary feature access key. The feature access key is supplied by Tekelec.

FAN

Cooling fan feature. The EAGLE will report on the alarm conditions of the fan assemblies. Once you have turned on the feature, you cannot turn it off. The feature applies to any and all fans installed within the system. When replacing a fan assembly, the feature should already be turned on.

FAP

Fuse and Alarm Panel

Far-End Loopback Point (LBP)

The point on the signaling link at which each loopback test ends is called the far-end loopback point. A far-end loopback point (LBP) is achieved when the remote link element (RLE) sends the received data back to the transmitter, allowing the transmitter to verify the received data.

FAS

Frame Alignment Signal

FAT

File Access Table

Fault/Communication Agent

An EAGLE EMS application that manages alarms from the EAGLE product family and provides communication between the EMS and EAGLE systems.

FC

Fully Compliant

FCAPS

Fault, Configuration, Accounting, Performance, Security management

FCC

Federal Communications Commission

The FCC is an independent US government commission which reports directly to the Congress. It was founded in 1934 and has the task of developing and implementing rules for radio, TV, satellite, and cable communication. Additionally, the FCC assigns frequencies and wavebands for radio and TV, wide area communication, and short range transmissions.

FCDR

SMSC-compatible ASN.1 CDR format

FCI

Forward Call Indicator

FCIF

Flexible Computer Interface Format

FD

Feature Description

File Descriptor

File Duplicator

Fixed Disk

FDA

First Delivery Attempt

Approximately 85 to 90 percent of SMS traffic gets through on first delivery attempt (FDA). That means that all of the initial processing that the SMSC does to store, query and forward messages is to a certain extent a waste of processing power — it would be much more cost-effective for an operator if a less expensive piece of equipment could first attempt to deliver the message.

FDDI

Fiber Distributed Data Interface

FDL

Filter Digit Length

FDM

Fan/Display Module

FE

Feature Engineer

Front End. Used in Provisioning Front End Applications

Feature Access Key (FAK)

See FAK

FE-CLLI

Far End CLLI

FEID

Financial Entity ID

Identifies the paying entity. The first 8 bytes of the ID designate the multiple-service operator (MSO). By default, the first 8 bytes are zero filled. The 9th byte of the field contains the domain name to uniquely identify the MSO for billing and settlement purposes. The domain name for the MSO is limited to 239 bytes.

FEPC

Far End Point Code

FGTTLS

Flexible GTT Load Sharing

Flexible GTT Load Sharing. FGTTLS provides more flexible GTT load sharing arrangements for GTT traffic.

FIB

Forward Indicator Bit

FIFO

First In - First Out

File Transfer Area (FTA)

See FTA

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

See FTP

Filesystem

A method of organizing the storage space in a Volume for use by a Host operating system and applications; for example, ext3. In the case of a SAN, the filesystem is meaningful to the Host only; the Controller is not aware of how the storage in a Volume is organized.

Fill In Signal Unit (FISU)

See FISU

Filter

A value consisting of FNAI, FPFX, and FDL, used to filter called party digits.

Filter Digit Length

See FDL

Filter Nature of Address Indicator

See FNAI

Filter Prefix

See FPFX

Final Binding

A Final Binding is a binding for which the PCRF is known because the PCRF sent a success answer in response to the session initiation request. When a binding capable session initiation success answer is received, an Early Binding is explicitly marked as a Final Binding.

FIPS

Federal Information Processing Standard

Firmware

Software embedded in a hardware device. Oftentimes, firmware is provided on flash ROMs or as a binary image file that can be uploaded onto existing hardware.

FISU

Fill In Signal Unit

A signal unit transmitted on a signaling link that contains no signaling information or link status information. This signaling unit fills in any gaps between message signal units (MSUs) and link status signaling units (LSSUs) so that there is always be traffic on the signaling link. This ensures that both ends of the signaling link know hat the signaling link is operational.

FIT

Failures in Time

Fixed Connection

A connection that is assigned to one and only one DA-MP by the operator at configuration time.

Fixed Disk Drive

Hard drive on the TDM card and the E5-TDM card.

Flavor

A specific deployment of a network service or VNF supporting specific Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as capacity and performance.

Flexible GTT Load Sharing

See FGTTLS

Floating Connection

A connection that is assigned to two or more DA-MPs by the operator at configuration time. Currently, the only type of floating connection is an IPFE connection. IPFE connections are implicitly assigned to a set of DA-MPs using the IPFE Target Set Address (TSA) assigned to the connection. The connection's location is unknown until the connection is established to one of the DA-MP location candidates.

FLOBR

Flexible Linkset Optional Based Routing

A feature that provides the capability to fully customize the desired routing translation. When flexible routing is used, the routing translation can cascade from one GTT translation table to any other GTT translation table.

Flow Through Messages

Messages that are transmitted both to and from SEAS and that contain supplierspecific requests for data, including nonstandard commands, STP responses to those commands, and undefined STP on-occurrence autonomous messages. They are called flow through messages because they are transferred across the SEAS-to-STP interface without any validation, interpretation, or processing by SEAS. Also known as Transparent Flow Messages.

Flush-Mounted USB Port

USB port on the E5-MCAP card; used with credit card flash memory drives for upgrades and could be used for disaster recovery.

FMC

Fixed-Mobile Convergence

FNAI

Filter Nature of Address Indicator

Class values depicted as mnemonics for specifying a filter, represented by an enumerated type as NATL, INTL, NAI1, NAI2, NAI3, UNKN.

FO

Field Operations

FOA

First Office Application

The first commercial test of a new product and/or product release, utilizing customerowned production hardware.

Forced Switchover

In a high availability environment, a (shelf manager) forced switchover refers to the process whereby the backup shelf manager determines, on a unilateral basis, that the active shelf manager is no longer alive or healthy, and forcefully takes over the active shelf manager responsibilities.

Foreign Network

This is the external network that is to communicate with the network that is to be updated to include an EAGLE.

FPC

Full Point Code

A point code that is specified with numerical values for all three segments of the point code. A cluster point code uses an asterisk (*) as the member value for the point code entry.

FPFX

Filter Prefix

Digit string used to classify incoming digit strings.

FPGA

Field-Programmable Gate Array

FQDN

Fully Qualified Domain Name

The complete domain name for a specific computer on the Internet (for example, www.oracle.com).

A domain name that specifies its exact location in the tree hierarchy of the DNS.

FR

Family of Requirement

Frame

A frame is a floor mounted cabinet which may house a variety of equipment to provide communications processing and connectivity. It is constructed from channel steel and painted with electrostatic powder. Each cabinet may include top and side panels as well as a door. The cabinet provides adequate air flow, as well as front and rear access for cabling and equipment replacement. Cable management is provided by overhead trays and underneath the frame (when the frame is mounted on a raised floor). It can be configured for AC or DC applications. Frames are typically 7-feet tall and may be 19-inch or 23-inch wide cabinets depending upon product family.

FRS

Feature Requirement Specification

FRU

Field Replaceable Unit

A circuit board or part that can be quickly and easily removed and replaced by the user or by a technician without having to send the entire product or system to a repair facility.

FS

File System

FSM

Finite State Machine

FSN

Forward Sequence Number

FT

Feature Test

FTA

File Transfer Area

A special area that exists on each OAM hard disk, used as a staging area to copy files to and from the EAGLE using the Kermit file-transfer protocol.

FTAU

File Transfer Area Utilities

FTE

Feature Test Execution

FTM

File Transfer Manager

FTP

File Transfer Protocol. A client-server protocol that allows a user on one computer to transfer files to and from another computer over a TCP/IP network.

Feature Test Plan

FTRA

FTP-based Table Retrieve Application

An application that runs in a PC outside of the EAGLE and communicates with the EAGLE through the IPUI feature and the FTP Retrieve and Replace feature.

FU

Functional Unit

Full Address Based Resolution

See FABR

Full Point Code (FPC)

See FPC

FW

Firewall

FWD

Forward service

Personalized short message forward service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-FWD component.

FWL

Firewall

Helps protect subscribers from receiving unwanted messages and provides statistical information and message details about inbound suspect messages.

FXFER

Tekelec proprietary file transfer solution for the Mobile Messaging network. It uses a server process (tp_fserver) and client processes (tp_fclient).

9

G

GA

General Availability

GAIT

GSM/ANSI-136 Interoperability Team

GAN

Global Area Network

GAP

Generic Address Parameter

Gateway Link Set

A link set created on the SEAS interface that combines the functions of a gateway screening screen set. Like an EAGLE gateway screening screen set, a gateway link set defines the screening references that screen the messages on the link set. It also defines the link set whose messages are to be screened. A gateway link set can be configured only from a SEAS terminal and not from an EAGLE terminal.

Gateway Screening (GWS)

See GWS

Gateway Screening Redirect Function

A function in the EAGLE that redirects specified MSUs to a customized database. The EAGLE uses gateway screening to qualify incoming MSUs for redirection. Once gateway screening is passed, the original MSU is encapsulated into a new MSU and routed to its new destination.

Gateway GPRS Support Node

See GGSN

GB

Gigabyte

1,073,741,824 bytes

GBR

Guaranteed Bit Rate

A minimum bit rate requested by an application for uplink and downlink traffic.

GC

Group Code

GDB

GSM Real-time Database

GDL

GWS Data Loader

GDMO

Guidelines for the Definition of Managed Objects

GEI

Gigabit Ethernet Interface

General Packet Radio Service

See GPRS

General Purpose Service Module (GPSM-II)

See GPSM-II

Generic Program Load (GPL)

See GPL

Georedundancy

Redundancy between two geographically separate CMP systems.

GFDB

G-Flex Database

G-Flex

GSM Flexible numbering

A feature that allows the operator to flexibly assign individual subscribers across multiple HLRs and route signaling messages, based on subscriber numbering, accordingly.

G-Flex MLR

G-Flex MAP Layer Routing

A feature that supports G-Flex routing for messages that is based on the MAP-layer IMSI and MSISDN parameters and that does not involve checking the format of the SCCP Called Party Address (CdPA), though the messages contain CdPA parameters in ITU E.214 format.

GGA

Get-Gateway-Answer

A reply to a GGR. It contains session information for the subscriber present in the GGR.GGA includes the bindings for the subscriber such as, Access Point Name, PCEF FQDN, and Creation timestamp. The session information is aggregated in the GGA based on the PCRF to which is it assigned.

GGR

Get-Gateway-Request

A request for information for either an IMSI or an MSISDN. Only one subscriber (IMSI or MSISDN) is allowed to be queried per GGR. The GGR is generated by the GQC.

GGSN

Gateway GPRS Support Node

An edge router that acts as a gateway between a GPRS wireless data network and other networks. The MPE supports GGSN nodes as network elements. See also GPRS, PGW, and SGW.

GHOST

GSM Hosted SMS Teleservice

GIR

Government Industry Requirement

GLA

Gateway Location Application A DSR Application that provides a Diameter interface to subscriber data stored in the DSR's Policy Session Binding Repository (pSBR). Subscriber data concerning binding and session information is populated in the pSBR-B by the Policy Diameter Routing Agent (Policy DRA). GLA provides methods for a Diameter node to query binding information stored in the pSBR-B. The query can be by either IMSI or MSISDN. GLA processes Diameter Requests and generates Diameter Answers.

GLM

Generic Loader Module

Global Spare (Disk)

A Disk not in active use, but designated for future use by a Controller to replace a failed Disk in any Disk Group.

Global Title Translation (GTT)

See GTT

GLS

Generic Loading Services

An application that is used by the TSM cards for downloading gateway screening to LIM cards.

GMSC

Gateway MSC

GMT

Greenwich Mean Time

GN

Generic Name

GPDB

G-Port Database

GPF

General Purpose Frame

GPL

Generic Program Load

Software that allows the various features in the system to work. GPLs and applications are not the same software.

GPLM

GPL Management

G-Port

GSM Mobile Number Portability

A feature that provides mobile subscribers the ability to change the GSM subscription network within a portability cluster, while retaining their original MSISDN(s).

GPRS

General Packet Radio Service

A mobile data service for users of GSM mobile phones.

GPS

Global Positioning System

GPSC

Generic Personalized Service Capabilities

GPSM

General Purpose Service Module

GPSM II or GPSM-II Card

General Purpose Service Module II

Contains the communications processor and applications processor and provides connections to the Interprocessor Message Transport (IMT) bus. The GPSM-II card can run on the OAM, IPS, or MCP applications.

This card runs various GPLs and applications in the EAGLE. As a control card, it runs the OAM application and EOAM GPL. Used when the legacy TDM card and MDAL card are used.

GQC

Gateway Query Client also known as Diameter Node

GQS

Gateway Query Server also known as DSR.

GR-OAP

The EOAP that provides support for GR-495.

GRA

Circuit Group Reset Acknowledgment

Greenfield Network

A new installation of equipment where none existed before. Contrast with "brownfield," which is an upgrade to an existing system.

GRN

Generic Routing Number

Grouped AVP

An AVP of Type Grouped.

GRT

Gateway Routing Table

GS

Gateway Switch

GSL

Generic Software Load

GSM

Global System for Mobile Communications

A second generation digital PCS mobile phone standard used in many parts of the world.

GSM 7-bit

GSM 7-bit default alphabet

The GSM 7-bit default alphabet is a character set used for SMS as specified in 3GPP TS 23.038.

GSM MO

Global System for Mobile Communications: Mobile Originated

GSMSCRN

GSM MAP Screening

A feature that allows the user to provision which MAP subsystem numbers are affected, which MAP operations codes to screen, which origination points are allowed, and which error messages to use.

GT

Global Title Routing Indicator

GTA

Global Title Address

GTAI

Global Title Address Information

GTI

Global Title Indicator

GTT

Global Title Translation

A feature of the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the SS7 protocol that the EAGLE uses to determine which service database to send the query message when an MSU enters the EAGLE and more information is needed to route the MSU. These service databases also verify calling card numbers and credit card numbers. The service databases are identified in the SS7 network by a point code and a subsystem number.

GTT Actions Feature

Collectively, the GTT Action - DISCARD, GTT Action - DUPLICATE and GTT Action – FORWARD features.

GTT Action - DISCARD

A feature that causes the MSU to be discarded when a matched translation contains a "GTT Action - DISCARD" controlled GTT Action.

GTT Action - DUPLICATE

A feature that causes a copy of the MSU to be sent to the duplicate node, in addition to routing the translated MSU, when a matched translation contains the DUPLICATE GTT Action.

GTT Action – FORWARD

A feature that causes the translated MSU to be forwarded to another network entity, when a matched translation contains the FORWARD GTT Action.

GUI

Graphical User Interface

The term given to that set of items and facilities which provides you with a graphic means for manipulating screen data rather than being limited to character based commands.

GW

Gateway

A combination of hardware and software to connect disparate networks by means of protocol conversion. A gateway has the task of transferring messages from computer network to another, which requires communication protocols to be translated.

GWS

Gateway Screening

Used at gateway STPs to limit access into the network to authorized users. A gateway STP performs inter-network routing and gateway screening functions. GWS controls access to nonhome SS7 networks. Only an MSU that matches predefined criteria in the EAGLE database is allowed to enter the EAGLE.

GWSA

Gateway Screening Action

Gateway Screening Application

GWSD

Gateway Screening Message Discard

GWSM

Gateway Screening Messages

Gateway Screening Mode

Gx

The Diameter credit control based interface between a PCRF and a PCEF as defined by 3GPP. The interface is used to convey session information from the PCEF to the PCRF, and in reply the PCRF provides rule information for the PCEF to enforce.

Gx'

A vendor specific Gx like interface with minor variations as the protocol for DPI and PCRF communications before the standardized Sd reference point/protocol was available. Gx-Prime uses the same Application ID (16777238) as Gx does and the same command code set (Credit Control Request/Answer and Re-Auth Request/ Answer) as well.

Gxx

Short for Gxa and Gxc. The Diameter credit control based interface between a BBERF and a PCRF, as defined by 3GPP.

GX25

X.25 Gateway

A software feature that allows the system to send and receive traffic to and from an X. 25 network, and convert the packet to a Signaling System #7 Message Signaling Unit (SS7 MSU).

10

H

HA

High Availability

High Availability refers to a system or component that operates on a continuous basis by utilizing redundant connectivity, thereby circumventing unplanned outages.

HAL

Hardware Application Layer

Hardware Platform Interface

See HPI

HBA

Host Bus Adapter

A hardware interface added to a host to gain access to shared storage (for example, the Fibre Channel mezzanine card added to some host blades in an HP c-Class system).

HC-Blade

High-Capacity Blade

HCAP

High-Speed Communications and Applications Processor

HCB

High-Capacity Blade

A DCM-like card with a Pentium 4 CPU running at 2.4 GHz, 256 MB-4,096 MB DDRAM, ATA storage, and so on.

HC-DCM

High Capacity Data Communications Module.

HCDR

Huawei comma-separated values CDR format.

HC-MIM

High Capacity Multi-Channel Interface Module

A card that provides access to eight E1/T1 ports residing on backplane connectors A and B. Each data stream consists of 24 T1 or 31 E1 DS0 signaling links assigned in a time-division multiplex (TDM) manner. Each channel occupies a unique timeslot in the data stream and

can be selected as a local signaling link on the interface card. Each card has 8 E1 or 8 T1 port interfaces with a maximum of 64 signaling links provisioned among the 8 E1/T1 ports.

HDB3

High Density Bipolar 3 Encoding

HDD

Hard Disk Drive

HDI

High Density Interconnect

HDLC

High Level Data Link Control

HECI

Human Equipment Communication Interface

HIDS

Host Intrusion Detection System

High Availability

See HA.

High Capacity Multi-Channel Interface Module

See HC-MIM

High Speed IMT Packet Router

See HIPR

High-Speed Multiplexer

See HMUX

HIPR

High-Speed IMT Packet Router

A card that provides increased system throughput and traffic capacity. HIPR moves EAGLE from an intra-shelf ring topology to an intra-shelf switch topology. HIPR acts as a gateway between the intra-shelf IMT BUS, running at 125Mbps, and the intershelf operating at 1.0625Gbps. The HIPR card will seat in the same slot as an HMUX card (slots xx09 and xx10 of each shelf).

HIPR2

High-Speed IMT Packet Router 2

A card that provides increased system throughput and traffic capacity on the existing Fibre-Channel ring. A high rate Fibre-Channel option of 2.5 Gbps is available when an

EAGLE is provisioned with all HIPR2 cards. In a mixed topology where a HIPR2 is used in an EAGLE along with HMUX and HIPR, the Fibre-Channel ring runs at the lower rate of 1.0625 Gbps.

HLD

High Level Design

HLR

Home Location Register

A component within the Switching Subsystem of a GSM network. The HLR database is the central database within the GSM architecture. This is where information about the mobile communications subscribers who are assigned to a specific location area is stored. The subscriber data is used to establish connections and control services. Depending on the network size, the number of subscribers and the network organization, a number of HLRs can exist within a GSM network.

HLRR

HLR Router

HMDC

Message Handling Discrimination

HMDT

Message Handling Distribution

HMI

Human-to-Machine Interface

HMRT

Message Handling Routing

HMU

Hide Media Update

HMUX

High-Speed Multiplexer. A card that supports the requirements for up to 1500 links, allowing communication on IMT buses between cards, shelves and frames. HMUX cards interface to 16 serial links, creating a ring from a series of point to point links. Each HMUX card provides a bypass multiplexer to maintain the ring's integrity as cards are removed and inserted into an operational shelf.

High-Speed IMT Multiplexer. A replacement card for the IPMX.

Home Network

This is the network that is to be updated to include an EAGLE.

Home Realm

The administrative domain with which the user maintains an account relationship.

HOMERN

Home Network Routing Number prefix.

Home SCP

An SCP that is located in the customer's own network.

Hop

An intermediate connection in a string of connections linking two network devices. On the Internet, for example, most data packets need to go through several routers before they reach their final destination. Each time the packet is forwarded to the next router, a hop occurs. The more hops, the longer it takes for data to go from source to destination. You can see how many hops it takes to get to another Internet host by using the PING or traceroute utilities.

Horizontal Scaling

Adds or removes VMs in a VNF.

See scaling

Host

Addressable endpoint.

In an HP c-Class system, a computer system running TPD.

In DSR, a system that can support multiple Diameter Nodes.

Host Volume

A Volume as seen by a host at a particular mount point and with a particular file system format.

Hostname

Unique name assigned to a host that identifies it on a network.

Hot-Swappable

The ability to remove and replace components of a machine (such as a computer) without turning the machine off. Also known as hot-plugging.

HP

Hewlett-Packard

H-PCRF

Home PCRF

HP c-Class

A blade-based system sold by Hewlett Packard for the enterprise market.

Blades are cards that function, essentially, as independent servers. Depending on the task(s) they perform, blades can be categorized as switch blades, storage blades, or compute blades (also referred to as application server blades).

HP DL360 G5

The HP Proliant DL360 G5 1U rack mounted server.

HPI

Hardware Platform Interface

A protocol that provides an abstracted interface to manage computer hardware. The specification for HPI was developed by SAF to separate the hardware from management middleware, making each independent of one another.

HPI-to-ATCA Mapping Specification

Specification developed by SAF that standardizes how two specifications should be implemented together (in this case, HPI and ATCA). This specification provides developers and engineers with a standard method in which to access functionality in both of the specifications.

HPLMN

Home Public Land Mobile Network

The PLMN in which a subscriber's profile is held.

HPM

HLR Provisioning Manager

HPOV NNM

Hewlett Packard Open View Network Node Manager

HR

Home Routing

Routing rule that is evaluated when a positive SRI-SM response will be sent to the external SMSC.

HRN

Home Routing Number

HRPD

High Rate Packet Data

HS

High Speed

HSGW

High Rate Packet Data Serving Gateway

Provides inter-working between an HRPD access node and a Packet Data Network Gateway (PGW). An HSGW ensures converged mobility management between HRPD and LTE networks.

HSL

High-Speed Link

An innovative distributed I/O technology designed for automation applications that is based on an open standard RS-422, which is designed for full/half-duplex, multidrop serial transmission.

HSOP

High Speed Operation Protocol

HSPA+

Evolved High-Speed Packet Access

Enhances the widely used WCDMA based 3G networks with higher speeds for the end user that are comparable to the newer LTE networks.

HSS

Home Subscriber Server

A central database for subscriber information.

HSU

HMUX Signal Unit

HTTP

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

HUB

Works with the Router to manage traffic to and from SMS applications.

HW

Hardware

HWM

High Water Mark

Hypervisor

A program that manages multiple operating systems, or multiple instances of the same operating system, running on a single hardware system.

Hz

Hertz

11

I

i2000

First generation Sentinel probe/shelf

i3000

Next generation Sentinel probe/shelf

IA

Ingress Answer

IAA

IAM Acknowledgment

IAD

Integrated Access Device

A Media Gateway in Next Generation Networks (NGN) for converting IP traffic to TDM. Typically, Integrated Access Devices are deployed over 2 Mbps lines for DSL, and handle telephone connections at the same time.

IAM

Initial Address Message

Ensures the services offered are compatible with the reception devices, and can be used. For example, IAM prevents a phone being connected to a facsimile.

IANA

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

An organization that provides criteria regarding registration of values related to the Diameter protocol.

IAR

Info Analyzed Relay

IAM Reject

IAR NP

IAR Number Portability feature.

IAS

Integrated Application Solution. Provides an in-depth understanding of the network and equips wireline and wireless operators with the tools required to make informed business

investment and cost reduction decisions. Service providers use the solutions to manage interconnection agreements, increase roaming revenue, ensure end-to-end QoS across the network, detect fraud, analyze subscriber behavior, examine service usage, as well as support existing applications such as fraud management, billing, service level agreement in their TDM, wireless, and VoIP networks.

Integration Application Server

I-BGF

Interconnect-Border Gateway Function

Provides controlled and protected media connectivity to the IMS for sessions with peer IP networks, supports NAT traversal, and more. An analogous function in the 3GPP IMS standard architecture is the Transition Gateway (TrGW).

IBCF

Interconnect Border Control Function

Provides controlled and protected signaling interconnection between different IP operator domains (IP peering) including the ability to hide the IMS network topology.

IC

Integrated Circuit

Icache

Intermediate Cache

Enables the Mobile Messaging system to store the state and certain parameters of a short message while it is being processed by an external SMSC.

ICM

IMT Configuration Manager task

ICMP

Internet Control Message Protocol

ICNP

IntraCarrier Number Portability

I-CSCF

Interrogating - Call Session Control Function

The contact point in the network for all connections destined to a subscriber of that network, or a roaming subscriber currently located within the operator's service area. The I-CSCF prevents foreign networks from gaining visibility into the network infrastructure, identifies which S-CSCF will process SIP requests and leverages information from the home subscriber service (HSS) to forward all session-related messages to the right S-CSCF.

ICS

IP Call Server

IMS Centralized Services

ID

Identity

Identifier

IDA

Insert Subscriber Data Answer

IDB

COMCOL Integrated Database

IDCA

ISUP Digit Collection Application

IDM

Identity Management

IDNS

Input Data Not Supported

IDP

Initial Detection Point

IDPR

Service for the Prepaid IDP Query Relay feature.

IDP Query

IDP is the INAP "Initial Detection Point" message. When the message comes in a TCAP Begin package, it is referred to as an IDP Query message.

IDR

Insert Subscriber Data Request

IE

Information Element

IEC

Inter-Exchange Carrier

International Escape Code

IEEE

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers

IETF

Internet Engineering Task Force

The Internet Engineering Task Force is an open international community of network designers, professional users, and manufacturers who promote the development and operations of the Internet.

iFC

Initial Filter Criteria

IGC

Intelligent Gateway Call Controller

IGM

Internally Generated Message

See IS41 GSM Migration.

IGMC

Internally Generated Message Counting

Counting rule that operates on internally generated messages (IGM).

IGMR

Internally Generated Message Routing

Routing rule that operates on internally generated messages (IGM).

IGMX

Internally Generated Message eXternal condition

External condition (EC) rule that operates on internally generated messages (IGM).

IGTT

Intermediate GTT

An EAGLE feature that routes a Global Title message based on the Global Title Translation.

IGTTLS

Intermediate Global Title Translation Load Sharing

IDIH

Integrated Diameter Intelligence Hub

IKE

Internet Key Exchange

Protocol used to set up a security association (SA) in the IPsec protocol suite.

IL

Incremental Loading

ILA

Integrated LIM Appliqué

ILDR

IMT Loader task

ILEC

Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier

IM

Instant Messaging

A protocol for realtime communication using text messages over the Internet which was standardized via the IEFT and based on TCP or SIP.

IM-SSF

IMS Service Switching Function

IMEI

International Mobile Equipment Identifier

IMEISV

International Mobile Equipment Identifier Software Version number

IMF

Integrated Message Feeder

The IMF sits on the EAGLE and replicates the signaling data that is processed through the EAGLE to send to an off-board processor (the IXP in the case of IAS). Because it replicates the data (and does not introduce a new element in the path) it does not introduce any delay to the signaling and it does not create a separate footprint for a "probe" system.

IMI

Internal Management Interface

IMP

Integrated Mediation Platform

The process that receives TTR from DSR and is a managed process on the Mediation Server.

IMPI

IP Multimedia Private Identity

Implicit Routing

A default internal Diameter Request Peer Routing Rule that is invoked if a Peer Routing Rule cannot be found for routing a message and the Request message contains a Destination-Host AVP that is a Peer of the Diameter Relay Agent. See Alternate Implicit Route.

IMPU

IP Multimedia Public Identity

IMR

Ingress Message Rate

IMS

IP Multimedia Subsystem

These are central integration platforms for controlling mobile communications services, customer management and accounting for mobile communications services based on IP. The IMS concept is supported by 3GPP and the UMTS Forum and is designed to provide a wide range of application scenarios for individual and group communication.

IMSI

International Mobile Subscriber Identity

International Mobile Station Identity. A unique internal network ID identifying a mobile subscriber.

IMSR

IMS Router

IMT

Inter-Module-Transport

The communication software that operates the inter-module-transport bus on all cards except the LIMATM, DCM, DSM, and HMUX.

IMTA

Internal Message Transport Address

IMT Bus

Interprocessor Message Transport Bus

IMTC

IMT Control task

IMTPCI

IMT to PCI interconnection

IMTS

Improved Mobile Telephone Service

IN

Intelligent Network

A network design that provides an open platform for developing, providing and managing services.

INA

Information Network Architecture

INAP

Intelligent Network Application Part

A standardized interface for intelligent networks (IN). This interface allows Service Providers to offer their own services.

INAP-Based Number Portability (INP)

See INP

INCE

Input Capacity Exceeded

Incoming Gateway Link Set

A link set designated as one in which messages are being received from another signaling network.

INE

Intelligent Network Entity

Interrogating Network Entity

INET

Internet

INF

Information

Ingress MP

MP within a DSR NE that receives a Diameter Request message from a downstream Peer.

INH

Inhibit

INMAP

IN Mediation Access Point

INN

Internal Network Number

INP

INAP-based Number Portability. INP can be deployed as a stand-alone or an integrated signal transfer point/number portability solution. With a stand-alone NP server, no network reconfiguration is required to implement number portability. The NP server delivers a much greater signaling capability than the conventional SCP-based approach.

Intelligent Network (IN) Portability

INPQ

INAP Number Portability Query Processing Subsystem

IN Prefix

Intelligent Network Prefix

A prefix prepended to 'Regular' E164 number in the IAM message to route the IAM to the SSP.

INPrefix Priority

A priority number (0 to 255) is assigned to each Originating or Terminating INPrefix. 0 is the given the highest priority during processing, and 255 is given the lowest priority.

The entity is in service and handling all its normal service functions.

INR

Information Request

In-service Threshold

A percentage of the total provisioned weights of an RC group (relative cost group) that must be available for the RC group to be considered available.

Instantiation

A stage in the lifecycle of a Virtual Network Function (VNF) or a network service (NS) that creates a VNF or NS instance using the onboarding artifacts; for example, creating and provisioning VMs, populate VMs with correct VNFC images.

Integrated Sentinel

The Integrated Sentinel product provides monitoring capabilities for Signaling System 7 (SS7) links. Integrated Sentinel includes network surveillance capabilities and fault-management functions.

Integrated Serial Communications Controller (ISCC) Loopback Test

A test that determines if the hardware and software up to the ISCC chip is the cause for a link failure.

Integrated Services Digital Network

The network services that provide end-to-end digital connections to which users have access to a wide range of services through a limited set of standard user to network interfaces.

Intelligent FRU

An intelligent FRU has an IPMC (Intelligent Platform Management Controller) and is manageable. An intelligent FRU (for example, a shelf manager) may have knowledge of other non-intelligent FRUs (for example, fan tray and alarm board).

Interconnect Border Control Function

See IBCF

International Format

The filter format for International subscriber number.

Internet Key Exchange

See IKE

Internet Protocol

See IP

Internet Protocol Connectivity Access Network

See IP-CAN

Internet Protocol Services (IPS)

See IPS

Interprocessor Message Transport Bus

The main communications artery between all subsystems in the EAGLE. This highspeed communications system is comprised of two 125 Mbps counter-rotating serial buses. The IMT bus uses load sharing, so messages from the various subsystems are divided evenly across both busses. In the event one bus should fail, the other immediately assumes control of all messages. The IMT buses can function as a private LAN assigning internal IP address to LIM cards allowing monitoring of SS7 links without external connections.

Interval Statistics

Counters, Gauges, and Durations that reset at specified time periods.

INTL

FNAI class International

INWATS

Inbound Wide-Area Telephony Services

I/O

Input/Output

IOP

Interoperability

IoT

Internet of Things

IOT

Testing done to make sure that two pieces of equipment interoperate with each other. Examples of organizations that conduct IOT are the SIP Forum with their SIPits and the IMS Forum and their IMS Plugfests.

IP

Intelligent Peripheral

Internet Protocol. IP specifies the format of packets, also called datagrams, and the addressing scheme. The network layer for the TCP/IP protocol suite widely used on Ethernet networks, defined in STD 5, RFC 791. IP is a connectionless, best-effort packet switching protocol. It provides packet routing, fragmentation and re-assembly through the data link layer.

IP^7

Tekelec's Internet Protocol to SS7 Interface.

IPADDR

Internet Protocol Address

IP Address

The location of a device on a TCP/IP network. The IP Address is either a number in dotted decimal notation which looks something like x.x.x.x (IPv4), or a 128-bit hexadecimal string such as z:z:z:z:z:z:z:z (IPv6).

IP Address Set

Logical grouping of one or more IP addresses. This term is used to describe the set of public IP addresses available for establishing Diameter transport connections to a Diameter Node.

IPC

Internal Point Code

IP-CAN

Internet Protocol Connectivity Access Network

Collection of network entities and interfaces that provide the underlying IP transport connectivity between the user equipment (UE) and the core network or backbone entities. An example IP-CAN is GPRS. An IP-CAN session can incorporate one or more IP-CAN bearers.

IP-CAN bearer

An IP transmission path of defined capacity, delay, and bit error rate. It is the data communication bearer provided by the IP-CAN. When using GPRS, the IP-CAN bearers are provided by PDP Contexts.

IP Connection

An IP connection is an SCTP association. IP7 applications use SCTP associations as software mechanisms for communication between IP network elements.

IPD

IMT Processor DCM operational code

IPFE

Internet Protocol Front End

A traffic distributor that routes TCP traffic sent to a target set address by application clients across a set of application servers. The IPFE minimizes the number of externally routable IP addresses required for application clients to contact application servers.

IPGHC

GPL name for IPGWx on the High-Capacity Blade platform.

IPGW

IP Gateway

Gateway module that allows voice and video messages to be transmitted between IP endpoints.

IPGWAPC

IP Secure Gateway Adjacent Point Code

IPGWI

An application that is used by the SSEDCM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-multipointconnectivity within an ITU-I or ITU-N network. The system allows a maximum of 64 cards to be assigned the IPGWI application.

IPGW Mateset

An IPGW card linkset configuration with two mutually exclusive settings:

• Two IPGW linksets are allowed in a mateset by using the matelsn linkset parameter.

• Up to 8 IPGW cards can be defined in a single IPGW linkset.

IPGWx

Point-to-multipoint MTP-User signaling (for example, ISUP, TCAP) over IP capability.

Typically used for A link connectivity which require routing keys. Far End not required to support MTP3. The IPGWx GPLs (IPGWI, SS7IPGW) run on the SSEDCM/E5-ENET cards.

IPGWx IP TPS

In addition to the IPGWx system IP TPS, there is a configurable per-linkset IP TPS, which must sum across all linksets to no more than the IPGWx system IP TPS.

IPH

IMT Processor, HCAP

IPISUP

ISUP Routing Over IP

This functionality allows SS7 nodes to exchange ISUP protocol messages with one or more signaling end points (class 4 switches, class 5 switches, VoIP gateways, Media Gateway Controllers (MGCs), or remote access servers) residing on an IP network.

IPLHC

GPL name for IPLIMx on the High-Capacity Blade platform.

IPLIM

The application used by the SSEDCM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ANSI point codes.

IPLIMI

The application used by the SSEDCM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ITU point codes.

IPLIMx

Point-to-point MTP3 and MTP3-User signaling over IP capability. Typically used for B-C-D links but can be used for A links but does not have routing key functionality. Far End required to support MTP3. The IPLIMx GPLs (IPLIMI, IPLIM) run on the SSEDCM/E5-ENET cards.

IPM

Implementation Project Management

IMT Power and Multiplexer Card

Initial Product Manufacture

IPMB

Inter-Peripheral Management Bus

Intelligent Platform Management Bus

IPMC

Intelligent Platform Management Controller

Micro-controller located on a blade card to process IPMI commands.

IPMI

Intelligent Platform Management Interface

A specification called out by ATCA for providing a low-level interface between blades.

IPMX

IMT Power and Multiplexer card

IPMR

Common Channel Signaling Message Router

IPNE

Internet Protocol Network Element

IP Network Connection

The unique UE association with an IP network, using an IP-CAN (GPRS, xDSL) and an allocated IP address at the traffic plane.

IPNS

Input Parameter Not Supported

IPS

Internet Protocol Services

An application that is used by the IPSM card for the IP User Interface and FTP Retrieve and Replace features.

IPsec

Internet Protocol Security

A protocol suite for securing Internet Protocol communications by authenticating and encrypting each IP packet of a data stream.

IPSHC

IPS GPL ported to run on the E5-IPSM

IP-SCP

Internet Protocol Switching Control Point

IP-SEP

Internet Protocol Switching End Point

IP-Short Message-Gateway

See IP-SM-GW

IP-SM-GW

IP-Short Message-Gateway

Function provided by the IMS application server for SMS-over-IP service according to 3GPP specifications. The IP-SM-GW function supports protocol interworking for the delivery of short messages between IMS UEs and the existing circuit mobile network (SMS-SC).

IPSM

IP Services Module

A card that provides an IP connection for the IPUI (Telnet) and FTP-based Table Retrieve features. The IPSM is a GPSM-II card with a one Gigabyte (UD1G) expansion memory board in a single-slot assembly running the IPS application.

IPSP

IP Server Process

A process instance of an IP-based application. An IPSP is essentially the same as an ASP, except that it uses MU3A in a peer-to-peer fashion. Conceptually, an IPSP does not use the services of a signaling gateway.

IPv4

Internet Protocol version 4

Identifies an Internet Protocol version 4 address composed of 4 bytes in a dotted decimal format (for example, nnn.nn.nnn.nn).

IPv6

Internet Protocol version 6

Identifies an Internet Protocol version 6 address composed of 8 groups of colonseparated 4 hexadecimal digits.

IPVHSL

IP-based Virtual High-Speed Link (only supported on the Eagle via M2PA links on IPLIMx class cards)

IPVL

IP Virtual Link (only supported on the Eagle via M3UA and SUA links on IPGWx class cards)

IR

Ingress Request

IRI

Intercept-Related Information (Lawful Intercept)

IRX

IMT Receive Task

IS

Information Services

IS-41

Interim Standard 41

Same as and interchangeable with ANSI-41. A standard for identifying and authenticating users, and routing calls on mobile phone networks. The standard also defines how users are identified and calls are routed when roaming across different networks.

IS41 GSM Migration

A feature that adds GSM IS-41 migration functions to the existing IS-41 to GSM feature. This enhancement provides flexibility in the encoding and decoding of parameters of LOCREQ messages and responses to number migration from one mobile protocol to another.

IS-ANR

In Service - Abnormal

The entity is in service but only able to perform a limited subset of its normal service functions.

ISA

Interactive Services Architecture

An on-demand video protocol.

ISC

IMS Service Control

Internet Systems Consortium

ISCC

Integrated Serial Communications Controller

ISEP

IP Signaling End Point

IS-NR

In Service - Normal

ISD

Instructional System Design

ISDN

Integrated Services Digital Network

Integrates a number of services to form a transmission network. For example, the ISDN network integrates, telephony, facsimile, teletext, Datex-J, video telephony and data transfer services, providing users with various digital service over a single interface: voice, text, images, and other data.

ISDNUP

ISDN User Part

ISL

Inter-switch link

ISNI

Intermediate Signaling Network Identification

ISO

International Standards Organization

ISO file

An .iso file is a disk image of an ISO 9660 file system that is stored in a single file. ISO 9660 is an international standard originally devised for sorting data on a CD-ROM. In addition to data files, an ISO image contains file system metadata such as boot code, structure, and attributes. The ISO file is used by Tekelec to distribute software upgrades.

ISOT

ISDN Over TALI

ISP

Internet Service Provider

ISPI

Internal Service Provisioning Interface

Proprietary Tekelec protocol that provides internal communication between the SPF EIAs and the SPF Core.

ISR

Interrupt Service Routine

ISS

Integrated Signaling System

ISU

IMT Startup Task

ISUP

ISDN User Part

The ISDN-specific part of the transmission with additional information via a signaling channel between exchanges.

ISUP Digit Collection Application

An application running on an adjunct Tekserver to complete the Called Party Number Address digits from the IAM and the related SAM messages. IDCA assembles and concatenates the Called Party Number Address digits from IAM/SAM message(s) to complete it.

ISVM

Inter-switch Voice Messaging

IT

Inactivity Test

ITAS

Installation Technical Assistance Support

ITS

Integrated Technical Services

ITT

Internal Test Task

ITU

International Telecommunications Union

An organization that operates worldwide to allow governments and the private telecommunications sector to coordinate the deployment and operating of telecommunications networks and services. The ITU is responsible for regulating, coordinating and developing international telecommunications, and for harmonizing national political interests.

ITU-I

ITU-International

ITU DTA

ITU Database Transport Access (DTA)

ITU International Point Code (ITU-I)

A point code that is in the ITU international format, three groups of digits separated by hyphens. These groups of digits are called zone, area, and ID.

ITU-N

ITU-National

ITU National Point Code (ITU-N)

A point code that is in the ITU national format, a number up to 5 digits.

ITU-N 24-bit Point Code

In the People's Republic of China (PRC), the national signaling network uses ITU national procedures with 24-bit ITU national point codes (14-bit point codes are traditionally used in ITU national networks).

ITUDUPPC

ITU National Duplicate Point Code

This feature applies only to 14-bit ITU national point codes. This feature allows an EAGLE mated pair to route traffic for two or more countries that may have overlapping point code values.

ITUMTPRS

ITU MTP Restart

A feature that delays the alignment of all ANSI signaling links until all the LIMs containing ANSI signaling links are in service. This allows the system to be restored to network service in an orderly fashion and allows all the LIMs containing ANSI signaling links to participate in the MTP restart process.

ITU-RS

ITU Radiocommunication Sector

ITU TCAP LRN Query Service

See LRNQT

ITU-TS

ITU Telecommunications Standardization Sector

ITX

IMT Transmit Task

IUA

ISDN Q-921 User Adaptation Layer

IUT

Implementation Under Test

IVRU

Interactive Voice Response Unit

IWF

InterWorking Function

IXC

Inter Exchange Carriers

IXP

An Intel network processor used on the HIPR card.

IXP1250

Intel Network processor

12

J

Java Message Service

See JMS.

JIA

Joint Implementation Agreement

JMS

Open Messaging.

Java Message Service. A Java API that allows applications to create, send, receive, and read messages. Designed by Sun and several partner companies, the JMS API defines a common set of interfaces and associated semantics that allow programs written in the Java programming language to communicate with other messaging implementations.

JMX

Java Management Extensions

A Java technology that supplies tools for managing and monitoring applications, system objects, devices (for example, printers) and service-oriented networks.

JSON

JavaScript Object Notation

A data-interchange format.

JTAG

Joint Test Action Group

13
K

Kbits

Kilobits

Kbps

Kilobits per second

Key

For the ICNP feature, a unique DS value used to access a table entry, consisting of a number length and number type.

Key Range

The range of subscriber/pool keys (IMSI, MSISDN, PoolID) hosted by a specific system.

KHz

Kilo Hertz (1000 Hertz)

KLOC

Thousand Lines of Code

KPI

Key Performance Indicator

KPI dashboard

Provides a multi-site, system-level, summary of performance and operational health indicators in the CMP web based GUI.

KRMT

Kermit

KSR

Keyboard Send/Receive Mode

KVM

Kernel-based virtual machine

14

L

L2

Layer 2

Layer 2 is the data link layer in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model, a seven layer model used to describe and develop networking protocols.

L3

Layer 3

Layer 3 is the routing layer in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model, a seven layer model used to describe and develop networking protocols.

L3 switching

Layer 3 (L3) functionality performed within the silicon of the switch to route IP packets between VLANs.

L3T

Level Three Timer

L486

LIM-486

LA

Limited Availability

Large Account

LAC

Location Area Code

LAI

Location Area Information

LAN

Local Area Network

A private data network in which serial transmission is used for direct data communication among data stations located in the same proximate location. LAN uses coax cable, twisted pair, or multimode fiber. See also STP LAN.

LAPD

Link Access Procedure on the D Channel

LATA

Local Access Transport Area

Latched USB Port

On the E5-MCAP card, a USB port with a lockable latch. Used with removable media (flash memory "thumb" drives) to install and back up customer data.

Latency

Delays in processing network data.

Lawful Interception Gateway

See LIG

LB

Load Balancing

LBA

Logical Block Access

LBP

Loopback Point

See also Far-End Loopback Point.

LC

Logical Channel

A virtual circuit or a connection used by the X.25 network. There are two types of logical channels used in the X.25 network, PVCs (permanent virtual circuits) and SVCs (switched virtual circuits). A PVC is a direct connection to an X.25 node. The EAGLE uses two types of SVCs, an automatic switched virtual circuit (SVCA) and a remote switched virtual circuit (SVCR). An SVCA is a connection to an X.25 node established by the EAGLE as soon as the LIM initializes. An SVCR is a connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.

LC2NM

Logical Channel to Network Management

A function of the SS7/X.25 gateway feature that allows SS7 network management to reroute traffic destined for failed X.25 logical channels to an alternate route, and reroutes traffic back to the original X.25 logical channels when the X.25 logical channels are back in service.

LCA

Logic Cell Array

LCD

Liquid Crystal Display

LCDR

Logica-compatible CDR format

LCS

Location Based Services

LDAP

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

A protocol for providing and receiving directory information in a TCP/IP network.

LDD

Long Distance Division

LEA

Law Enforcement Agency

Leading Digits

The first one or more digits of the CdPN of an IAM message, used as the digit string (DS) key to access the IAM filter list.

Least-Cost Routing

Least-cost routing is a type of routing whereby priorities are assigned to routes so that messages can be sent at the lowest possible cost. Messages are sent via the route with highest priority (least-cost) based on the availability of the route at the time the message is being processed. If the least-cost route is unavailable, the route with the next highest priority is used, and so on. If two or more routes are given equal cost, traffic is distributed equally among the equal-cost routes.

LEC

Local Exchange Carriers

LED

Light Emitting Diode

An electrical device that glows a particular color when a specified voltage is applied to it.

LEMF

Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility

Level 2 Timers

The MTP level 2 timers that control the operation of signaling links.

Level 3 Timers

The MTP level 3 timers that control the operation of link sets.

LFM

Linear Feet per Minute

LFS

Link Fault Sectionalization

A feature in the EAGLE that allows the maintenance personnel to perform a series of far end loopback tests, from the EAGLE and identify faulty segments of an SS7 transmission path up to and including the remote network element.

LFU

Link Forced Uninhibit (Msg)

LG

Load Generator

LGP

Log Processor

Collects and processes data for the Log Viewer to display.

LGV

Log Viewer

Logs information about Tekelec Mobile Messaging operations and displays it in the Manager.

LI

Lawful Intercept

Length Indicator

LIA

Link Interface Appliqué

Location Information Answer (Diameter Cx)

LIDB

Line Information Database

Lifecycle Management

Set of functions required to manage the instantiation, maintenance and termination of a VNF or network service. (ETSI)

LIG

Lawful Interception Gateway

Provides signaling and media interworking between the IMS and a Law Enforcement Agency's (LEA's) Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility (LEMF) for the delivery of Intercept-Related Information (IRI) and Content of Communications (CC).

Light Emitting Diode (LED)

See LED

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

See LDAP

LIIC

Link Interface and IMT Controller

LIM

Link Interface Module

Provides access to remote SS7, IP, and other network elements such as a Signaling Control Point (SCP) through a variety of signaling interfaces (DS0, MPL, E1/T1 MIM, LIM-ATM, E1-ATM, IPLIMx, IPGWx). The LIMs consist of a main assembly and possibly, an interface appliqué board. These appliqués provide level one and some level two functionality on SS7 signaling links.

LIM-AINF

A link interface module (LIM) with the AINF interface.

LIM-ATM

A link interface module (LIM) with the ATM interface.

LIM-DS0

A link interface module (LIM) with the DS0A Appliqué.

LIM-E1

A link interface module (LIM) with the E1 Appliqué.

LIM-OCU

A link interface module (LIM) with the OCU Appliqué.

LIM-T1

A link interface module (LIM) with the T1 Appliqué.

LIM-V.35

A link interface module (LIM) with the V.35 interface.

Link

Signaling Link

Carries signaling within a Link Set using a specific Association. A Link can belong to only one Link Set and one Association. There is generally one Link per Association in a Link Set.

Link Fault Sectionalization (LFS)

See LFS

Linking AVP

An AVP that is an output of a routing task. It serves as input to another routing task, to chain the two tasks.

Link Interface Module (LIM)

See LIM

Link Redundancy

Offers the ability of a hot standby link (or channel). During the normal operation, one link/channel will be operational which handles all the traffic. A second link/channel will be designated as the standby. When the primary link/channel goes down or administratively shuts down, the standby link/channel will become live and start handling the traffic.

Link Set (LS)

See LS

Link Set Configuration Set

A Link Set Configuration Set contains groupings of common link set parameters. The Link Sets Configuration Sets page provides a default Link Set Configuration Set and lets you provision additional configuration sets. The Link Set Configuration Sets is then associated with a link set on the Link Sets page.

Link Set Name (LSN)

See LSN

LIR

Location Information Request (Diameter Cx)

LISP

Lawful Intercept System Process

LMS

Link Monitoring System

LKA

Linked Array Utilities

LLI

Logical Link Identifier

LLSC

Link LinkSet Control

LLT

Latching LFS Test

LM

Layer Management

LM3U

Local MTP3 User

Uniquely defines, with the longest possible message parameter match, an MTP3 User in a Local Signaling Point. The LMU references an LSP, and has an SS7 Domain, a primary point code, and possibly, a capability point code. The LMU specifies a Service Indicator (SI) and may have additional parameters if the SI is SCCP.

LMU

Local MTP3 User

Uniquely defines, with the longest possible message parameter match, an MTP3 User in a Local Signaling Point. The LMU references an LSP, and has an SS7 Domain, a primary point code, and possibly, a capability point code. The LMU specifies a Service Indicator (SI) and may have additional parameters if the SI is SCCP.

LNA

Load Notification Answer

DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.

LNKD

Link Level Hardware Driver

LNP

Local Number Portability

The ability of subscribers to switch local or wireless carriers and still retain the same phone number.

LNPA

Local Number Portability Audit

LNP MR

LNP Message Relay

LNPMR

LNP Message Relay

LNP QS

LNP Query Service function

LNPQS

LNP Query Service

LNP SMS

LNP Short Message Service

LNP Subsystem Application

The subsystem of the EAGLE assigned to the LNP feature.

LNP Translation Type

The translation type used by the global title translation table that determines the routing to an LNP database.

LNR

Load Notification Request

DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.

Load Sharing

A type of routing used by global title translation to route MSUs This type of routing is used when a second point code and subsystem is defined for the primary point code and subsystem. Traffic is shared equally between the replicated point codes and subsystems.

Load Shedding

A method of temporarily reducing the offered load when the demand becomes greater than the ability of the system to handle it.

LOC

The primary function of the LOC server is to locate subscribers on GSM and IS-41 networks.

Local Area Network (LAN)

See LAN

Local MTP3 User

See LMU or LM3U

Local Node

A local Diameter node specified with a fully qualified domain name. It identifies a list of IP addresses for the Local node, a listen port number, supported transport types, and so on.

Local Number Portability (LNP)

See LNP

Local Realm

The administrative domain providing services to a user.

Local Service Management System (LSMS)

See LSMS

Local Signaling Point

See LSP

Location Candidate List

Defines, for a Diameter connection, the legitimate list of DA-MPs that are allowed to establish the TCP or SCTP connection.

Location Request Message (LOCREQ)

See LOCREQ

Location Routing Number (LRN)

See LRN

LOCREQ

Location Request Message

A TDMA/CDMA MSC query to an HLR for retrieving subscription/location information about a subscriber to terminate a voice call.

LOE

Level of Effort

Logical Channel (LC)

See LC

Logical Channel to Network Management (LC2NM)

See LC2NM

Logical Channel to Network Mapping (LC2NMX)

A feature of the SS7/X.25 gateway feature that allows SS7 network management to reroute traffic destined for failed X.25 logical channels to an alternate route, and reroutes traffic back to the original X.25 logical channels when the X.25 logical channels are back in service.

LOM

Lights Out Management

LPA

Loopback Acknowledgment

LPE

Logical Processing Element

LPO

Link Processor Outage

LPUI

Local Provisioning User Interface

LRF

Location Routing Function

LRN

Location Routing Number

A 10-digit number in a database called a Service Control Point (SCP) that identifies a switching port for a local telephone exchange. LRN is a technique for providing Local Number Portability.

LRNQT

ITU TCAP LRN Query Service

A feature that provides support for an ITU TCAP LRN query/response using the LRN method in order to support Number Portability.

LS

Link Set

A group of signaling links carrying traffic to the same signaling point. Represents a logical signaling connection from one HLR Router point code to one adjacent point code.

LSA

Licensed Service Area

Load Subscription Answer. DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.

LSB

Least Significant Bit

LSF

Logical Service Function

User-defined network elements used in TekSIMPL. An LSF is a grouping of one or more network elements that provide the same service function (for example, a switching function or a specific service such as Prepaid service) and support the same Application Protocol.

LSI

Large Scale Integration

LSL

Low-speed Link

The low-speed signaling data link is a full-duplex, digital transmission channel operating at 64 or 56 kbps. The packets carried using this protocol are variable length and carried down a single clear channel link. This means that the link must be dedicated to the SS7 traffic and cannot be used to carry any other data.

LSMS

Local Service Management System

An interface between the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) and the LNP service databases. The LSMS receives LNP data from the NPAC and downloads that data to the service databases. LNP data can be entered into the LSMS database. The data can then be downloaded to the LNP service databases and to the NPAC.

LSN

Link Set Name

The name of the link set.

LSOA

Local Service Order Administration

LSP

Local Signaling Point

A logical element representing an SS7 Signaling Point. The Local Signaling Point assigns a unique primary/true point code within a particular SS7 Domain to an MP server.

LSR

Load Subscription Request

DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.

LSS

Local Subsystem

LSSU

Link Status Signaling Unit

LST

Link Set Type

LSU

Local SCCP User

Refers to an Application Configured with a Subsystem Number to handle "rt-on-ssn" traffic for local signaling point code hosted on MP server.

LTE

Long Term Evolution

The next-generation network beyond 3G. In addition to enabling fixed to mobile migrations of Internet applications such as Voice over IP (VoIP), video streaming, music downloading, mobile TV, and many others, LTE networks will also provide the capacity to support an explosion in demand for connectivity from a new generation of consumer devices tailored to those new mobile applications.

LUDT

Long User Data

LUDTS

Long User Data Services

LUN

Logical Unit Number

An integer that refers to a Volume accessible to a host.

15
M

M256

256 Megabyte Memory Expansion Card

M2PA

SS7 MTP2-User Peer-to-Peer Adaptation Layer

M2UA

MTP2-User Adaptation Layer

M3RL

M3UA Routing Layer

A layer invented by Tekelec to enhance M3UA by adding a true routing layer.

M3UA

SS7 MTP3-User Adaptation Layer

M3UA enables an MTP3 User Part to be connected to a remote MTP3 via a reliable IP transport.

MA

Mated Application

Management Agent

MAA

Management ATM Adaptation

Multimedia Authentication Answer (Diameter Cx)

MAAL

Management ATM Application Layer

MAC

Media Access Control Address

The unique serial number burned into the Ethernet adapter that identifies that network card from all others.

MADIC

Manufacturing, Accounting, Distribution, Inventory, and Control System

Major Alarm

An indication of a problem that seriously affects system operation or maintenance and administration, and requires immediate attention. The urgency is less than in critical situations because of a lesser immediate or impending affect on system performance or company operations and revenue.

MAL

MAS Application Loader

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS)

See MAS

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP)

See MASP

Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL) Card

See MDAL

MAN

Metropolitan Area Network

Manual

Management Information Database

The SNMP agent maintains data variables that represent aspects of the IP card. These variables are called managed objects and are stored in a management information base (MIB). The SNMP protocol arranges managed objects into groups.

Management Inhibit

Messages that include LIN/LUN/LIA/LUA/LID/LFU/LLI/LRI.

MAP

Mated Application Part

Mobile Application Part. An application part in SS7 signaling for mobile communications systems.

MAP Group

The MAP entities in an entity set used for the distribution of traffic.

Mapping

The granting of access to a Volume by a Host. This is one component of the configuration that establishes a Host Volume. A unique LUN is internally assigned to each mapping by PMAC.

MAP Set

The MAP entities in an entity set used for the distribution of traffic.

MAR

Multimedia Authentication Request (Diameter Cx)

MAS

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem

A set of cards located in the Control Shelf, used to provide a central management point for the EAGLE. The MAS provides user interface, maintenance communication, peripheral services, alarm processing, system disk interface, and measurements using the following three subassemblies: GPSM-II, TDM, and MDAL.

MASP

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor

The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) function is a logical pairing of the GPSM-II card and the TDM card. The GPSM-II card is connected to the TDM card by means of an Extended Bus Interface (EBI) local bus.

The MDAL card contains the removable cartridge drive and alarm logic. There is only one MDAL card in the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS) and it is shared between the two MASPs.

Mate Point Code

The point code of the backup signaling point that receives the message routed by global title translation.

Mated Application

The point codes and subsystem numbers of the service databases that messages are routed to for global title translation.

Mated Relay Node (MRN)

See MRN

MAU

Media Access Unit

An industry standard single port Ethernet transceiver that connects the E5-ENET to the Ethernet.

Max

maximum

MAXSTAT

A parameter of the chg-atm-lps command and a field in the rtrv-atm-lps command output identifying the maximum number of list elements in a STAT PDU.

MB

Megabyte

A unit of computer information storage capacity equal to 1,048,576 bytes.

MBL

Mighty Boot Loader

Mbopensource

A collection of open-source packages that are required for Tekelec Mobile Messaging components. MBopensource is provided on a royalty-free basis and is governed by the GNU General Public License (GPL).

Mbps

Megabits Per Second

MBUS

Maintenance Bus

MC

Measurement Collector

Message Center

Message Copy. A feature that provides the ability to forward a copy of a Diameter Request message received by or routed through the Diameter Signaling Router to a Diameter Application Server (a DAS peer). This capability is triggered based on configuration or can be dictated by a Diameter Agent Application (DAA).

MCA

Matrix Controller Assembly

MCAP

Maintenance Communications and Applications Processor

MCC

Mobile Country Code

A three-digit number that uniquely identifies a country served by wireless telephone networks. The MCC is part of the International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) number, which uniquely identifies a particular subscriber. See also MNC, IMSI.

MCCS

Message Copy Configuration Set

MCL

Managed Object Change Level

MCM

Maintenance Communication Module

MCP

Measurement Collection Processor

This application is used by the MCPM card for the Measurements Platform feature.

MCPM

Measurement Collection and Polling Module

Provides comma delimited core STP measurement data to a remote server for processing. The MCPM is either an EDSM with 2 GB of memory or an E5-MCPM-B card running the MCP application.

MD

Message Dispatcher

MD5

Message Digest (Version 5)

Message Digest Algorithm-5. A cryptographic hash function used for verifying the integrity of data.

MDAL

Maintenance Disk and Alarm

MDAL card

Maintenance Disk and Alarm Card

Provides Alarming and cartridge-based loading of software. It contains a 2.3 Gbyte removable cartridge drive and alarm logic. There is only one MDAL card in the maintenance and administration subsystem and it is shared between the two MASPs.

This card processes alarm requests and provides fan control. Occupies slots 1117 and 1118 in an EAGLE. Contains a drive for use with a removable MO cartridge. Used when the legacy GPSM-II card and TDM card are used.

MDB

Main Memory Database

MDF

Message Distribution Function. A standalone hardware system, situated between a Mediation Gateway and an Oracle Communications subscriber profile repository (SPR), that exchanges messages between a Mediation Gateway and SPR systems.

MD-IWF

MAP-Diameter Interworking Function. A SS7 Application, which translates MAP messages into Diameter messages.

MDN

Mobile Dialed Number

Mobile Directory Number

MDS

Maintenance Disk Service

MDSK

Maintenance Disk

MEA

Memory Extension Applique

Mismatch of Equipment and Attributes

MEAL

Measurements, Events, Alarms, and Logs

MEAS

Measurements

MEASPLAT

Measurements Platform

Measurement Collection and Polling Module (MCPM)

See MCPM

Measurement Platform

A feature that supports the EAGLE beyond 700 links by providing a dedicated processor for collecting and reporting Measurements data. The Measurement Platform collection function cannot be disabled once it is enabled in the system.

Measurements

A function that enables analysis of traffic on the network. Measurements are automatically collected on all Message Processors at 5-minute intervals. The measurements are then accumulated at 5-, 30-, and 60-minute intervals. Measurements can also be collected at 15-minute intervals with the 15 Minute Measurements feature.

Media Access Unit (MAU)

See MAU

Media Gateway

A Media Gateway terminates voice calls on inter-switch trunks from the public switched telephone network, compresses and packetizes the voice data, and delivers compressed voice packets to the IP network. For voice calls originating in an IP network, the MG performs these functions in reverse order. For ISDN calls from the PSTN, Q.931 signaling information is transported from the MG to the Media Gateway Controller for call processing.

Media Gateway Controller

A Media Gateway Controller (MGC) handles the registration and management of resources at the Media Gateways. An MGC may have the ability to authorize resource usage based on local policy. For signaling transport purposes, the MGC serves as a possible termination and origination point for SCN application protocols, such as SS7 ISDN User Part and Q.931/DSS1. T. Because vendors of MGCs often use off-the-shelf computer platforms, an MGC is sometimes called a softswitch.

MEP

Mediation Evaluation Point

Message Priority

A priority assigned to Diameter Request and Answer messages as they ingress the DSR for processing. The priority can be a value in the range of 0 to 3. The Message Priority is used by DSR load shedding and throttling features.

Message Priority Configuration Set

A Configuration Set containing one or more Message Priority Rules. The Message Priority Configuration Set can be assigned to connections or Peers to control how Diameter Request message priorities are set for ingress Request messages arriving on the connection. A Message Priority Configuration Set can be selected if the Message Priority Configuration Setting is "Apply Message Priority Configuration Set". See Message Priority Configuration Setting.

Message Priority Rule

A combination of Application Id, Command Code, and Message Priority. Any incoming Request messages that match the Application Id and Command Code combination are assigned the associated Message Priority.

Message Priority Setting

Transport Connections and Peer Nodes can be assigned a Message Priority Setting, which defines how Message Priority is assigned to ingress Diameter Request messages. For example, "Read Message Priority from Ingress Requests" or "Apply Message Priority Configuration Set" (a Message Priority Configuration Set needs to be configured).

Message Processor

See MP

Message Reference Number (MRN)

See MRN

Message Server

A specialized application server designed to allow origination and termination treatment to be applied to Instant Messages based on the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) MESSAGE extension.

Message Signaling Unit (MSU)

See MSU

Message Throttling

The process of limiting the rate of messages handled. The function is similar to load shedding in that excess messages are either rejected or dropped.

Message Transfer Part (MTP)

See MTP

MF

Mediation Function. A function that routes or acts on information passing between network elements and network operations.

Miscellaneous Frame

Multi-Frequency

MFC

Message Flow Control

MFC controls all traffic across the IMT bus. With MFC, an EAGLE card can inform all EAGLE cards that it has reached the allotted capacity of a particular advertised service.

MG

Media Gateway

MGC

Media Gateway Controller

A system used in certain Voice over IP telephony architectures.

MGCF

Media Gateway Control Function

A component in the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS), communicates with the Call Session Control Function (CSCF) and controls the connections for media channels in an IMS-MGW. It performs protocol conversion between ISDN User Part (ISUP) and the IMS call-control protocols.

MGCP

Media Gateway Controller Protocol

MGF

Media Gateway Function

MGPI

Multiple Grants Per Interval

The ability to map multiple application flows using identical UGS (Unsolicited Grant Service) traffic profiles destined for the same subscriber into a single flow at the

DOCSIS (service flow) level. Supports applications interacting with an MPE device over a Diameter-based Rx interface. See also Diameter, DOCSIS.

MGR

A Web-based interface for managing Tekelec Mobile Messaging components. Prior to Suite 6, the Configuration Manager (CM) provided this functionality.

MGT

Mobile Global Title

MGTS

Message Generator and Traffic Simulator

MGTT

Modified Global Title Translation

The Modified Global Title Translation (MGTT) feature allows customizing of the GTT information in the MSU (in addition to the Translation Type) to ensure correct routing. The Global Title information can be modified on outbound MSUs for some networks in order to be compatible with the network the MSU is going to. The MGTT feature replaces the Prefix Deletion of Global Title (PRFXDLGT) feature.

MGW

Media Gateway

Mediation Gateway. A standalone hardware system, situated between a carrier's proprietary subscriber profile repository and a Policy Management network, that converts the interfaces and data schemas embedded in the carrier's systems to the interfaces and data schemas required by Policy Management.

MHR

Maintenance Hourly Report

MHz

Megahertz

MI

Management Interface

See CMP

MIA

Management Interface Agent

Java web application which runs within the Tomcat responsible primarily for exchanging information with the GUI front-end, Berkeley DB, and the JVM running the routing agent (MRA) or (MPE).

MIB

Management Information Database

A database of network management information that is used and maintained by the SNMP protocol.

Middleware

A communications layer that allows applications to interact across hardware and network environments.

Migration Period

For customers upgrading from DSR 4.1 Policy DRA, a migration occurs from the IMSI-only binding table to a table that supports a binding per IMSI-APN combination. To avoid Split Bindings, bindings existing in the IMSI only table are honored until they naturally terminate. As existing IMSI-only bindings naturally terminate, they are replaced with IMSI-APN bindings. Once all IMSI-only bindings are gone, the migration period is complete. This data migration also applies to alternate key tables (MSISDN, IPv4 Address and IPv6 Address).

MII

Media Independent Interface

The MII is the abstract layer between the operating system and the NIC. The MII detects whether the link is running.

MIM

Multi-Channel Interface Module

MIME

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension

Min

minimum

MIN

Mobile Identification Number

MINLEN

A parameter of the chg-secu-dflt command and a field in the rtrv-secu-dflt command output showing the minimum length of the password.

Minor Alarm

An indication of a problem that does not have a serious affect on service, and may or may not require maintenance attention.

MIP

Management Information Protocol

Tekelec proprietary protocol used for communication between the Mobile Messaging HUB, RTR, and AMS components.

MIP6

Mobile IPv6

MIP6 specifies routing support which permits an IPv6 host to continue using its home address as it moves around the Internet, enabling continuity of sessions. Mobile IPv6 supports transparency above the IP layer, including maintenance of active transport level sessions.

MISM

Multiple IMSI Single MSISDN

Roamware solution that allows a unique MSISDN to be used in different SIM cards.

MITM

Man in the Middle

MLPP

Multi-Level Precedence and Preemption

MLS

Multiple Linksets to Single Adjacent PC

MME

Mobility Management Entity

MMI

Man-Machine Interface

MML

Man-Machine Language

MMTS

More-Messages-To-Send

When multiple messages to a single destination are pending, MMTS delivers the messages to the destination using a single TCAP dialogue toward the MSC.

MNC

Mobile Network Code

A number that identifies a mobile phone carrier. Used in combination with a Mobile Country Code (MCC) to uniquely identify a mobile phone operator/carrier. See also MCC.

MNO

Mobile Network Operator

MNP

Mobile Number Portability

Allows a user to keep his or her mobile phone number despite changing provider. The subscriber also keeps the network carrier code.

MNP Circular Route Prevention

A G-Port MNP feature that detects instances of circular routing caused by incorrect information in one or more of the network number portability databases. If a circular route has been detected, a message will be generated by the EAGLE and returned to the originator.

MNP SMS

Mobile Number Portability Short Message Service

Portability Check for Mobile Originated SMS

MNP-SRF

MNP Signaling Relay Function

MO

Magneto Optical

Managed Object

Mobile Originated. Refers to a connection established by a mobile communication subscriber. Everything initiated by the mobile station is known as mobile originated.

MODE

A parameter of the chg-slt command and a field in the rtrv-slt command output showing the mode used when sending signaling link test messages, regular or special.

special - All SLTMs generated by the links in the link set associated with this SLTM record are designated "special" maintenance messages.

regular - All SLTMs generated by the links in the link set associated with this SLTM record are designated "regular" maintenance messages.

Modified Global Title Translation

See MGTT

Monitored Peer

A peer whose connection state is monitored by the (MPE) or (MRA), and whose link status can possibly impact routing decisions. This is applicable to all peers that support DRMA. On the MRA, it will also apply to any MPE in a managed or backup pool.

Monitoring Key

A unique string that is used to identify what quota profile(s) to associate with the usage tracking for one or more PCC rules.

MOP

Method of Procedure

MOR

Mobile-Originated Routing

Routing rule that operates on mobile-originated (MO) messages.

MOS

Media Optimization Server

MOU

Minutes of Usage

MOX

Mobile-Originated eXternal condition

External condition rule that operates on mobile-originated (MO) messages.

MP

Measurement Platform

Message Processor. The role of the Message Processor is to provide the application messaging protocol interfaces and processing. However, these servers also have OAM components. All Message Processors replicate from their Signaling OAM's database and generate faults to a Fault Management System.

MPC

Mate Point Code

Multiple Point Code. The MPC (Multiple Point Code) feature enables the user to use SPCs (Secondary Point Codes) in addition to the true point codes that the EAGLE uses. The SPCs are used for provisioning and routing as if they were the true point code of the EAGLE. SPCs can be provisioned in any of the three domains (ANSI, ITU-N, and ITU-I). SPCs are supported for any type of link.

Multi Party Chat. Operators need to support multiparty chat (conferences). A full SIP session is required for multi-party chat, and the MSRP is used to deliver the packets among all participants. The session ends when all participants have left or when the originator terminates the session.

MPCS

Message Priority Configuration Set

MPE

Multimedia Policy Engine

A high-performance, high-availability platform for operators to deliver and manage differentiated services over high-speed data networks. The MPE includes a protocolindependent policy rules engine that provides authorization for services based on policy conditions such as subscriber information, application information, time of day, and edge resource utilization.

MPE Manager

A centralized management interface to create policies, maintain policy libraries, configure, provision, and manage multiple distributed MPE policy servers, and deploy policy rules to MPE policy servers.

MPL

Multi-port LIM

MPLC

Multi-Port LIM Control

MPR

Message Priority Rule

MPS

Multi-Purpose Server. The Multi-Purpose Server provides database/reload functionality and a variety of high capacity/high speed offboard database functions for applications. The MPS resides in the General Purpose Frame.

Messages Per Second. A measure of a message processor's performance capacity. A message is any Diameter message (Request or Answer) which is received and processed by a message processor.

MPTY

Multiparty

MR

Message Relay

MRA

Multi-Protocol Routing Agent

Scales the Policy Management infrastructure by distributing the PCRF load across multiple Policy Server devices.

MRC

MAS Redundancy Controller

Message Routing under Congestion

MRF

Media Resource Function

MRFC

Media Resource Function Controller

Controls the bearer resources in the MRFP.

MRFP

Multimedia Resource Function Processor

MRG

Message Relay Group

MRGT

Message Relay Global Title Translation

MRN

Message Reference Number. An unsolicited numbered message (alarm or information) that is displayed in response to an alarm condition detected by the system or in response to an event that has occurred in the system.

Mated Relay Node. A mated relay node (MRN) group is provisioned in the database to identify the nodes that the traffic is load shared with, and the type of routing, either dominant, load sharing, or combined dominant/load sharing.

MRN Group

The MRN entities in an entity set that are used for traffic distribution.

MRN Set

A group of entities in the MRN table that are used to distribute final GTT traffic.

MRPG

Measurements Report Generator

MS

Mobile Station/Handset. The equipment required for communication with a wireless telephone network.

Mobile Subscriber

MSA

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Main Signaling Area

MSAR

Memory Space Accounting Report

MSB

Most Significant Bit

MSC

Mobile Switching Center

An intelligent switching system in GSM networks. This system establishes connections between mobile communications subscribers.

The primary service delivery node for GSM/CDMA, responsible for routing voice calls and SMS as well as other services (such as conference calls, FAX and circuit switched data).

MSFM

MTOS File Manager

MSIN

Mobile Subscriber Identification Number

MSISDN

Mobile Station International Subscriber Directory Number

Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network [Number]. The MSISDN is the network specific subscriber number of a mobile communications subscriber. This is normally the phone number that is used to reach the subscriber.

The unique, network-specific subscriber number of a mobile communications subscriber. MSISDN follows the E.164 numbering plan; that is, normally the MSISDN is the phone number that is used to reach the subscriber.

MSO

Multiple-service operator

MSR

Multimedia Subscriber Repository

MSRN

Mobile Station Roaming Number

MSS

Maximum Segment Size

MSSN

Mate Subsystem Number

MSU

Message Signal Unit

The SS7 message that is sent between signaling points in the SS7 network with the necessary information to get the message to its destination and allow the signaling points in the network to set up either a voice or data connection between themselves. The message contains the following information:

- The forward and backward sequence numbers assigned to the message which indicate the position of the message in the traffic stream in relation to the other messages.

- The length indicator which indicates the number of bytes the message contains.
- The type of message and the priority of the message in the signaling information octet of the message.
- The routing information for the message, shown in the routing label of the message, with the identification of the node that sent message (originating point code), the identification of the node receiving the message (destination point code), and the signaling link selector which the EAGLE uses to pick which link set and signaling link to use to route the message.

MT

Mobile Terminated

All transmissions that reach the mobile station and are accepted by it, such as calls or short messages.

MTA

Major Trading Area

Mail Transfer Agent (or Message Transfer Agent). Email server software that transfers electronic mail messages from one computer to another.

MTBF

Mean Time Between Failures

MTC

Machine Type Communication

MTI

Incoming mobile-terminated

MTIC

Incoming mobile-terminated counting

Counting rule that operates on incoming mobile-terminated (MT) messages.

MTIR

Incoming mobile-terminated routing

Routing rule that operates on incoming mobile-terminated (MT) messages.

MTIX

Incoming mobile-terminated external condition

External condition (EC) rule that operates on incoming mobile-terminated (MT) messages.

MTO

Outgoing mobile-terminated

MTOC

Outgoing mobile-terminated counting

Counting rule that operates on outgoing mobile-terminated (MT) messages.

MTOR

Outgoing mobile-terminated routing

Routing rule that operates on outgoing mobile-terminated (MT) messages.

MTOS

Multi-Tasking Operating System

MTOX

Outgoing mobile-terminated external condition

External condition (EC) rule that operates on outgoing mobile-terminated (MT) messages.

MTP

Message Transfer Part. The levels 1, 2, and 3 of the SS7 protocol that control all the functions necessary to route an SS7 MSU through the network

Module Test Plan

MTP-Pause

Message Transfer Part Pause

An MTP3-to-SCCP primitive indicating that a point code is prohibited.

MTP-Resume

Message Transfer Part Resume

An MTP3-to-SCCP primitive indicating that a point code is allowed.

MTP Msgs for SCCP Apps

MTP Routed Messages for SCCP Applications feature

A feature that supports MTP-routed SCCP message processing for features that normally do not MTP route messages. The feature supports both LOCREQ and SMSREQ messages.

MTP2

Message Transfer Part, Level 2

MTP3

Message Transfer Part, Level 3

MTP3 User

See MU

MTPP

MTP Primitives

Messages that the IPGWx application generates to communicate SS7 network management events (SNMs) to IP-attached network elements.

MTPRS

ANSI MTP Restart. An orderly process for bringing signaling links back into service after the system has been isolated and restarted. A greater preference is given to restoring the STP to network service in an orderly fashion than to the speed of recovery.

Message Transfer Part Restart

MTR

Mobile-Terminated Routing

Routing rule that operates on mobile-terminated (MT) messages.

MTRG

Maintenance Task Report Generator

MTS

Message Transfer System

MTSU

Message Transfer System Utility

MTT

Mapped SS7 Message Translation Type

Message Text Table

MTTR

Mean Time to Repair

MTU

Maximum Transmission Unit

A limit (in bytes) on the size of data sent over a network.

MTX

Mobile-Terminated eXternal condition

External condition rule that operates on mobile-terminated (MT) messages.

MU

MTP3 User

A set of MTP3 message parameters and MTP3-User parameters that uniquely identifies an MTP3 user-part application hosted by a particular Signaling Point.

A MTP3 User is hosted on a particular Signaling Point, and so it has a particular SS7 Domain and point code. MTP3 distinguishes users by a Service Indicator (SI) message field.

Multi-homing

Path redundancy to the WAN achieved by each association per card utilizing two IP networks.

Multi-Media Instant Messaging

The system serves as the gateway for sending 2G messages into a 3G network and for sending 3G messages into a 2G network. Messages are sent using the SIP MESSAGE method.

Multimedia Policy Engine

See MPE

Multiprotocol Routing Agent

See MRA

Multiple Active

Describes a DSR Network Element that has two or more DA-MP servers that are simultaneously Active; that is, they both have the High Availability role "Active."

Multiple Point Code

See MPC

Multi-Purpose Server (MPS)

See MPS

MUX

Multiplexer

MUX Card

HMUX, HIPR, or HIPR2 card.

MVC

Model-view-controller

An architectural pattern used in software engineering.

MVFS

Multi Versioned File System

MXP

Message eXchange Protocol

Tekelec proprietary protocol used for communication between the Mobile Messaging HUB, RTR, and AMS components.

16
N

NA

North America

Not Applicable

Nature of Address

NAC

Network Admission Control

NAEA

North American Equal Access

NAI

Nature of Address Indicator. Standard method for identifying users who request access to a network.

Network Access Identifier. The user identity submitted by the client during network authentication.

NAI1

FNAI class Generic 1

NAI2

FNAI class Generic 2

NAI3

FNAI class Generic 3

NAIV

NAI Value

NAK

Negative Acknowledgment

NAL

Network Access Layer

NANC

North American Numbering Council

NANP

North American Numbering Plan

NAPTR

Name Authority Pointer

Domain Name System resource record that identifies possible URLs and numbers that can be returned.

NAS

Network Access Server

A single point of access or gateway to a remote resource. NAS systems are usually associated with AAA servers.

NAT

Network Address Translation

NAT Address

A static IP address used outside of the firewall for remote access to the MPS. Static address mapping makes systems that are behind the firewall appear to have public addresses on the external network. A one-to-one mapping exists between internal and external addresses. An external address must be assigned to the NAT firewall for each MPS side. The external addresses must be entered into the MPS database in order for the Web user interface to be fully functional.

NATL

FNAI class National

NC

Network Cluster

Network Code

Not Compliant

North Carolina

NCAI

Nested Cluster Allowed Indicator

NCDR

Nokia SMSC-compatible CDR format

NCM

Network Cluster Member

NCPC

New Capability Point Code

NCPCA

New Capability Point Code ANSI

NCPCI

New Capability Point Code International

NCPCN

New Capability Point Code National

NCR

Nested Cluster Routing

A feature that allows the system to support full point code entries on different routes within a cluster.

ND

Number of Digits

NDC

Network Data Collection

NDC-OS

Network Data Collection Operating System

NDC-QAF

Network Data Collection Q Adapter Function

NE

Network Element. An independent and identifiable piece of equipment closely associated with at least one processor, and within a single location.

In a 2-Tiered DSR OAM system, this includes the NOAM and all MPs underneath it.

In a 3-Tiered DSR OAM system, this includes the NOAM, the SOAM, and all MPs associated with the SOAM.

The devices, servers, or functions within a wireless network with which Policy Management systems interact.

Network Entity

NEAS

Non-Frame Alignment Signal

NEBS

Network Equipment Building Systems

The most common set of safety, spatial and environmental design guidelines applied to telecommunications equipment in the United States. NEBS was developed by Bell Labs in

the 1970s to standardize equipment that would be installed in a central office. This document lists the generic requirements for all new telecommunications equipment systems used in central offices and other telephone buildings.

NEC

National Escape Code

NEF

Network Element Function

NEI

Network Element Interface

NEL

Network Element Layer

Next Event List

NEMA

National Electrical Manufactures Association

NENA

National Emergency Number Association

NEP

Network Equipment Provider

Companies that provide communication solutions to Service Providers like fixed or mobile operators as well as Enterprise customers.

Netmask

A 32-bit (bit mask) that shows how an address is to be divided into network, subnet, and host parts. The netmask has ones in the bit positions in the 32-bit address, which are used for the network and subnet parts, and zeros for the host part.

Net Route

A route to a specific network via a specific gateway or the next hop.

NETWORK

A field in the rtrv-cspc command output showing the type of point codes contained in the concerned signaling point code group.

Network device

A physical piece of equipment or a logical (software) entity connected to a network; for example, CMTS, video distribution router, gateway router, or a link. This may also include sub-components of network elements (such as an interface) or lower-level devices such as cable modems or CPEs.

Network Element

See NE

Network Equipment-Building System (NEBS)

See NEBS

Network Functions Virtualization Management and Orchestration (NFV MANO)

See NFV MANO

Network Functions Virtualization Orchestrator

See NFVO

Network Management

See NM

Network Management Messages

Messages that include TFP/TFR/TFA/TCP/TCR/TCA/RSP/RSR/RCP/RCR.

Network Management Server

A server hosted and operated by the operator that is capable of receiving SNMP traps.

Network OAM

See NO

Network Services Part (NSP)

See NSP

Network Topology

A map of physical equipment or logical entities in a network.

Neutron

The code word for the OpenStack Networking service, which provides an API that allows users to set up and define network connectivity and addressing in the cloud. OpenStack Networking handles the creation and management of a virtual networking infrastructure, including networks, switches, subnets, and routers for devices managed by the OpenStack Compute service (Nova).

NFAS

Non-Frame Alignment Signal

NFS

Network File System

NFV

Network Functions Virtualization

Applying IT virtualization technologies to virtualize network functions for telecommunications carriers.

Principle of separating network functions from the hardware they run on by using virtual hardware abstraction.

NFV Framework

Totality of all entities, reference points, information models and other constructs defined by the specifications published by the ETSI ISG NFV.

NFV MANO

Network Functions Virtualization Management and Orchestration

Functions collectively provided by NFVO, VNFM, and VIM. Manages the NFV Infrastructure (NFVI) and orchestrates the allocation of resources needed by network services and virtual network functions (VNFs).

NFVO

Network Functions Virtualization Orchestrator

Functional block that manages the Network Service (NS) lifecycle and coordinates the management of NS lifecycle, VNF lifecycle (supported by the VNFM) and NFVI resources (supported by the VIM) to ensure an optimized allocation of the necessary resources and connectivity.

NG

Next Generation Network

NGN

Next Generation Network

A network design centered on multimedia and realtime communications. Networks of this type need to provide intelligent services. NGNs need to support the convergence of a variety of transmission technologies such as time division ISDN, packet switched IP, and multiplexed mobile radio communications.

NGN-PS

NGN Priority Service

NGOD

Next Generation On Demand

An on-demand video protocol.

NGT

New Global Title

NGV

Next Generation Voice

NI

Network Indicator

NIC

Network Identifier Code

Network Information Center

Network Interface Card. Computer hardware that enables computers to communicate with one another over a computer network. Also called a network card or a network adapter.

NIO

Network Implementation Office

NISDN

Narrowband ISDN

NIST

National Institute of Standards and Technology

NLT

Nonlatching LFS Test

NM

Network Management. The execution of the set of functions required for controlling, planning, allocating, deploying, coordinating and monitoring the resources of a telecommunications network, including performing functions such as initial network planning, frequency allocation, predetermined traffic routing to support load balancing, cryptographic key distribution authorization, configuration management, fault management, security management, performance management, and accounting management. Note: Network management does not include user-terminal equipment.

Notification Manager

NMI

Non-Maskable Interrupt

NMRGT

New Message Relay Global Title Translation

NMS

Network Management System

An NMS is typically a standalone device, such as a workstation, that serves as an interface through which a human network manager can monitor and control the network. The NMS usually has a set of management applications (for example, data analysis and fault recovery applications).

NNI

Network-Network Interface

NO

Network OAM

A server that manages a collection of SOs and their corresponding MPs. NO servers are deployed in active/standby pairs.

NOA

Notify Answer

NOAM

Network Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

NOAMP

Network Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning

NOA Table

Nature of Address Table

NOC

Network Operations Center

Node Join

When the HA process on one or more servers connects with the HA process on the designated coordinator.

NOF

Network Operations Forum

Non-adjacent Remote Signaling Point

See adjacent Remote Signaling Point

Non-ANSI Domestic Point Code

A point code format used in the United States that does not meet the ANSI standard, but does not use the ITU international or ITU national point code formats. The non-ANSI domestic point code is made up of three groups of digits called network, cluster, and member, just like the ANSI point code. The values for each of these groups are from 0 to 255.

Non-Specific Binding Correlation Key

A binding correlation key value that is specified in more than one binding capable session initiation request is considered to be a non-specific binding correlation key. Non-Specific Binding Correlation Keys are generally associated with the subscriber vs. being associated with a particular session. IMSI and MSISDN are examples of nonspecific binding correlation keys because multiple sessions may exist concurrently

with the same IMSI or MSISDN value. IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are not "non-specific" because each binding capable session is expected to have its own unique key value.

> **Note:**
>
> There is a chance that Gx and Gxx sessions for the same IMSI could include the same IP addresses, but in this case the Gx and Gxx sessions are expected to have the same APN and should be routed to the same PCRF.)

NOR

Notify Request

Northbound Interface

An interface to an entity that resides higher in the management hierarchy. For example there can be a northbound interface from an OCEEMS to a client network management system (NMS).

NoSQL

A NoSQL (originally referring to "non SQL" or "non relational") database provides a mechanism for storage and retrieval of data that is modeled in means other than the tabular relations used in relational databases.

See Oracle NoSQL database.

Notification Manager

The application responsible for monitoring pending notifications, generating notification requests, and processing notification answers.

Notification Subscription

An object stored in an SNO that records that an application server (client) has subscribed-to-notifications for a particular user identity and a particular set of entities.

Nova

The code word for OpenStack Compute, which is a cloud computing fabric controller. It is designed to manage and automate pools of computer resources and can work with widely available virtualization technologies, as well as baremetal and highperformance computing (HPC) configurations. KVM, VMware, and Xen are available choices for hypervisors (virtual machine monitor), together with Hyper-V and Linux container technology such as LXC.

NP

Number Plan

Numbering Plan

Number Portability. A capability that permits telecommunications users to maintain the same telephone access number as they change telecommunication suppliers.

NPA

Number Plan Area

The North American Area Codes. (3 digits: 2- to-9, 0 or 1, 0-to-9. Middle digit to expand soon).

NPAC

Number Portability Administration Center

This center administers the Service Management System (SMS) regional database, managed by an independent third party, to store all Local Number Portability data, including the status of a ported telephone number, the current service provider and the owner of the telephone number.

NPACSMS

Number Portability Administration Center SMS

NPA-NXX

Numbering Plan Area - Numbering Plan Exchange

A six-digit code used in the North American numbering plan. The area code and office prefix of a telephone number. For example, with the telephone number 919-555-1212, the digits 919 are the area code (NPA) and the digits 555 are the office prefix (NXX).

NPAP

Number Portability Administration and Provisioning

NPB

Numbering Pool Block

NPC

National Point Code

NPDB

Number Portability Database

Database that holds ported numbers. Oracle implementation is the Real Time Database (RTDB).

NPI

Number Plan Indicator

NPM

Network Performance Monitor

NPP

Numbering Plan Processor

Provides the flexible service application behavior that satisfies the needs of customers resident in complex signaling networks. It is used for number conditioning, RTDB lookup, and outgoing number formatting.

NPPT

NPP Test

A service that allows provisioning of NPP Action Sets and Rules associated with the NPP Service Rule set.

NPQR

Number Portability Query Router

Application configured and associated with a local sccp subsystem (Also referred as NPHUB).

NPREQ

Number Portability Request Query

NPS

Non-Provisionable Service

A service that cannot be cannot be provisioned by the subscriber. For example, the subscriber is not able to switch the service ON/OFF or provision the service with service specific settings.

NPV

Numbering Plan Value

NRC

Network Reliability Council

NRM

Network Resource Management

NRT

The Network Routing (NRT) feature allows provisioning of a single routeset to be used for all MSUs destined to members of that network.

NRZ

Non-Return to Zero

NRZI

Non-Return to Zero Inverted

NS

Network Server

Notification subscription. A subscription request made by a specific Subscribing Client to a specific subscriber public identity. It contains a list of the subscribed to Entity Alias values, the expiry time of the subscription, and associated flags. It also contains information necessary to

build and send a Notification to the Subscribing Client. This is stored as an entry in the individual's SNO record object.

Name Server

National Security

NS/EP

National Security/Emergency Preparedness

NSAP

Network Service Access Point

NSG

Tekelec's Network Signaling Group

NSL

Narrow-band signaling link

NSN

Diameter Online Charging Interface for Payment.

Vendor specific identifier (AVP) for volume reporting.

NSO

Network Service Orchestration

NSP

Network Services Part

The lower layers of the SS7 protocol, comprised of the three levels of the Message Transfer Part (MTP) plus the signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP), are known collectively as the Network Services Part (NSP).

NSPC

New Secondary Point Code

NSR

Next Screening Reference

NTF

No Trouble Found

NTM

Network Traffic Management

NTP

Network Time Protocol

NTP daemon

Network Time Protocol daemon

NTP process that runs in the background.

Number Conditioning

Conversion of incoming digits into subscriber format prior to RTDB lookup and conversion of outgoing RTDB digits into a format matching the original incoming digits.

Number Plan Area (NPA)

See NPA

Number Portability Request Query

Number portability request message used to retrieve subscriber portability information from a number portability database (NPDB).

NVRAM

Non-Volatile Random Access Memory

NVRC

Non-Volatile RAM Cache

NW-CMP

Network Configuration Management Platform

The NW-CMP server configures Network tier objects. Examples of Network tier objects are policies, network elements, and configuration templates.

NXX

Central Office Exchange Code

17
O

OA

Onboard Administrator

The management processor for an HP c-Class enclosure.

OAI

Object Access Interface

OAM

Operations, Administration, and Maintenance. These functions are generally managed by individual applications and not managed by a platform management application, such as PMAC.

Operations – Monitoring the environment, detecting and determining faults, and alerting administrators.

Administration – Typically involves collecting performance statistics, accounting data for the purpose of billing, capacity planning, using usage data, and maintaining system reliability.

Maintenance – Provides such functions as upgrades, fixes, new feature enablement, backup and restore tasks, and monitoring media health (for example, diagnostics).

OAMP

Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning

OAM Switchover

When the Active OAM gives up control (for example, Init, Isolated, Obit) and either the Standby OAM becomes the Active or the old Active becomes a newly re initialized Active. This is a time when existing maintenance and status information is lost and must be relearned.

OAP

Operations Support System Application Processor

A stand-alone processor that acts as an interface between the EAGLE and OSS (operation support system) devices using standard interfaces and converting the communications to the EAGLE proprietary serial interface.

See also Operations Support System Application Processor.

OCAO

Oracle Communications Application Orchestrator

OCBRM

Oracle Communications Billing and Revenue Management

OCCAS

Oracle Communications Converged Application Server

OCCSM

Oracle Communications Core Session Manager

Virtual, agile session core for supporting Voice over LTE (VoLTE), Voice over WiFi (VoWiFi), Rich Communications Services (RCS), fixed-network modernization, Overthe- top (OTT) service integration and more. Oracle Communications Core Session Manager is fully orchestrated and aligned with the NFV framework.

OCDSR

Oracle Communications Diameter Signaling Router

OCEAGLE

Oracle Communications EAGLE

OCECAS

Oracle Communications Evolved Communications Application Server

IMS application for VoLTE services and responsible for call control. OCECAS provides VoLTE-centric single radio voice call continuity (SRVCC) telephony voice and video communications to packet-switched IMS networks.

OCMSG

Oracle Communications Mobile Security Gateway

Secures the delivery of voice and data services from the trusted service provider's core network through untrusted, internet and/or Wi-Fi access to Wi-Fi devices and femtocells.

OCOM

Oracle Communications Operations Monitor

Collects performance management data from various IMS NEs and provides a set of tools to monitor network performance, detect and diagnose problematic network conditions, support capacity planning and management.

OCPM

Oracle Communications Policy Management

OCSBC

Oracle Communications Session Border Controller

OCSDM

Oracle Communications Session Delivery Manager

Common EMS providing Fault Management, Performance Management, and Configuration Management functions for network elements in the Oracle Communications IMS solution.

OCSG

Oracle Communications Services Gatekeeper

OCSLB

Oracle Communications Subscriber-Aware Load Balancer

OCSLRM

Oracle Communications Session Load Balancer and Route Manager

OCSR

Oracle Communications Session Router

OAPF

Operations System Support/Applications Processor Frame

OAPM

OAP Maintenance

OC

Overload Conveyance

OCDM

Oracle Communications Data Model

OCM

Outbound Call Management

OCEEMS

Oracle Communications EAGLE Element Management System

An optional product in the Oracle Communications EAGLE product family that consolidates real-time element management functions at a centralized point within the signaling network.

OCEEMS Reporting Studio

A tool for analyzing and reporting OCEEMS data, such as alarm/event summaries, EAGLE STP measurements, and link utilization interface reports.

OCF

Online Charging Function

OCN

Operating Company Number

OCOMC

Oracle Communications Offline Mediation Controller

OCS

Online Charging System

A system allowing a Communications Service Provider to charge customers in real time based on service usage.

OCU

Office Channel Unit

The interface used with the LIMOCU card.

ODB

Operator Determined Barring

ODS

Operational Data Store

OEM

Original Equipment Manufacturer

OFCF

Offline Charging Function

OFCS

Offline Charging Server

Office Channel Unit (OCU)

See OCU

OFNAI

Outgoing FNAI

OID

Object Identifier

An identifier for a managed object in a Management Information Base (MIB) hierarchy. This can be depicted as a tree, the levels of which are assigned by different organizations. Top level MIB OIDs belong to different standard organizations. Vendors define private branches that include managed objects for their own products.

OJT

On the Job Training

OLDB

OnLine Disk Build upgrade

OLI

Originating Line Information

OLM

OverLoad Message

OLO

Other Licensed Operator

OLR

OverLoad Report

OM

Operational Measurement

OMC

Operations and Maintenance Center

OMI

Other MAS Interface

Onboarding

A stage in the lifecycle of a Virtual Network Function (VNF) or a network service (NS) that defines and registers the VNF or NS in the catalog.

OOB

Out Of Band message

OOS

Out Of Service

OOS-MA

Out Of Service - Memory Administration

The entity is out of service because it has not been equipped.

OOS-MT

Out Of Service - Maintenance

The entity is out of service and is not available to perform its normal service function. The maintenance system is actively working to restore the entity to service.

OOS-MT-DSBLD

Out Of Service - Maintenance - Disabled

The entity is out of service and the maintenance system is preventing the entity from performing its normal service function.

OP

OPeration

Opaque Data

A data type whose specific schema is not defined as a part of the interface, but rather is handled as a unit and not interpreted or parsed. The values within opaque data can only be manipulated by calling subroutines that have specific knowledge of the structure/schema of the data.

OPC

Within an SS7 network, the point codes are numeric addresses which uniquely identify each signaling point. The OPC identifies the sending signaling point.

Opcode

Operation Code

An identification of the operation performed by the GSM message.

OPDU

Operations Protocol Data Unit

OpenHPI

An open source implementation of the Service Availability Forum (SAF) Hardware Platform Interface (HPI).

Open System Interconnection (OSI)

See OSI

Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)

See OAM

Operations Support System Application Processor (OAP)

See OAP

Operation Support System Interface

See OSSI

Operator Name

Identifies the TWAN operator when the TWAN is not operated by a mobile operator usually encoded in the form of an Internet domain name.

OPMD

One Person Multiple Devices. A carrier plan that allows a wireless subscriber to share quota with up to nine sub-devices.

OPS

Operator Provisioning System

Optical Disc

A digital data-storage device read by laser. Both CD-ROMs (CDs) and DVD-ROMs (DVDs) are optical discs.

OR

Onward Routing

Oracle Communications Core Session Manager

See OCCSM

Oracle Communications Elastic Charging Engine

See ECE

Oracle Communications Evolved Communications Application Server

See OCECAS

Oracle Communications Mobile Security Gateway

See OCMSG

Oracle Communications Network Service Orchestration Solution

Performs Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) orchestration and service orchestration. In an NFV network environment, the solution coordinates the management of VNF and network service lifecycles as well as NFV Infrastructure (NFVI).resources.

Oracle Communications Offline Mediation Controller

Oracle Communications Offline Mediation Controller is a carrier-class mediation solution that enables multi-service revenue generation over both fixed and mobile networks by supporting a variety of services including mobile voice, data, video, and content. With this solution, service providers can offer high-value services by transforming raw data from the network into rich customer and service information. Using an innovative, unified approach, it ensures consistency across billing, performance, and analytics and drives down costs by streamlining operational efficiencies.

Oracle Communications Operations Monitor

See OCOM

Oracle Communications Revenue Management Suite Reference Implementation

Oracle Communications Revenue Management Suite Reference Implementation v2.0 (RI) is a tool designed to easily install, configure and integrate several Oracle Communications Revenue Management Suite products; also creating sample pricing and accounts for those products. RI saves time and reduces the amount of product knowledge required to complete a successful installation, integration and base configuration of these products.

Oracle Communications Session Delivery Manager

See OCSDM

Oracle NoSQL Database

Oracle NoSQL Database provides a powerful and flexible transaction model that greatly simplifies the process of developing a NoSQL-based application. It scales horizontally with high availability and transparent load balancing even when dynamically adding new capacity.

Originating Point Code (OPC)

See OPC

Originator

The directly connected peer node that sent the message to the DSR or MP.

OS

Operating System

Operations Systems

OSA

Open System Architecture

OSF

Operations System Function

OSI

Open System Interconnection

The International Standards Organization (ISO) seven layer model showing how data communications systems can be interconnected. The seven layers, from lowest to highest are:

1. Physical layer
2. Datalink layer
3. Network layer
4. Transport layer
5. Session layer
6. Presentation layer

7. Application layer

Osplhoss

Octet Stream Protocol for Internet Hosted Octet Stream Service

OSS

Operations Support System. Computer systems used by telecommunications service providers, supporting processes such as maintaining network inventory, provisioning services, configuring network components, and managing faults.

Operator Specific Services

OSSH

Open Secure Shell

OSSI

Operation Support System Interface

An interface to a "back-end" (office) system. The Configuration Management Platform includes an OSSI XML interface.

OTGR

Operations Technology Generic Requirements

OTID

Originating Transaction ID

OTN

Oracle Technology Network

Oracle website where Info Dev documents are posted at P2.

OTQ

Outstanding Trouble Queue

OTR

Offered Traffic Rate

Out Of Service - Maintenance (OOS-MT)

See OOS-MT

Out Of Service - Maintenance Disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD)

See OOS-MT-DSBLD

Out Of Service - Memory Administration (OOS-MA)

See OOS-MA

Own-network

Belonging to or assigned to this operator.

Own-network GSM Subscriber

Own-network subscriber based on GSM protocol. This subscriber is configured in EPAP with entity type of SP (typically with a portability type of 5).

Own-network IS41 Subscriber

Own-network subscriber based on IS41 protocol. This subscriber is configured in EPAP with entity type of RN and portability type of 0.

Own-network Subscriber

Subscriber of the network in which the Service Portability feature is deployed.

18
P

P0

Phase 0

Opportunity phase of the CGBU release cycle.

P1

Phase 1

Planning phase of the CGBU release cycle.

P2

Phase 2

Execution phase of the CGBU release cycle.

P2P

Peer to Peer

A peer to peer computer network uses diverse connectivity between participants in a network and the cumulative bandwidth of network participants rather than conventional centralized resources where a relatively low number of servers provider the core value to a service or application.

P3

Phase 3

Acceptance phase of the CGBU release cycle.

Pacing Rate

The rate that the EAGLE sends the TFR and TFA messages in an effort to prevent congestion due to controlled rerouting. Controlled rerouting is performed when the status of the route is changed to allowed (when the route was restricted) or restricted (when the route was prohibited). A burst of rerouted traffic can occur on that route, thus congesting the route. To help keep this from happening, the EAGLE can control the rate that it broadcasts TFR and TFA messages to adjacent signaling points. This can regulate the amount of traffic the adjacent signaling points can send to the EAGLE when the route becomes allowed or restricted.

Packet

An independent unit of data (usually up to 1518 octets). Every packet includes delivery information in an area of the packet called the header. In IP networks, this refers to SCTP packets, the unit of data delivery across the interface between SCTP and the connectionless packet network (for example, IP). An SCTP packet includes the common SCTP header, possible SCTP control chunks, and user data encapsulated within SCTP DATA chunks.

Packet Data Protocol Context

Connection or link between a mobile device and a network server that allows them to communicate with each other and lasts only for the duration of a specific connection.

Packet Data Network Gateway

See PGW

Packet Inspection

Packet inspection (or shallow packet inspection) is a form of packet filtering that checks the header portion of a packet. See also deep packet inspection.

PAM

Pass-Along Message

Parent CC or Base CC

A Command Code without AVP code and Data extensions. All extended command codes are extensions of one of the configured base command code.

PASM

Protocol Adaptable State Machine

Pass

A quota profile that provides a one-time override of a subscriber's default plan.

Path

The route taken by the SCTP packets sent by one SCTP endpoint to a specific destination transport address of its peer SCTP endpoint. Sending to different destination transport addresses does not necessarily guarantee getting separate paths.

PBC

Prepaid Billing Controller

Performs prepaid charging using the Diameter, CAMEL, or SMPP+ interface.

PBX

Private Branch Exchange

PC

Point Code

The identifier of a signaling point or service control point in a network. The format of the point code can be one of the following types:

- ANSI point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-network cluster member (ni-nc-ncm).

- Non-ANSI domestic point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-network cluster member (ni-nc-ncm).

- Cluster point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-* or network indicator-*-*.

- ITU international point codes in the format zone-area-id.

- ITU national point codes in the format of a 5-digit number (nnnnn), or 2, 3, or 4 numbers (members) separated by dashes (m1-m2-m3-m4) as defined by the Flexible Point Code system option. A group code is required (m1-m2-m3-m4-gc) when the ITUDUPPC feature is turned on.

- 24-bit ITU national point codes in the format main signaling area-subsignaling area-service point (msa-ssa-sp).

PC and CIC Translation

See PCT

PCA

Point Code ANSI

P-CAP

Packet Capture

PCB

Printed Circuit Board

PCC

Packet Call Center

Policy and Charging Control. Policy rules that define the conditions and actions used by a carrier network to control how subscribers and applications are treated and how network resources are allocated and used.

PCC Rule Profile

Used to populate the Charging-Rule-Definition AVP values in a Diameter message when a new rule is installed.

PCEF

Policy and Charging Enforcement Function

Maintains rules regarding a subscriber's use of network resources. Responds to CCR and AAR messages. Periodically sends RAR messages. All policy sessions for a given subscriber, originating anywhere in the network, must be processed by the same PCRF.

A system responsible for enforcing policies on network subscriber authentication, authorization, accounting, and mobility. A PCEF device, such as a CMTS or GGSN, communicates with a PCRF device, such as a policy server.

PCEMC

Per Connection Egress Message

PCI

Peripheral Component Interface

Point Code International

Protocol Control Information

Peripheral Component Interconnect

PCM

Power Cooling Module

PCMM

Packet Cable Multi-Media

PCN

Point Code National

Product Change Notice

PCR

Preventive Cyclic Retransmission

A method of error correction used for the SS7 protocol. PCR is an error correction method that keeps a copy of each message signal unit transmitted on a signaling link in a retransmission buffer. If thereceiving end of the signaling link receives the MSU with no errors, positive acknowledgment message is sent to the transmitting end of the signaling link. The MSU is then discarded from the retransmission buffer. If the transmitting end of the signaling link does not receive positive acknowledgment from the receiving end of the signaling link, the MSU is retransmitted until positive acknowledgment is received. The PCR error correction method is assigned to SS7 signaling links using the ent-slk command.

PCRF

Policy and Charging Rules Function

The ability to dynamically control access, services, network capacity, and charges in a network.

Maintains rules regarding a subscriber's use of network resources. Responds to CCR and AAR messages. Periodically sends RAR messages. All policy sessions for a given subscriber, originating anywhere in the network, must be processed by the same PCRF.

In the Policy Management system, PCRF is located in the MPE device. Software node designated in real-time to determine policy rules in a multimedia network.

PCRF Pools

A logical grouping of PCRFs intended to provide policy decisions for subscribers associated with a particular APN. Policy DRA supports 7 PCRF Pools per Policy DRA Network. A PCRF Pool is selected using the configured mapping between the APN and the PCRF Pool. More than one APN may point to the same PCRF Pool.

PCRF Pool Binding

For a given IMSI, if no binding exists for the APN present in the binding capable session initiation request, the request must be routed to the same PCRF bound to another APN that maps to the same PCRF Pool, if one exists. For example, if APN X and APN Y both map to PCRF Pool "MyPool" and there is already a final binding for APN X, a binding capable session for APN Y must route to the same PCRF that APN X is bound to.

PCRF Sub-Pool

A logical sub-division of a PCRF Pool selected by Origin-Host. PCRF Sub-Pools can be used to selectively route policy traffic to a set of PCRFs for the purpose of proving in new PCRF capabilities. More than one PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule may point to the same PCRF Sub-Pool.

PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule

A rule that defines a mapping from PCRF Pool and Origin-Host to PCRF Sub-Pool. A set of values that must be matched against AVP values in a binding capable session initiation request for the purpose of selecting a PCRF Sub-Pool. The number of PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rules per PCRF Pool is limited to 10.

PCS

Personal Communications Service (North American GSM)

P-CSCF

Proxy - Call Session Control Function

Provides access to clients at the edge of a network and performs key functions, including authentication, network address translation (NAT) fire wall (FW) traversal, signaling compression and other adaptation functions to allow seamless interoperability between multiple networks and services.

PCT

PC Test

Point Code and CIC Translation. A feature that enables the EAGLE to translate the DPC or OPC of an MTP routed message, and enables modification of the CIC of an ISUP message. This gives the EAGLE the capability to emulate a point code using other nodes in its network.

PCTA

Product Compliance and Test Assurance

PD

Procedure Document

PDB

Provisioning Database

PDBA

Provisioning Database Application

There are two Provisioning Database Applications (PDBAs), one in EPAP A on each EAGLE. They follow an Active/Standby model. These processes are responsible for updating and maintaining the Provisioning Database (PDB).

PDBI

Provisioning Database Interface

The interface consists of the definition of provisioning messages only. The customer must write a client application that uses the PDBI request/response messages to communicate with the PDBA.

PDC

Personal Digital Communications

Pricing Design Center. A Web-based application to create and manage product offerings of a Communications Service Provider (CSP). A product offering represents the services a CSP offers to customers and the price of those services. A service is a commodity, such as a mobile phone line or an Internet connection, which the customers can purchase and use. PDC is part of the BRM: design type, configuration, pricing type data.

PDF

Policy Decision Function

A policy decision point for service-based local policy control of IP bearer resources. Policy decisions are made within the MPE device.

PDN

Packet Data Network. A digital network technology that divides a message into packets for transmission.

Public Data Network. A data network that uses the X.25 protocol to provide the connectivity.

PDN Connection

An association between user equipment (such as a wireless device) and a PDN.

PDN Gateway

See PGW

PDN Identifier

An access point name – identified in diameter messages by the Called-Station-Id.

PDP

Permissive Dialing Period

Power Distribution Panel. Monitors primary and secondary power sources on a continuous basis.

Packet Data Protocol

P-DRA

Policy DRA

P-DRA Network

All of the policy equipment associated with a 3-tier DSR system with P-DRA activated on all sites. This term is used to refer to all P-DRA Mated Pairs and sometimes includes the Policy Clients and PCRFs.

PDS

Persistent Device States

PDU

Protocol Data Unit

Peer

A Diameter node to which a given Diameter node has a direct transport connection.

Peer to Peer Node

Diameter Node to which DSR has a direct TCP or SCTP connection.

Peer Route Group

A set of Peer Nodes that have the same priority within a Route List.

Peer Routing Rule

A set of conditions that control message routing to an upstream peer node based on message content.

Peer Route Table

A set of prioritized Peer Routing Rules that define routing to Peer Nodes based on message content.

Peer Routing Table

A set of prioritized Peer Routing Rules that define routing to Peer Nodes based on message content.

PEM

Power Entry Module. There are two pluggable redundant Power Entry Modules (PEMs) that are located at the rear bottom side of each shelf. Each PEM provides power terminals for four 30 amp power feeds.

Privacy Enhanced Mail

Pending Answer Timer

A timer that limits the maximum time that Diameter will wait for an Answer response from an upstream Peer Node. This timer is started when a Request message is queued for forwarding on a Diameter connection, and the timer is stopped when an Answer response to the message is received.

Pending Transaction

Information about each Request message that is forwarded to a Peer Node in order to perform tasks such as transaction rerouting or Answer response routing for the transaction. The information for is preserved for the duration of the transaction.

PEP

Policy Enforcement Point

PER

Policy Event Record

A Policy Management-related message in the Analytics Data Stream.

Perl

An object-oriented, event-driven programming language.

Perl 5

Perl 5 Regular Expressions

A pattern syntax defined by the Perl programming language to allow the user to select a specific string from a set of character strings.

Per-Linkset Random SLS

A feature that allows a user to apply the Random SLS Generation feature on selected linksets instead of all linksets in the system.

Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)

See PVC

PFE

Policy Front End. See Multiprotocol Routing Agent.

PFS

Product Functional Specification

PGW

PDN Gateway

Packet Data Network Gateway. Provides connectivity to the UE to external packet data networks by being the point of exit and entry of traffic for the UE. A UE may have simultaneous connectivity with more than one PDN GW for accessing multiple PDNs. The PDN GW performs policy enforcement, packet filtering for each user, charging support, lawful Interception and packet screening.

PHP

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor

A widely-used, open source, general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.

PHS

Personal Handyphone System

PHS-MS

PHS Message Switch

PIC

Point in Call

Programmable Interrupt Controller

PICMG

PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Group

A consortium comprised of over 450 leading industrial companies worldwide who work together to develop open specifications for high performance telecommunications and industrial computing applications.

PICS

Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement

PID

Password ID

Process ID

Protocol ID

PIN

Personal Identification Number

Ping

A network tool used to determine if a target host can be reached across an IP network. Ping estimates the round-trip time and packet loss (if any) rate between hosts.

PIP

Party Information Parameter

PIU

Percent Intra-State Usage

Place

An OAM configured component that defines physical locations. The Site Place groups the servers at a physical location. Each server is associated with exactly one Site Place.

Place Association

An OAM configured component used by P-DRA to group Site Places into Policy DRA Mated Pairs and Policy DRA Binding Regions.

Plan

A quota profile that consists of a subscriber's basic, recurring service.

Platform

A platform refers to a framework on which applications may be run.

Platform Software

Refers to the operating system, firmware, and management software components of a platform. Does not refer to the application software that runs on the platform.

PLM

Product Line Management

CGBU's product management department.

PLMN

Public Land Mobile Network

A wireless communications network that uses land-based radio transmitters or base stations, intended for public use by terrestrial subscribers in vehicles or on foot. A PLMN is identified by its Mobile Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC).

PLNP

The Personal Communications Service (PCS) 1900 LNP Query (PLNP) feature provides for LNP query/response in a PCS wireless environment using the LRN method to support Service Provider Number Portability.

PLNPQS

LNPQS support provided for PLNP.

PLP

Product Line Plan

PLU

Percent Local Usage

PM

Processing Module

PMAC

Platform Management and Configuration

Server with hardware management software that manages the remaining servers (System OAMs and MPs) in a network element. The terms PMAC and system manager are used synonymously in the online help documentation. PMAC functions include hardware monitoring and control, switch configuration, and software installation and upgrade.

Provides hardware and platform management capabilities at the site level for Tekelec platforms. The PMAC application manages and monitors the platform and installs the TPD operating system from a single interface.

PMAC GUI

The central point of user interaction with the PMAC application. The user interface is a Web-based graphical user interface (GUI) that enables remote user access over the network to the PMAC application and functions.

PMAC Server Blade

Two PMAC server blades are located within each T5100 system. The primary PMAC server blade, which hosts the PMAC application, provides configuration and management to the Tekelec 5100 platform. The PMAC server blade also runs TPD. The second PMAC server blade is the spare that can be used for backups and disaster recovery.

PMC

PCI Mezzanine Card

PML

Process Maturity Level

PMTC

Peripheral Maintenance

PNA

Push-Notification-Answer

Sent by a client in response to the Push-Notification-Request command.

PNP

Pending New Part

PNR

Push Notification Request on Sh Interface

Sent by a Diameter server to a Diameter client in order to notify changes in the user data in the server.

POD

Proof of Delivery

POI

Point of Interconnection

Point Code (PC)

See PC

Point Code and CIC Translation

See PCT

Policy

A policy is composed of an action part and an optionally condition part. If the condition evaluates to true or is not provided, then the action is executed; otherwise, the action is not executed.

Policy and Charging Rules Function

See PCRF

Policy Binding

A mapping between a subscriber and a PCRF. A binding exists as long as the subscriber has at least one Gx or Gxx session. Only specified interfaces can create a session: Gx and Gxa (and the S9 versions of these) can create a binding. Rx cannot create a binding. Bindings are accessible from anywhere in the P-DRA network.

Policy Client

A generic term for a policy enforcement point that includes PCEF, BBERF, P-CSCF, and various deep packet inspection devices.

Policy Decision Function

See PDF.

Policy DRA

Policy Diameter Relay Agent. A scalable, geo-diverse DSR application that creates a binding between a subscriber and a PCRF, and routes all policy messages for a given subscriber to the PCRF that currently hosts that subscriber's policy rules. Policy DRA is capable of performing Topology Hiding to hide the PCRF from the Policy Client.

Policy DRA Binding Region

A type of Place Association that defines the scope of an instance of the P-DRA Binding database. In the context of the P-DRA network, a region is all of the sites in the P-DRA network. P-DRA supports only one instance of the Policy Binding Region, meaning that there is only one Binding database for the entire P-DRA Network.

Policy DRA Mated Pair

A type of Place Association. In the context of a P-DRA network, a Mated Pair is two P-DRA DSRs that are paired for redundancy such that if one site fails, the other site can take over the failed site's entire load. A Mated Pair sets the scope of an instance of the Policy Session database.

Policy Group

An ordered group of policies, organized for ease of administration or deployment.

Policy Front End

This term is used as a synonym for Multi-protocol Routing Agent (MRA)

Policy Rules

A set of rules to administer, manage, and control access to network resources. A policy rule is a simple if-then statement consisting of one or more conditions that must be matched (for example, day of week, time of day, wireless roaming status, subscriber entitlement) and actions to be taken (accept, reject, log, or continue to next policy). Policy rules are evaluated within an MPE device, and the results are forwarded to the appropriate policy enforcement point.

Policy SBR

Policy Session Binding Repository

Policy Session

A relationship established between a PCRF and a subscriber device's use of a network resource. A subscriber can have one or more sessions (up to 10 binding capable sessions are supported; binding dependent sessions are not arbitrarily limited) per binding. Sessions for a given subscriber can exist simultaneously from different sites. All of a subscriber's sessions must be hosted by the same PCRF. A session may exist for a long time (hours or days). Gx and Gxx sessions are created by a CCR-Initial message and terminated by a CCA-Terminate message. Rx sessions are created by AAR messages and ended by STA messages. Session information is maintained on the DSR where the session starts and on that DSR's mate (if equipped).

Policy Server

A network element that interfaces with an application and makes policy decisions, such as authorization, entitlements, bandwidth, and QoS, based on the application's requirements and operator rule sets. The Tekelec policy server is the Multimedia Policy Engine (MPE).

Policy Variables

A less that specific term for subscriber properties.

Policy Wizard

A visual tool available in the CMP that allows the operator to create policies by selecting policy conditions and policy actions, and optionally specifying parameters for the conditions and actions.

POP

Point-of-Presence

A logical grouping of subscribers into a region.

POSIX®

Portable Operating System Interface

POSIX Extended Regular Expression is an IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)-defined group of syntax standards that allows the user to select a specific string from a set of character strings.

POST

Power-On Self Test

POTS

Plain Old Telephone Service

PPC

Private Point Code

Also known as Internal Point Codes, used for internal routing within the EAGLE or for routing to co-resident IP connected nodes sharing the EAGLE's external Point Code.

PPP

Point-to-Point Protocol

PPS

Permanent Presentation Status

PPS/AC

Peripheral Power Supply/Alternating Current

PPSCP

Prepaid Service Control Point

PPSMS

Prepaid Short Message Service

Prepaid Short Message Service Intercept

PPT

Prepaid Portability Type

PR

Problem Report

Oracle's term for a bug record.

Prepaid IDP Query Relay

A feature (IDP Relay) that provides a mechanism to insure correct charging for calls from prepaid subscribers in a portability environment.

Preventive Cyclic Retransmission (PCR)

See PCR

PRI

Primary Rate Interface

Primary Rate ISDN

Priority

Pricing Design Center

See PDC

PrID

Private user Identity

Primary GUI

A label above the menu on the TekCore user interface to show whether you are logged in to the Primary or Secondary GUI. The Primary GUI label indicates that the user is logged in to the Provisioning Server at the Data Center. The Secondary GUI label indicates that you are logged in to an application at a switching center and that you have read-only access.

Primary Path

The destination and source address that will be put into a packet outbound to the peer endpoint by default. The definition includes the source address, since an implementation MAY specify both destination and source address to better control the return path taken by reply chunks, and on which interface the packet is transmitted when the data sender is multi-homed.

Primary PCRF Pool

A PCRF Pool that is mapped to an APN, as opposed to a PCRF Sub-Pool, which is mapped to a PCRF Pool and an Origin-Host.

Primary PMAC Server Blade

See PMAC server blade

Primary State (PST)

See PST

Private Point Code

See PPC

Private Virtual Network (PVN)

See PVN

PRMS

Product Change Request Management System

Profile-Update-Answer

Command sent by a client in response to the Profile-Update-Request command.

Profile-Update-Request

Command sent by a Diameter client to a Diameter server in order to update user data in the server.

Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)

See PROM.

PROM

Programmable Read Only Memory

A kind of ROM which is written using a programmer. The contents of each bit is determined by a fuse or antifuse. The memory can be programmed once after manufacturing by "blowing" the fuses, which is an irreversible process. Blowing a fuse opens a connection while blowing an anti-fuse closes a connection.

Protected Network

A Diameter network whose topology information is being hidden by one of the Diameter Topology Hiding features.

Protected-HSS

An S6a/S6d HSS that is a member of a Topology Hiding Protected Network.

Protected-MME/SGSN

An MME/SGSN that is a member of a Topology Hiding Protected Network.

Prototype

A software build derived from code that has not yet completed the full development cycle. The software is built and numbered according to Tekelec's standard process (an "official" build), with the media physically labeled as prototype. The product may or may not contain all intended features and has completed preliminary design Unit Test. This product has not completed Feature Test or System Test.

Provisioning

Static and longer-term management tasks. These may include selection of network equipment, replacement of network equipment, interface additions or deletions, link speed modifications, topology changes, and capacity planning. This term is often used interchangeably with configuration.

ProvBe

Provisioning Back End

Provisioning Blocklist

A list of ranges that are prohibited from being used as DNs, DN Blocks, and IMSI address strings.

Provisioning Blocklist Range

A range of protected address strings of network elements, such as the E.164 address of HLRs.

Provisioning Database Application (PDBA)

See PDBA

Provisioning Database Interface (PDBI)

See PDBI

Provisioning Server

The Tekelec 1000 ASP that serves as the server.

PROVLK

Provisioning Link

Proxy Agent

Performs the basic forwarding functions of a Relay Agent, but unlike a Relay Agent, a Proxy Agent can modify the message content and provide value-added services, enforce rules on different messages, or perform administrative tasks for a specific realm.

Proxy Linkset

This is the linkset between the EAGLE using the Proxy Point Code and an adjacent node.

PRS

Primary Reference Source

Problem Report System

PRT

Peer Route Table or Peer Routing Table

PRX (Proxy)

The function of a deputy who acts as a substitute for another. In the case of this feature, a Destination Point Code can be specified to act as a Proxy Point Code.

PS

Packet Switching

Priority Service

PSAP

Public Safety Answering Point

pSBR

Policy SBR

PSC

PCS Switching Center

PSD

Product Specification Document

PSEL

Presentation Selector

PSI

Public Service Identity

PSM

Peripheral Services Module

PST

Primary State

A field in the rept-stat command outputs showing the primary state of the specified entity.

PSTN

Public Switched Telephone Network.

A public communication system for voice communication between remote subscribers.

PSU

Power Supply Unit

PT

Portability Type

PTM

Pending Transaction Manager

PTR

Pending Transaction Record

PTT

Public Telephone and Telegraph

Push To Talk. This mobile communications service, which is comparable with the walkie-talkie, allows the user to press the PTT button on his or her phone to talk to a group of up to nine persons. As communications are half-duplex, only one party can talk at any time while the others listen. It is a low-budget alternative to trunked radio and private mobile radio.

Public Data Network (PDN)

See PDN

PUA

Profile-Update-Answer. Command sent by a client in response to the Profile-Update-Request command.

Purge UE Answer

Public IP Address

An IP address that is designated for use in a public domain, such as the Internet. A public IP address is in contrast to a private IP address, which is in an address range designated for use only in a private domain, such as a local area network (LAN).

PUID

Public User Identity

PUR

Profile Update Request on Sh Interface. The Command sent by a Diameter client to a Diameter server to update user data in the server.

Purge UE Request. Sh Profile Update Request (from PCRF to ESPR). This request can refer to the profile entity and other entities.

PV

Product Verification

PVC

Permanent Virtual Circuit. A direct connection to an X.25 node that is configured in the EAGLE's database and can only be changed through database administration.

Permanent Virtual Connection

PVGTT

Padded Variable Global Title Translation

PVN

Private Virtual Network

Private Virtual Network represents the internal IP addressing scheme for every card within the EAGLE switch. Each card has an auto-assigned, default, Class B private IP address.

PVSCSI

Paravirtual SCSI

PXE

Pre-initialization Execution Environment

19

Q

Q3

Q3 Protocol

QA

Quality Assurance

Oracle's name for the software testing department.

QAF

Q Adapter Function

QAM

Queue Access Method

QBus Platform

See QP

Q-CLI

AMS Query Command Line Interface

Enables operators to query messages that are stored in the AMS.

QMS

Quality Management System

QoR

Query on Release

QoS

Quality of Service

Control mechanisms that guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow.

QP

QBus Platform

Software that provides an execution environment for Java-based applications, providing common interfaces into databases, event logging, SNMP, and cluster state.

QR

Query Rate

QS

Query Server

Query Service

Query Processing

The steps required to produce a response to a single MSU request message, which may be an IAM (with optional SAM) or an SRI.

Quota

Specifies restrictions on the amount of data volume, active session time, or service specific events that a subscriber can consume.

Quota Convention

Specifies the default values for rollovers and enables top-ups. A quota convention is associated with a plan.

Quota Profile

Defines how quotas are implemented and specifies the default values. Quota profiles consist of passes and plans.

20
R

R-URI

Request Uniform Resource Identifiers

RAA

Re-Authorization Answer (Gx or Rx Diameter command)

Rack Mount Server

A server in a rack-mount form factor.

RADB

Remote Agent Database

RADIUS

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service

A client/server protocol and associated software that enables remote access servers to communicate with a central server to authorize their access to the requested service. The MPE device functions with RADIUS servers to authenticate messages received from remote gateways. See also Diameter.

RAID

Redundant Array of Independent Disks

A group of disks presented to clients as one or more large virtual disks, with accesses coordinated among multiple disks concurrently to increase performance, reliability, or both.

RAM

Random Access Memory

A type of computer memory that can be accessed randomly; that is, any byte of memory can be accessed without touching the preceding bytes.

Range Based Address Resolution

See RBAR

RAO

Revenue Accounting Office

RAS

REST Application Server

RAR

Re-Authorization Request (Gx or Rx Diameter command)

RAT

Radio Access Technology

RBAR

Range Based Address Resolution

A DSR enhanced routing application which allows you to route Diameter end-to-end transactions based on Application ID, Command Code, Routing Entity Type, and Routing Entity address ranges.

RBOC

Regional Bell Operating Company

RC

Relative Cost

Restriction Criteria

Resource Controller

RCA

Root Cause Analysis

RCC

Remote Congestion Control

RC Group

Relative Cost Group

A group of entities within a MAP or MRN group that have the same relative cost.

RCL

RADIUS Connection Layer

RCP

Routeset Prohibited Test (Msg) (ANSI)

RCR

Routeset Cluster Restricted Test (Msg)

RCT

Route Congestion Test

Routeset Congestion Test (Msg)

RCx

A Signaling-Route-Set-Test for either a prohibited or restricted cluster network management message.

RD

Receive Data

Removable Disk

RD-IWF

RADIUS-Diameter Interworking Function

RDR

Resource Data Record

Reachable Peer

Represents a group of peers that are reachable by the node sending the Routing- Update-Request (RUR).

Realm

A fundamental element in Diameter is the realm, which is loosely referred to as domain. Realm IDs are owned by service providers and are used by Diameter nodes for message routing.

Recovered Timing Mode

This timing mode on the HC-MIM applies to Channel Bridging. The port with this mode selected uses the other member of the bridged-pair as a clock source, ensuring that both ports are using the same clock for line stability.

Receiver Window

An SCTP variable that a data sender uses to store the most recently calculated receiver window of its peer, in number of bytes. This gives the sender an indication of the space available in the receiver's inbound buffer.

REDIRECT

A function of the gateway screening commands that specifies whether messages that pass gateway screening are diverted, by the gateway screening redirect function, from its original destination to another destination for further processing.

Redirect Agent

A Diameter Redirect Agent refers clients to servers and allows them to communicate directly.

Redirect Server

A centralized database that maps subscriber numbers to routing numbers or domain names.

Redundant Rules

Rules are redundant if the PCRF Sub-Pools are the same and a request matching the more specific rule always matches the less specific rule. Redundancy does not include the default rule. The PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rules GUI does not prevent creation of redundant rules since the PCRF Sub-Pool is the same, leaving no ambiguity.

Reference Implementation

In the software development process, a reference implementation is the standard from which all other implementations and corresponding customizations are derived.

REL

Release

Relay Agent

Diameter agent that forwards requests and responses to other Diameter nodes based on routing-related AVPs (such as Destination-Realm) and routing configuration. Because relays do not make policy decisions, they do not examine or alter non-routing AVPs. As a result, relays never originate messages, do not need to understand the semantics of messages or non-routing AVPs, and are capable of handling any Diameter application or message type.

Relay Identity

Identifies the TWAN relay identity type as either IPv4/IPv6 or FQDN.

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service

See RADIUS

Remote BUSY Congestion

A DSR feature that limits the routing of Request messages to a Diameter connection when the Peer Node is rejecting Diameter transactions on that Diameter connection due to a BUSY condition.

Remote Link Element (RLE)

See RLE

Remote Loopback Point

A segment of a signaling link that is tested with the link fault sectionalization feature.

Remote MTP3 User

See RMU

Remote Signaling Point

See RSP

Remote Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCR)

See SVCR

Removable Cartridge

MO cartridge used in the drive on the legacy MDAL card.

Removable Cartridge Drive

Media drive for removable MO cartridges on the legacy MDAL card.

Removable Drive

Flash memory "thumb" drive used in the latched USB port on an E5-MCAP card for installation and backup of customer data.

Removable Media

Flash memory or thumb drives used in the latched USB port on an E5-MCAP card for installation and backup of customer data.

REPL

Replication

Request Topology Hiding

A Topology Hiding trigger point that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in a Request message is hidden or obscured based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.

Request Topology Restoral

A Topology Hiding trigger point that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in a Request message is restored based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.

Reroute on Answer

A set of conditions that control message rerouting to peer nodes based on the contents of an answer message.

RES

Resume

Resource Domain

A list of Server Groups that support a logical resource.

Response Method Messages

Messages that include TFP/TCP.

REST

Representational State Transfer

Used by the provisioning system to send HTTP requests (GET, POST, PUT) to manipulate and query data in the provisioning database.

Restricted

The network management state of a route, link set, or signaling link that is not operating properly and cannot carry all of its traffic. This condition only allows the highest priority messages to sent to the database entity first, and if space allows, followed by the other traffic. Traffic that cannot be sent on the restricted database entity must be rerouted or the traffic is discarded.

Rf-Interface

Protocol that records data for off-line charging.

RFC

Request for Comment

RFCs are standards-track documents, which are official specifications of the Internet protocol suite defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and its steering group the IESG.

RFF

Request for Feature

RFI

Request for Information

RFP

Request for Proposal

RFQ

Request for Quote

RG

Report Generator

RGB

Red, Green, Blue

RH

Relative Humidity

RI

Routing Indicator

RIDB

Ranged Indexed Database

RIP

Routing Information Protocol

RIPE

Reseaux IP European Network Coordination Centre

RJ

Registered Jack

RKS

Record Keeping Server

RLE

Remote Link Element

The hardware elements of the signaling link (for example, data ports in channel banks, link interfaces in STPs that are assigned to remote loopback points for the link fault sectionalization feature.

RLG

Release guard signal - TUP message

RLI

Remote Link Interface

RLSD

Released

RMA

Return Material Authorization

RMCP

Remote Management Control Protocol

PMAC communicates with the shelf manager via RMCP on a management VLAN. RMCP encapsulates IPMI commands within UDP packets so that they can be sent over Ethernet.

RMS

RAM Management Services

Rack Mount Server

Revenue Management Suite. See Oracle Communications Revenue Management Suite Reference Implementation.

RMT APPL

Remote Application

RMTP

Reliable Multicast Transport Protocol

RMTP LN

RMTP Leaf Node

RMTP SD

RMTP Sender Node

RMTP TN

RMTP Top Node

RMU

Remote MTP3 User

Represents a remote SCCP subsystem to which the Signaling Network Interface forwards signaling. When a message is forwarded from an MSC to an HLR, an RMU must be configured for the subsystem on the HLR.

RN

Routing Number

The number provided by the Freephone Service Provider (FSP) to the Access Service Provider (ASP) to enable a pre-determined routing of traffic to a specific network/carrier/customer.

RNIDN

Routing Number - International DN

RNNDN

Routing Number - National DN

RNSDN

Routing Number - Subscriber DN

RNSP

Routing Number Service Provider

ROI

Return on Investment

The amount of profit an organization generates.

Rollover

A quota convention that allows a subscriber to carry forward unused units from one billing cycle to another.

ROM

Read Only Memory

ROP

Large Geographic Area (Groups of CNLs)

ROS

Routing Option Set

ROSE

Remote Operations Service Element

Route

A signaling path from an LSP to an RSP using a specified Link Set.

Route Group

A set of peers that have the same priority within a route list.

Route List

A prioritized set of Route Groups used for routing Diameter Request messages. Only one route group within a route list is used for routing messages at any point in time, and is called the active route group. A route list is selected by a peer routing rule for routing a Diameter Request message to an upstream peer.

Route Set

A group of routes, no more than six, carrying traffic to the same destination.

Routing Entity

A User Identity or an IP Address associated with the User Equipment (IPv4 or IPv6 address).

Routing Key

A set of SS7 parameter and parameter values that uniquely define the range of signaling traffic to be handled by a particular Application Server. For example, where all traffic directed to an SS7 DPC, OPC, and ISUP CIC_range(s), or SCCP SSN is to be sent to a particular Application Server, that SS7 data defines the associated Routing Key.

Routing Option Set

A set of user-configurable routing options that a can be associated with a Diameter transaction based on the downstream Peer Node from which the transaction was received or the Diameter Application ID in the ingress transaction.

RR

Resource Record

An entry into the DNS database. Depending on their type (for example, A, SRV, and so on), RRs provide a different set of parameters that characterize a certain DNS name.

RRBE

Request_Report_BCM_Event AIN Message

RS

Requirement Specification

Redirect Server

RSA

Regional Service Area

Rural Statistical Areas

Reset Answer

Rivest-Shamir-Adleman. Algorithm for public-key encryption developed by Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman.

RSC

Reset Circuit

Reset Confirmation

RSCT

Route-set-congestion-test (message)

An MTP3 management message.

RSET

Routeset

RSM

Remote Switching Module

RSP

Route Set Test. Prohibited message.

Remote Signaling Point. Represents an SS7 network node (point code) that signaling must be sent to. An RSP has an SS7 domain (ANSI, ITUI, ITUN), a point code, and an optional Adjacent Server Group.

A logical element that represents a unique point code within a particular SS7 domain with which the SS7 application's Local Signaling Point interacts.

RSR

Reset Request

Route Set Test. Restricted message.

RST

Route Set Test

Route Set Prohibited Test (Msg). Signaling-route-set-test signal for prohibited destination.

RSTP

Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol

Adding redundant links to a network increases availability; unfortunately, it can also spawn network traffic loops. Traffic loops can overburden hosts and result in unpredictable network performance. RSTP addresses redundancy requirements, but at the same time, it works to detect and prevent traffic loops that may develop in the network.

RTAC

Route Transfer Allowed Control

RTC

Real Time Clock

RTCP

Real-time Transport Control Protocol

Provides out-of-band control information for an RTP flow.

RTDB

Real Time Database

RTE

Route

RTH

Request Topology Hiding

A Topology Hiding trigger point that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in a Request message is hidden or obscured based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.

RTM

Rear Transition Module

RTMs are cards that plug directly to the front board from the rear of an ATCA chassis, providing rear I/O independent of the backplane.

RTO

Retransmission Timeout

RTOS

Real Time Operating System

RTP

Real-time Transport Protocol

DSR Mediation Request Trigger Point (RTP)

RTP1

Mediation trigger point located immediately after the Diameter Routing Function finds a valid PTR associated with the ingress Answer message.

RTP10

Mediation trigger point located immediately prior to queuing an Answer message to the Diameter Transport Function.

RTPC

Route Transfer Prohibit Control

RTP Relay

Real-time transport protocol relay

RTR

Router. Routes all types of SMS traffic.

Request Topology Restoral

RTRC

Route Transfer Restricted Control (SS7)

RTS

Ready to Send

Request to Send

RTT

Ready to Test

Round-Trip Time

RU

Rack Unit

One rack unit (1RU) is 44.45 mm (1.75 in) high.

RUA

Routing Update Answer

DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.

Rule

An association between a Filter and an Action Set.

Rule Condition

Each PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule consists of a condition made up of a parameter (Origin-Host), an operator, and a value. An example Condition might look like: Origin-Host Equals pcef015.tklc.com.

Rule Matching

Rule matching is the process of finding the best match among the configured PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rules for a given binding capable session initiation request. Rule matching occurs on the DA-MP that processes the binding capable session initiation request.

Rule Priority

Each PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule has a priority value from 1 to 99, with 1 being the highest priority. The Rule Priority allows the user to give preference to one rule over another, regardless of which rule might be the "best match."

RUR

Routing Update Request

DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.

RWND

Receiver Window

RX

Receive

The Diameter interface between a PCRF and an Application function (AF) such as a PCSCF, as defined by 3GPP. The Rx interface uses AAR/AAA, RAR/RAA, STR/STA, and ASR/ASA messages and is binding dependent.

21
S

S/D

Staff Days

S9

The S9 Diameter interface includes Rx, Gx, and Gxx messages, but when these messages are used between a visited PCRF and the home PCRF, the interfaces are collectively referred to as S9. Defined by 3GPP 29.215 as the interface between a visited PCRF and a home PCRF. There is no difference in processing of Rx over S9 versus. Rx not over S9. The S9 interface is binding capable for Gx and Gxx only. Rx over S9 is binding dependent.

SA

Security Administration

Service Action. Indicates what service-specific behaviors to execute when processing a digit string.

SAA

Server Assignment Answer (Diameter Cx)

SAAL

Signaling ATM Adaptation Layer

SAC

Service Access Code

SAE

Service Action Execution

SAF

Service Availability Forum™

An industry consortium focused on Software Architectures related to highly available systems. The forum is defining architectures and open interface specifications and promoting adoption of the specifications among the Telecommunications Equipment Manufacturers (TEMs). The SAF architecture includes a middleware layer that supports high-availability. The intent is to create a set of reusable and portable software building blocks that supplement the hardware building blocks of ATCA to create a complete framework for telecommunications equipment development. The goal of the framework is to enable a quicker time to market development cycle for high-availability telecommunications products.

SAM

Subsequent Address Message

SAMS

Sentinel Alarm Management System

SAN

Storage Area Network

A group of networked devices such as Controllers and switches, comprising a storage system.

SANE

Secure Access to Network Elements

Verizon Wireless's central authentication and authorization system for network elements. It provides single-sign-on capability to network elements, for user of the SANE GUI client, and it allows network element vendors to use open-source, openprotocol methodologies to integrate clients in the Verizon Wireless security infrastructure.

SAP

Service Access Point

Service Application Office

Service Application Platform

Shelf Alarm Panel

Special Applications Procedures

SAPC

Secondary Adjacent Point Code

SAR

Segmentation and Reassembly

Server Assignment Request (Diameter Cx)

SAS

Serial-attached SCSI. The physical connection used among Controller Enclosures and Disk Enclosures.

Storage Access Services

SAT

Supervisory Audio Tone

SAV

Sender authentication validation

SB

Stop Bits

SBC

Session Border Controller. Device used in some VoIP networks to exert control over the signaling and usually also the media streams involved in setting up, conducting, and tearing down calls.

Single-Board Computer

SBD

System Buffer Dumper

SBDB

Session Binding Database

SBR

Session Binding Repository. A highly available, distributed database for storing Diameter session binding data.

Subsystem Backup Routing

SBR(b)

SBR(binding). SBR - subscriber binding database

SBR(s)

SBR(session). SBR - session database

SBR(u)

SBR(universal). SBR - universal database

Sbus

Sun Bus

SC

Site Collector

System Controller

Scaling

The ability to extend and reduce resources granted to a virtual network function (VNF) dynamically. VNFs can be scaled vertically (up/down) and horizontally (in/ out).

• Scaling up/down is the ability to scale by changing allocated resource, for example, increase/decrease memory, CPU capacity or storage size

• Scaling in/out is the ability to scale by adding/removing resource instances (for example, VMs)

SCAN

A network that carries traffic within channelized bearers of predefined sizes. Examples include Public Switched Telephone Networks (PSTNs) and Public Land Mobile Networks (PLMNs). Examples of signaling protocols used in SCN include Q. 931, SS7 MTP Level 3 and SS7 Application/User parts.

SCB

Session Control Block

Storage Control Block

SCC

Serial Communications Control

Switching Control Centers

SCC AS

Service Centralization and Continuity Application Server

SCCP

Signaling Connection Control Part

The signaling connection control part with additional functions for the Message Transfer Part (MTP) in SS7 signaling. Messages can be transmitted between arbitrary nodes in the signaling network using a connection-oriented or connectionless approach.

SCCPCNV

SCCP Conversion

A feature that allow the system to convert MTP-routed SCCP messages from ANSI to ITU format and to convert ITU formatted messages to ANSI.

SCCP Management (SCMG)

The portion of the SCCP subsystem that performs network management functions for the SCCP subsystem such as, rerouting signaling traffic when network failures or congestion conditions occur. MTP network management informs SCCP of any changes in point code routing status. Changes in subsystem status are updated by using the subsystem allowed and subsystem prohibited procedures of SCCP management. SCCP management updates the status of point codes and subsystems. Also SCCP management broadcasts subsystem allowed and prohibited messages to concerned nodes.

SCCP Routing Control

The portion of the SCCP subsystem that determines where SCCP messages are routed.

SCCP Service Selector

A utility that allows services such as G-Port, A-Port, and IS-41 GSM Migration services to be assigned to the mnp parameter.

SCCS

Switching Control Center System

SCC/VCC AS

Service Centralization and Voice Call Continuity Application Server—IMS application server providing voice call continuity and service centralization for mobile UEs. The SCC AS provides an IMS-based mechanism for service delivery and enables service continuity for media sessions with a mobile UE including support for access transfer with SRVCC (Single Radio Voice Call Continuity) and eSRVCC (enhanced SRVCC) arrangements.

SCDR

SS.8 CDR format

SCE

Service Creation Environment

Service Control Engine. A deep-packet inspection product.

SCF

Service Control Function

SCIM

Service Capability Interaction Manager

SCM

System Configuration Manager

System Configuration Matrix

SCMG

SCCP Management

SCMG manages the status of subsystems and SCCP-capable signaling points (SPs). It maintains the status of remote SCCP SPs and that of local subsystems.

S-CMP

System Configuration Management Platform

The S-CMP servers configure System tier objects. System tier objects are MPE and MRA devices.

SCN

Switched Circuit Network

A network that carries traffic within channelized bearers of predefined sizes. Examples include Public Switched Telephone Networks (PSTNs) and Public Land Mobile Networks (PLMNs). Examples of signaling protocols used in SCN include Q. 931, SS7 MTP Level 3, and SS7 Application/User parts.

SCOC

SCCP Connection-Oriented Control

SCON

Signaling Congested

SCP

Secure Copy

Service Control Point. SCPs are network intelligence centers where databases or call processing information is stored. The primary function of SCPs is to respond to queries from other SPs by retrieving the requested information from the appropriate database, and sending it back to the originator of the request.

SCPMS

Service Control Point Management System

SCR

Service-Configuration Request

SCRC

SCCP Routing Control

Screen Set

A gateway screening table containing a list of rules, or screening references. The screening references indicate the screening action that is to be performed on a message in a specific linkset.

Screening Reference

The name of each entry in the gateway screening tables. Combined with the next screening function identifier (NSFI), it uniquely defines a screening table. This field is used with all screening functions except the screen set screening function.

SCRN

Screen Set Name

SCRSET

Screen Set

S-CSCF

Serving–Call Session Control Function

Provides user and service authentication and authorization, client registration, SIProuting capabilities, service integration, data management, FW/NAT traversal, multinetwork integration and an interface to third-party applications.

SCS

Service Control and Screening

SCSI

Small Computer System Interface

There are two independent Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) buses, one to the fixed disks on TDM cards and the other to the shared administration SCSI bus that runs on the backplane between TDMs and the MDAL card. Each SCSI bus has a block of memory that allows transfers from memory to occur without delaying the application processor.

SCSI Bus

Small Computer System Interface Bus

SCTP

Stream Control Transmission Protocol

An IETF transport layer protocol, similar to TCP, that sends a message in one operation.

The transport layer for all standard IETF-SIGTRAN protocols.

SCTP is a reliable transport protocol that operates on top of a connectionless packet network such as IP and is functionally equivalent to TCP. It establishes a connection between two endpoints (called an association; in TCP, these are sockets) for transmission of user messages.

SCTP Association

A protocol relationship between SCTP endpoints composed of the two SCTP endpoints and protocol state information, including Verification Tags and the currently active set of Transmission Sequence Numbers (TSNs), and so on. An association can be uniquely identified by the transport addresses used by the endpoints in the association. Two SCTP endpoints MUST NOT have more than one SCTP association between them at any given time.

SCTP Endpoint

The logical sender/receiver of SCTP packets. On a multi-homed host, an SCTP endpoint is represented to its peers as a combination of a set of eligible destination transport addresses to which SCTP packets can be sent, and a set of eligible source transport addresses from which SCTP packets can be received. All transport addresses used by an SCTP endpoint must use the same port number, but can use multiple IP addresses. A transport address used by an SCTP endpoint must not be used by another SCTP endpoint. In other words, a transport address is unique to an SCTP endpoint.

SCTP Packet

The unit of data delivery across the interface between SCTP and the connectionless packet network (for example, IP). An SCTP packet includes the common SCTP header, possible SCTP control chunks, and user data encapsulated within SCTP DATA chunks.

SDA

Sequential Disk Access

SDLC

Signaling-Data Link-Connection

System Development Life Cycle

SDM

State Decision Manager

Subscriber Data Management

See OCSDM.

SDO

Subscriber Data Object

Subscription Data Object. An SDO consists of subscription state information and a collection of registers for storing entities. An individual SDO applies to one subscriber. A pool SDO applies to a group of subscribers.

SDP

Session Description Protocol

SDRAM

Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory

SDS

Subscriber Database Server. Subscriber Database Server (SDS) provides the central provisioning of the Full- Address Based Resolution (FABR) data. The SDS, which is deployed geo-redundantly at a Primary and Disaster recovery site, connects with the Query Server and the Data Processor System Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (DP SOAM) servers at each Diameter Signaling Router (DSR) site or a standalone DP site to replicate and recover provisioned data to the associated components.

Subscriber Data Server. Provides new ways of accessing, extracting, and finding value from subscriber data, and thus enables operators to leverage the wealth of subscriber information previously fragmented all over their network. By simplifying the management of subscriber data and profiling customer behavior, the Subscriber Data Server allows carriers to exploit real-time data, deliver monetized personalized services, and even bind to third part services easily.

System Debug Services

SDSC

System Debug Services Controller

SDT

System Data

SDU

Service Data Unit

SDV

Software Design Verification

SE

South East

SE-HSL

Synchronous E1 High Speed Link

Format for E1 high-speed signaling links where time-slot 0 is used for framing and error control. The remainder of bandwidth, equivalent to 31 channels of 64Kbps data, is used as a single data link yielding a total capacity of 1.984 Mbps. Also known as Unchannelized E1.

SEAC

Signaling Engineering and Administration Center

SEAS

Signaling Engineering and Administration System

An interface defined by Bellcore and used by the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs), as well as other Bellcore Client Companies (BCCs), to remotely administer and monitor the signaling points in their network from a central location.

SEC

Subscriber Entity Configuration

Secondary GUI

A label above the menu on the TekCore user interface to show whether the user is logged in to the Primary or Secondary GUI. The Primary GUI label indicates that the user is logged in to the Provisioning Server at the Data Center. The Secondary GUI label indicates that the user is logged in to a TekCore application at a switching center and that the user has read-only access.

Secondary Point Code (SPC)

See SPC

Secondary State (SST)

See SST

Secure Access to Network Elements

See SANE

Secure Shell

See SSH

Security Log

The security log is a circular file, located on each MASP, containing a record of each command entered on a EAGLE terminal, the name (user ID) of the person entering the command, the date and time the command was entered, and the terminal port that the command was entered on. This record can investigate unauthorized activities that may take place on the EAGLE, or when problems occur, this record can examine the commands that were entered before the problem occurred to check if one or more of those commands caused the problem.

Select Expression

An expression that refers to a part of the SIP message, or to some information related to the SIP message; for example, the user name of the URI in the From header, or the incoming source IP address.

Self Identification of the EAGLE

The point code that identifies the EAGLE to the other signaling points in the network.

Self Point Code

The True, Secondary, or Capability Point Code of the EAGLE.

SENS

Scaleable Enhanced Network Stack

Sentry

A daemon process that monitors application processes on a per-host basis. The Sentry daemon can restart failed processes or ignore failed processes depending on Sentry's user-assigned mode.

SEP

Signaling End Point

A node in an SS7 network that originates or terminates signaling messages. One example is a central office switch.

SER

SIP Message Processes

SERVDI

Support ELAP Reload via Database Image

Server

Any computer that runs TPD. Could be a Rack Mount Server or a Blade Server. In Policy Management, a computer running Policy Management software, or a computer providing data to a Policy Management system.

Server Group

A collection of MPs that host a distributed SS7/EAGLE application. A server group provides a logical grouping of physical components as well as a functional assignment. A server group provides the means for other logical elements to be mapped to particular MPs. A server group resides within a network element but cannot span network elements. A MP can be a member of one server group.

Server Group Identifier

See SGI

Service

Any EAGLE behavior that uses NPP.

Service Action Handler

Service-specific function associated with an NPP Service Action.

Service Availability Forum

See SAF

Service Broker

Provides service aggregation and orchestration in both wireless and wireline networks using the Customized Application of Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) protocol.

Service Broker User Interface

The central point of user interaction with the application. The user interface is a Web-based graphical user interface (GUI) that enables remote user access over the network to the application and functions.

Service Broker Software Platform

The software platform that the Service Broker runs on.

Service Control Point (SCP)

See SCP

Service Information Field

See SIF

Service Information Octet (SIO)

See SIO

Service Module Card

DSM, E5-SM4G, or E5-SM8G-B card that contains the Real Time Database (RTDB) downloaded from an EPAP or ELAP system.

Service Nature of Address Indicator

See SNAI

Service Orchestration

The combination of Response Aggregation and Service Interaction.

Service Portability

See S-Port

Service Rule Set

A collection of rules associated with a service.

Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP)

See SSCOP

Service Specific Coordination Function (SSCF)

See SSCF

Service Specific Convergence Sublayer (SSCS)

See SSCS

Session

A concept that is internal to Service Broker. Service Broker correlates every Event received, Message sent, and Response sent, to a specific session. When a service is triggered at an SSF, it sends an Initial Trigger Event to Service Broker. The receipt of this Initial Trigger is an External Event that begins a session at Service Broker. A Diameter session between the MPE and an external device (for example, a Gx, Gxa, Gx-Lite or Rx session). Subscribers can maintain multiple sessions at any given time.

Session Binding Repository

See SBR

Session Context

This is any data that CPA receives from DRL when a message is received that needs to be handed back to DRL when CPA requests DRL to forward the message. This data needs to be remembered across the asynchronous interface to SBR.

Session Database

Policy SBR database that holds session information that is used for routing in-session messages. A given session record is accessible on every Policy SBR server on a mated pair of P-DRA DSRs. The P-DRA application always maintains session records for binding capable sessions (Gx, Gxx, and the S9 versions of Gx and Gxx) and binding dependent sessions for which Topology Hiding is in effect.

Session ID

Each Diameter session includes a Session-Id in every Diameter message that is part of the session. The Diameter Session Id is used to look up session information in the session database.

Session Initiation Event

When a service is triggered at an SSF, it sends an Initial Trigger Event to Service Broker. A Session Initiation Event is the receipt of this Initial Trigger that begins a Session at Service Broker.

SF

Super Frame

SFF

A small form factor (SFF) is a computer form factor designed to minimize the volume and footprint of a desktop computer. For comparison purposes, the size of an SFF case is usually measured in litres. SFFs are available in a variety of sizes and shapes, including shoeboxes, cubes, and book-sized PCs.

SFTP

SSH File Transfer Protocol (sometimes also called Secure File Transfer Protocol)

A client-server protocol that allows a user on one computer to transfer files to and from another computer over a TCP/IP network over any reliable data stream. It is typically used with version two of the SSH protocol.

SG

Secure Gateway

Signaling Gateway. A network element that receives/sends SCN native signaling at the edge of the IP network. The SG function may relay, translate or terminate SS7 signaling in an SS7-Internet Gateway. The SG function may also be coresident with the MG function to process SCN signaling associated with line or trunk terminations controlled by the MG (for example, signaling backhaul). A Signaling Gateway could be modeled as one or more Signaling Gateway Processes, which are located at the border of the SS7 and IP networks. Where an SG contains more than one SGP, the SG is a logical entity and the contained SGPs are assumed to be coordinated into a single management view to the SS7 network and to the supported Application Servers.

SGI

Service Group Identifier

User-defined name for a group of Service Broker servers. Normally the SGI name refers to the active and standby units of a redundant server pair.

SGP

Signaling Gateway Process

A process instance of a Signaling Gateway. It serves as an active, backup, loadsharing, or broadcast process of a Signaling Gateway [RFC 4666].

SGSN

Serving GPRS Support Node

SGW

Serving Gateway

Sh-Interface

The interface method of communication between the Application Server (AS) and the Home Subscriber Server (HSS).

SHLR

Smart HLR

ShM

Shelf Manager

The shelf manager interfaces inside the shelf with controllers, chiefly over the Intelligent Platform Management Bus (IPMB). The controllers are collectively responsible for the local management of FRUs (boards, fan trays, or power entry modules, for example). Shelf managers support the RMCP interface so that PMAC can interact with the shelf.

ShMC

Shelf Manager Controller

An IPM (Intelligent Platform Management) controller at IPMB (Intelligent Platform Management Bus) address 20h. The ShMC is exposed only by the active Shelf Manager and is subject to switchover.

ShMM

Shelf Management Mezzanine or Shelf Management Module

The ShMM, in conjunction with a corresponding carrier board, provides the required hardware that is needed to operate the Shelf Manager (ShM).

Short Code

A number that has meaning only within a particular phone company's network.

Shadow Timeslot

Applies to Channel Bridging. The time slots located on the Paired port that correspond to time slots on the Parent port that were terminated on the EAGLE, for example, timeslot 1 on the Parent port was assigned to a signaling link, thus timeslot 1 on the Paired port will be a shadow timeslot. These time slots do not contain any signaling.

Shared Resources

The T5100 platform contains certain entities that all components utilize. These common entities are shared resources, and they are managed by PMAC. The Ethernet switch blades are an example of a shared resource.

Shelf or SHLF

Shelf

A modular unit that contains the cards that make up the EAGLE. The EAGLE uses two types of shelves, the control shelf, and the extension shelf. The control shelf contains the components of the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS), and up to eight additional Link Interface Modules (LIMs). The extension shelf provides locations for two High Speed Multiplexer (HMUX) cards and also 16 card locations for any combination of Link Interface Modules (LIMs), and Service Modules.

Short Message Service

See SMS

SI

Service Indicator

SIBs

Service Information Blocks

SIF

Service Information Field

MTP Service Information Field is the payload field of an SS7 MSU header. The first byte of the SIF is the start of the MTP3 routing label. For MTP3-variant networks, the maximum SIF size is 272 bytes. For MTP3b-variant networks, the maximum SIF size is 4095 bytes.

SIFB

Switched IMT Fabric Board

SIG

Signature service

Personalized SMS signature service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-SIG component.

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

See STP

Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP)

See SCCP

Signaling End Point

See SEP

Signaling Engineering and Administration System (SEAS)

See SEAS

Signaling Gateway

See SG

Signaling Gateway Process

See SGP

Signaling Link

The transmission path connecting the EAGLE to other signaling points in the network and providing access to ANSI SS7 and ITU SS7 network elements. The signaling link is connected to the EAGLE at the link interface module (LIM).

Signaling Point

See SP

Signaling Process

A process instance that uses SUA to communicate with other signaling processes. An ASP, a SGP and an IPSP are all signaling processes.

Signaling Network Management (SNM)

See SNM

Signaling System #7 (SS7)

See SS7

Signaling Transport Card (STC)

See STC

Sigtran or SIGTRAN

Signaling Transport

The name given to an IETF working group that produced specifications for a family of protocols that provide reliable datagram service and user layer adaptations for SS7 and ISDN communications protocols. The most significant protocol defined by the SIGTRAN group was the Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP), which is used to carry PSTN signalling over IP.

The SIGTRAN group was significantly influenced by telecommunications engineers intent on using the new protocols for adapting VoIP networks to the PSTN with special regard to signaling applications. Recently, SCTP is finding applications beyond its original purpose wherever reliable datagram service is desired.

SIH

System Information Handlers

SIM

Subscriber Identity Module

An ID card the size of a credit card for GSM network subscribers, and is typically referred to as a chip card or smartcard.

SIMM

Single Inline Memory Module

Single IMSI Multiple MSISDN. Roamware solution that allows a single SIM card to use a local number when roaming, in addition to the home number.

Simple Network Management Protocol

See SNMP.

Simplex Mode

Having only an Active OAM server blade.

SIO

Service Information Octet

The network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) in the SIO field in the message signaling unit (MSU). This information identifies the type of MSU (ISUP, TCAP, and so forth) that is allowed in the network where the EAGLE is located.

SIOT

Shared_Interoffice_Trunk AIN trigger

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

See SNMP

SINAP

Stratus Intelligent Network Applications Platform

SIP

Session Initiation Protocol

A peer-to-peer protocol used for voice and video communications.

SIPO

Status Indicator - Processor Outage

SIP Server

The SIP processing component of TekCore. The terms SER, SIP Server, and MP may be used interchangeably.

SIR

Service Interaction Rule

SIT

System Integration Test

Site

All policy components at a single location, inclunding a single CMP cluster, a single MRA cluster, and one or more MPE clusters, interconnected by LAN links only (no WAN interconnects).

SK

South Korea

Service Key

SLB

See OCSLB

SLC

Signaling Link Code

SLF

Subscription Locator Function

SLF4J

Simple Logging Facade for Java

The facade interface for log back functionality.

SLIC

Service and Link Interface Card

A single-slot, multi-use card with the same functionality as the E5-ENET-B card running the IPSG application.

SLS

Signaling Link Selector

SLSCI

SLS Conversion Indicator

SLSOCB

The Other CIC (Circuit Identification Code) Bit Used feature is one of two methods provided as ITU SLS enhancements for distributing the load across links in a combined and single linkset. The Other CIC Bit Used feature lets the system derive the LSB (Least Significant Bit) from bits 2 through 4 of the CIC to serve as the three lower bits of the SLS (Signaling Link Selection) and one other bit of the CIC to serve as the MSB (Most Significant Bit) of the SLS. The SLSOCB feature applies only to ITUISUP messages. The other method of distributing the load is rotation of the four bits of the SLS to change the LSB of the SLS.

SLTA

Signaling Link Test Acknowledgment

SLTC

Signaling Link Test Controller

SLTM

Signal Link Test Message

SM

Short Message

Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) Bus

See SCSI

Smart Limit

AT&T service that provides parental control of wireless services.

SMASE

System Management Application Entity

SMDR

Station Detailed Message Recording

SMDS

Switched Multi-megabyte Data Service.

SME

Short Message Entity

SMG

Short Message Gateway

SMH

Signaling Message

SMI

Structure and Identification of Management Information for TCP/IP-based Internet

Systems Management Interface. A specification that is under development by the Service Availability Forum (SAF) to define service events and error reporting by the Application Interface Specification and the Hardware Platform Interface. Also intended to define the SNMP and Web-based interfaces that provide distributed monitoring and control access.

SMOD

Streaming Media On Demand

Smoothed EMR

The Smoothed Egress Message Rate is based on the current EMR and is calculated using an "exponential moving average" algorithm.

SMPP

Short Message Peer-to-Peer Protocol

An open, industry standard protocol that provides a flexible data communications interface for transfer of short message data.

SMS

Short Message Service. A communication service component of the GSM mobile communication system that uses standard communications protocols to exchange short text messages between mobile phone devices. See also GSM.

Shared Metric Service

SMSC

Short Message Service Center

A network element in the mobile telephone network that stores, forwards, converts and delivers SMS messages.

SMSMR

Prepaid Short Message Service.

SMSR

SMS Relay Application

An interface between the MPE and SMSC or other specific SMS web service(s).

SMSREQ or SMS Request Message

A TDMA/CDMA MSC query to a home location register (HLR) for retrieving subscription/location information about a subscriber to deliver a short message.

SMT

Scroll (area) Message Text

SMTP

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

SN

Service Node

SNA

Subscribes Notification Answer on Sh Interface

SNAI

Service Nature of Address Indicator

An internal G-Port parameter that allows a user to specify how to interpret the signaling connection control part (SCCP) called party address (CdPA) GTA of a LOCREQ/SMSREQ message.

SNM

Signaling Network Management

The set of networking cards and the shared database of dynamic network status information that they collectively maintain.

The messages that maintain MTP status level 3 of SS7.

SNO

Subscription Notification Object

An SNO stores a collection of client subscribe-to-notifications for a subscription.

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol

An industry-wide standard protocol used for network management. The SNMP agent maintains data variables that represent aspects of the network. These variables are called managed objects and are stored in a management information base (MIB). The SNMP protocol arranges managed objects into groups.

SNP

Service Numbering Plan

SNR

Subsystem Normal Routing

Subscriber Notification Request on Sh Interface

SO

Signaling OAM

A server that manages a collection of MPs. SO servers are deployed in active/standby pairs.

SOA

Service Order Administration

SOAM

System Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

Site Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

SOAP

Simple Object Access Protocol

SOAP/XML

SOAP protocol requests and responses that are sent containing provisioning request/responses in XML format.

Socket

A set of APIs and behaviors that are common to both TCP and SCTP. For example, each socket has a send buffer and a receive buffer that are used to implement the sliding window flow control mechanism that the Per Connection MPS Control feature makes use of. For TCP, uni-homed SCTP, and the Tekelec implementation of multihomed SCTP, a socket refers to the IP address and port that identify one end of the connection.

Softswitch

A device in a telephone system that connects calls by means of software.

SOG

Subsystem Out-of-Service Grant

Service Order Gateway

SOIP

SEAS Over IP

SONET

Synchronous Optical Network

SoR

Steering of Roaming

SOR

Support of Optimal Routing

System Out of Service Request

SORP

Socket Option Registration Primitive

Southbound Interface

An interface to an entity that resides lower in the management hierarchy. For example there is a southbound interface from an EAGLE OAM to the application on a particular blade.

SOW

Statement of Work

S-Port

Service Portability

A number portability extension which allows a subscriber to retain the same subscriber number when moving from one network type or service technology to another within the network of a single operator. Service Portability provides different routing number digits for formats that require routing numbers. Service Portability does not affect message flows.

SP

Service Provider

Signaling Point. A set of signaling equipment represented by a unique point code within an SS7 domain.

Spare (Disk)

A disk not in active use, but designated for future use by a Controller to replace a failed disk in a particular Disk Group.

Spare PMAC Server Blade

See PMAC server blade.

Spare Point Code

The EAGLE ITU International/National Spare Point Code feature allows a network operator to use the same Point Codes across two networks (either ITU-I or ITU-N). The feature also enables National and National Spare traffic to be routed over the same linkset. The EAGLE uses the MSU Network Indicator (NI) to differentiate the same point code of one network from the other. In accordance with the SS7 standard, unique Network Indicator values are defined for Point Code types ITU-I, ITU-N, ITUI Spare, and ITU-N Spare.

SPC

Secondary Point Code. The SPC enables the EAGLE to assume more than one point code for SS7 routing. The EAGLE uses the SPC for routing and provisioning as if the SPC were an actual point code of the EAGLE. The EAGLE supports one ANSI true point code and up to seven secondary point codes.

Service Provisioning over COPS (Common Open Policy Service protocol)

Signaling Point Code

Spare Point Code

Stored Program Control

Special Network Management Messages

Messages that include RCT/TFC/UPU.

SPF

Subscriber Provisioning Framework

The Mobile Messaging solution to enable the configuration, control and application of subscriber-specific services. The SPF provides a framework to store and retrieve service-

specific data through a variety of provisioning interfaces. The SPF and the FAF communicate over the Internal Service Provisioning Interface (ISPI) for auto blocklist provisioning.

SPI

Spare Parts Inventory

SPID

Service Provider ID

Split Brain

Event where multiple active servers have been detected in the same cluster.

Split Binding

A Split Binding is defined as a situation in which a given subscriber has more than one binding for the same APN. Note: Split bindings is created by addition of more specific PCRF Pool selection criteria. For example: Adding an explicit APN to PCRF Pool mapping when the "-Unrecognized-" APN mapping was previously being used. Adding a more specific PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule. Policy DRA prevents Split Bindings by always honoring existing bindings for an IMSI-APN combination. The presence of an existing binding for the IMSI-APN combination overrides the rule-based PCRF Pool selection. Prevention of Split Bindings is necessary to avoid having two PCRFs delivering possibly conflicting rules to one PCEF. Added benefit is avoidance of ambiguity in binding correlation for non-specific binding keys.

Split NPA

Split Number Planning Area

A process that forces two different NPANXXs to reference the same last 4 digits of a 10 digit ported telephone number in the database. When either NPANXX is updated, the 10-digit ported telephone numbers in each NPANXX with the same last 4 digits are updated. When the NPANXX is split, all existing NPANXX data for the NPANXX being split is copied to the new NPANXX.

SPMO

Service Provider Managed Object

SPR

Subscriber Profile Repository

A logical entity that may be a standalone database or integrated into an existing subscriber database such as a Home Subscriber Server (HSS). It includes information such as entitlements, rate plans, and so on.The PCRF and SPR functionality is provided through an ecosystem of partnerships.

SPVC

Soft Permanent Virtual Connection

SQEC

Sbus Quad Ethernet Controller

SQL

Structured Query Language

A special programming language for querying and managing databases.

SR

Screening Reference

SRAM

Static Random Access Memory

SRCT

Signaling Route Set Congestion Test

SRF

Service Resource Function. Provide resources to a call, such as announcements, voice prompting, and voice recognition. An example of a SRF is a Voice Recognition Unit (VRU).

Signaling Relay Function. The SRF determines the HLR of the destination mobile station. If the mobile station is not ported, the original HLR is queried. If the mobile station is ported, the recipient HLR is queried.

SRI

Send Routing Information

Send_Route_Information message

SRM

Subsystem Routing Messages

Signaling Route Management

SRT

Subsystem Routing Status Test

SRV

DNS Server Record

Enables the localization of servers implementing a specific service over a specific transport protocol (for example, SIP over UDP).DNS Server Record.

SRV Record

Service record

A specification of data in the Domain Name System defining the location, that is, the hostname and port number, of servers for specified services.

SS

Subsystem

Supplementary Services

SS7

Signaling System #7

A communications protocol that allows signaling points in a network to send messages to each other so that voice and data connections can be set up between these signaling points. These messages are sent over its own network and not over the revenue producing voice and data paths. The EAGLE is an STP, which is a device that routes these messages through the network.

SS7ANSI or SS7 ANSI

An application used by the LIM cards and the E1/T1 MIM card for the MTP functionality.

SS7 Application

Software that performs a signaling function and that interacts with signaling network peers using either a locally or remotely attached Message Transfer Part 3 protocol.

SS7 Domain

A specific SS7 network address space. It is the combination of a particular SS7 variant (ANSI/ITU/China) and network indicator (national/international and spare/nonspare).

SS7GX25

X.25/SS7 Gateway

An application used by the LIM cards for the X.25/SS7 gateway feature. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

SS7IPGW

SS7 IP Gateway

An application used by the DCM/SSEDCM card for IP point-to-multipoint capability within an ANSI network.

SS7ML

An application used on the Multi-Port LIM (MPL or MPLT) for SS7 signaling links and on the E1/T1 MIM for E1 and T1 signaling links.

SS7oIP or SS7-over-IP

Traditional SS7 signals from a telephone company switch are transmitted to an SG, which wraps the signals in an IP packet without translation for transmission over IP to either the next SG or to a media gateway controller (MGC), other Service Control Points (SCP), and mobile switching centers (MSCs).

SSA

Subsystem Allowed

SSC

Subsystem Congested

SSCF

Service Specific Coordination Function

The primary task of the SSCF (Service Specific Coordination Function) is to map the services provided by the lower layers of the SAAL to the needs of a specific higher layer user. For the ATM high-speed signaling link, the higher layer user is the MTP-3 protocol.

SSCOP

Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol.

The primary task of the SSCOP (Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol) is to provide assured data delivery between AAL connection endpoints. Breaking the SSCS into 2 sublayers allows a common connection oriented protocol with error recovery (the SSCOP) to provide a generic reliable data transfer service for different AAL interfaces defined by different SSCF layers.

SSCS

Service Specific Convergence Sublayer.

The SSCOP is 1 of 2 parts (the other being the SSCF) of the Service Specific part of the SAAL layer (also known as the SSCS, the Service Specific Convergence Sublayer of the SAAL). The other part of the SAAL Layer is the CPCS.

SSEDCM

Single Slot Enhanced Data Communications Module

SSF

Service Switching Function

SSG

Switching Solutions Group

SSH

Secure Shell

A protocol for secure remote login and other network services over an insecure network. SSH encrypts and authenticates all EAGLE IPUI and MCP traffic, incoming and outgoing (including passwords) to effectively eliminate eavesdropping, connection hijacking, and other network-level attacks.

SSI

Service Subscription Information

The Mobile Messaging SSI can be queried to determine the applicable personalized subscriber services of the originator and recipient of the message.

SSIc

Service Subscription Information Client

SSID

Service Set Identifier

Used to uniquely identify a wireless LAN.

SSIs

Service Subscription Information Server

SSL

Secure Socket Layer (SSL) is an industry standard protocol for clients needing to establish secure (TCP-based) SSL-enabled network connections

SSM

Shared Storage Manager

The capabilities in PMAC that configure shared storage such as a SAN.

SSN

SS7 Subsystem Number. The subsystem number of a given point code. The subsystem number identifies the SCP application that should receive the message, or the subsystem number of the destination point code to be assigned to the LNP subsystem of the EAGLE.

Subsystem Number. A value of the routing indicator portion of the global title translation data commands indicating that no further global title translation is required for the specified entry. Used to update the CdPA.

SSO

Single Sign-On

SSP

Subsystem Prohibited network management message

Subsystem Prohibited SCCP (SCMG) management message. (CER)

Service Switching Point (SS7 Network)

Signal Switching Point. Signal Switching Points are switches that originate, terminate, or tandem calls. An SSP sends signaling messages to other SSPs to setup, manage, and release voice circuits required to complete a call.

SSR

SIP Signaling Router

Function responsible for querying a redirection server and proxying requests to other SSR servers, redirect servers, SSR Service Points, and Gateways. It helps in evolving a Flat NGN network into a hierarchical network.

SSR-RM

SIP Signaling Router – Routing Module

SSR-SM

SIP Signaling Router – Service Module

SSR-SP

SIP Signaling Router – Service Point. Also called a softswitch.

SSRC

Synchronization Source

SSSTC

Single Slot Sentinel Transport Card

SST

Secondary State. The secondary state of the specified entity.

Subsystem Status Test

Subsystem Status Test network management message.

Subsystem Status Test SCCP (SCMG) management message. (CER)

SSTC

SCCP SS Status Test Controller

SSU

Status Signaling Unit

ST-HSL-A

Synchronous T1 High Speed Link

The 192 data bits of a framed T1 are combined to form a single unchannelized highspeed data stream that uses the SS7 protocol for messaging. Also known as Unchannelized T1.

STA

Session-Termination-Answer

Session Termination Answer (Rx Diameter command)

Stack Event

Messages that are used for communication to and from the Communication Agent (ComAgent).

Standalone Routing Entity

An IMSI, MSISDN, or ExternalIdentifier routing entity that is not assigned to a Subscriber (group of related IMSI, MSISDN, and Account ID values).

Standalone Server

A server that is not managed by PMAC, such as a Network OAM.

Static IP Address

A static IP address is a number (in dotted decimal notation format) that PMAC assigns to the shelf manager and the switch on the base network. The PMAC GUI also provides user interfaces for application users to define static IP addresses on the fabric network.

STC

Sentinel Transport Card

Signaling Transport Card. The Signaling Transport Card (STC) is a member of the DCM card family with an "eroute" generic program load (GPL) installed. The STCs provide the IP interface between the LIM cards on the IMT bus and the Signaling Extended Services Platform (ESP) subassembly. The STC is used for sending MSU data to the ESP/IMF.

STH

System Trouble Handler

STM

Signaling Traffic Management

STN-SR

Session Transfer Number for Single Radio

STP

Signal Transfer Point or Signaling Transfer Point. The STP is a special high-speed switch for signaling messages in SS7 networks. The STP routes core INAP communication between the Service Switching Point (SSP) and the Service Control Point (SCP) over the network.

Spanning Tree Protocol

STPI

Signaling Transfer Point International

STR

Send_to_Resource AIN message

Session Termination Request (Rx Diameter command)

Stream

In SCTP, refers to a sequence of user messages that are to be delivered to the upperlayer protocol in order with respect to other messages within the same stream. This is in contrast to its usage in TCP, where it refers to a sequence of bytes (in this document a byte is assumed to be eight bits). The stream is a unidirectional logical channel established from one SCTP endpoint to another associated SCTP endpoint. Note: The relationship between stream numbers in opposite directions is strictly a matter of how the applications use them. It is the responsibility of the SCTP user to create and manage these correlations.

Stream Sequence Number

A 16-bit sequence number used internally by SCTP to assure sequenced delivery of the user messages within a given stream. One stream sequence number is attached to each user message.

Session-Termination-Request

strftime() function

A standard UNIX notation for formatting time and date.

STUN

Simple Traversal of UDP through NATs.

STV

Statistics Viewer

Collects statistical data about Tekelec Mobile Messaging components and displays it in the Manager.

SUA

SCCP User Adaptation Layer

A protocol for the transport of any SCCP-User signaling over IP using the SCTP. The protocol is designed to be modular and symmetric, to allow it to work in diverse architectures.

Subscriber

Group of related IMSI, MSISDN, or ExternalIdentifier routing entities along with an optional Account ID.

Subscriber Database

Contains profiles of subscribers, including information such as the services for which subscribers have paid and are thus entitled to receive.

Subscriber Data Management

See SDM

Subscriber Database Server

See SDS

Subscriber Key

One of several possible keys that can be used to uniquely identify a subscriber. Subscriber Keys are delivered in the Subscriber-Id Diameter AVP of a CCR-I message. One of the Subscriber Keys is designated as an Anchor Key.

Subscriber Profile Repository

See SPR

Subscriber Property

A persistent name-value that may be associated with subscriber in the MSR.

Subsystem Application

The name of the feature assigned to a particular subsystem of the EAGLE.

Subsystem Number

See SSN

SUERM

Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor

Suggested PCRF

PCRF used for the binding unless an error causes alternate routing. Avoids the need to update the binding if the suggested PCRF successfully answers the CCR-I.

SUI

Serial User Interface

SUM

Signal Unit Manager (IMT)

SUS

Suspend Message

Suspect Binding

A Policy DRA IMSI Anchor Key binding record is considered to be "suspect" if the last attempt to route a CCR-I message to the bound PCRF failed with a 3002 Error Code response. The concept of Suspect Binding allows bindings to be removed after a short period of time (called the Suspect Binding Interval) from a PCRF that has become unreachable.

The suspect binding mechanism allows a binding to be removed if the PCRF that the subscriber is bound to becomes unreachable. A binding is marked suspect if after being successfully established, a subsequent binding capable session initiation request for that same binding receives a 3002 response (unable to route) from the routing layer. If another binding capable session initiation request for the binding arrives after the suspect binding interval and also receives a 3002 response, the suspect binding is removed, allowing the next request to be routed to another PCRF.

SUT

System Under Test

SV

Software Version

Subscription Version

SVC

Switched Virtual Circuit

A temporary virtual circuit that is set up and used only as long as data is being transmitted. Once the communication between the two hosts is complete, the SVC disappears. In contrast, a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) remains available at all times.

SVCA

Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit

A connection to an X.25 node established by the EAGLE as soon as the LIM initializes.

SVCR

Remote Switched Virtual Circuit

A connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.

SW

Software

Switch

Switch

A device that connects multiple network segments along the data link layer (layer-2 and possibly layer-3).

Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC)

See SVC

SWOPS

Software Operations

SWP

Swap

Synchronous E1 High Speed Link (SE-HSL)

See SE-HSL

SYSADM

System Administration

syscheck

A self-diagnostic system health check utility that generates alarms.

SYSIO

System Input/Output

System Local Time

Local time of an MPE system that is calculated as an offset from UTC for the location of the MPE.

System Local Time Context

Indicates that system local time is to be applied to policy rules.

System Manager

Server with hardware management software that manages the remaining servers (System OAMs and MPs) in a network element. The terms PMAC and system manager are used synonymously in the online help documentation.

Signaling OAM

See SO

22

T

T1

Transmission Level 1

A T1 interface terminates or distributes T1 facility signals for the purpose of processing the SS7 signaling links carried by the E1 carrier.

A leased-line connection capable of carrying data at 1,544,000 bits-per-second.

T5100

Tekelec's ATCA platform product.

T-ADS

Terminating Access Domain Selection

TA

Technical Advisory

TAC

Technical Assistance Center

TALI®

Transport Adaptation Layer Interface

Transport Adapter Layer Interface (RFC 3094)

TAP

Test Application Processor

TAPD

Tekelec Abstract Profile Daemon

Provides an abstraction layer that allows SER to fetch user profiles from disparate backend data sources.

Target Set Address

See TSA

TAS

Tone and Announcement Server

Telephony Application Server

TASL

Tekelec Application Scripting Language

The TASL runtime process provides a runtime environment for the application and routes incoming MSUs to the appropriate TASL task.

TATR

Triggerless ANSI TCAP Relay

TBCD

Telephony Binary Coded Decimal

An expansion to BCD where the remaining (unused) bit combinations are used to add specific telephony characters. It is backward compatible to BCD.

TBGTTLS

Transaction-based GTT Loadsharing

TC

Table Copy

Transaction Capabilities

TCA

Transfer Cluster Allowed

TCAP

Transaction Capabilities Application Part

A protocol in the SS7 protocol suite that enables the deployment of advanced intelligent network services by supporting non-circuit related information exchange between signaling points using the Signaling Connection Control Part connectionless service. TCAP also supports remote control - ability to invoke features in another remote network switch.

TCAPCNV

TCAP Conversion

A feature that allows the system to convert MTP-routed TCAP messages from ANSI to ITU format and to convert ITU formatted messages to ANSI.

TCBC

Traffic Change Back Control

TCM

Table Copy Manager

TCOC

Traffic Changeover Control

TCP

Transfer-Cluster-Prohibited

Transfer Control Protocol

Transmission Control Protocol. A connection-oriented protocol used by applications on networked hosts to connect to one another and to exchange streams of data in a reliable and in-order manner.

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

TCP/IP Data Link (DLK)

The transmission path over the Ethernet from the E5-ENET in the EAGLE to the remote host computer or the port on the E5-ENET.

TCP/IP Node

The remote host computer receiving traffic from the E5-ENET in the EAGLE over a TCP/IP data link. The TCP/IP node is in the EAGLE database as an IP address.

TCR

Transfer Cluster Restricted

TCRC

Traffic Controlled Rerouting Control

TCU

Table Creation Utility

TD

Transmitted Data

TDCB

Table Data Control Block

TDF

Traffic Detection Function

TDM

Terminal Disk Module

Time Division Multiplexing. Data transmissions within individual connections follow a pre-defined multiplex scheme where a fixed time slot is available for each channel.

TDM Card

Terminal Disk Module card

The MAS card that contains the fixed disk drive (hard disk storage), the terminal processor for the 16 serial I/O ports, and an interface to the MDAL (maintenance disk and alarm) card, which contains the removable cartridge drive and alarm logic.

TDMA

Time Division Multiple Access

A time division multiplex approach which assigns a fixed number of slots per round. The slots can reflect the requirements of the individual stations. If these requirements are known, TDMA can support high efficiency.

TDM-GTI

TDM Global Timing Interface

TDP

Trigger Detection Point

TDR

Transaction Detail Record

TDRs contain dozens of attributes about each item in a transaction. TDRs offer a wealth of information that service providers can turn into lower costs, higher margins and improved network performance.

Tekelec 5100 Integrated Application Platform

A line up of one or more application frames at a single site providing a deployable customer solution. Tekelec platform software provides management and configuration of each hardware component. For this release of the T5100 platform one frame and one ATCA shelf are supported.

Tekelec Platform Distribution

See TPD

TekMedia

TekMedia SMS is an innovative, modular solution, which enables operators to deliver advanced messaging without costly network over-engineering or overhaul. Carriers can grow capacity and capabilities incrementally or create a complete, end-to-end SMS solution.

TEKOS

Tekelec Operating System

TekPath

Tekelec private ENUM solution consists of a provisioning mechanism and an ENUM query/ response server. The carrier ENUM database is provisioned from a number of sources. These include both ported and non-ported telephone number data already provided from the number portability administration center (NPAC) database with Tekelec's Local Service Management (LSMS) solution and local exchange routing guide (LERG) data. Additionally, Tekelec provides a standard, web-based interface so carriers can provision their own data, if necessary.

TekQuest

Legacy Tekelec's bug tracking software.

TekSCIM

Tekelec's TekSCIM service mediation solution enables service interaction between legacy, mobile, VoIP and IMS networks. It bridges technologies, allowing SS7-based, intelligent network (IN) service platforms to coexist and interact with SIP-based platforms to deliver unified services across virtually any network type.

TElephone NUmber Mapping (ENUM)

See ENUM

Terminal Disk Module (TDM)

See TDM

T5100 Applications Shelf

The ATCA shelf deployed for the T5100 platform. The T5100 applications shelf is PICMG-3.0-compliant. The T5100 applications shelf is a COTS (commercial off-theshelf) item that is loaded with a combination of third-party-designed blades, thirdparty software, and Tekelec software.

T5100 Frame

The PICMG-3.0-compliant frame deployed for the T5100 platform.

TEM

Telecommunication Equipment Manufacturers

Termination

A stage in the lifecycle of a Virtual Network Function (VNF) or a network service (NS) that shuts down and removes VNF instances, which releases NFVI resources associated to the VNF or NSs, and return them to the NFVI resource pool if applicable.

TF

Toll Free

TFA

Transfer Allowed (Msg)

TFC

Transfer Control

Transfer Controlled (Msg)

Transfer Congested

TFP

Transfer Prohibited (Msg)

A procedure included in the signaling route management (functionality) used to inform a signaling point of the unavailability of a signaling route.

TFR

Transfer Restricted

TFRC

Traffic Forced Rerouting Control

TFTP

Trivial File Transfer Protocol

TGN

Trunk Group Number

TH

Topology Hiding

Threshold Prohibited

An RC group that has some available entities, but the sum of the available weights is not sufficient to meet the in-service threshold for the RC group.

Throttling

A mechanism to limit the number of messages being routed to a particular destination based on the various factors, like Event Type, Event Origination, Event Destination, and Shed Rate.

TIA

Telecommunication Industry Association

TIF

Triggerless ISUP Framework

TIF ASD

Triggerless ISUP Framework Additional Subscriber Data

TIF GRN

Triggerless ISUP Framework Generic Routing Data

TIF NP

Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Portability feature

TIF NS

Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Substitution feature

TIF SNS

Triggerless ISUP Framework Simple Number Substitution feature

Time Zone

A region on Earth that has a uniform, legally mandated standard time, usually referred to as local time.

TIMR

CAM Timer

TINP

Triggerless ISUP based Number Portability

TISPAN

Telecoms and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networks

TKLC

Tekelec

TLAC

Traffic Link Available Control

TLDN

Temporary Location Directory Number

TLNP

Triggerless LNP

TLS

Transport Layer Security

A cryptographic protocol that provides security for communications over networks such as the Internet. TLS encrypts the segments of network connections at the transport layer end-to-end. TLS is an IETF standards track protocol.

TLV

Type/Length/Value

TMDD

Terminal Multiplexer Device Driver

TMM

Tekelec Mobile Messaging

Family of short message routing and network querying components.

TMN

Telecommunication Management Network

TN

Telephone Number

A 10-digit ported telephone number.

TNL

Tekelec Mobile Messaging Network Layer

Tekelec proprietary interface over which Mobile Messaging components communicate.

TNN

Trouble Notification Number

TNS

Transit Network Selection

Triggerless Number Screening

TO

Timing Output

TOBR

TCAP Opcode Based Routing

A feature that encompasses opcode-based routing and TCAP segmentation, and CdPA SSN-based routing.

TOCA

Timing Output Composite Automatic

TOD

Time of Day

Tomcat

An SMSR web application which is deployed with an (MPE) installed (JVM).

TON

Type of Number

Tools

A collection of command-line tools for managing and troubleshooting Tekelec Mobile Messaging components.

Topology Hiding

The CPF displays as a single large CDF to the CTFs, and vice-versa. CPF topology hiding occurs for both Request and Answer messages. When sending a Request message upstream, it refers to the hiding of the downstream (CTF) host ID by the DSR when sending a message to the upstream (CDF) peer. Topology hiding involves modifying the Origin-Host and Origin-Realm AVPs.

The removal of Diameter host names from messages. This is most often required at the boundary between two service providers with the goal of limiting the information that another service provider can discover as a result of Diameter traffic traveling between the carrier's networks. For DSR CPA, the CPF will appear as a single large CDF to the CTFs, and vice-versa. CPF topology hiding occurs for both Request and Answer messages. When sending a Request message upstream, it refers to the hiding of the downstream (CTF) host ID by the DSR when sending a message to the upstream (CDF) peer. Topology hiding involves modifying the Origin-Host and Origin-Realm AVPs.

Top-up

A quota convention that allows a subscriber to obtain additional units for an existing plan.

TOS

Type of Service

TOS486

TEKOS for the 486

TOS4M

TEKOS for the 486 implemented via MTOS

TOS4V

TEKOS for VxWorks

TP

Terminal Processor

Test Plan

Twisted Pair

Trigger Point

tp_ccli

CDR Query Tool

A command-line interface for decoding call detail records (CDRs).

tp_qcli

AMS Query Command Line Interface.

A command-line interface for querying messages stored in the AMS.

TPC

True Point Code

TPD

Tekelec Platform Development

The Oracle Communications Tekelec Platform (TPD) is a standard Linux-based operating system packaged and distributed by Oracle. TPD provides value-added features for managing installations and upgrades, diagnostics, integration of 3rd party software (open and closed source), build tools, and server management tools.

TPM-8

Terminal Multiplexer 8 Port

TPM-16

Terminal Multiplexer 16 Port

TPS

Transactions Per Second

A method of measuring how quickly a network can transmit and receive data. Capacities listed with "TPS" units involve the maximum of the receive rate and the transmit rate, and the worst-case assumption is that the transmit and receive rates are the same. Under the TU model, transaction units per second are calculated with the total transaction unit value and the advertised card capacity.

TR

Technical Reference

TRA

Traffic Restarting Allowed

Transaction

A sequence of information exchange and related work (such as database updating) that is treated as a unit for the purposes of satisfying a request and for ensuring database integrity. For a transaction to be completed and database changes to made permanent, a transaction has to be completed in its entirety. In IP Signaling, a transaction is an MSU sent and an MSU received with a certain feature set applied to the processing of the MSUs.

A Diameter Request message and Answer message response between two Diameter nodes. A transaction between two peers is referred to as a peer-to-peer transaction that is identified by a hop-by-hop ID in the Diameter message header. A transaction between a Diameter client and server is referred to as an end-to-end transaction that is identified by an end-by-end ID in the Diameter message header.

Transaction-Based GTT Loadsharing

A feature that enables GTT-routed messages that are part of the same transaction to be load shared to the same destination in a MAP or MRN group.

Transaction Lifetime

The Transaction Lifetime attribute limits the total time that Diameter will attempt to forward a Request, including initial and all subsequent routing attempts. The Transaction Lifetime is evaluated for expiration only at re-routing attempts. Given that the Transaction Lifetime is evaluated only at re-rerouting attempts, the Transaction Lifetime is not applicable if the Max per Message Forwarding Allowed is set to 1, and the Transaction Lifetime can be elongated by as much as 1 Pending Answer Timer unit in some cases.

Transaction Unit

Indicates the relative cost of an IP signaling transaction. Some transactions are more expensive than others in terms of IP signaling card capacity. The base transaction unit is 1.0. A transaction that is less expensive than the base has a transaction unit less than 1.0, and one that is more expensive has a transaction unit greater than 1.0.

Transition

This occurs when one interval ends and a new one begins.

Translation Service Module

See TSM

Translation Type

See TT

Translation Type Mapping

A feature in the EAGLE that maps standardized internetwork translation type values to intranetwork translation type values used within any particular network. The process of examining the existing translation type value and replacing it with an associated translation type value. This process occurs only if the existing value is included in the provisioned data set.

Transport

An SCTP association with remote hosts over an underlying IP network.

Transport Address

An address that serves as a source or destination for the unreliable packet transport service used by SCTP. In IP networks, a transport address is defined by the combination of an IP address and an SCTP port number. Only one SCTP port may be defined for each endpoint, but each SCTP endpoint may have multiple IP addresses.

Transport Connection

A TCP or SCTP connection directly between two Diameter peers.

Transport Manager

Provides the interface to the Adaptation Layer (M3UA) and manages the connections and data transmission from SCTP sockets.

Trap

A mechanism used in the context of SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) for one-way event notification.

TRBL

Trouble

TRC

Termination Response Code

TRCC

Traffic Signaling Congestion Control

TrGW

Transition Gateway

In the 3GPP IMS architecture, the TrGW is a network functional entity incorporated into the functionality of the IBCF TrGW ensures that addressing associated with inbound and outbound media streams is correct, which is essentially a NAT (Network Address Translation) function. TrGW is also referred to as IM-AG (IMS Access Gateway).

Trial GPL

A generic program load that is downloaded to a card from the removable cartridge.

Triggerless LNP

A feature that gives service providers a method to route calls to ported numbers without having to upgrade their signaling switch (end office or mobile switching center) software. This feature uses the gateway screening stop action TLNP to intercept through-switched ISUP messages on the LIM.

TRM

Termination Response Mode

True Point Code

The point code defining a destination in the Destination Point Code table.

Trusted Network

A Diameter network that does not have home network topology information hidden by the Diameter Topology Hiding features.

TRW

Traffic Restarting Waiting

TS

Test Strategy

Traffic Server

Technical Specification

Teleservices

Target Set

TSA

Target Set Address

An externally routable IP address that the IPFE presents to application clients. The IPFE distributes traffic sent to a target set address across a set of application servers.

TSAP

Transport Service Address Point

TSB

Technical Service Bulletin

TSC

Time Slot Counter

TSCSYNC

Time Slot Counter Synchronization

The Time Slot Counter (TSC) Synchronization feature allows the system's A (Active) and B (Standby) internal clocks to be synchronized by the standby OAM GPSM-II card.

TSE

Technical Service Engineer

TSET

Transmitter Signaling Element Timing

TSFC

SS7 Traffic Signaling Flow Control

TSM

Translation Services Module

Provides translation capability and Global Title Translation (GTT) implementation for the Local Number Portability (LNP) function and is used for downloading gateway screening tables to link interface modules (LIMs).

TSPC

True or Secondary Point Code

TSU

Test Signal Unit

TSVM

Technical Service Vendor Manager

TSRC

Traffic Signal Route Control

TST

SMS Tester

Mobile Messaging test tool that can send messages and query network elements.

TT

Translation Type

Resides in the Called Party Address (CdPA) field of the MSU and determines which service database is to receive query messages. The translation type indicates which Global Title Translation table determines the routing to a particular service database.

TT Independence for LNP Queries

A feature that provides the ability for EAGLE to process four types of LNP Queries (IN, AIN, PCS, and WNP) using the same Translation Type.

TTG

Traffic Throttle Group

Tunnel Terminating Gateway

TTL

Time to Live

TTN

Translation Type Name

TTP

Troubleshooting Trigger Point

A point within DRL at which the flexroute library is invoked to determine whether a Diameter message matches any of the active traces that are configured to be evaluated there.

TTR

Team Test Ready

Triggerless TCAP Relay

Trace Transaction Record. A record describing a Diameter transaction, including all of the Diameter messages that were part of the transaction, plus the operations performed by DSR while processing those messages.

TU

Transaction Unit

See TPS

TUP

Telephone User Part

TV

Ticket Voucher

TVG

Group Ticket Voucher

TWAN

Trusted Wireless Area Network

TX

Transmit

23
U

U

Rack Unit

In its strictest sense, a rack unit (U) is a unit of measure that describes the height of a component mounted in a standard 19-inch rack. One rack unit (1U) is 44.45 mm (1.75 in) high. In this example, a "standard 44U frame" refers to the amount of vertical space occupied by this 19 inch-wide frame, which is 77.0 (1.75 inches x 44) inches high.

UA

ETF User Adaptation Layers

User Agent

UAA

User Authorization Answer (Diameter Cx)

UAC

User Agent Client

UAL

User Application Layer

UAM

Unsolicited Alarm Message

A message sent to a user interface whenever there is a fault that is service-affecting or when a previous problem is corrected. Each message has a trouble code and text associated with the trouble condition.

UAPS

UA Parameter Set

UAR

User Authorization Request (Diameter Cx)

UART

Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter

UAS

User Agent Server

UBA

Unblocked Acknowledgement

UCIC

Unequipped Circuit Identification Code

Unidentified Circuit Identification Code

UCP

Universal Computer Protocol

Protocol used to connect to SMSCs.

UCS-2

2-byte Universal Character Set

UCS-2 coded SMS contains a maximum of 70 characters. It is in use in countries that needs more then the standard 7/8 bit to code their character set. Each character is represented by 2 bytes.

UDA

User-Data-Answer

Sent by a server in response to the User-Data-Request command.

UDM

User Defined Messages

UDP

User Datagram Protocol

UDR

User Data Repository. A logical entity containing user data.

User-Data-Request. A user-identity and service indication sent by a Diameter client to a Diameter server to request user data.

UDRBE

UDR Back End

UDRFE

UDR Front End

UDSA

User Defined Stop Action

UDT

Unitdata Transfer

UDTS

Unitdata Transfer Service

An error response to a UDT message.

UE

User Equipment

UG

User Guide

UHC

Upgrade Health Check

UI

User Interface

UIAS

User Interface Application Side

UID

User ID

UIM

Unsolicited Information Message. A message sent to a user interface whenever there is a fault that is not serviceaffecting or when a previous problem is corrected. Each message has a trouble code and text associated with the trouble condition.

Unified Inventory Management

UIMRD

UIM Redirect

UIS

User In Service

UISC

User Interface Session Control

UITS

User Interface Terminal Side

UL

Underwriters Laboratories

ULA

Update Location Answer

ULP

Upper Layer Protocol

ULR

Update Location Request

UMA

Unlicensed Mobile Access

A technology comparable with the activities of IEEE 802.21. UMA supports roaming and handover between cellular networks, GSM, GPRS, Bluetooth, and 802.11 type WLANs. UMA vendors do not guarantee interoperability.

UMTS

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System

The standard for 3G used by GSM service providers. UMTS includes voice and audio services, for fast data, graphic and text transmissions, along with transmission of moving images and video.

Unchannelized E1

Synchronous E1 High Speed Link

Unchannelized T1

Synchronous T1 High Speed Link

UNI

User-Network Interface

Unique Connection

A connection established that can be deterministically mapped to a Diameter configured connection.

Universal License Key

A license key that works on any OAP. This key is not dependant on the unique host ID of the machine.

UNKN

FNAI class Unknown

Unsolicited Alarm Message (UAM)

See UAM

Unsolicited Information Message

See UIM

Untrusted Network

A Diameter network which has topology information hidden by the Topology Hiding features.

UOS

User Out of Service

UPA

UltraSPARC Port Architecture

User Part Available

UPD

Update

User Datagram Protocol. The User Datagram Protocol is one of the core protocols of the Internet protocol suite. Using UDP, programs on networked computers can send short messages sometimes known as datagrams to one another.

Upgrade

A stage in the lifecycle of a Virtual Network Function (VNF) or a network service (NS) that updates, upgrades, or maintains the VNF or service (support VNF software and/or configuration changes of various complexity).

UPL

User Program Layer

Uplink Set

A pair of egress fabric links used to connect the T5100 platform with the customer. The pair functions as an active/backup high-availability link.

UPLU

User Program Layer Utilities

Upstream

The direction of a particular Diameter message from the Diameter client toward the home server.

Upstream Peer

Diameter Node to which Request messages are forwarded.

UPT

User Part Test

UPU

User Part Unavailable

An MTP3 management message.

URI

Uniform Resource Identifier

An internet protocol element consisting of a short string of characters that conform to a certain syntax. The string comprises a name or address that can be used to refer to a resource.

URK

Unregistered Routing Key

URL

Uniform Resource Locator

USB

Universal Serial Bus

USB Port

Receptacle for flash memory drives on personal computers. On the E5-MDAL card, a flush-mounted USB port used with credit card flash memory drives for upgrade. On the E5-MCAP card, a latched USB port for use with flash memory "thumb" drives for installation and backup of customer data.

U-SBR

Universal SBR

USDA

User Defined Stop Action

User-Configurable Parameter

A user-configurable parameter is a configuration parameter that can be modified by the operator using a standard user interface. In general, when a user-configurable parameter is modified, the configuration change will take effect immediately without restarting the software, unless specified otherwise.

User Datagram Protocol

The User Datagram Protocol is one of the core protocols of the Internet protocol suite. Using UDP, programs on networked computers can send short messages sometimes known as datagrams to one another.

User Data Repository

See UDR

User Local Time

Local time of a UE that is calculated as an offset from UTC for the location of a UE.

User Local Time Context

Indicates that user local time is to be applied to policy rules.

USIS

User-to-User Indicators

USL

User Systems Language

USM

User Security Management

USR

User-to-User information

USSD

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data

UTC

Coordinated Universal Time

UTF-8

Variable-length character encoding for Unicode that is backward-compatible with ASCII.

Utility

The application that is used by the factory for testing. This application has no use in the field.

UTP

Unit Test Plan

Untwisted Pair

24

V

V

Volt

V.35

ITU Interface Recommendation, V.35

The interface used with the LIMV35 card.

VA

Volt-Ampere

VAC

Voltage Alternating Current

VAS

Value-Added Service. An enhancement added to a product or service by a company before the product is offered to customers.

Voice Application Server. VAS accelerates the development of advanced voice applications allowing customers to deliver content, services, and transactions through any phone, anytime, anywhere.

VCC

Virtual Channel Connection

Voice Call Continuity. The 3GPP has defined the Voice Call Continuity specifications to describe how a voice call can be persisted, as a mobile phone moves between circuit switched and packet switched radio domains.

VCI

Virtual Channel Identifier

vCPU

Virtual CPU

VDC

Virtual Data Center

Represents a virtual machine in a data center.

Vdisk

Virtual Disk

A grouping of individual disks performed by the shared storage system. Hosts do not see or have access to Vdisks, only to Volumes. Each Volume resides within one Vdisk.

VDT

Video Display Terminal

VDU

Video Display Unit

Virtualization Deployment Unit. Construct that can be used in an information model, supporting the description of the deployment and operational behavior of a subset of a VNF, or the entire VNF if it was not componentized in subsets. NOTE: In the presence of a hypervisor, the main characteristic of a VDU is that a single VNF or VNF subset instance created based on the construct can be mapped to a single VM. A VNF may be modeled using one or multiple such constructs, as applicable.

Vertical Scaling

Vertical scaling adds or releases resources to and from a virtual machine (VM), for example, by assigning more virtualized processors, RAM, or storage from the NFV Infrastructure (NFVI).

V-Flex

Voice mail Flexible Routing

An advanced database application based on the industry proven EAGLE. Deployed as a local subsystem on the EAGLE platform, V-Flex centralizes voice mail routing.

VGTT

Variable Length GTT

A feature that provides the ability to provision global title entries of varying lengths to a single translation type or GTT set. Users are able to assign global title entries of up to 10 different lengths to a single translation type or GTT set.

VIA

Records the SIP route taken by a request, and routes a response back to the originator.

VIM

Virtual Infrastructure Manager

A functional block that is responsible for controlling and managing the NFVI compute, storage and network resources, usually within one operator's Infrastructure Domain (e.g. NFVI-PoP) (ETSI). Examples of VIMs include VMWare, vCloud Director, and OpenStack.

VIOL

A value displayed on an application GUI that indicates that the client brower's Java policy file is incorrect.

VIP

Virtual IP Address

Virtual IP is a layer-3 concept employed to provide HA at a host level. A VIP enables two or more IP hosts to operate in an active/standby HA manner. From the perspective of the IP network, these IP hosts appear as a single host.

Virtual CDF

Refers to the DSR (node ID) facing towards a CTF when the DSR applies topology hiding to messages destined to the CTF. CPF will configure two Virtual CDF local nodes.

Virtual CPU

Virtual CPU created for a VM by a hypervisor. In practice, a vCPU may be a time sharing of a real CPU and/or in the case of multi-core CPUs, it may be an allocation of one or more cores to a VM. It is also possible that the hypervisor may emulate a CPU instruction set such that the vCPU instruction set is different to the native CPU instruction set (emulation will significantly impact performance).

Virtual CTF

Refers to the DSR (node ID) facing towards a CDF when the DSR applies topology hiding to messages destined to the CDF. CPF will configure one Virtual CTF local node.

Virtual Data Center

See VDC

Virtual Infrastructure Manager (ETSI)

See VIM

Virtual Machine

See VM

Virtual Network

Virtual network routes information among the network interfaces of VM instances and physical network interfaces, providing the necessary connectivity The virtual network is bounded by its set of permissible network interfaces.

Virtual Network Function

See VNF

Virtual Network Function Descriptor

See VNFD

Virtual Network Function Instance

Run-time instantiation of the VNF software, resulting from completing the instantiation of its components and of the connectivity between them, using the VNF deployment and operational information captured in the VNFD, as well as additional run-time instance-specific information and constraints.

Virtual Network Function Manager

See VNFM

Virtual Network Function Package (VNF Package)

Virtual archive that includes a VNFD, the software image(s) associated with the VNF, as well as additional artefacts, e.g. to check the integrity and to prove the validity of the archive.

Virtual Storage

Virtual non-volatile storage allocated to a VM.

Virtual Template

Virtual template is similar to a symbolic link in Linux system. A virtual template links to a standard configuration template. This template is efficient a template that has been associated to multiple MPE or MRA devices must be replaced with another template.

Virtualization Container

Partition of a compute node that provides an isolated virtualized computation environment Examples of virtualization container includes virtual machine and OS container.

Virtualization Deployment Unit

See VDU

VISM

Voice Interworking Service Module

VLAN

Virtual Local Area Network

A logically independent network. A VLAN consists of a network of computers that function as though they were connected to the same wire when in fact they may be physically connected to different segments of a LAN. VLANs are configured through software rather than hardware. Several VLANs can co-exist on a single physical switch.

VLR

Visitor Location Register. A component of the switching subsystem, within a GSM network. The switching subsystem includes various databases which store individual subscriber data. One of these databases is the HLR database or Home Location Register; and the VLR is another.

Virtual Location Register

VM

Virtual Machine

Virtualized computation environment that behaves very much like a physical computer/ server.

A VM has all its ingredients (processor, memory/storage, interfaces/ports) of a physical computer/server and is generated by a Hypervisor, which partitions the underlying physical resources and allocates them to VMs. Virtual Machines are capable of hosting a VNF Component (VNFC).

VMAC

Virtual MAC. Implemented by VRRP.

VMSC

Visited MSC

Voice Mail Service Center

VNF

Virtual Network Function

A network node function that executes on one or more virtual machines.

VNFC

Virtual Network Function Component

Internal component of a VNF providing a VNF Provider a defined sub-set of that VNF's functionality, with the main characteristic that a single instance of this component maps 1:1 against a single Virtualization Container.

VNF Component

A subset of a VNF functionality where each component is a special type of a virtual application with its processes running in a virtual machine.

VNFD

Virtual Network Function Descriptor

Configuration template that describes a VNF in terms of its deployment and operational behavior, and is used in the process of VNF on-boarding and managing the lifecycle of a VNF instance.

VNFM

Virtual Network Function Manager

Functional block that is responsible for the lifecycle management of VNFs.

VOB

Versioned Object Base

Version Object Base. Folder within ClearCase for storing related files.

VoD

Video on Demand

Voice over LTE

See VoLTE

Voice over Wi-Fi

See VoWiFi

VoIP

Voice Over Internet Protocol

Voice communication based on the IP protocol competes with legacy voice networks, but also with Voice over Frame Relay and Voice and Telephony over ATM. Realtime response, which is characterized by minimizing frame loss and latency, is vital to voice communication. Users are only prepared to accept minimal delays in voice transmissions.

VoLTE

Voice over LTE

Technology specification that defines the standards and procedures for delivering voice communication and data over 4G LTE networks. It is one method for creating, provisioning, and managing high-speed voice, video, and messaging services on a 4G wireless network for mobile and portable devices.

Volume

The smallest unit of allocation of shared storage that PMAC/SSM can provide for a host. A host sees a Volume as an attached disk.

VOM

Volt Ohm Meter

VON

Voice Over Net

VoP

Voice over Packet

VoWiFi

Voice over Wi-Fi

Refers to the use of IEEE 802.11 wireless LANs (WLANs) to transport Voice over IP (VoIP) traffic. The technology has consumer, business and service provider applications. It is used over private WLANs, home Wi-Fi networks and public Wi-Fi hotspots.

VPC

Virtual Path Connection

Virtual Point Code

VoIP Positioning Center

VPCI

Virtual Path Connection Identifier

V-PCRF

Visited PCRF

VPI

Virtual Path Identifier

VPLMN

Visited Public Land Mobile Network

The PLMN to which a mobile subscriber has roamed when leaving the subscriber's Home
Public Land Mobile Network.

VPN

Virtual Private Network

A VPN is set up using customer-specific logical subnets within a public dial-up network.
These can be voice communications networks, X.25, Frame Relay or ISDN.

VR

Validation and Ramp

VRM

Virtual Reality Modeling

VRRP

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

VRU

Voice Recognition Unit

VSCCP

VxWorks Signaling Connection Control Part

The application used by the Service Module card to support EPAP-related features and LNP
features. If an EPAP-related or LNP feature is not turned on, and a Service Module card is
present, the VSCCP application processes normal GTT traffic.

VSMSC

Virtual SMSC

Virtual SMSC is a feature of an Acision SMSC to have separate SMS Application routing and
different billing file content for MO messages with a different SMSC Address.

VTIM

Virtual Terminal Input Message

VTOM

Virtual Terminal Output Message

25

W

W

Watts

WAN

Wide Area Network

A network that covers a larger geographical area than a LAN or a MAN.

WATS

Wide Area Telephone Service

WC

West Coast

WCS

Wireless Convergence Server

Signaling network node providing the Service Capability Interaction Management (SCIM) function in IMS networks. WCS provides service interaction and orchestration capabilities.

WDG

Watchdog

Process that monitors the status of each Mobile Messaging component, detects when a component becomes unavailable, and restarts components that have stopped responding.

WE

Western

WebCI

Web Craft Interface

Weighted GTT Load-Sharing

A feature that allows provisioning control over MAP and MRN entries so that unequal traffic loads can be defined within a loadsharing group. The feature also ensures that loadsharing groups with insufficient capacity are not used to distribute traffic.

WGTTLS

Weighted GTT Loadsharing

Wild Card or Wildcard

A value for various parameters, specified by an asterisk (*) that specifies all possible values for that parameter without having to provision each value individually.

Character "?" is allowed in NPP filter prefixes.

WIN

Wireless Intelligent Network

WIN's objective is to transport the resources of an intelligent network to a wireless network, utilizing the interim standard IS-41 which was adopted because its facilitates roaming.

Wireless Number Portability (WNP)

See WNP

WLAN

Wireless Local Area Network

Wireless LANs are local networks which use radio waves or infrared light, that is, they do not use wires. Besides the WLANs standardized in IEEE 802.11, there is Hiperlan, which was standardized by ETSI.

WLNP

Wireless Local Number Portability

WMF

Windows Media File

WMG

Wireless Media Gateway

High density media gateway that improves quality of service because it is an integral part of routed IP networks.

WNP

Wireless Number Portability

The WNP feature enhances the Local Number Portability feature to allow wireless service providers to query the LNP database for ported telephone numbers. The query is used to find the location routing number associated with the ported telephone number so the telephone call can be routed to its proper destination. The WNP feature can only be used for ANSI messages not for ITU.

WNPQS

Wireless Number Portability Query Service

WNP Query Service

WSDL

Web Service Definition Language

WSF

Workstation Function

WSMS

Wireless Short Message Service

WSMSC

Wireless Short Message Service Center

WUI

Web User Interface

WW

World Wide

WWA

Wild Write Audit

WWN

Worldwide Name

An 8-byte identifier that identifies a Fibre Channel interface as found on a switch port, HBA port, or controller port. Similar to a MAC address in ethernet networks.

26
X

X252000

The 2000 X.25 Routes and Destinations feature.

X.25 DE

X.25 Destination Entity

X25G

X.25/SS7 Gateway

A feature in the EAGLE that provides connectivity between SS7 and X.25 networks. This enables cellular (IS.41) applications using different transport services to connect. The gateway is physically positioned between the SS7 network and X.25 network. The gateway transports IS.41 messages from one network to the other using the SS7 Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) protocol.

XCA

Extended Changeover Acknowledgment (Msg)

XCO

Extended Changeover Order (Msg)

XLAT

Translate Indicator

X-list A list of non-provisioned members of provisioned cluster that are either restricted or prohibited for SS7 traffic.

XGTT

Expanded GTT (GTT Table Expansion)

XMAP

Expanded MAP Table

XMI

External Management Interface

XML

eXtensible Markup Language

A version of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) that allows Web developers to create customized tags for additional functionality.

XS

eXternal Service

Value-adding component that communicates with the Router to provide a service.

XS-ARP

eXternal Service Auto Reply component

eXternal Service component that provides SMS auto reply functionality.

XSAS

XML SOAP Application Server

XS-BAL

Block- and Allowlist component

eXternal Service component that provides personalized blocklist and allowlist services for home network subscribers.

XS-BIV

Billing ID Verification component

eXternal Service component that can verify and modify vendor-specific SMPP vendor billing IDs for incoming and outgoing AO traffic.

XS-CPY

Short Message Copy component

eXternal Service component that can send a copy of MO, MT, and AT short messages to MSISDNs.

XS-CRV

Content Rating Value component

eXternal Service component that can verify and modify vendor-specific SMPP content ratings for outgoing AO traffic.

XS-DIL

Distribution List component

eXternal Service component that provides distribution list functionality.

XS-FWD

Short Message Forward component

eXternal Service component that can forward short messages to MSISDNs.

XS-MLC

MultiList Control component

eXternal Service component that can look up a recipient address in a set of configured lists.

XS-MOD

Modifier component

eXternal Service component that provides configurable manipulation of certain routing fields.

XS-RMS

Roamware Multi-SIM Solution component

eXternal Service component that enables the Firewall to perform MO spoofing checks for MISM and SIMM subscribers (as implemented by Roamware, Inc.).

XS-SIG

eXternal Service Signature component

eXternal Service component that provides SMS signature functionality.

XS-SPA

SMS Provisioning Application component

eXternal Service component that provides an SMS provisioning interface for XS components.

XS-TIE

Text Insertion Engine component

eXternal Service component that can insert additional text in a short message that is bound for home network subscriber.

XSD

XML Schema Definition

XSI

External Signaling Interface

External Signaling IP Address

XUDT

Extended Unit Data

Extended User Data

XUDTS

Extended Unit Data Service message

An error response to an XUDT message.