

Tekelec EAGLE[®] 5 Integrated Signaling System

Master Glossary

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Master Glossary

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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
3GPP2	3rd Generation Partnership Project 2
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.
	A
A	Ampere
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.
AAA	Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting
AAL	ATM Adaptation Layer
AAL5	ATM Adaptation Layer 5
AAL5CP	ATM Adaptation Layer 5 Common Port
AATM	ATM Appliqué
ABOM	A-bis Operations and Maintenance
AC	Alternating Current Application Context Authentication Center
ACA	Accounting Answer

A

	Diameter message type responding to an Accounting Request message.
ACD	Automatic Call Distribution
ACE	C++ Network Programming API/library
ACG	Automatic Call Gapping
	An element of the EAGLE 5 ISS 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 5 ISS LNP when a particular threshold is reached.
ACK	Data Acknowledgement
ACL	Application Processor Code Loader
ACM	Address Complete Message
	Application Communications Module
	A card in the EAGLE 5 ISS that provides a communications interface to a remote host across an Ethernet LAN.
ACM-ENET	The label on the card identifying the card as a ACM.
ACMENET	<i>Application Communications Module Ethernet</i>
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 CAs, FAs, and SAs.
AD	Alarm Driver
Address resolution protocol	A network layer protocol used to convert an IP address into a physical device address such as an Ethernet address.
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.

A

Adjacent Server	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Adjacent Server Group	<p>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.</p>
ADL	Application Data Loader
ADU	Application Defined UAM
Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)	See AIN.
AE	Application Entity
AERM	Alignment Error Rate Monitor
Affected Point Code (AFTPC)	See AFTPC.
AFTPC	<p>Affected Point Code</p> <p>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.</p>
Aggregator	<p>A dedicated server where ECAP XML data files are sent; responsible for aggregating data from multiple ECAPs into billable form.</p> <p>An Aggregator MUST have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSH capable • Parse and accumulate measurement data file output from multiple ECAP servers • 1 virtual IP address • Format and generate billing reports that are useful to the customer
AGW	<p>Application Gateway</p> <p>A gateway between SMS applications and service centres provided by the Router, HUB, and AMS components.</p>

A

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 either a DS0A, OCU, or V.35 interface from the user terminal.
AINPQ	ANSI-41 INP Query
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.
alarm	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-gp1</code> and <code>rtrv-gp1</code> 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 5 UAM.
Alias Point Code	A point code that provides an alternate point code for a particular destination.
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.

A

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.
ALM	Alarm Card
ALT	Application Logging Task
ALW	Allow

A

AMA	Automated Message Accounting Provides detail billing for telephone calls.
AMADNS	AMA Data Networking System
AMC	Application Measurements Collector
AMEM	16 Mbytes Memory Extension Applique
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	See ANSI.
AMI	Alternate Mark Inversion
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone System
AMR	Adaptive Multirate 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.
AND	AIN Number of Digits (in GTT address for AIN query)
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-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	A feature that enables IS-41 subscribers to change their service provider while retaining the same Mobile Dialed Number (MDN).
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.

A

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.
Any Time Interrogation (ATI)	See ATI.
AO	Short message traffic that is originated by an application.
AOPS	Area of Portability Service
AP	Application Processor
APB	Application Processor Bootstrap
APC	Adjacent Point Code
	The point code that identifies a node adjacent to the EAGLE 5 ISS. 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
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
A-Port	ANSI-41 Mobile Number Portability
application	The telecommunications software that is hosted on the platform.
Application Communications Module (ACM)	See ACM.
Application Interface Appliqué (AINF)	See AINF.

A

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 Server (AS)	See AS.
Application server blade	A compute blade that hosts the telecommunications software.
Application Server Process (ASP)	See ASP.
Application Services Module (ASM)	See ASM.
Approved GPL	The generic program load (application) indicating that the system should be running.
architecture	Used to conceptually describe the function, interaction, and connectivity of hardware, software, and/or system components within a network.
ARM	Asynchronous Response Mode
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
	ARP monitoring uses the Address Resolution Protocol to determine whether a remote interface is reachable.
AS	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.
	Action Set
	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.
	Application Simulator
	Test tool that can simulate applications and/or SMSCs.
ASA	Analysis Service Application
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange

A

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 5 ISS 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	Abstract Syntax Notation One
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 (e.g., 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
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.
ATCA	Advanced Telecommunications Computing Architecture

A

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.

ATDB Administration Tables Definition Block

ATH Application Trouble Handler

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.

ATINP ATI Number Portability Query feature

ATINPQ ATI Number Portability Query (Name of the local subsystem)

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.

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

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)

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

ATM Layer Management (ATMM) See ATMM.

ATMM ATM Layer Management

A

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).

AuC	Authentication Center
AUD	Data Audit Task
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.
AVP	Attribute Value Pairs The Diameter protocol delivers all data in the form of an AVP.

B

Background Task	A long-running user initiated task that the PM&C application executes in the background. While the background task runs, the PM&C 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
bare metal blade	A blade that does not have an operating system installed on it.
bandwidth	The data rate supported by a network connection or interface; most commonly expressed in terms of bytes per second (bps).
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. PM&C is responsible for configuring and setting up the base network.

B

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.
BAT	Batch Server Message distribution application that can send the same short message to multiple recipients.
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.
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
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
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
BIF	Bulk Input File
BIOS	Basic Input-Output System Firmware on the CPU blade that is executed prior to executing an OS.

B

BIP	Board Identification PROM
	The serial number used to identify a board in the EAGLE 5 ISS. The serial number is contained in the board ID PROM on each board in the EAGLE 5 ISS.
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
Blacklist	Provisioning Blacklist.
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
	The point code that the gateway screening uses to keep MSUs bound for a specific point code out of the network where the EAGLE 5 ISS 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 5 ISS 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.

B

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
Blocked Destination Point Code (BLKDPC)	See BLKDPC.
Blocked Originating Point Code (BLKOPC)	See BLKOPC.
BM	Buss Master (Cognitronics)
BNDR	GWS Binder Task
Board Identification PROM (BIP)	See BIP.
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
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.
BP MPL	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Multi-Port LIM (MPL).
BP MPLT	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Multi-Port LIM-T (MPLT) and the E1/T1 MIM.

B

BPS	Bits per Second
	The transmission rate of the signaling links on the EAGLE 5 ISS expressed in bits per second.
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.
BS	Base Station
BSC	Basic Service Code
BSD	Berkeley Software Distribution
Bps	Bits per second
BSDB	Business Service DataBase
BSN	Backward Sequence Number
BSS	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.
BSSMAP	Base Station Subsystem Mobile Application Part
BSU	Broadband Signal Unit
BTA	Basic Trading Area
BTS	British Summer Time
BTU	British Thermal Unit
BTSM	Base Transceiver Station Management
Building Integrated Timing System (BITS)	See BITS.
Bulk Load Module (BLM)	See BLM.

B

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

C

c7000	HP c-Class Platform.
CA	Canada (NPAC Region)
	Conditioning Action
	.
	CAs indicate what digit conditioning actions to execute when processing a digit string.
cabinet	Cabinets, racks, and frames (Collectively).
CAE	Communications Applications Environment
	Conditioning Action Execution
CAIN	Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network
Call Detail Record	See CDR.
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.
Called Party Address (CdPA)	See CdPA.
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 & Application Processor

C

Capability Point Code (CPC)	See CPC.
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
CCA	Credit-Control-Answer The Diameter message that is received from the prepaid rating engine to acknowledge a CCR command.
CCB	Change Control Board Command Control Block
CCBS	Completion of Call to Busy Subscriber
CCE	Consistency Check End
CCEA	Consistency Check End Acknowledgment
CCF	Charging Collection Function
CCGT	Cancel Called Global Title
CCI	Customer Care Interface A Web-based interface that allows customer support staff to query messages that are stored in the Active Message Store (AMS).
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

C

	Credit Control Response
	A Diameter message to be sent to a prepaid rating engine to request credit authorization for an SMS.
CCRA	Consistency Check Request Acknowledgment
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.
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 application for the ITU SS7 signaling links that is used with card types limds0, limch, lime1, and limt1.
CCS MR	Common Channel Signaling Message Router
CCSN	Common Channel Signaling Node
CD-ROM	Compact Disc - Read-Only Memory
CD	Carrier Detect Compact Disk
CDBL	Called Party Blacklist
CDE	Common Desktop Environment
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CdPA	Called Party Address
	The 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 5 ISS is located.

C

CdPN	Called Party Number
CdPN PFX	Called Party Number Prefix
	An EAGLE 5 ISS 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.
CDU	CAP Downloadable Utility
CEA	Capability-Exchange-Answer
	The Diameter response that the prepaid rating engine sends to the Mobile Originated application during capability exchanges.
CE CISPR A	Compliance European, Comite Internationale Special des Perturbations Radioelectrique (European Compliance, International Special Committee on Radio Interference, Class A)
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.
CED	Caller Entered Digits
CESID	Callers Emergency Service Identification
CET	Customer Environment Test
CEWS	Customer Extended Warranty Service
CF	Control Frame
CFN	Confusion
CGB	Circuit Group Blocking
CGBA	Circuit Group Blocking Acknowledgment
CGBL	Calling Party Blacklist
CgPA	Calling Party Address

C

	The point code and subsystem number that originated the MSU. This point code and subsystem number are contained in the calling party address 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 5 ISS is located.
CgPN	Calling party number
CGU	Circuit Group Unblocking
CGUA	Circuit Group Unblocking Acknowledgment
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.
Checksum	Provides protection against data corruption in the network. The sender of a packet computes a checksum according to an algorithm. The receiver then

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re-computes the checksum, using the same algorithm. The packet is accepted if the checksum is valid; otherwise, the packet is discarded.

CHM

Changeover Messages

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

CI

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

CIMD

Computer Interface for Message Distribution

Proprietary SMSC protocol developed by Nokia.

CIP

Carrier Identification Parameter

**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.

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

Custom LSMS Interface

Command-line interface

CLLI

Common Language Location Identifier

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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.

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 form *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 TMM 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

Command Manager Interface

An EAGLE EMS application that provides an interface to allow EAGLE 5 commands to be sent from the EAGLE EMS to one or more EAGLE 5 systems.

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	The Command Manager Interface also controls access to specific commands on a per-user basis.
CMI Command Class	A subset of EAGLE 5 commands defined and used within the context of the Command Manager Interface.
CMI Command Script	A php script used within the context of the EAGLE EMS Command Manager Interface for managing one or more EAGLE 5 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.
CMIP	Common Management Information Protocol
CMI Usergroup	A set of access privileges designed to control use of EAGLE 5 commands and API functions within the Command Manager Interface.
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.
CMR	Call Modification Request
CMRJ	Call Modification Reject
CMRS	Commercial Mobile Radio Services
CMS	Commercial Marketing Specification
	Content Management System
CMSDB	Call Management Services Database
CMT	Concurrent Multipath Transfer
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

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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).
COMCOL	Communications Core Object Library
Common Channel Signaling (CCS)	See CCS.
Common Channel Signaling System #7 (CCS7)	See CCS7.
Command Class	A set of EAGLE 5 ISS commands that can be assigned to an EAGLE 5 ISS user or to a terminal port of the EAGLE 5 ISS. Command classes are assigned to a user to control the EAGLE 5 ISS commands that user can execute. Command classes are assigned to a terminal port to control the EAGLE 5 ISS commands that can be executed from a particular terminal.
Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI)	See CLLI.
Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS)	See CPCS.
Common Screening List (CSL)	See CSL.
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 PM&C server

C

blades. Compute blades for application use are referred to as application server blades. Compute blades used for the PM&C application are referred to as the PM&C server blade. There are two PM&C server blades on each T5100 platform: the primary PM&C server blade and the spare PM&C server blade. The spare PM&C 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.
configuration profile	A concept used in the PM&C initialization as the starting point for configuring the PM&C 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 PM&C initialization procedure.
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.
Connectivity	The complete path between two terminals over which one-way or two-way communications may be provided.
console server	PM&C 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. PM&C configures the console server during the Add Frame operation. PM&C uses the console server during the Add Shelf operation to configure the shelf manager and the switches.
control cards	Cards that occupy slots 1113 through 1118 of the control shelf on an EAGLE 5 ISS and perform OAM, TDM, and database functions for the EAGLE 5 ISS. 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.
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.
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.

C

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.
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.
CPI	Capability Point Code International
CPG	Call Progress
CPLD	Complex Programmable Logic Device
CPN	Calling Party Number Report Capability Point Code National
CPS	Customer Provisioning System
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CQM	Circuit Query Message
CQR	Circuit Query Response
CR	Cluster Routing Connection Request
CRA	Circuit Reservation Acknowledgment Consistency Check Request

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	CDR-Based Refund Application
	Enables operators to refund charged-but-failed messages sent by prepaid subscribers.
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
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
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CSAT	Customer Satisfaction

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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 a list of numbers or point code which are used for screening messages in various features.
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection
CSP	Carrier Selection Point
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
CSSG	Communication Software SolutionsGoup
CSU	Channel Service Unit
CSV	Comma-separated value
	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).
CTIA	Cellular Telecommunication Industry Association
CTS	Clear to Send
CU	Currently Unused
CVM	Circuit Validation Test
CVT	Control Virtual Terminal
CWNT	Congestion Window

C

Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) See CRC.

D

DA Destination Address

Digit Action

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.

DAL Dedicated Access Line

DAT Digital Audio Tape

Database Services Module (DSM) See DSM.

Data Collection Interface Incoming MSU data network interface from the EAGLE SLAN card.

Data Feed EAGLE 5 ISS feature 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.

DAUD Destination Audit

DAVA Destination Unavailable

DB Database

Daughter Board

Documentation Bulletin

D

DBAL	Database Audit Level
DBBF	Database Backup Facility
DBCD	Database Change and Display
DBG	Debugger
DBLM	Database Level Manager
DBMM	Database Memory Manager
DBS	Database Server
DC	Direct Current
DCB	Device Control Block
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.
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
DDS	Digital Dataphone Service
DEFCC	Default Country Code
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 5 ISS.
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
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

D

	A protocol used by computers to obtain unique IP address, default router, subnet mask, and IP addresses for DNS servers from a DHCP server.
DI	Destination Identifier
DIAG	Diagnostics
Dialed Prefix	Digits present at the beginning of the Called Party that are entered by an end-user.
Diameter	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.
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 (DS0A)	See DS0A.
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.
DIX	Digital/Intel/Xerox Digital/Intel/Xerox de facto standard for Ethernet Media Access Control Type.
DLC	Data Link Connection
DLK	Data Link

D

	TCP/IP Data Link
DLMx	Delimiter[x], as DLMA through DLMF.
DLT	Delete
DMA	Direct Memory Access
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
DO	Derived Object
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).
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 5 ISS, 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
DPNSS	Digital Private Network Signaling System
DPR	Disconnect-Peer-Request

D

	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
DR	Disaster Recovery
DRA	Destination Routing Address
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
	A type of memory chip that has to be refreshed periodically.
DRMS	Daughterboard Ram Management Service
DRS	Delayed Release
DRST	Destination Restricted
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
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 Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP), Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), EAGLE Local Number Portability (ELAP), and interface to Local Service Management System (LSMS).

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DSCP	Differentiated Service Code Point
DSCS	Digital Signal Customer Service
DSF	Disk Synchronizing Facility
DSGRT	DSG Runtime
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.
DSTN5000	The 5000 route set feature; replaces the 4000 route feature. With this feature, the EAGLE 5 ISS 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 table capacity is 5500 entries.
DSR	Data Set Ready
DSS	Decision Support System
DSU	Data Service Unit
DT1	Data Form 1
DT2	Data Form 2
DTA	Database Transport Access
	A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS 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 5 ISS 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.
DTM	Disk Table Manager
DTMF	Dual-Tone Multi Frequency
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

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DUP	Data User Part
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 5 ISS) must build a packet with all information needed to deliver it. It is up to the network to figure out how 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). PM&C is a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server on the base network. PM&C is responsible for dynamically assigning IP addresses to compute blades on the base network.
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 IP Secure Gateway. This enhancement allows customers to add IP routing key intelligence to their IP applications rather than requiring user entry of static routing keys.

E

E1	The European equivalent of T1 that transmits digital data over a telephone network at 2.048 Mbps.
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E1/T1 Port	Generic reference to the trunk level ports on the E5-E1T1 used to stress the fact that the requirement using that term applies to both the E1 and T1 modes of operation.
E5	Eagle 5; designation for new class of cards for existing Eagle Control and Extension Shelves
E586	Enhanced 586
E5-E1T1	EPM-based E1/T1 Multi-Channel Interface Module
	An EPM-based card that provides E1 and T1 connectivity. The E5 indicates the card is for existing EAGLE 5 control and extension shelves. 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-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 5 ISS 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 5 ISS 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 5 ISS Control Shelf. Used with E5-MASP cards. Does NOT contain a drive for removable cartridges.
E5-ENET	EPM-based Ethernet card
	A high capacity single-slot IP signaling card (EPM card plus Gig Ethernet PMC cards).
E5-IPSM	Ethernet Card w/ 2GB of main memory
E5IS	EAGLE 5 Integrated Monitoring Support
	The EAGLE 5 Integrated Monitoring Support feature allows the network traffic on the EAGLE 5 ISS'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.

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E5-TDM card	The E5-TDM card provides the EAGLE 5 ISS with 16 ports for user terminals, contains fixed disk storage and distributes Composite Clocks and High Speed Master clocks throughout the EAGLE 5 ISS. Occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116 in an EAGLE 5 ISS Control Shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.
EA	Expedited Data Acknowledgment
EAGLE EMS	EAGLE Element Management System An optional feature in the Tekelec EAGLE 5 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 5 systems.
EAGLE EMS Reporter	A web-based system for analyzing and reporting EAGLE EMS management data.
EAS	Exchange Access Signaling
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
ECA	Emergency-Changeover-Acknowledgment Signal
ECAM	Enhanced Clock, Alarm, and Maintenance card
ECAP	EAGLE Collector Application Processor A dedicated standalone platform for the collection of EAGLE 5 ISS traffic statistical data.
ECC	Error Correction Coded
ECI	External condition interface Interface for communicating with external condition applications.

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ECM	Emergency Changeover Message Error Correction Method External condition message Message that is passed on the external condition interface.
ECO	Engineering Change Order
ECSA	Exchange Carrier Standards Association
ED	Expedited Data
EDCM	Enhanced DCM Enhanced Database Communication Module
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
EGTT	Enhanced Global Title Translation A feature that is designed for the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the SS7 protocol. The EAGLE 5 ISS 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
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

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the network operator can enter the IMEI of these handsets into a 'blacklist' 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 ever-growing ported number database.
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.
Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)	See EEPROM.
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.
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
EMS	Element Management System

E

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

EMS User

EAGLE EMS User.

enclosure

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

ENET

Ethernet

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

Enhanced Global Title Translation

See EGTT.

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.

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

Also, Enhanced OSS Application Process.

EOT

End of Table

EPAP

EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor

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.

E

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.

EPRM

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.

Equipment Identity Register (EIR) See EIR.

Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM) See EPROM.

EROUTE

The application used on the Sentinel Transport Card (STC) for the EAGLE 5 ISS with Integrated Sentinel feature. The Sentinel product does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

ERR Error

ES Encoding Scheme
Extension Shelf

The shelves in the EAGLE 5 ISS that contain the LIM, ASM, and ACM cards. This shelf cannot contain the CAM, TDM, or the MDAL card. 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

E

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.

ETSI

European Technical Standards Institute

ETT

Existing Translation Type

The translation type value included in the called party address of a unitdata (UDT) or extended unitdata (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).

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

See ELEI.

Exclusion Indicator (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.

Extension Shelf

See ES.

External Short Message Entity

See ESME.

F

FA

Framework Advisory

Formatting Action

FAs determine how the outgoing digit string is formatted.

FAA

Facility Accepted

F

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	Command for cooling fan feature. The EAGLE 5 ISS 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
FAS	Frame Alignment Signal
FAT	File Access Table
Fault/Communication Agent	An EAGLE EMS application that manages alarms from the EAGLE 5 product family and provides communication between the EMS and EAGLE 5 systems.
FC	Fully Compliant
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

F

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.

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
FDIGLEN	Filter Digit Length
FE	Feature Engineer
FE-CLLI	Far End CLLI
Feature Access Key (FAK)	See FAK.
FEPC	Far End Point Code
FGTTLS	Flexible GTT Loadsharing
	Flexible GTT Load Sharing (FGTTLS) provides more flexible GTT load sharing arrangements for GTT traffic.
FIB	Forward Indicator Bit
FIFO	First In - First Out
filesystem	A method of organizing the storage space in a Volume for use by a Host operating system and applications; e.g. 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.
File Transfer Area (FTA)	See FTA.
File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	See FTP.
Fill In Signal Unit (FISU)	See FISU.

F

Filter	A tuple consisting of FNAI, FPFX, FDIGLEN, used to filter called party digits.
Filter Digit Length	The length of a digit string.
Filter Prefix	Digit string used to classify incoming digit strings.
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 that the signaling link is operational.
fixed disk drive	Hard drive on the TDM card and the E5-TDM card.
Flexible GTT Load Sharing	See FGTTLS.
Flow Through Messages	Messages that are transmitted both to and from SEAS and that contain supplier-specific 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.
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 customer-owned 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 5 ISS
FPC	Full Point Code

F

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.

FPEX	Filter Prefix
FPGA	Field-Programmable Gate Array
FQDN	Fully qualified domain name
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 5 ISS 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

F

FTRA	FTP-based Table Retrieve Application
	An application that runs in a PC outside of the EAGLE 5 ISS and that communicates with the EAGLE 5 ISS through the IPUI feature and the FTP Retrieve and Replace feature.
FU	Functional Unit
Full Point Code (FPC)	See FPC.
FW	Firewall
FWL	Firewall
	Helps protect subscribers from receiving unwanted messages and provides statistical information and message details about inbound suspect messages.

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 5 ISS 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 5 ISS terminal.
Gateway Screening (GWS)	See GWS.
Gateway Screening Redirect Function	A function in the EAGLE 5 ISS that redirects specified MSUs to a customized database. The EAGLE 5 ISS 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.
GB	Gigabyte — 1,073,741,824 bytes
GC	Group Code
GDB	GSM Real-time Database
GDL	GWS Data Loader
GDMO	Guidelines for the Definition of Managed Objects
GEI	Gigabit Ethernet Interface

G

General Purpose Service Module (GPSM-II)	See GPSM-II.
Generic Program Load (GPL)	See GPL.
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.
GHOST	GSM Hosted SMS Teleservice
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).
GPS	Global Positioning System

G

GPSM	General Purpose Service Module
GPSM II	General Purpose Service Module II
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 5 ISS. As a control card, it runs the OAM application and EOAM GPL. Used when the legacy TDM cad and MDAL card are used.
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
GR-OAP	The EOAP that provides support for GR-495.
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 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 5 ISS uses to determine which service database to send the

G

query message when an MSU enters the EAGLE 5 ISS 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.

GUI	Graphical User Interface The term given to that set of items and facilities which provide the user 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 5 ISS's database is allowed to enter the EAGLE 5 ISS.
GWSA	Gateway Screening Action Gateway Screening Application
GWSD	Gateway Screening Message Discard
GWSM	Gateway Screening Messages Gateway Screening Mode
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).

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.

H

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 & 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, etc.

HC-DCM

High Capacity Data Communications Module

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

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

H

at 125Mbps, and the inter-shelf operating at 1.0625Gbps. The HIPR card will seat in the same slot as an HMUX card (slots xx09 & 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 1.25 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.

HMI

Human-to-Machine Interface

HMRT

Message Handling Routing

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 5 ISS

HOMERN

Home Network Routing Number Prefix

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.

Host

Addressable endpoint

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

Host Volume

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

H

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
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.
HPOV NNM	Hewlett Packard Open View Network Node Manager
HRN	Home Routing Number
HS	High Speed
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, multi-drop serial transmission.
HSOP	High Speed Operation Protocol
HSS	Home Subscriber Service
HSU	HMUX Signal Unit
HUB	Works in combination with the Router to manage traffic to and from SMS applications.
HW	Hardware
HWM	High Water Mark
Hz	Hertz

I

i2000	First generation Sentinel probe/shelf
i3000	Next generation Sentinel probe/shelf
IAA	IAM Acknowledgment

I

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 that 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	IAM Reject
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
IC	Integrated Circuit
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.
ID	Identity, identifier
IDB	COMCOL Integrated Database
IDCA	ISUP Digit Collection Application

I

IDNS	Input Data Not Supported
IDP	Initial Detection Point
IDPR	Prepaid IDP Query Relay
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
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.
IGC	Intelligent Gateway Call Controller
IGM	IS41 GSM Migration
IGTT	Intermediate GTT
	An EAGLE 5 ISS feature that routes a Global Title message based on the Global Title Translation.
IGTTLS	Intermediate Global Title Translation Load Sharing
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
IMF	Integrated Message Feeder

I

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 doesn't 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
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
	An internal network ID stored on the SIM card that protects the mobile communications user's identity.
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 Protocol
	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

I

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
INH	Inhibit
INMAP	IN Mediation Access Point
INN	Internal Network Number
INP	INAP-based Number Portability Tekelec's INP can be deployed as a stand-alone or an integrated signal transfer point/number portability solution. With Tekelec's 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.
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.

I

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).
INTERNATIONAL format	The filter format for International subscriber number.
Internet Protocol (IP)	See IP.
Internet Protocol Services (IPS)	See IPS.
Interprocessor Message Transport Bus	The main communications artery between all subsystems in the EAGLE 5 ISS. This high-speed 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.
INTL	FNAI class International
INWATS	Inbound Wide-Area Telephony Services
I/O	Input/Output
IOP	Interoperability
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.
IP⁷	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 a number in dotted decimal notation which looks something like [192.168.1.1].

I

IPC	Internal Point Code
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
IPGHC	GPL name for IPGWx on the High-Capacity Blade platform.
IPGWAPC	IP Secure Gateway Adjacent Point Code
IPGWI	An application that is used by the SSED/CM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-multi-point connectivity 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (e.g. ISUP, TCAP) over IP capability. Typically used for A link connectivity which require routing keys. Far End not required to support MTP3. The IPGWx GPL (IPGWI, SS7IPGW) run on the SSED/CM/E5-ENET hardware.
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 SSED/CM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ANSI point codes.
IPLIMI	The application used by the SSED/CM/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 GPL (IPLIMI, IPLIM) run on the SSED/CM/E5-ENET hardware.

I

IPM	Implementation Project Management IMT Power and Multiplexer Card Initial Product Manufacture
IPMB	Inter-Peripheral Management Bus
IPMC	Intelligent Platform Management Controller Microcontroller 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
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.
IPSHC	IPS GPL ported to run on the E5-IPSM
IP-SCP	Internet Protocol Switching Control Point
IP-SEP	Internet Protocol Switching End Point
IPSM	IP Services Module A card that provides an IP connection for Telnet and FTP-based Table Retrieve applications. 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.
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)
IRX	IMT Receive Task
IS	Information Services

I

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.
ISC	IMS Service Control Internet Systems Consortium
ISCC	Integrated Serial Communications Controller
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
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

I

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
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 signalling 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 5 ISS mated pair to route traffic for two or more countries that may have overlapping point code values.

I

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-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

J

JIA	Joint Implementation Agreement
JTAG	Joint Test Action Group

K

Key	For the ICNP feature, a unique DS value used to access a table entry, consisting of a number length and number type.
KHz	Kilo Hertz (1000 Hertz)
KRMT	Kermit
KSR	Keyboard Send/Receive Mode
Kbits	Kilobits
Kbps	Kilobits per second
KLOC	Thousand Lines of Code
KPI	Key Performance Indicators

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.
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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
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.
LB	Load Balancing
LBA	Logical Block Access
LBP	Loopback Point Far-End Loop Back Point 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.
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

L

to an X.25 node. The EAGLE 5 ISS 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 5 ISS 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

LDAP

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

LDD

Long Distance Division

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.

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 5 ISS that allows the maintenance personnel to perform a series of far end loopback tests, from the EAGLE 5 ISS and

L

	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 TMM operations and displays it in the Manager.
LI	Length Indicator
LIA	Link Interface Applique
LIDB	Line Information Database
Light Emitting Diode (LED)	See LED.
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-OCU	LIM-Office Channel Unit Applique
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

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	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.
Link Interface Module (LIM)	See LIM.
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.
LMS	Link Monitoring System
LKA	Linked Array Utilities
LLI	Logical Link Identifier
LLSC	Link Link Set Control
LLT	Latching LFS Test
LM	Layer Management
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.
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
LNPMR	LNP Message Relay
LNPQS	LNP Query Service
LNP SMS	LNP Short Message Service

L

LNP Subsystem Application	The subsystem of the EAGLE 5 ISS 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.
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.
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.
Local Number Portability (LNP)	See LNP.
Local Service Management System (LSMS)	See LSMS.
Local Signaling Point	See LSP.
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

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LPA	Loopback Acknowledgment
LPE	Logical Processing Element
LPO	Link Processor Outage
LPUI	Local Provisioning User Interface
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.
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.
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.
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

L

LSP	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.
LSS	Local Subsystem
LSSU	Link Status Signaling Unit
LST	Link Set Type
LU DT	Long User Data
LU DTS	Long User Data Services
LUN	Logical Unit Number An integer that refers to a Volume accessible to a host.

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
MAA	Management ATM Adaptation
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

M

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
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 PM&C.
MAP Set	A group of entities in the MAP table that are used to distribute final GTT traffic.
MAS	Maintenance and Administration Subsystem A set of cards located in the Control Shelf, used to provide a central management point for the EAGLE 5 ISS. 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.

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	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 <code>chg-atm-lps</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-atm-lps</code> command output identifying the maximum number of list elements in a STAT PDU.
Mbopensource	A collection of open-source packages that are required for TMM components. MBopensource is provided on a royalty-free basis and is governed by the GNU General Public License.
Mbps	Megabytes Per Second
MBUS	Maintenance Bus
MB	Megabyte — A unit of computer information storage capacity equal to 1,048,576 bytes.
MBL	Mighty Boot Loader
MC	Measurement Collector Message Center
MCA	Matrix Controller Assembly
MCAP	Maintenance Communications & Applications Processor
MCC	Mobile Country Code
MCM	Maintenance Communication Module
MCP	Measurement Collection Processor

M

	This application is used by the MCPM card for the Measurements Platform feature.
MCPM	Measurement Collection and Polling Module
	The Measurement Collection and Polling Module (MCPM) provides comma delimited core STP measurement data to a remote server for processing. The MCPM is an EDSM with 2 GB of memory running the MCP application.
MD	Message Dispatcher
MD5	Message Digest (Version 5)
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 5 ISS. 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
MDN	Mobile Dialed Number
	Mobile Directory Number
MDS	Maintenance Disk Service
MDSK	Maintenance Disk
MEA	Memory Extension Applique
	Mismatch of Equipment and Attributes
MEAS	Measurements
MEASPLAT	Measurements Platform
Measurement Collection and Polling Module (MCPM)	See MCPM.
Measurement Platform	A feature that supports the EAGLE 5 ISS beyond 700 links by providing a dedicated processor for collecting and reporting STP, LNP, INP, G-Flex, and G-Port Measurements data. The Measurement Platform collection function cannot be disabled once it is enabled in the system.

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Measurements	A feature 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.
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.
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 Transfer Part (MTP)	See MTP.
MF	Mediation Function Miscellaneous Frame Multi-Frequency
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.

M

MGCP	Media Gateway Controller Protocol
MGR	A Web-based interface for managing TMM 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
MHR	Maintenance Hourly Report
MHz	Megahertz
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.
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 <code>chg-secu-dflt</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-secu-dflt</code> 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.
MLPP	Multi-Level Precedence and Preemption
MLS	Multiple Linksets to Single Adjacent PC

M

MMI	Man-Machine Interface
MML	Man-Machine Language
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 5 ISS and returned to the originator.
MNP SMS	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 <code>chg-slt</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-slt</code> 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.
MOP	Method of Procedure
MOU	Minutes of Usage
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&P 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

M

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 5 ISS uses. The SPCs are used for provisioning and routing as if they were the true point code of the EAGLE 5 ISS. 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.

MPL

Multi-port LIM

MPLC

Multi-Port LIM Control

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.

MR

Message Relay

MRC

MAS Redundancy Controller

Message Routing under Congestion

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.

M

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 The equipment required for communication with a wireless telephone network.
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.
MSFM	MTOS File Manager
MSISDN	Mobile Station International Subscriber Directory 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.
MSO	Multi-Service Operator
MSRN	Mobile Station Roaming Number
MSS	Maximum Segment Size
MSSN	Mate Subsystem Number
MSU	Message Signaling 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

M

- 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 5 ISS 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
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures
MTOS	Multi-Tasking Operating System
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	A feature that supports MTP-routed SCCP messages for the ANSI-41 Mobile Number Portability feature and the IS41 GSM Migration feature. 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

M

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

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.
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.
Multihoming	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.
Multiple Point Code	See MPC.
Multi-Purpose Server (MPS)	See MPS.
MUX	Multiplexer
MVFS	Multi Versioned File System
N	
NA	North America
NAI	Nature of Address Indicator
	Standard method of identifying users who request access to a network.
NAI1	FNAI class Generic 1
NAI2	FNAI class Generic 2

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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
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
NCAI	Nested Cluster Allowed Indicator
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 destination code 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.

N

	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
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 <code>rttrv-cspc</code> command output showing the type of point codes contained in the concerned signaling point code group.
Network Element	See NE
Network Equipment-Building System (NEBS)	See NEBS.
Network Management	See NM.
Network Management Messages	Messages that include TFP/TFR/TFA/TCP/TCR/TCA/RSP/RSR/RCP/RCR
Network OAM	See NO.
Network Services Part (NSP)	See NSP.
NFAS	Non-Frame Alignment Signal

N

NFS	Network File System
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.
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
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.
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&P

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	A server that manages a collection of SOs and their corresponding MPs. NO servers are deployed in active/standby pairs.
NOA Table	Nature of Address Table
NOC	Network Operations Center
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.
Northbound Interface	An interface to an entity that resides higher in the management hierarchy. For example there is a northbound interface from an EAGLE OAM to an EMS.
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-or1, 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

N

NPB	Numbering Pool Block
NPC	National Point Code
NPDB	Number Portability Database Database that holds ported numbers.
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.
NPREQ	Number Portability Request Query
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
NSAP	Network Service Access Point
NSG	Tekelec's Network Signaling Group
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

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NTP	Network Time Protocol
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 by the EAGLE 5 ISS to retrieve subscriber portability information from a number portability request (NPDB) query.
NVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory
NVRC	Non-Volatile RAM Cache

O

OA	Onboard Administrator The management processor for an HP c-Class enclosure.
OAI	Object Access Interface
OAM	Operations, Administration, and Maintenance The generic load program (application) that operates the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem which controls the operation of the EAGLE 5 ISS.
OAM&P	Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning. These functions are generally managed by individual applications and not managed by a platform management application, such as PM&C 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). Provisioning – Setting up user accounts, devices, and services.
OAMP	Operations, Administration and Maintenance Part
OAM switchover	When the Active OAM gives up control (e.g. 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.

O

OAP	Operations Support System Application Processor A stand-alone processor that acts as an interface between the EAGLE 5 ISS and OSS (operation support system) devices using standard interfaces and converting the communications to the EAGLE 5 ISS proprietary serial interface. See also Operations Support System Application Processor.
OpenHPI	An open source implementation of the Service Availability Forum (SAF) Hardware Platform Interface (HPI).
OAPF	Operations System Support / Applications Processor Frame
OAPM	OAP Maintenance
OCM	Outbound Call Management
OCN	Operating Company Number
OCU	Office Channel Unit The interface used with the LIMOCU card.
ODS	Operational Data Store
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
Office Channel Unit (OCU)	See OCU.
OFNAI	Outgoing FNAI
OJT	On the Job Training
OLDB	Online Disk Build Upgrade
OLI	Originating Line Information
OLM	Overload Message
OLO	Other Licensed Operator
OMC	Operations and Maintenance Center
OMI	Other MAS Interface
OOB	Out of Band message
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

O

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.

OPC

Originating Point Code

Within an SS7 network, the point codes are numeric addresses which uniquely identify each signaling point. The OPC identifies the sending signaling point.

OPDU

Operations Protocol Data Unit

Open System Interconnection (OSI)

See OSI.

Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)

See OAM.

Operations Support System Application Processor (OAP)

See OAP.

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.

Originating Point Code (OPC)

See OPC.

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

O

4. Transport layer
5. Session layer
6. Presentation layer
7. Application layer

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.
OSSH	Open Secure Shell
OTGR	Operations Technology Generic Requirements
OTID	Originating Transaction ID
OTQ	Outstanding Trouble Queue
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.

P

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.
Pacing Rate	The rate that the EAGLE 5 ISS 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 5 ISS 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 5 ISS 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 (e.g., IP). An SCTP

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packet includes the common SCTP header, possible SCTP control chunks, and user data encapsulated within SCTP DATA chunks.

PAM

Pass-Along Message

PASM

Protocol Adaptable State Machine

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**).

The EAGLE 5 ISS LNP uses only the ANSI point codes and Non-ANSI domestic point codes.

PCA

Point Code ANSI

P-CAP

Packet Capture

PCB

Printed Circuit Board

PCC

Packet Call Center

PCI

Peripheral Component Interface

Point Code International

Protocol Control Information

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	Peripheral Component Interconnect
PCM	Power Cooling Module
PCN	Point Code National
	Product Change Notice
PCR	Preventive Cyclic Retransmission
	<p>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 the receiving 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 <code>ent-slk</code> command.</p>
PCS	Personal Communications Service (North American GSM)
P-CSCF	Proxy - Call Session Control Function
	<p>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.</p>
PCT	PC Test
PCTA	Product Complaint and Test Assurance
PD	Procedure Document
PDB	Provisioning Database
PDBA	Provisioning Database Application
	<p>There are two Provisioning Database Applications (PDBAs), one in EPAP A on each EAGLE 5 ISS. They follow an Active/Standby model. These processes are responsible for updating and maintaining the Provisioning Database (PDB).</p>
PDBI	Provisioning Database Interface
	<p>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.</p>
PDC	Personal Digital Communications
PDF	Policy Decision Function

P

PDN	Packet Data Network Public Data Network A data network that uses the X.25 protocol to provide the connectivity.
PDP	Permissive Dialing Period Power Distribution Panel Monitors primary and secondary power sources on a continuous basis.
PDS	Persistent Device States
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
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.
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.
PFS	Product Functional Specification
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
PIN	Personal Identification Number

P

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
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 the Tekelec 5100 platform. Does not refer to the application software that runs on the platform.
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
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
PM&C	Platform Management and Configuration Server with hardware management software that manages the remaining servers (System OAMs and MPs) in a network element. The terms PM&C and system manager are used synonymously in the online help documentation. PM&C 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.
PM&C GUI	The central point of user interaction with the PM&C application. The user interface is a Web-based graphical user interface (GUI) that enables remote user access over the network to the PM&C application and functions.
PM&C server blade	Two PM&C server blades are located within each T5100 system. The primary PM&C server blade, which hosts the PM&C application, provides configuration and management to the Tekelec 5100 platform. The PM&C server blade also runs TPD. The second PM&C server blade is the spare that can be used for backups and disaster recovery.
PMAC	Platform Management & Configuration (also referred to as PM&C) 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.
PMC	PCI Mezzanine Card

P

PML	Process Maturity Level
PMTC	Peripheral Maintenance
PNP	Pending New Part
POD	Proof of Delivery
POI	Point of Interconnection
Point Code (PC)	See PC.
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
PPSMS	Prepaid Short Message Service Prepaid Short Message Service Intercept
PR	Problem Report
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
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

P

	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 multihomed.
Primary PM&C server blade	See PM&C server blade.
Primary State (PST)	See PST.
Private Point Code	See PPC.
Private Virtual Network (PVN)	See PVN.
PRMS	Product Change Request Management System
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 antifuse closes a connection.
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.
Provisioning Blacklist	A list of ranges that are prohibited from being used as DNs, DN Blocks, and IMSI address strings.
Provisioning Blacklist Range	A range of protected address strings of network elements, such as the E.164 address of HLRs.

P

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 Linkset	This is the linkset between the EAGLE 5 ISS using the Proxy Point Code and an adjacent node
PRS	Primary Reference Source Problem Report System
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.
PSC	PCS Switching Center
PSD	Product Specification Document
PSEL	Presentation Selector
PSM	Peripheral Services Module
PST	Primary State A field in the <code>rept-stat</code> 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
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.

P

PV	Product Verification
PVC	Permanent Virtual Circuit
	A direct connection to an X.25 node that is configured in the EAGLE 5 ISS'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 5 ISS switch. Each card has an auto-assigned, default, Class B private IP address.
PXE	Pre-initialization Execution Environment

Q

Q3	Q3 Protocol
QAF	Q Adapter Function
Q-CLI	AMS Query Command Line Interface
	Enables operators to query messages that are stored in the AMS.
QMS	Quality Management System
QoS	Quality of Service
	Control mechanisms that guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow.
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.

R

R-URI	Request URI
Rack Mount Server	A Server in a rack-mount form factor.
RADB	Remote Agent Database
RAID	Redundant Array of Independent Disks

R

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.

RAO

Revenue Accounting Office

RBOC

Regional Bell Operating Company

RC

Relative Cost

Restriction Criteria

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.

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.

realm

The Diameter protocol uses the realm, also referred to as domain, to determine whether messages can be satisfied locally, or whether they must be routed or redirected. The realm is the string in the NAI (Network Access Identifier) that immediately follows the @ character.

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.

RD

Receive Data

Removable Disk

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.

R

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 Server	A centralized database that maps subscriber numbers to routing numbers or domain names.
REL	Release
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.
RES	Resume
Response Method Messages	Messages that include TFP/TCP
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

R

RFI	Request for Information
RFPP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quote
RG	Report Generator
RGB	Red, Green, Blue
RH	Relative Humidity
RI	Routing Indicator
RIP	Routing Information Protocol
RJ	Registered Jack
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.
RLI	Remote Link Interface
RLSD	Released
RMA	Return Material Authorization
RMCP	Remote Management Control Protocol PM&C 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
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

R

	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.
ROM	Read Only Memory
ROP	Large Geographic Area (Groups of CNLs)
ROSE	Remote Operations Service Element
Route	A signaling path from an LSP to an RSP using a specified Link Set
Route set	A group of routes, no more than six, carrying traffic to the same destination.
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.
RRBE	Request_Report_BCM_Event AIN Message
RS	Requirement Specification
RSA	Regional Service Area
	Rural Statistical Areas
RSC	Reset Circuit
	Reset Confirmation
RSCT	Route-set-congestion-test (message)
	An MTP3 management message.
RSET	Routeset
RSM	Remote Switching Module
RSP	Routeset Prohibited Test (Msg)
	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.

R

	Remote Signaling Point
	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
RST	Route Set Test
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
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
RTPC	Route Transfer Prohibit Control
RTR	Router
	Routes all types of SMS traffic.
RTRC	Route Transfer Restricted Control (SS7)
RTS	Ready to Send
	Request to Send
RTT	Ready to Test
	Round-Trip Time
RU	Rack Unit

R

	One rack unit (1RU) is 44.45 mm (1.75 in) high.
Rule	An association between a Filter and an Action Set.
RWND	Receiver Window
RX	Receive

S

S/D	Staff Days
SA	Security Administration
	Service Action
	Indicates what service-specific behaviors to execute when processing a digit string.
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.
SAP	Service Access Point
	Service Application Office
	Service Application Platform
	Special Applications Procedures
	Shelf Alarm Panel

S

SAPC	Secondary Adjacent Point Code
SAR	Segmentation and Reassembly
SAS	Storage Access Services
	Serial-attached SCSI
	The physical connection used among Controller Enclosures and Disk Enclosures.
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
SBR	Subsystem Backup Routing
Sbus	Sun Bus
SC	Site Collector
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
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	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.

S

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
SCE	Service Creation Environment
SCF	Service Control Function
SCIM	Service Capability Interaction Manager
SCM	System Configuration Manager
	System Configuration Matrix.
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	Service Control Point
	Service Control Points (SCP) 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.
	Secure Copy
SCPMS	Service Control Point Management System
SCRC	SCCP Routing Control

S

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, SIP-routing capabilities, service integration, data management, FW/NAT traversal, multi-network integration and an interface to third-party applications.
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 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 (RFC 2960).
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), etc. 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 multihomed 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

S

	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 (e.g., 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
SDM	State Decision Manager
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SDRAM	Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory
SDS	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.
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.

S

Secondary Point Code (SPC)	See SPC.
Secondary State (SST)	See SST.
Secure Shell (SSH)	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 5 ISS 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 5 ISS, 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.
Self Identification of the EAGLE 5 ISS	The point code that identifies the EAGLE 5 ISS 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.
Server Group	A collection of MP Servers that hosts a distributed SS7 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 SS7 elements to be mapped to particular MP Servers. A Server Group resides within a Network Element but cannot span Network Elements. An MP Server can be a member of one Server Group.
Server Group Identifier	See SGI.
Service	Any EAGLE behavior that utilizes NPP.
Service Action Handler	Service-specific function associated with a Service Action.
Service Availability Forum	See SAF.

S

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 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.
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
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

S

stream. It is typically used over 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 (e.g., 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

Signaling Gateway Process

A process instance of a Signaling Gateway. It serves as an active, backup, load-sharing, or broadcast process of a Signaling Gateway [RFC 4666].

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 PM&C 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.

S

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
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 5 ISS, e.g. 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 (SHLF)	See SHLF.
SHLF	Shelf A modular unit that contains the cards that make up the EAGLE 5 ISS. The EAGLE 5 ISS 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), STPLAN cards, and Service Modules.
SI	Service Indicator
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.

S

Signaling Link	The transmission path connecting the EAGLE 5 ISS 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 5 ISS 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 Transfer Point Local Area Network (STP LAN or SLAN)	See STP LAN or SLAN.
Signaling Transport Card (STC)	See STC.
Sigtran	Signaling Transport
SIGTRAN	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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
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 5 ISS is located.
SIOT	Shared_Interoffice_Trunk AIN trigger

S

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
SK	South Korea
SLAN	Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that copies MSUs selected through the gateway screening process and sends these MSUs over the Ethernet to an external host computer for further processing.
SLAN Card	EAGLE SSEDCCM card that runs the VXWSLAN application.
SLC	Signaling Link Code
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 ITU-ISUP 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

S

Small Computer System Interface bus (SCSI)	See SCSI.
SMASE	System Management Application Entity
SMDR	Station Detailed Message Recording
SMDS	Switched Multi-megabyte Data Service.
SME	Short Message Entity
SMG	Short Message Gateway
SMI	Structure and Identification of Management Information for TCP/IP-based Internets
	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
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
	The short message service within the GSM standard handles the transmission of short messages to mobile communications subscribers.
SMSC	Short Message Service Center
	A network element in the mobile telephone network which delivers SMS messages.
SMSMR	Prepaid Short Message Service.
SMSREQ	SMS Request Message
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
SNAI	Service Nature of Address Indicator

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	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.
SN	Services Node
SMT	Scroll (area) Message Text
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.
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.
SNR	Subsystem Normal Routing
SO	Signaling OAM
	A server that manages a collection of MPs. SO servers are deployed in active/standby pairs.
SOA	Service Order Administration
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
SOIP	SEAS Over IP
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.

S

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 PM&C server blade	See PM&C 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, ITU-I Spare, and ITU-N Spare.
SPC	Secondary Point Code The SPC enables the EAGLE 5 ISS to assume more than one point code for SS7 routing. The EAGLE 5 ISS uses the SPC for routing and provisioning as if the SPC were an actual point code of the EAGLE 5 ISS. The EAGLE 5 ISS supports one ANSI true point code and up to seven secondary point codes. Signaling Point Code Spare Point Code Stored Program Control
Special Network Management Messages	Messages that include RCT/TFC/UPU
SPI	Spare Parts Inventory
SPID	Service Provider ID
Split NPA	Split Number Planning Area

S

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
SPVC	Soft Permanent Virtual Connection
SQEC	Sbus Quad Ethernet Controller
SR	Screening Reference
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
SRCT	Signaling Route Set Congestion Test
SRF	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. 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).
SRI	Send Routing Information Send_Route_Information Message
SRM	Subsystem Routing Messages
SRT	Subsystem Routing Status Test
SRV	DNS Server Record Enables the localization of servers implementing a specific service over a specific transport protocol (e.g., SIP over UDP).DNS Server Record.
SS	Subsystem
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 5 ISS is an STP, which is a device that routes these messages through the network.
SS7ANSI	SS7 ANSI

S

	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/non-spare).
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	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
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.

S

SSCS	<p>Service Specific Convergence Sublayer.</p> <p>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.</p>
SSEDCM	Single Slot Enhanced Data Communications Module
SSF	Service Switching Function
SSG	Switching Solutions Group
SSH	Secure Shell
	<p>A protocol for secure remote login and other network services over an insecure network. SSH encrypts and authenticates all EAGLE 5 ISS IPUI and MCP traffic, incoming and outgoing (including passwords) to effectively eliminate eavesdropping, connection hijacking, and other network-level attacks.</p>
SSL	Secure Socket Layer
SSM	<p>Shared Storage Manager.</p> <p>The capabilities in PM&C that configure shared storage such as a SAN.</p>
SSN	<p>SS7 Subsystem Number</p> <p>Subsystem Number</p> <p>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 5 ISS.</p> <p>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.</p>
SSP	<p>Subsystem Prohibited network management message.</p> <p>Subsystem Prohibited SCCP (SCMG) management message. (CER)</p> <p>Service Switching Point (SS7 Network)</p> <p>Signal Switching Point</p> <p>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.</p>
SSR	SIP Signaling Router

S

	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.
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 high-speed data stream that uses the SS7 protocol for messaging. Also known as Unchannelized T1.
Standalone server	A server that is not managed by PM&C, such as a Network OAM&P.
static IP address	A static IP address is a number (in dotted decimal notation format) that PM&C assigns to the shelf manager and the switch on the base network. The PM&C 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
STP	Signal Transfer Point

S

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.

STPs are ultra-reliable, high speed packet switches at the heart of SS7 networks, which terminate all link types except F-links. STPs are nearly always deployed in mated pairs for reliability reasons. Their primary functions are to provide access to SS7 networks and to provide routing of signaling messages within and among signaling networks.

Spanning Tree Protocol

STPI

Signaling Transfer Point International

STP LAN

Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network.

A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that copies MSUs selected through the gateway screening process and sends these MSUs over the Ethernet to an external host computer for further processing.

STPLAN

Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network

The generic program load and application used by the STPLAN card to support the STP LAN application. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

STR

Send_to_Resource AIN message

Stream

In SCTP, refers to a sequence of user messages that are to be delivered to the upper-layer 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.

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 TMM components and displays it in the Manager.

SUA

SCCP User Adaptation Layer

S

	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.
Subsystem Application	The name of the feature assigned to a particular subsystem of the EAGLE 5 ISS.
Subsystem Number	See SSN.
SUERM	Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor
SUI	Serial User Interface
SUM	Signal Unit Manager (IMT)
SUS	Suspend Message
SUT	System Under Test
SV	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 5 ISS 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	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
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

S

System Manager Server with hardware management software that manages the remaining servers (System OAMs and MPs) in a network element. The terms PM&C and system manager are used synonymously in the online help documentation.

Signaling OAM See SO.

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.

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.

TAS Tone and Announcement 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.

TBCD Telephony Binary Coded Decimal

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.

T

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 5 ISS 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 5 ISS over a TCP/IP data link. The TCP/IP node is in the EAGLE 5 ISS 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
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

T

	(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. When deployed in conjunction with the industry leading EAGLE 5 ISS, Tekelec offers mobile operators additional SMS offload and flexible routing capabilities - thus optimizing the SMS network.
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.
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.

T

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-the-shelf) item that is loaded with a combination of third-party-designed blades, third-party software, and Tekelec software.
T5100 frame	The PICMG-3.0-compliant frame deployed for the T5100 platform.
TEM	Telecommunication Equipment Manufacturers
TF	Toll Free
TFA	TransFer Allowed (Msg)
TFC	Transfer Control TransFer Controlled (Msg) Transfer Congested
TFR	Transfer Restricted
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.
TFRC	Traffic Forced Rerouting Control
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TGN	Trunk Group Number
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.
TIA	Telecommunication Industry Association
TIMR	CAM Timer
TINP	Triggerless ISUP based Number Portability
TISPAN	Telecoms & Internet converged Services & Protocols for Advanced Networks
TLAC	Traffic Link Available Control
TLDN	Temporary Location Directory Number
TLNP	Triggerless LNP
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TLV	Type/Length/Value
TMDD	Terminal Multiplexer Device Driver
TMM	Tekelec Mobile Messaging Family of short message routing and network querying components.

T

TMN	Telecommunication Management Network
TN	Telephone Number
	A 10 digit ported telephone number.
TNN	Trouble Notification Number
TNS	Transit Network Selection
	Triggerless Number Screening
TO	Timing Output
TOCA	Timing Output Composite Automatic
TOD	Time of Day
TON	Type of Number
Tools	A collection of command-line tools for managing and troubleshooting TMM components.
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
tp_cli	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 Distribution
	TPD is a standard Linux-based operating system packaged and distributed by Tekelec. 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

T

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.
Transaction-based GTT Loadsharing	A feature that enables GTT-routed messages that are part of the same transaction to be loadshared to the same destination in a MAP or MRN group.
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.
Translation Service Module (TSM)	See TSM.
Translation Type (TT)	See TT.
Translation Type Mapping	A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS 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 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.
trap	A mechanism used in the context of SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) for one-way event notification.
TRBL	Trouble

T

TRC	Termination Response Code
TRCC	Traffic Signaling Congestion Control
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.
TRW	Traffic Restarting Waiting
TS	Test Strategy Traffic Server Technical Specification
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

T

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.
TTN	Translation Type Name
TTR	Team Test Ready
TUP	Telephone User Part
TV	Ticket Voucher
TVG	Group Ticket Voucher
TX	Transmit

U

UA	ETF User Adaptation Layers
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.
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. Each message has a trouble code and text associated with the trouble condition.
UAPS	UA Parameter Set
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
UAS	User Agent Server
UBA	Unblocked Acknowledgement
UCIC	Unequipped Circuit Identification Code

U

	Unidentified Circuit Identification Code
UCP	Universal Computer Protocol Protocol used to connect to SMSCs.
UDM	User Defined Messages
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
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 service-affecting or when a previous problem is corrected. Each message has a trouble code and text associated with the trouble condition.
UIMRD	UIM Redirect
UISC	User Interface Session Control
UITS	User Interface Terminal Side
UL	Underwriters Laboratories
ULP	Upper Layer Protocol
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.

U

Unchannelized E1	Synchronous E1 High Speed Link
Unchannelized T1	Synchronous T1 High Speed Link
UNI	User-Network Interface
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.
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.
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
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

U

	use with flash memory "thumb" drives for installation and backup of customer data.
USDA	User Defined Stop Action
USIS	User-to-User Indicators
USL	User Systems Language
USR	User-to-User information
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

V

V.35	ITU Interface Recommendation, V.35 The interface used with the LIMV35 card.
V	Volt
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 (VCC) specifications in order 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
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

V

VDU	Video Display Unit
V-Flex	Voicemail Flexible Routing An advanced database application based on the industry proven EAGLE 5 ISS. Deployed as a local subsystem on the EAGLE platform, V-Flex centralizes voicemail 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.
VIOL	A value displayed on an application GUI that indicates that the client browser'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.
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.
VMAC	Virtual MAC. Implemented by VRRP
VMS	Voice Mail Server Virtual Memory System A multi-user, multiprocessing virtual memory-based operating system designed for use in time sharing, batch processing, real time and transaction processing.
VMSC	Visited MSC Voice Mail Service Center
VOB	Versioned Object Base

V

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 Telephonie 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.
Volume	The smallest unit of allocation of shared storage that PM&C/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
VPC	Virtual Path Connection
VPCI	Virtual Path Connection Identifier
VPI	Virtual Path Identifier
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 the G-Flex, G-Port, INP, AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, IGM, V-Flex, and LNP features. If the G-Flex, G-Port, INP, AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, IGM, V-Flex, or LNP feature is not turned on, and a Service Module card is present, the VSCCP GPL processes normal GTT traffic.
VTIM	Virtual Terminal Input Message
VTOM	Virtual Terminal Output Message
VXWSLAN	An application used by the DCM card to support the STP LAN application. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.
W	
W	Watts
WAN	Wide Area Network A network which covers a larger geographical area than a LAN or a MAN.

W

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.
WE	Western
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	A value for various parameters, specified by an asterisk (*) that specifies all possible values for that parameter.
Wildcard	Same as "Wild Card". 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 it 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 Wireless Number Portability 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 Wireless Number Portability feature can only be used for ANSI messages not for ITU messages.

W

WNPQS	Wireless Number Portability Query Service. WNP Query Service
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.

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 5 ISS 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
XS	eXternal Service

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	Value-adding component that communicates with the Router to provide a service.
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-BWL	Black- and Whitelist component eXternal Service component that provides personalized blacklist and whitelist services for home network subscribers.
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-SPA	SMS Provisioning Application component eXternal Service component that provides an SMS provisioning interface for XS components.
XS-TIE	Text Insertion Engine component

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eXternal Service component that can insert additional text in a short message that is bound for home network subscriber.

XSI External Signaling Interface

XUDT Extended Unit Data

Extended User Data

XUDTS Extended Unitdata Service message

An error response to an XUDT message.