

Tekelec *Signaling Products*

Master Glossary
909-1023 Revision A
October 2002



TEKELEC

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Printed in the United States of America

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Master Glossary

- 10 Digit Telephone Number Subscription**
The telephone number requiring LNP service and the related LNP service information, the location routing number, and message relay global title translation information.
- AATM** See ATM Applique.
- ACG** See Automatic Call Gapping.
- ACM** See Application Communications Module.
- ACM-ENET** The label on the card identifying the card as a ACM.
- ACMENET** A value of the `type` parameter of the `ent-card` command and an entry in the field in the `rtrv-card` command output showing that the card is a ACM.
- ACTIVE** An entry in the `ssr` field of the `rept-stat-card` command showing which MCAP card is active.
- ACTION** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command specifying that an ATM signaling link parameter set is copied to another.
- ACTV MASP**
An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output that shows which MASP is active.
- ADJ** See Adjacency.
- Adjacent Point Code (APC)**
The point code identifying the node that is next to the Eagle. This term is used in link sets and routes.
- Adjacency (ADJ)**
A parameter of the `chg-map` and `ent-map` commands showing that the mated application is logically adjacent to the Eagle.

- Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)**
 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.
- Affected point code (AFTPC)**
 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.
- AFTPC** See Affected Point Code.
- AIN** See Advanced Intelligent Network.
- AINF** See Application Interface Applique.
- AINTVL** A parameter of the `chg-acg-mic`, `dlt-acg-mic`, and `ent-acg-mic` commands and a field in the `rtrv-acg-mic` command output showing the AIN interval index and the amount of time between sending ACGs for AIN queries. The AIN interval index is a number from 1 to 15 that is mapped to timer values from 0 seconds to an infinite amount of time by the system software.
- Alarm (ALM)** An indicator in the `rept-stat-gp1` and `rtrv-gp1` 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.
- ALARM STATUS**
 A field in the `rept-stat-slk` command showing the trouble text alarm message generated for a specified signaling link.
- ALIAS** The alias of the global title translation type.

 A parameter of the `dlt-lnp-serv` and `ent-lnp-serv` commands and a field in the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command output showing the alias LNP translation type assigned to the LNP service. The alias LNP translation type provides an alternate value for the LNP translation type, so that different networks can use different translation type values for the specified LNP service.
- Alias Point Code**
 A point code that provide an alternate point code for a particular destination.

ALIASA	A parameter of the <code>chg-dstn</code> and <code>ent-dstn</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-dstn</code> command output to show an alias point code in the ANSI format.
ALIASI	A parameter of the <code>chg-dstn</code> and <code>ent-dstn</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-dstn</code> command output to show an alias point code in the ITU international format.
ALIASN	A parameter of the <code>chg-dstn</code> and <code>ent-dstn</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-dstn</code> command output to show an alias point code in the ITU national format.
Allowed	The network management state of a route, link set, or signaling link that is operating properly and can carry traffic. The network management state of a destination point code that can be reached by the Eagle.
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. Messages containing the specified point code are allowed into the network.
Allowed AFTPC	The gateway screening entity that identifies the messages containing a specific affected point code. Messages containing the specified affected point code are allowed into the network.
Allowed CDPA	The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages that contain a specific DPC in the routing label and a specific subsystem number in the called party address. SCCP messages containing the specified DPC and subsystem number go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.
Allowed CGPA	The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages from another network that contain a specific point code in the CGPA field and a specific routing indicator in the CDPA field. SCCP messages containing the specified point code and routing indicator go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed DPC

The gateway screening entity that identifies the destination point codes that are allowed to receive SS7 messages from the Eagle. 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 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, 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

See Alarm.

ALPHA

A parameter of the `chg-secu-dflt` command and a field in the `rtrv-secu-dflt` command output to show the minimum number of alphabetic characters (a - z) required for Eagle passwords.

AMATYPE

A parameter of the `chg-lnpopts` command and a field in the `rtrv-lnpopts` command output showing the AMA call type assigned to the LNP subsystem application.

AMAFEATID

A parameter of the `chg-lnpopts` command and a field in the `rtrv-lnpopts` command output showing the AMA feature ID assigned to the LNP subsystem application.

AMASLPID

A parameter of the `chg-lnpopts` command and a field in the `rtrv-lnpopts` command output showing the AMA service logic ID assigned to the LNP subsystem application.

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)**
An organization that acts as a national clearinghouse and coordinator for voluntary standards in the United States.
- AND** A parameter of the `chg-acg-noc` and `ent-acg-noc` commands and a field in the `rtrv-acg-noc` command output showing the number of digits in the global title address of an AIN query, either 6 or 10 digits.
- ANSI** See American National Standards Institute
- ANSI Link Set**
A link set with an ANSI adjacent point code.
- ANSI Point Code**
A point code whose format meets the ANSI standard. An ANSI point code is made up of three groups of digits called network, cluster, and member. These are the values for each of these groups.
- network = 001 - 255
cluster = 001 - 255 (if network = 001 - 005)
 000 - 255 (if network = 006 - 255)
member = 000 - 255
- APC** See Adjacent Point Code.
- APCA** A parameter of the `chg-1s` and `ent-1s` commands that identifies the point code of the node that is next to the Eagle. This point code is an ANSI point code and is in the `rtrv-1s` command output in either the `APCA (SS7)` or `APCA (X25)` fields.
- A field in the `rtrv-rte` command output showing the ANSI adjacent point code of the link set assigned to the route.
- APCI** A parameter of the `chg-1s` and `ent-1s` commands that identifies the point code of the node that is next to the Eagle. This point code is an ITU international point code and is in the `rtrv-1s` command output in the `APCI (SS7)` field.
- A field in the `rtrv-rte` command output showing the ITU international adjacent point code of the link set assigned to the route.
- APCN** A parameter of the `chg-1s` and `ent-1s` commands that identifies the point code of the node that is next to the Eagle. This point code is an ITU national point code and is in the `rtrv-1s` command output in the `APCN (SS7)` field.
- A field in the `rtrv-rte` command output showing the ITU national adjacent point code of the link set assigned to the route.

APPL A parameter of the `act-gp1` and `chg-gp1` commands and a field in the `rtrv-gp1` and `rept-stat-gp1` command outputs that identifies the generic program load (GPL) (application software).

A parameter of the `ent-card` command and a field in the `rtrv-card` command output that assigns the generic program load to the specific card.

A parameter of the `chg-ss-appl`, `dlt-ss-appl`, and `ent-ss-appl` commands and a field in the `rtrv-ss-appl` command output showing the subsystem application type assigned to the Eagle LNP.

Application Communications Module (ACM)

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

Application Interface Appliquè (AINF)

The AINF is an integrated appliqué which 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.

Application Server (AS)

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

Application Server Process (ASP)

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 Module (ASM)

A card in the Eagle that provides additional memory to store global translation tables and screening data used for applications such as Global Title Translation (GTT) and Gateway Screening (GWS).

A value of the `type` parameter of the `ent-card` command and an entry in the field in the `rtrv-card` command output showing that the card is a AASM.

Application Services Module with the GLS application (ASM-GLS)	An application service module that has been loaded with the GLS application software (GPL for gateway screening) with the <code>ent-card</code> command. The GLS application allows the ASM to be used as a memory board for gateway screening (GWS).																				
Application Services Module with the SCCP application (ASM-SCCP)	An application service module that has been loaded with the SCCP application software (GPL for global title translation) with the <code>ent-card</code> command. The SCCP application allows the ASM to be used as a memory board for global title translation (GTT).																				
Approved GPL	The generic program load (application software) indicating that the system should be running. The version number of the application software is in the <code>APPROVED</code> field in the <code>rept-stat-gp1</code> and <code>rtrv-gp1</code> command outputs. The <code>act-gp1</code> command changes the trial GPL to the approved GPL.																				
AREA	The area value of an ITU international point code, expressed as <i>zone-area-id</i> . The value of the area portion of the ITU international point code is from 0 to 255. The "*" (wild card) can indicate the entire range (0-255) of area values. For the blocked OPC or DPC gateway screening commands, the <i>area</i> can also be the character "c." A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows the value of this parameter.																				
ASM	See Application Services Module.																				
ASM-GLS	See Application Services Module with the GLS application.																				
ASM-SCCP	See Application Services Module with the SCCP application.																				
Association	An association refers to an SCTP association. The association provides the transport for protocol data units and adaptation layer peer messages.																				
AST	A field in these <code>rept-stat</code> command outputs showing the associated state of the specified entity.																				
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-card</code></td> <td>cards</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-cluster</code></td> <td>cluster point codes</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-dlk</code></td> <td>TCP/IP data links</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-dstn</code></td> <td>destination point codes</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-imt</code></td> <td>IMT bus</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-ls</code></td> <td>link sets</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-rte</code></td> <td>routes</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-seas</code></td> <td>the SEAS subsystem</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-slk</code></td> <td>signaling links</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>rept-stat-trm</code></td> <td>terminal ports</td> </tr> </table>	<code>rept-stat-card</code>	cards	<code>rept-stat-cluster</code>	cluster point codes	<code>rept-stat-dlk</code>	TCP/IP data links	<code>rept-stat-dstn</code>	destination point codes	<code>rept-stat-imt</code>	IMT bus	<code>rept-stat-ls</code>	link sets	<code>rept-stat-rte</code>	routes	<code>rept-stat-seas</code>	the SEAS subsystem	<code>rept-stat-slk</code>	signaling links	<code>rept-stat-trm</code>	terminal ports
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- Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)**
 A packet-oriented transfer mode that uses an asynchronous time division multiplexing technique to multiplex information flow in fixed blocks, called cells.
- A high-bandwidth, low-delay switching, and multiplexing technology to support applications that include high-speed data, local area network interconnection, multimedia application and imaging, and residential applications such as video telephony and other information-based services.
- ATM** See Asynchronous Transfer Mode.
- ATM Applique (AATM)**
 An Asynchronous Transfer Mode card in the Eagle 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 Timing Selector (ATMTSEL)**
 A parameter of the `ent-slk` command and a field in the `rtrv-slk` command output showing the ATM timing selector assigned to the ATM high-speed signaling link. The ATM timing selector is the source of the timing for the ATM signaling link, internal or line. Internal timing is derived from an internal clock source operating at 1.544 MHz \pm 50 ppm. Line timing is derived from its received data stream, if present.
- ATMANSI** The generic program load (application software) for the ATM high-speed signaling links and is used with the `limatm` card type.
- ATMTSEL** See ATM Timing Selector.
- Automatic Call Gapping (ACG)**
 An element of the Eagle LNP that controls the rate that location routing number (LRN) queries for a particular telephone number, or a portion of a telephone number, are received by the Eagle LNP when a particular threshold is reached.
- Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCA)**
 A connection to an X.25 node established by the Eagle as soon as the X.25 LIM (a LIM that has the `ss7gx25` application assigned to it) initializes.
- AUD** A parameter of the `chg-1npopts` command and a field in the `rtrv-1npopts` command output showing the AMA audit indicator assigned to the LNP subsystem application.

- BAUD** The transmission rate of the devices connected to the 16 I/O ports expressed in bits per second. A parameter of the `chg-trm` command and a field in the `rtrv-trm` command.
- BEI** See Broadcast Exception Indicator.
- Bits per Second (BPS)**
 The transmission rate of the signaling links on the Eagle expressed in bits per second.
 A parameter of the `ent-slk` command and a field in the `rtrv-slk` command.
- BLKDPC** See Blocked Destination Point Code (Blocked DPC).
- BLKOPC** See Blocked Originating Point Code (Blocked OPC).
- Blocked Destination Point Code (BLK DPC)**
 The point code that the gateway screening uses to keep MSUs bound for a specific point code out of the network where the Eagle is located. This point code is in the routing label portion of the signaling information field in the MSU. Messages that do not contain the specified destination point code go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.
- Blocked Originating Point Code (BLKOPC)**
 The point code that gateway screening uses to keep MSUs coming from a specific point code out of the network where the Eagle is located. This point code is in the routing label portion of the signaling information field in the MSU. Messages that do not contain the specified originating point code go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.
- Bulk Load Module (BLM)**
 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 RAM memory of the card.
- BPHCAP** The generic program load (application software) used by the application processor and the IMT processor of the LIMATM.
- BPS** See Bits per Second.
- Broadcast Exception Indicator (BEI)**
 A parameter of the `chg-1s` and `ent-1s` commands that show whether TFP (transfer prohibited) messages are allowed to be broadcast on the specified link set. TFPs are not broadcast if the value of this parameter is set to `yes`. TFPs are broadcast if the value of this parameter is set to `no`. The value of the parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-1s` command output.

A parameter of the `chg-dstn` and `ent-dstn` commands and a field in the `rtrv-dstn` command output showing whether TFP messages are broadcast for the point code specified by the `dpc/dpca/dcpi/dpcn` parameters.

c A point code value used in the blocked OPC or DPC screens (for the Eagle parameters *ni*, *nc*, *ncm*, *zone*, *area*, *id*, and *npc*) that allows the gateway screening process to continue for messages containing point codes that do not match any point codes in the blocked OPC or DPC screens. When the Eagle screens for a blocked OPC or DPC and the point code being screened does not match any of the point codes in the blocked OPC or DPC screens, the message is not rejected and the screening process continues.

C An indicator, in the `rept-stat-db` command output, of whether the database is coherent. A “Y” means that the database is coherent; an “N” means that the database is not coherent; a “-” means that the database is not accessible.

An indicator in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs. This indicator shows that messages that pass the specified gateway screening entity will be copied and sent to an external application through an ACM. The **c** indicator can only be specified (`copy=yes` in the enter and change gateway screening commands) when the NSFI for the gateway screening entity equals STOP.

Called Party Address (CDPA)

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 is located.

Calling Party Address (CGPA)

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 is located.

CAP A parameter of the `ent-ip-node` command and a field in the `rtrv-ip-node` command output showing the maximum percentage of Ethernet capacity for the IP node connected to the Eagle.

Capability Point Code (CPC)

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

CAPACITY (% FULL)	A field in the <code>ent-dstn</code> , <code>dlt-dstn</code> , <code>chg-dstn</code> , and <code>rtrv-dstn</code> command outputs showing the capacity of the destination point code table as a percentage of the maximum capacity of the destination point code table.
CARD	A field in various <code>rept-stat</code> and <code>rtrv</code> command outputs that identifies the location of the specified card.
CARD/APPL	A field in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output that identifies the card type, or the application assigned to the card, whose database status is being verified.
CCS7ITU	The generic program load (application software) for the ITU SS7 signaling links that is used with card types <code>1imds0</code> , <code>1imocu</code> , or <code>1imv35</code> .
CDPA	See Called Party Address.
CGPA	See Calling Party Address.
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.
CIC	A parameter of the <code>chg-lnopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-lnopts</code> command output showing the carrier identification code assigned to the LNP subsystem application.
Circular Route Test Detection Timer (MTPLTST)	A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the duration of the circular route test detection procedures, in milliseconds.
Circular Routing	A condition that could occur in the Eagle if the routing data were configured incorrectly or were corrupted. If this should occur, the MSUs routed by the Eagle could be routed in an endless circular route back to the Eagle and never get to their proper destination.
CLLI	See Common Language Location Identifier.
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 only be provisioned as ANSI destination point codes.

Cluster Destination

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 Destination Point Code

A point code representing a cluster of point codes entered into the destination point code table.

CLUSTER DPC(s)

A field in the *chg-dstn*, *dlt-dstn*, *ent-dstn*, and *rtrv-dstn* command outputs showing the number of cluster destination point codes in the destination point code table.

Cluster Point Code

A partial point code that represents a cluster of point codes.

Cluster Routing and Management Diversity (CRMD)

A feature in the Eagle 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

Cmd Rej

See Command Rejected.

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).

COMM

A field in the *rtrv-trm* command output showing these communications attributes of the terminal port:

- baud rate of the terminal port (BAUD)
- the number of data bits used by the terminal port (DBTS)
- the parity of the terminal port (PRTY)
- the number of stop bits used by the terminal port (SB)

The communications attributes of the terminal port are displayed in this format: BAUD—DBTS—PRTY—SB as in this example:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 98-04-30 16:02:08 EST Rel 23.0.0
PORT TYPE   COMM          FC   TMOUT MXINV DURAL
3   VT320     9600-7-E-1 SW   30    5     99:59:59
```

In this example, terminal port 3 is running at 9600 baud with 7 data bits, even parity, and 1 stop bit.

The communications attributes are assigned to the terminal port with the `chg-trm` command and these parameters: `baud, dbts, prty, sb, .`

COMMAND A field in the `rept-stat-user` command output showing the last command the user entered.

Command Class

A set of commands that are assigned to a user or to a terminal port. Command classes are assigned to a user with the `chg-user` or `ent-user` commands to control the commands that user can execute. Command classes are assigned to a terminal port with the `chg-secu-trm` command to control the commands that can be executed on a particular terminal. Appendix B in the *Database Administration Manual - SS7* lists the command classes. There are 10 unique classes and one universal class (command class ALL). If a username is assigned to the command class ALL, the user can execute all commands in the system. If a terminal port is assigned the command class ALL, all commands in the system can be executed from that terminal.

Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI)

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.

Command Rejected (Cmd Rej)

A message with an E number (Exxxx) that is displayed when a command is rejected. The following is an example:

```
E2144 Cmd Rej: Location invalid for hardware configuration
```

Concerned Signaling Point Code (CSPC)

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.

- Control Shelf** The shelf in the Eagle that contains the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem. The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem contains 5 cards: 2 MCAP 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.
- COPY** A parameter of the gateway screening commands that specifies whether messages that pass gateway screening are copied and sent to a remote host using the STPLAN feature for further processing.
- An indicator in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows that messages that pass the specified gateway screening entity will be copied and sent to an external application through an ACM. The COPY indicator can only be specified (`copy=yes` in the enter and change gateway screening commands) when the NSFI = STOP, or if the NSFI parameter is not specified.
- CORRUPTED** An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output showing that the specified database is corrupted and cannot be used.
- CPC** See Capability Point Code.
- CPCA** A parameter of the `chg-sid` command and a field in the `rtrv-sid` command output showing the capability point code in the ANSI format that is assigned to the Eagle.
- CPCI** A parameter of the `chg-sid` command and a field in the `rtrv-sid` command output showing the capability point code in the ITU international format that is assigned to the Eagle.
- CPCN** A parameter of the `chg-sid` command and a field in the `rtrv-sid` command output showing the capability point code in the ITU national format that is assigned to the Eagle.
- CPCTYPE** A parameter of the `chg-sid` command and a field in the `rtrv-sid` command output showing the type of capability point code, STP, or LNP assigned to the self ID of the Eagle LNP.
- CRC** See Cyclic Redundancy Check.
- CRMD** See Cluster Routing and Management Diversity.
- CSPC** See Concerned Signaling Point Code.
- 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.

- CSPC GRP** A field in the `rtrv-cspc` command showing the name of the concerned signaling point code group.
- Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)**
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.
- Data Communication Equipment (DCE)**
The equipment associated with the transmission of data from one device to another. Examples of data communication equipment are modems, remote terminals, and communications processors.
- Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)**
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.
- 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 Status:**
An indication, in the `rept-stat-db` command output, of any database alarms on the MASPs.
 >> OK<< - there are no database alarms
 >>NOT OK<< - database alarms are present
- Database Transport Access (DTA)**
A feature in the Eagle that encapsulates specific MSUs into the data portion of SCCP within a new SS7 MSU and sends the new MSU to the destination using global title translation. The Eagle uses gateway screening to determine the MSUs that are used by the DTA feature.
- DB** A parameter that when used with:
- the `chg-user`, `ent-user` and `rept-secu-user` commands, shows whether the user is allowed to execute Database Administration commands.
 - the `chg-trm` and `rtrv-trm` commands, shows whether the terminal can receive unsolicited Database Administration messages.
 - the `chg-secu-trm` and `rtrv-secu-trm` commands, shows whether Database Administration commands can be executed from the terminal.

DBG	<p>A parameter that when used with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <code>chg-user</code>, <code>ent-user</code> and <code>rept-secu-user</code> commands, shows whether the user is allowed to execute Debug commands. • the <code>chg-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-trm</code> commands, shows whether the terminal can receive unsolicited Debug messages. • the <code>chg-secu-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-secu-trm</code> commands, shows whether Debug commands can be executed from the terminal.
DCE	See Data Communication Equipment.
DESTFLD	<p>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.</p> <p>A parameter of the <code>chg-scrset</code> and <code>ent-scrset</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-scrset</code> command output showing whether the automatic allowed affected destination screening for network management messages is applied against the routing table, self point codes, and capability point codes. When this parameter is on, the automatic screening is applied at the end of the specified screen set.</p>
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 ENTRIES ALLOCATED	<p>A field in the <code>chg-dstn</code>, <code>dlt-dstn</code>, <code>ent-dstn</code>, and <code>rtrv-dstn</code> command outputs showing the total number of destination point codes, both full point codes and cluster point codes, that the destination point code table can contain.</p>
Destination Point Code	<p>The point code of the signaling point to which the MSU is routed. This point code can be adjacent to the Eagle, but does not have to be.</p> <p>Any point code contained in the destination point code table.</p> <p>A value of the <code>xlat</code> parameter (translate indicator) of the <code>chg-lnp-lrn</code>, <code>ent-lnp-lrn</code>, <code>chg-lnp-npanxx</code>, <code>ent-lnp-npanxx</code>, <code>chg-lnp-sub</code>, and <code>ent-lnp-sub</code> commands specifying that the specified point code is the final destination for the MSU. This value is in the <code>XLAT</code> field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-lrn</code>, <code>rtrv-lnp-npanxx</code>, and <code>rtrv-lnp-sub</code> command outputs.</p>
dfile	A parameter of the <code>copy-secu-log</code> command that names the file created in the file transfer area when the security log is copied.

- DGTS** A parameter of the `chg-acg-mic`, `dlt-acg-mic`, `ent-acg-mic`, and `rtrv-acg-mic` commands and a field in the `rtrv-acg-mic` command output showing the digits of the global title address. The global title address can contain either 3 digits, or from 6 to 10 digits.
- DIFF CONTENTS** An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output showing that the specified database's contents are different when compared to the other database in that partition.
- DIFF LEVEL** An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output showing that the specified database's level does not match the level of the current partition of the active fixed disk (**FD CRNT**).
- DIFF TIME** An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output showing that the specified database's level matches the level of the current partition of the active fixed disk (**FD CRNT**), but the time that the database was updated, when compared to the current partition of the active fixed disk (**FD CRNT**), is different. This occurs when the time/date stamp of the database being updated is corrupted.
- DIRTY PAGE** LNP AUDIT considers each of the LNP database tables to be segmented into "pages." A page is defined as the number of table records that can be read into a 32KB buffer using a single disk operation. A "dirty page" is a page that has recently been modified during a database update, for which the associated LNP audit checksum is unknown.
- Digital Signal Level - 0 (DS0A)**
The interface used with the LIMDS0 card.
- DLK** See TCP/IP Data Link.
- dloc** A parameter of the `copy-secu1og` command that selects the file transfer area that is receiving the copy of the security log, the file transfer area on the active fixed disk or the file transfer area on the standby fixed disk.
- DMS** Disk Management System.
- DOM** A value of the `mult` parameter of the `chg-map` and `ent-map` commands specifying dominant multiplicity for the specified mated application.
- Domain** The network type where the destination entity or node (point code) is located, either X.25 or SS7.

A parameter of the `chg-dstn` and `ent-dstn` commands and a field in the `rtrv-dstn` command output showing the value of this parameter.

Dominant	A type of routing used by global title translation to route MSUs containing the specified point code and subsystem number is the value <code>dom</code> in the <code>mult</code> parameter (the multiplicity indicator) in the <code>chg-map</code> and <code>ent-map</code> commands. This type of routing is used when a backup point code and subsystem exists for the primary point code and subsystem. All traffic is routed to the primary point code and subsystem, if it is available. If the primary point code and subsystem becomes unavailable, the traffic is routed to the backup point code and subsystem. When the primary point code and subsystem becomes available again, the traffic is then routed back to the primary point code and subsystem.
DPC	See Destination Point Code.
DPCA	A parameter of the <code>chg-dstn</code> , <code>dlt-dstn</code> , <code>ent-dstn</code> , <code>rtrv-dstn</code> , <code>chg-rte</code> , <code>dlt-rte</code> , <code>ent-rte</code> , and <code>rtrv-rte</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-dstn</code> and <code>rtrv-rte</code> command outputs showing the destination point code in the ANSI format.
DPCI	A parameter of the <code>chg-dstn</code> , <code>dlt-dstn</code> , <code>ent-dstn</code> , <code>rtrv-dstn</code> , <code>chg-rte</code> , <code>dlt-rte</code> , <code>ent-rte</code> , and <code>rtrv-rte</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-dstn</code> and <code>rtrv-rte</code> command outputs showing the destination point code in the ITU international format.
DPCN	A parameter of the <code>chg-dstn</code> , <code>dlt-dstn</code> , <code>ent-dstn</code> , <code>rtrv-dstn</code> , <code>chg-rte</code> , <code>dlt-rte</code> , <code>ent-rte</code> , and <code>rtrv-rte</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-dstn</code> and <code>rtrv-rte</code> command outputs showing the destination point code in the ITU national format.
DPCNGT	A value of the <code>xlat</code> parameter (translate indicator) of the <code>chg-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>ent-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>chg-lnp-npanxx</code> , <code>ent-lnp-npanxx</code> , <code>chg-lnp-sub</code> , and <code>ent-lnp-sub</code> commands specifying that the specified entry requires further global title translation. This value is in the <code>XLAT</code> field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>rtrv-lnp-npanxx</code> , and <code>rtrv-lnp-sub</code> command outputs.
DPCSSN	A value of the <code>xlat</code> (translate indicator) of the <code>chg-gtt</code> and <code>ent-gtt</code> commands specifying that the specified point code and SSN is the final destination for the MSU. A value of the <code>xlat</code> parameter (translate indicator) of the <code>chg-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>ent-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>chg-lnp-npanxx</code> , <code>ent-lnp-npanxx</code> , <code>chg-lnp-sub</code> , and <code>ent-lnp-sub</code> commands specifying that the specified point code and SSN is the final destination for the MSU. This value is in <code>XLAT</code> field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>rtrv-lnp-npanxx</code> , and <code>rtrv-lnp-sub</code> command outputs.
DS0A	See Digital Signal Level - 0.

DSTN4000	A parameter of the <code>chg-feat</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-feat</code> command output showing if the 4000 route set feature is on.
DTA	See Database Transport Access.
DTAMSULOST	<p>A measurement count of the total number of MSUs that were discarded because the original MSU was too large to be encapsulated for the DTA feature. This measurement is used in these measurement reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • report type = systot (STP system totals), entity type = stp • report type = mtcld (daily maintenance), entity type = stp • report type = mtcldth (day-to-hour maintenance), entity type=stp
DTE	See Data Terminal Equipment.
DURAL	A parameter of the <code>chg-trm</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-trm</code> command output showing the length of time that the terminal port is disabled after the login failure threshold has been exceeded.
DV	A parameter of the <code>ent-lnp-serv</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-serv</code> command output showing if the digits used by the LNP service are in the SCCP or TCAP portion of the message.
E1	The European equivalent of T1 that transmits digital data over a telephone network at 2.048 Mbps.
ECM	See Error Correction Method .
EGTA	A parameter of the <code>chg-gtt</code> , <code>dlt-gtt</code> , and <code>ent-gtt</code> commands showing the global title address value ending a range of global title addresses. This value is in the <code>END GTA</code> field of the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> command output.
ELEI	See Exception List Exclusion Indicator.
EMAP	Eagle Measurements Application Processor. This is a GPL that supports the GR-376 interface.
ENABLED	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-slt</code> command and a field of the <code>rtrv-slt</code> command output showing whether the signaling link test message is turned on.</p> <p>A parameter of the <code>chg-gws-redirect</code> and <code>ent-gws-redirect</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-gws-redirect</code> command output specifying whether messages that have passed gateway screening are redirected by the gateway screening redirect function.</p>

- END GTA** A field of the `rtrv-gtt` command output showing the end value of a range of global title addresses.
- EPRI** A parameter that configures the gateway screening allowed SIO function to show the end range of a range of priority values in the service information octet. This parameter, with the `pri` parameter, defines a range of priority values. The value of this parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-scr-sio` command output.
- EPRM** See Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory.
- Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPRM)**
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 EPRM is programmed by charging the isolated transistor. The EPRM 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.
- Error Correction Method (ECM)**
A parameter of the `ent-slk` command to specify the error correction method for a particular signaling link. Also a field in the `rtrv-slk` command output showing the error correction method for existing signaling links.
- ETT** See Existing Translation Type.
- EXCEPTION** An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output showing the condition of the specified database that the system has detected a problem with. These conditions are: **CORRUPTED**, **DIFF CONTENTS**, **DIFF LEVEL**, **DIFF TIME**, and **INCOHERENT**. A "-" indicates that the database was not accessible. A blank entry indicates that the database has no problems.
- Exception List**
An exception list for a cluster is a list of point codes in a cluster whose routes are more restricted than other routes to that cluster. This list contains point codes that are not assigned to any individual route set and the only route sets to that node is through a cluster route set. The exception list is a dynamic list that changes when the status of the cluster route sets changes.

Exception List Exclusion Indicator (ELEI)

A parameter of the `chg-dstn` and `ent-dstn` commands that specifies whether entries made to the exception list for each cluster point code are added to or changed in the destination point code table. An exception list for a cluster is 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.

A field in the `rtrv-dstn` command output showing if exception list entries are created for the specified cluster point code.

Existing Translation Type(ETT)

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.

A parameter of the `chg-ttmap`, `dlt-ttmap`, and `ent-ttmap` commands for the translation type mapping feature, that defines the translation type contained in the SS7 message before that translation type is mapped. The value of this parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-ttmap` command output.

Extension Shelf

The shelves in the Eagle that contain the LIMs, ASMs, and ACMs. This shelf cannot contain the MCAP, TDM, or the MDAL card. This shelf can be added to and removed from the database. These shelves are numbered from 1200 to 6100.

FAIL

A value of the NSFI parameter, with the BLKOPC and BLKDPC screens, that specifies that any MSU containing a point code in either the BLKOPC or BLKDPC screen is not allowed into the Eagle.

FC

A parameter of the `chg-trm` command and a field in the `rtrv-trm` command output showing the type of flow control between the Eagle and the output devices (vt320 terminal, modem, printer, KSR terminal, or SEAS port). *Range* = *hw* (hardware), *sw* (software), *both* (hardware and software flow control), or *none* (neither hardware or software flow control).

FD BKUP

An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output to show the backup partition on the fixed disk.

FD CRNT

An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output to show the current partition of the fixed disk.

File Transfer Area (FTA)	A special area that exists on each OAM hard disk, used as a staging area to copy files to and from the Eagle using the Kermit file-transfer protocol.
Fill In Signal Unit (FISU)	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.
Final GTT	When the Eagle routes a Global Title message on DPC/SSN.
FISU	See Fill In Signal Unit.
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.
force	A parameter of the <code>copy-disk</code> , <code>dlt-slk</code> , <code>ent-rte</code> , <code>format-disk</code> , and <code>rmv-card</code> commands that perform these functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>copy-disk</code> - allows the <code>copy-disk</code> command to copy over a fixed disk containing Eagle data • <code>dlt-slk</code> - removes the last link in a link set without having to remove all of the routes that referenced the link set • <code>ent-rte</code> - allows a route to be added to the database even if the link set to be assigned to the route does not have any signaling links in it • <code>format-disk</code> - allows a removable cartridge to be formatted if it contains Eagle data • <code>rmv-card</code> - removes the last ASM-GLS or ASM-SCCP card
format	A parameter of the <code>copy-disk</code> command specifying whether the standby fixed disk is to be formatted before the data from the active fixed disk is copied to the standby fixed disk.
FPC	See Full Point Code.
FTA	See File Transfer Area.

- FULL** An entry in the outputs of the gateway screening screen set commands (**chg-scrset**, **dlt-scrset**, **ent-scrset**, and **rtrv-scrset**) that shows the capacity of allowed memory a given screen set occupies, expressed as percentage.
- FULL DPC(s)** A field in the **chg-dstn**, **dlt-dstn**, **ent-dstn**, and **rtrv-dstn** command outputs showing the number of full destination point codes in the destination point code table.
- Full Point Code (FPC)**
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.
- Gateway Link Set**
A link set created on the SEAS interface that combines the functions of a gateway screening screen set. Also an SS7 link set specifying the **gwsa=on** and **scrn** parameters. Like an Eagle gateway screening screen set, a gateway link set defines the screening references that screen the messages on the link set. It also defines the link set whose messages are to be screened. A gateway link set can only be configured from a SEAS terminal and not from an Eagle terminal. The link set attributes of a gateway link set can be displayed on an Eagle terminal with the **rtrv-ls** command. A gateway link set is the entry **SEAS** in the **SCRN** field of the **rtrv-ls** command output. The gateway screening portion of the gateway link set can only be displayed on the SEAS interface.
- Gateway Loading Services (GLS)**
The generic program load (application software) for the gateway screening loading services and is used with card type **asm**. The system allows a maximum of 8 cards to be assigned the **gls** application.
- Gateway Routing Table (GRT)**
A table in the Eagle's database that contains the routing information for the SS7/X.25 gateway feature.
- Gateway Screening (GWS)**
A feature in the Eagle that examines the MSU attempting to enter the Eagle against predefined criteria in the Eagle's database to determine if that MSU should be allowed to enter the Eagle.
- Gateway Screening Action (GWSA)**
A parameter of the **chg-ls** and **ent-ls** commands and a field in the **rtrv-ls** command output that specifies if gateway screening is to be performed on the specified link set. The value **on** allows gateway screening to be performed on the link set. The value **off**, does not allow gateway screening to be performed on the link set.

Gateway Screening Message Discard (GWSD)

A parameter of the `chg-1s` and `ent-1s` commands and a field in the `rtrv-1s` command output that specifies if any messages that cannot be screened or that bypass gateway screening on the specified link set are discarded. The value `on` allows messages to be discarded. The value `off` does not allow messages to be discarded.

Gateway Screening Mode (GWSM)

A parameter of the `chg-1s` and `ent-1s` commands and a field in the `rtrv-1s` command output that specifies if output messages are generated for each screened message on the specified link set. The value `on` allows messages to be generated. The value `off` does not allow messages to be generated.

Gateway Screening Redirect Function

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

Gbyte Gigabyte — 1,073,741,824 bytes

Generic Program Load (GPL)

The application software that is loaded on the Eagle.

Global Title Routing Indicator (GT)

A value for the `ri` (routing indicator) parameter of the `chg-gtt`, `ent-gtt`, `chg-gws-redirect`, `chg-lnp-lrn`, `ent-lnp-lrn`, `chg-lnp-npanxx`, `ent-lnp-npanxx`, `chg-lnp-sub`, `ent-lnp-sub`, `chg-scr-cdpa`, and `ent-scr-cdpa` commands and in the `RI` field of the `rtrv-gtt`, `rtrv-gws-redirect`, and `rtrv-scr-cdpa` command outputs that indicates that the specified entry requires further global title translation.

Global Title Translation (GTT)

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

Global Title Translation Translate Indicator (XLAT)

A parameter of the `chg-lnp-lrn`, `ent-lnp-lrn`, `chg-lnp-npanxx`, `ent-lnp-npanxx`, `chg-lnp-sub`, and `ent-lnp-sub` commands and a field in the `rtrv-lnp-lrn`, `rtrv-lnp-npanxx`, and `rtrv-lnp-sub` command outputs showing the type of global title translation that is to be performed. The values for the XLAT parameter are DPCSSN, DPCNGT, and DPC.

- GLS See Gateway Loading Services.
- GPL See Generic Program Load.
- GR-376 A feature that provides an optional method of data collection from the Eagle STP.
- GR-OAP The EOAP that provides support for GR376 and GR-495.
- GRP A parameter of the `dlt-cspc`, `ent-cspc`, `chg-map`, and `ent-map` commands and in the `CSPC GRP` field of the `rtrv-cspc` and the `GRP NAME` field of the `rtrv-map` command outputs specifying the name of the group of concerned signaling point codes.
- GRP NAME A field in the `rtrv-map` command output showing the name of the group of concerned signaling point codes.
- GRT See Gateway Routing Table.
- GT See Global Title Routing Indicator.
- GTA A parameter of the `chg-gtt`, `dlt-gtt`, `ent-gtt`, `chg-gws-redirect`, and `ent-gws-redirect` commands and in the `GTA` field of the `rtrv-gws-redirect` and the `START GTA` field of the `rtrv-gtt` command outputs specifying the global title address to be used by the global title address feature or the gateway screening redirect function.
- GTT See Global Title Translation.
- GWS See Gateway Screening.
- GWSA See Gateway Screening Action.
- GWSD See Gateway Screening Message Discard.
- GWSM See Gateway Screening Mode.
- H0 A parameter that configures the gateway screening allowed SIO function that shows the H0 heading code in the service information field. The `H0` field shows the first four bits of the message type indicator in the SIO field. The value of this parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-scr-sio` command output.

- H1** A parameter that configures the gateway screening allowed SIO function that shows the H1 heading code in the service information field. The `h1` field shows the last four bits of the message type indicator in the SIO field. The value of this parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-scr-sio` command output.
- HECI** Human Equipment Communication Interface.
- ID** The `id` value of an ITU international point code, expressed as *zone-area-id*. The value of the ID portion of the ITU international point code is from 0 to 7. The "*" (wild card) can indicate the entire range (0-7) of IDs. For the blocked OPC or DPC gateway screening commands, the `id` can also be the character "c."
A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows the value of this parameter.
- IDLE SINCE** A field in the `rept-stat-user` command output showing the date and time of day that the user last entered a command.
- IMT** The generic program load (application software) that operates the IMT bus.
- IMT Bus** See Interprocessor Message Transport Bus.
- In Service - Normal (IS-NR)**
An indicator in the `rept-stat` commands that shows the primary state of the specified entity. This indicator shows that the entity is in-service and is operating normally.
- INCOHERENT**
An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output showing that the specified database is incoherent.
- Incoming Gateway Link Set**
A link set designated as one in which messages are being received from another signaling network.
- INCSLP** A parameter of the `chg-lnpopts` command and a field in the `rtrv-lnpopts` command output showing if the AMA slip ID is included in the response to the LNP query.
- IND** A parameter of the `chg-acg-noc` and `ent-acg-noc` commands and a field in the `rtrv-acg-noc` command output showing the number of digits in the global title address of an IN query, either 6 or 10 digits.
- Integrated Serial Communications Controller (ISCC) loopback test**
A test that determines if the hardware and software up to the ISCC chip is the cause for a link failure.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)	The network services that provides 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.
Intermediate GTT	When the Eagle routes a Global Title message on Global Title
Internetwork Translation Type Code Values	The values of standardized translation type code for internetwork applications. These values are used between networks.
Interprocessor Message Transport Bus (IMT bus)	The main communications artery between all subsystems in the Eagle. This high-speed communications system is comprised of two 125Mbps 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.
Intranetwork Translation Type Code Values	The values of network specific translation type code for network specific applications. These values are used within a particular network.
INTVL	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-acg-noc</code> and <code>ent-acg-noc</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-acg-noc</code> command output showing the IN interval index for automatic call gapping (ACG) node overload controls (the amount of time between sending ACGs).</p> <p>A parameter of the <code>chg-acg-mic</code> and <code>ent-acg-mic</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-acg-mic</code> command output showing the IN interval index, the amount of time between sending ACGs for IN queries. The IN interval index is a number from 0 to 15 that is mapped to timer values from 0 seconds to 300 seconds by the system software.</p>
IO	A parameter of the <code>ent-ttmap</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-ttmap</code> command output showing whether translation type mapping is to be performed on SS7 messages received in the link set (incoming link set) or on SS7 messages sent on the link set (outgoing link set).
IP Node	The remote computer host to which the STPLAN feature sends copies of certain messages that pass gateway screening.
IPADDR	A parameter of the <code>ent-dlk</code> , <code>dlk-ip-node</code> , and <code>ent-ip-node</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-dlk</code> and <code>rtrv-ip-node</code> command outputs showing the IP address of the TCP/IP data link or the host system's IP node.

IPAPPL	A parameter of the <code>dlt-ip-node</code> and <code>ent-ip-node</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-ip-node</code> command output showing the IP application supported by the host system's IP node.
IPPORT	A parameter of the <code>dlt-ip-node</code> and <code>ent-ip-node</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-ip-node</code> command output showing the logical IP port that addresses the application on the host system's IP node.
IPRTE	A parameter of the <code>ent-ip-node</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-ip-node</code> command output showing the IP address of the TCP/IP router that routes the STPLAN messages from the Eagle to the remote host.
IP Server Process (IPSP)	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.
ISCC	See Integrated Serial Communications Controller.
ISDN	See Integrated Services Digital Network.
IS-NR	See In Service - Normal.
ITU International Point Code	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. The values for these groups are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zone = 0-7 • area= 0-255 • id = 0-7
ITU National Point Code	A point code that is in the ITU national format, a number whose value is from 1 to 16383.
K	A parameter of the <code>chg-x25-s1k</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-x25-s1k</code> command output showing the maximum number of outstanding I frames the X.25 signaling link can contain.
L1MODE	A parameter of the <code>ent-s1k</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-s1k</code> command output showing the mode of operation that selects the link clocking source at layer 1, either DTE or DCE.
L2TSET	A parameter of the <code>chg-12t</code> and <code>ent-s1k</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-12t</code> and <code>rtrv-s1k</code> command outputs showing the level 2 timer set table (there are twenty) assigned to the signaling link.

L3MODE	A parameter of the <code>chg-x25-slk</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-x25-slk</code> command output showing the logical layer 3 address of the connection of the X.25 signaling link.
L3TSET	A parameter of the <code>chg-l3t</code> , <code>chg-ls</code> , and <code>ent-ls</code> , and commands and a field of the <code>rtrv-l3t</code> and <code>rtrv-ls</code> command outputs showing the level 3 timer set table assigned to the link set.
LAN	A parameter of the <code>chg-feat</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-feat</code> command output showing whether the STPLAN feature is turned on. See Local Area Network.
LBP	A parameter of the <code>chg-lbp</code> , <code>dlt-lbp</code> , <code>ent-lbp</code> , and <code>rtrv-lbp</code> commands and a field of the <code>rtrv-lbp</code> command output showing the far-end loopback point that lies along a SS7 signaling link path between the Eagle up to and including the target device.
LC	See Logical Channel.
LC2NM	See Logical Channel to Network Management.
LED	See Light Emitting Diode.
LEVEL	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output showing the number of updates made to a specific database partition.
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.
LFS	A parameter of the <code>chg-feat</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-feat</code> command output showing whether the link fault sectionalization feature is turned on.
LFST	A parameter of the <code>chg-lbp</code> and <code>ent-lbp</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-lbp</code> command output showing which link fault sectionalization loopback test is being performed.
Light Emitting Diode (LED)	An electrical device that glows a particular color when a specified voltage is applied to it.
LIM	See Link Interface Module.
LIM-ATM	The label on the card identifying the card as a LIMATM.
LIMATM	A link interface module with the ATM interface. A value of the type parameter of the <code>ent-card</code> command and an entry in the field of the <code>rtrv-card</code> command output showing that the card is a LIMATM.

LIM-DS0	The label on the card identifying the card as a LIMDS0.
LIMDS0	A link interface module (LIM) with the DS0A interface. A value of the type parameter of the <code>ent-card</code> command and an entry in the field in the <code>rtrv-card</code> command output showing that the card is a LIMDS0.
LIM-OCU	The label on the card identifying the card as a LIMOCU.
LIMOCU	A link interface module (LIM) with the OCU interface. A value of the type parameter of the <code>ent-card</code> command and an entry in the field in the <code>rtrv-card</code> command output showing that the card is a LIMOCU.
LIM-V.35	The label on the card identifying the card as a LIMV35.
LIMV35	A link interface module (LIM) with the V.35 interface. A value of the type parameter of the <code>ent-card</code> command and an entry in the field of the <code>rtrv-card</code> command output showing that the card is a LIMV35.
LINK	A parameter of the commands <code>chg-secu-trm</code> , <code>chg-trm</code> , <code>chg-user</code> , and <code>ent-user</code> and a field in <code>rept-secu-user</code> , <code>rtrv-secr-trm</code> , and <code>rtrv-trm</code> command outputs that when used with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <code>chg-secu-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-secu-trm</code> commands shows whether Link Maintenance commands can be executed from the terminal • the <code>chg-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-trm</code> commands shows whether the terminal can receive unsolicited Link Maintenance messages • the <code>chg-user</code>, <code>ent-user</code> and <code>rept-secu-user</code> commands shows whether the user is allowed to execute Link Maintenance commands

Link Fault Sectionalization

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

Link Interface Module (LIM)

A card in the Eagle that provides access to ANSI SS7, ITU SS7, and X.25 network elements through a signaling link. The LIM can use one of four interfaces: ATM, DS0A, OCU, and V.35.

Link Parameter Set Identifier (LPSET)

A parameter of the `ent-slk` command and a field in the `rtrv-slk` command output showing the ATM signaling link parameter set assigned to the high speed ATM signaling link. The database supports 20 ATM signaling link parameter set tables. The ATM signaling link parameter set table contains the timers and other parameters used by the system to provide level 2 functions for each high speed ATM signaling link.

A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output identifying the ATM signaling link parameter set assigned to an ATM signaling link.

Link Set (LS) A group of signaling links carrying traffic to the same signaling point.

Link Set Name (LSN)

The name of the link set

LNKS A field in the `rtrv-ls` command output showing the number of signaling links in the link set.

LNP See Local Number Portability.

LNP Subsystem Application

The subsystem of the Eagle assigned to the LNP feature.

LNP Translation Type

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

Load Sharing

A type of routing used by global title translation to route MSUs containing the specified point code and subsystem number of the value `shr` in the `mult` parameter (the multiplicity indicator) in the `chg-map` and `ent-map` commands. 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 A card location in the Eagle.

A field in a variety of retrieve and report commands (for example, `rtrv-slk`, `rept-stat-db`, `rtrv-card`, `rept-stat-card`) that shows the location of the card.

Local Area Network (LAN)

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.

Local Number Portability (LNP)

A feature that allows a user served by one switch to move their telephone service to a different switch without changing their telephone number

Local Service Management System (LSMS)

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.

Location Routing Number (LRN)

A 10 digit number identifying the new location of the ported 10 digit telephone number.

A parameter of the `chg-lnp-lrn`, `dlt-lnp-lrn`, `ent-lnp-lrn`, and `ent-lnp-sub` commands and a field in the `rtrv-lnp-lrn` and `rtrv-lnp-sub` command outputs showing the location routing numbers in the database, and a field in the `rtrv-lnp-npanxx` command output showing whether the NPANXX in the output has an LRN associated with it.

Log Overflowed

The security log alarm showing that the security log has become 100% full and log entries are being lost. The security log entries must be copied to the file transfer area of the fixed disk.

Logical Channel (LC)

A virtual circuit or a connection used by the X.25 network. There are two types of logical channels used in the X.25 network, PVCs (permanent virtual circuits) and SVCs (switched virtual circuits). A PVC is a direct connection to an X.25 node. The Eagle uses two types of SVCs, an automatic switched virtual circuit (SVCA) and a remote switched virtual circuit (SVCR). An SVCA is a connection to an X.25 node established by the Eagle as soon as the X.25 LIM (a LIM that has the `ss7gx25` application assigned to it) initializes. An SVCR is a connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.

Logical Channel to Network Management (LC2NM)

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.

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.

LPSET See Link Parameter Set Identifier.

LRN See Location Routing Number.

LS See link set.

LSMS See Local Service Management System.

LSN See Link Set Name.

LST A parameter of the `chg-ls` and `ent-ls` commands and a field in the `rtrv-ls` command output showing the link set type of the specified link set.

LVL A parameter of the `chg-acg-noc`, `dlt-acg-noc`, `ent-acg-noc`, and `rtrv-acg-noc` commands and a field in the `rtrv-acg-noc` command output showing the ACG node overload control levels, 1 through 10.

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS)

The subsystem of the Eagle that controls the operation of the Eagle. The MAS is made up of the following cards: 2 MCAP cards, 2 terminal disk modules (TDM), and one maintenance disk and alarm (MDAL) card.

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP)

One of two processors, designated A and B, that make up the maintenance and administration subsystem and control operation of the Eagle. Each processor consists of an MCAP card and a terminal disk module (TDM).

The MCAP card contains the communications processor and applications processor and provides connections to the IMT bus. The MCAP controls the maintenance and database administration activity.

The TDM contains the fixed disk drive, the terminal processor for the 16 serial I/O ports, and an interface to the MDAL (maintenance disk and alarm) card, which contains the removable cartridge drive and alarm logic.

Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL) Card

A card that contains either a 270 Mbyte or 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.

- Mapped Translation Type (MTT)**
 A parameter of the `chg-ttmap` and `ent-ttmap` commands and a field in the `rtrv-ttmap` command output for the translation type mapping feature defining the translation type mapped to the existing translation type (ETT).
- MAS** See Maintenance and Administration Subsystem.
- MAS Communication Application Processor Card (MCAP)**
 A card that contains the communications processor and applications processor and provides connections to the IMT bus. The MCAP controls the maintenance and database administration activity.
- MASP** See Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor.
- Mate Point Code**
 The point code of the backup signaling point that receives the message routed by global title translation. This point code is specified by either the `mpc/mpca`, `mpci`, or `mpcn` parameters with the `chg-map` or `ent-map` commands. The format of this point code must be the same as the primary point code specified by either the `pc/pca`, `pci`, or `pcn` parameters. The value of this point code is in either the `MPCA`, `MPCI`, or `MPCN` fields in the `rtrv-map` command output.
- Mate Subsystem Number (MSSN)**
 The parameter of the `chg-map` and `ent-map` commands that specifies the subsystem address of the backup point code to which global title translation is routing the message. The value of this subsystem number is in the `MSSN` field in the `rtrv-map` command output.
- Mated Application**
 The point codes and subsystem numbers of the service databases that messages are routed to for global title translation.
- MAU** See Media Access Unit.
- MAXCC** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output identifying the maximum number of transmissions of a BGN, END, ER, or RS PDU.
- MAXNRP** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output identifying the maximum number of retransmitted PDUs during the proving period.
- MAXPD** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output identifying the maximum number of SD PDUs that can be sent before a POLL is sent.

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

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

MCAP See MAS Communication Application Processor Card.

MCPM GPSM-II or DSM with 2 GB of memory running the MCP application.

MDAL See Maintenance Disk and Alarm Card.

Media Access Unit (MAU)
An industry standard single port Ethernet transceiver that connects the ACM to the Ethernet.

Memory Space Accounting Report (MSAR)
An entry in the output of the Eagle's retrieve commands (`rtrv`) showing the amount of space in the database that the specified database entity occupies. This entry contains the number of entries, the maximum number of entries the database can contain, and the percentage of the maximum number of entries. If you enter the `rtrv-ls` command, this is an example of the MSAR information:

```
Link set table is (114 of 255) 45% full
```

A parameter of the `rtrv-dstn` command that allows the user to display these statistics for the destination point code table. If the cluster routing and management diversity (CRMD) feature is turned on, the MSAR information for the `rtrv-dstn` command also includes the number of full destination point codes, the number of cluster point codes, the total number of destination point codes, the number of exception list entries the Eagle can have, and the percentage of the destination point code table being used. This is an example of the MSAR information displayed for the `rtrv-dstn` command with the CRMD feature turned on:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 98-04-30 16:03:36 EST Rel 23.0.0
DESTINATION ENTRIES ALLOCATED: 2000
    FULL DPC(s): 10
    CLUSTER DPC(s): 1
    TOTAL DPC(s): 11
    CAPACITY (% FULL): 1%
X-LIST ENTRIES ALLOCATED: 500
```

Message Reference Number (MRN)
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.

Message Signaling Unit (MSU)

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

- The forward and backward sequence numbers assigned to the message which indicate the position of the message in the traffic stream in relation to the other messages.
- The length indicator which indicates the number of bytes the message contains.
- The type of message and the priority of the message in the signaling information octet of the message.
- The routing information for the message, shown in the routing label of the message, with the identification of the node that sent message (originating point code), the identification of the node receiving the message (destination point code), and the signaling link selector which the Eagle uses to pick which link set and signaling link to use to route the message.

Message Transfer Part (MTP)

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

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

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

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

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

MPC See Mate Point Code.

MPS A parameter of the `chg-x25-slk` command and a field in the `rtrv-x25-slk` command output showing the maximum packet size (in bytes) allowed on the X.25 signaling link.

MR	A parameter of the <code>ent-1np-npanxx</code> command and a field in the <code>rtvr-1np-npanxx</code> command output showing the message relay ported indicator. This parameter shows whether the NPANXX has been ported for message relay and applies only to message relay default global title translations.
MRC	A parameter of the <code>chg-map</code> and <code>ent-map</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtvr-map</code> command output specifying whether the MSU is discarded, even if a backup point code and subsystem is available, if the route to the primary point code is congested. If <code>mrc=yes</code> and the route to the primary point code is congested, the MSU is routed to the backup point code and subsystem, if it is available. If <code>mrc=no</code> and the route to the primary point code is congested, the MSU is discarded.
MRGT	A parameter of the <code>ent-1np-1rn</code> and <code>ent-1np-sub</code> commands showing the global title translation data being assigned to the location routing number or to the 10 digit telephone number.
MRN	See Message Reference Number.
MSAR	See Memory Space Accounting Report.
msg	A parameter of the <code>rtvr-secu-dflt</code> command that displays the text of the 20 lines of the unauthorized warning message.
MSGWSDSLIM	A measurement count of the total number of MSUs lost due to gateway screening being disabled on a LIM. These MSUs were discarded because the gateway screening function was disabled. This measurement is used in this measurement report: <p style="padding-left: 40px;">report type = comp (component), entity type = lnkset (link set)</p>
MSSN	See Mate Subsystem Number.
MSU	See Message Signaling Unit.
MTP	See Message Transfer Part.

MTP Restart

A feature in the Eagle that allows the signaling links at an unavailable node to come up in an orderly and controlled fashion before starting carrying traffic. The MTP restart process brings the signaling links back into service to carry user traffic (like ISUP/SCCP) in four steps.

1. The links are activated and traffic is stopped.
2. The STP receives route status information from all adjacent nodes.
3. The STP broadcasts route status information to all adjacent nodes.
4. Traffic is restarted.

User traffic is not carried during the MTP restart process.

MTP Restart Indicator

An indication of whether the Eagle is able to use the MTP restart process. This is configured with the parameter of the `chg-stpopts` command. The value of this indicator is in the `MTPSRI` field in the `rtrv-stpopts` command output.

MTP Restart Indicator

An indication of whether the Eagle is able to use the MTP restart process. This is configured with the `mtparsi` parameter of the `chg-stpopts` command. The value of this indicator is in the `MTPSRI` field in the `rtrv-stpopts` command output.

MTP Restart Isolation Timer (MTPRSIT)

A parameter of the `chg-stpopts` command and a field in the `rtrv-stpopts` command output showing the minimum duration of node isolation, in milliseconds, before the MTP restart procedure is deemed necessary.

MTP T31 congestion trigger level (MTPT31CTL)

A parameter of the `chg-stpopts` command and a field in the `rtrv-stpopts` command output showing the signaling link congestion level at which the Eagle STP starts the level 3 t31 timer. When the level 3 t31 timer expires, the associated signaling link is removed from service for realignment.

MTP X-List Expiration Timer (MTPXLET)

A parameter of the `chg-stpopts` command and a field in the `rtrv-stpopts` command output showing the maximum amount of time the Eagle maintains an unreferenced exception list (x-list) entry expressed in the format `hhmm`, where `hh` is the number of hours, and `mm` is the number of minutes.

MTPDPCQ	A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the maximum number of destination point codes that can be configured in the Eagle.
MTPLPRST	A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing whether route set test message for lower priority routes can be sent.
MTPLTCTDPCQ	A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the number of DPCs to which the circular route test message is sent.
MTPLTI	A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing whether the circular routing detection test feature is on or off.
MTPLTST	Circular route test detection timer — A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the duration of the circular route test detection procedures, in milliseconds.
MTPRS	A parameter of the <code>chg-feat</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-feat</code> command output showing whether the MTP restart feature is turned on.
MTPRSE	A parameter of the <code>chg-1s</code> and <code>ent-1s</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-1s</code> command output showing if the node adjacent to the link set is equipped with the MTP restart capability.
MTPRSI	A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing whether MTP Restart procedures are enabled or disabled at the STP.
MTPRSIT	MTP restart isolation timer — A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the minimum duration of node isolation, in milliseconds, before the MTP restart procedure is deemed necessary.
MTPT10ALT	Route set test message timer — A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the amount of time between sending route set test messages.
MTPT31CTL	MTP T31 congestion trigger level — A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the signaling link congestion level at which the Eagle STP starts the level 3 t31 timer. When the level 3 t31 timer expires, the associated signaling link is removed from service for realignment.

MTPXLET	MTP X-List Expiration Timer — A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the maximum amount of time the Eagle maintains an unreferenced exception list (x-list) entry expressed in the format <code>hhmm</code> , where <code>hh</code> is the number of hours, and <code>mm</code> is the number of minutes.
MTPXLOT	A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the exception list (x-list) occupancy threshold (in terms of percentage of space available).
MTPXLQ	A parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output showing the maximum number of entries the exception list (x-list) can contain.
MTT	Mapped Translation Type — A parameter of the <code>chg-ttmap</code> and <code>ent-ttmap</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-ttmap</code> command output for the translation type mapping feature defining the translation type mapped to the existing translation type (ETT)
MULT	Multiplicity Indicator — A parameter of the <code>chg-map</code> and <code>ent-map</code> commands that defines the type of routing used by global title translation to route MSUs containing the specified point code and subsystem number. Global title translation uses three types of routing — solitary, dominant, and load sharing. The value of this parameter is in the <code>MULT</code> field in the <code>rtrv-map</code> command output.
Multiplicity Indicator (MULT)	A parameter of the <code>chg-map</code> and <code>ent-map</code> commands that defines the type of routing used by global title translation to route MSUs containing the specified point code and subsystem number. Global title translation uses three types of routing — solitary, dominant, and load sharing. The value of this parameter is in the <code>MULT</code> field in the <code>rtrv-map</code> command output.
MULTLOG	A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-dflt</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-secu-dflt</code> command output showing whether the user is allowed to log on to more than one terminal at any given time.
MXINV	A parameter of the <code>chg-trm</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-trm</code> command output showing the number of consecutive login failures on a terminal that locks the terminal port. The terminal port remains locked for the period of time in the <code>DURAL</code> field of the <code>rtrv-trm</code> command output.
N1	A parameter of the <code>chg-atm-1ps</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-atm-1ps</code> command output identifying the number of PDUs sent during the proving period. A parameter of the <code>chg-x25-s1k</code> command and a field of the <code>rtrv-x25-s1k</code> command output showing the maximum number of bits in a frame on an X.25 signaling link.

N2	A parameter of the <code>chg-x25-slk</code> command and a field of the <code>rtrv-x25-slk</code> command output showing the maximum number of retransmission attempts to complete a transmission of the X.25 signaling link.
NAREA	A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-aftpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkdpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkopc</code> , <code>chg-scr-cdpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-cgpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-destfld</code> , <code>chg-scr-dpc</code> , and <code>chg-scr-opc</code> command that specify a new value for the area portion of an ITU international point code, expressed as zone-area-id.. The value of the area portion of the ITU international point code is from 0 to 255. The "*" (wild card) can indicate the entire range (0-255) of area values. For the blocked OPC or DPC gateway screening commands, the area can also be the character "c."
NBLK	A parameter of the <code>chg-atm-lps</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-atm-lps</code> command output identifying the number of monitoring intervals for each block.
NC	A parameter that configures the gateway screening function that shows the cluster value of an ANSI point code, expressed as <i>ni-nc-ncm</i> . The cluster value of an ANSI point code is an integer between 0 and 255, if the <i>ni</i> (network) value is 6 or greater. The cluster value is an integer between 1 and 255, if the <i>ni</i> value is less than 6. The cluster value can also be the character "*" (wild card). The "*" (wild card) indicates the entire range (0-255 or 1-255) of cluster values. For the blocked OPC or DPC commands, the cluster value can be the character "c." A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows the value of this parameter.
NCM	A parameter configuring the gateway screening function that shows the member of an ANSI point code, expressed as <i>ni-nc-ncm</i> . The member value of an ANSI point code is an integer between 0 and 255, or the character "*" (wild card). The "*" (wild card) indicates the entire range (0-255 or 1-255) of member values. For the blocked OPC or DPC commands, the member value can also be the character "c." A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows the value of this parameter.
ncpc	A parameter of the <code>chg-sid</code> command that specifies a new ANSI capability point code that replaces an existing ANSI capability point code in the database.
ncpca	A parameter of the <code>chg-sid</code> command that specifies a new ANSI capability point code that replaces an existing ANSI capability point code in the database.

ncpci	A parameter of the <code>chg-sid</code> command that specifies a new ITU international capability point code that replaces an existing ITU international capability point code in the database.
ncpcn	A parameter of the <code>chg-sid</code> command that specifies a new ITU national capability point code that replaces an existing ITU national capability point code in the database.
ND	A parameter of the <code>chg-acg-mic</code> and <code>ent-acg-mic</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-acg-mic</code> command output showing the number of digits in the global title address.
NDGT	A parameter of the <code>ent-tt</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-tt</code> command output showing the number of digits contained in the global title translation.
NDV	A parameter of the <code>chg-lnp-serv</code> command showing if the digits used by the changed LNP service are in the SCCP or TCAP portion of the message. The value of this parameter is in the <code>DV</code> field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-serv</code> command output.
NE	See Network Element.
NEI	See Network Element Interface.
NETWORK	A field in the <code>rtrv-cspc</code> command output showing the type of point codes contained in the concerned signaling point code group.
Network Element (NE)	An independent and identifiable piece of equipment closely associated with at least one processor, and within a single location.
Network Element Interface (NEI)	A value for the <code>r1e</code> parameter with the <code>chg-lbp</code> and <code>ent-lbp</code> commands used for the link fault sectionalization feature. The network element interface is the termination point of the signaling link being tested by the link fault sectionalization feature and last portion of the signaling link to be tested.
Next Screening Function Identifier (NSFI)	A parameter that configures the gateway screening function to show the next step in the gateway screening process. Combined with the next screening reference (<code>NSR</code>), it uniquely defines the next screening table to be used in the gateway screening process. A field in the gateway screening retrieve command output that shows the value of this parameter.

Next Screening Reference (NSR)

A parameter that configures the gateway screening function to show the next gateway screening entity that should be used in the screening process. This field is used with all screening functions. Combined with the next screening function identifier (NSFI), it uniquely defines the next screening table to be used in the gateway screening process.

A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows the value of this parameter.

NGT

A value of the `xlat` parameter of the `chg-gtt` and `ent-gtt` commands indicating that further global title translation of the MSU is required. NGT is also a parameter of these commands, as well as a field of the `rtrv-gtt` showing the new global title translation type that is replacing the current translation type.

A parameter of the `chg-lnp-lrn`, `ent-lnp-lrn`, `chg-lnp-npanxx`, `ent-lnp-npanxx`, `chg-lnp-sub`, and `ent-lnp-sub` commands and a field in the `rtrv-lnp-npanxx`, `rtrv-lnp-sub`, and `rtrv-lnp-ttmap` command outputs the new global title translation type.

NH0

A parameter of the `chg-scr-sio` command that specifies a new value for the H0 heading code in the service information field.

NH1

A parameter of the `chg-scr-sio` command that specifies a new value for the H1 heading code in the service information field.

NI

A parameter that configures the gateway screening function to show the network value of an ANSI point code, expressed as *ni-nc-ncm*. The network value of an ANSI point code is an integer between 1 and 255, or the character "*" (wild card). The "*" (wild card) value, indicates the entire range (1-255) of network values. For the blocked originating point code (OPC) or destination point code (DPC) commands, the network value can also be the character "c."

A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows the value of this parameter.

NIC

A parameter of the `chg-scr-sio` and `ent-scr-sio` commands that configures the network indicator code in the service information octet (SIO). The value of this parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-scr-sio` command output.

NID	A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-aftpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkdpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkopc</code> , <code>chg-scr-cdpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-cgpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-destfld</code> , <code>chg-scr-dpc</code> , and <code>chg-scr-opc</code> commands that specifies a new value for the ID portion of an ITU international point code, expressed as <i>zone-area-id</i> . The value of the ID portion of the ITU international point code is from 0 to 7. The "*" (wild card) can indicate the entire range (0-7) of IDs. For the blocked OPC or DPC gateway screening commands, the id can also be the character "c."
nlsn	A parameter of the <code>chg-rte</code> command that specifies the name of the new link set that will carry the traffic bound for the node specified by the destination point code.
NMR	A parameter of the <code>chg-lnp-npanxx</code> command showing the new message relay ported indicator. This parameter shows whether the NPANXX has been ported for message relay and applies only to message relay default global title translations. The value of this parameter is in the MR field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-npanxx</code> command output.
NMRGT	A parameter of the <code>chg-lnp-lrn</code> and <code>chg-lnp-sub</code> commands showing the new global title translation data being assigned to the location routing number or to the 10 digit telephone number.
NNC	A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-aftpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkdpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkopc</code> , <code>chg-scr-cdpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-cgpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-destfld</code> , <code>chg-scr-dpc</code> , and <code>chg-scr-opc</code> commands that specifies a new value for the cluster value of an ANSI point code, expressed as <i>ni-nc-ncm</i> . The cluster value of an ANSI point code is an integer between 0 and 255, if the <i>ni</i> (network) value is 6 or greater. The cluster value is an integer between 1 and 255, if the <i>ni</i> value is less than 6. The cluster value can also be the character "*" (wild card). The "*" (wild card) indicates the entire range (0-255 or 1-255) of cluster values. For the blocked OPC or DPC commands, the cluster value can also be the character "c."
NNCM	A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-aftpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkdpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkopc</code> , <code>chg-scr-cdpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-cgpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-destfld</code> , <code>chg-scr-dpc</code> , and <code>chg-scr-opc</code> commands that specifies a new value for the member of an ANSI point code, expressed as <i>ni-nc-ncm</i> . The member value of an ANSI point code is an integer between 0 and 255, or the character "*" (wild card). The "*" (wild card) indicates the entire range (0-255 or 1-255) of member values. For the blocked OPC or DPC commands, the member value can also be the character "c."

NNGT	A parameter of the <code>chg-lnp-ttmap</code> command showing the LNP new translation type to which the existing LNP translation type is being mapped. The value of this parameter is in the <code>NGT</code> field of the <code>rtrv-lnp-ttmap</code> command output.
NNI	A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-aftpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkdpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkopc</code> , <code>chg-scr-cdpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-cgpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-destfld</code> , <code>chg-scr-dpc</code> , and <code>chg-scr-opc</code> commands that specifies a new value for the network value of an ANSI point code, expressed as <i>ni-nc-ncm</i> . The network value of an ANSI point code is an integer between 1 and 255, or the character “*” (wild card). The “*” (wild card) indicates the entire range (1-255) of network values. For the blocked originating point code (OPC) or destination point code (DPC) commands, the network value can also be the character “c.”
NNIC	A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-sio</code> command that specifies a new value for the network indicator code in the service information octet.
NNPC	A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-aftpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkdpc</code> , <code>chg-scr-blkopc</code> , <code>chg-scr-cdpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-cgpa</code> , <code>chg-scr-destfld</code> , <code>chg-scr-dpc</code> , and <code>chg-scr-opc</code> commands that specifies a new value for the ITU national point code. The ITU national point code is an integer between 1 and 16383, or the character “*” (wild card). The “*” (wild card) indicates the entire range (1-16383) of ITU national point codes. For the blocked OPC or DPC commands, the ITU national point code can also be the character “c.”
NOACCS	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output showing that the specified MASP could not be found.
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.
NORMAL	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output showing that the specified database version is fully operational.
NPA	See Number Plan Area.
NPANXX	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).

NPC	<p>A parameter that configures the gateway screening function to show the ITU national point code. The ITU national point code is an integer between 1 and 16383, or the character “*” (wild card). The “*” (wild card) indicates the entire range (1-16383) of ITU national point codes. For the blocked OPC or DPC commands, the ITU national point code can also be the character “c.”</p> <p>A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows the value of this parameter.</p>
NRGTA	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-lnp-ttmap</code> command showing whether the global title address is replaced by the location routing number. The value of this parameter is in the <code>RGTA</code> field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-ttmap</code> command output.</p>
NSCRN	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-scrset</code> command that specifies a new name for a gateway screening screen set.</p>
NSFI	<p>See Next Screening Function Identifier.</p>
NSI	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-sio</code> command that specifies a new value for the service indicator in the service information octet.</p>
NSR	<p>See Next Screening Reference.</p>
NSR/ACT	<p>A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows either the value of the <code>nsr</code> parameter if the NSFI of the screening reference is not STOP, or the action taken, either copy the MSU for the STP LAN feature (<code>copy=yes</code>) or redirect the MSU for the gateway screening redirect function (<code>redirect=yes</code>), if the NSFI of the screening reference is STOP. The <code>NSR/ACT</code> field shows these entries if the <code>copy=yes</code> or <code>redirect=yes</code> parameters have been specified for the screening reference.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">-, - if neither the <code>copy</code> nor <code>redirect</code> values are <code>yes</code></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C, - if only the <code>copy</code> value is <code>yes</code></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">-, R if only the <code>redirect</code> value is <code>yes</code></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">C, R if both the <code>copy</code> and <code>redirect</code> values are <code>yes</code></p>
NSSN	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-aftpc</code>, <code>chg-scr-cdpa</code>, and <code>chg-scr-cgpa</code> commands that specifies a new value for the subsystem number.</p>
NSTAT	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-ss-appl</code> command that specifies whether the subsystem application is online or offline. The current state of the subsystem application in the <code>STAT</code> field in the <code>rtrv-ss-appl</code> command output.</p>
NTYPE	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-scr-tt</code> command that specifies a new value for the translation type.</p>

- NUM** A parameter of the `chg-secu-dflt` command and a field in the `rtvr-secu-dflt` command output that shows the minimum number of numeric characters (0 - 9) required for Eagle passwords.
- Number Plan Area (NPA)**
The North American "Area Codes." (3 digits: 2- to-9, 0-or1, 0-to-9. Middle digit to expand soon).
- NZONE** A parameter of the `chg-scr-aftpc`, `chg-scr-cdpa`, `chg-scr-cgpa`, `chg-scr-destfld`, `chg-scr-blkdpc`, `chg-scr-dpc`, `chg-scr-blkopc`, and `chg-scr-opc` commands that specifies a new value for the zone portion of an ITU international point code, expressed as *zone-area-id*. The value of the zone portion of the ITU international point code is an integer between 0 and 7, or the character "*" (wild card). The "*" (wild card) indicates the entire range (0-7) of zone values. For the blocked OPC or DPC commands, the zone value can also be the character "c."
- OAM** See Operations, Administration, and Maintenance.
- OAP** See Operations Support System Application Processor.
- OCU** See Office Channel Unit.
- Office Channel Unit (OCU)**
The interface used with the LIMOCU card.
- OOS-MT-DSBLD**
See Out of Service - Maintenance Disabled.
- OPC** See Originating Point Code.
- Open System Interconnection (OSI)**
The International Standards Organization (ISO) seven layer model showing how data communications systems can be interconnected. The seven layers, from lowest to highest are:
1. Physical layer
 2. Datalink layer
 3. Network layer
 4. Transport layer
 5. Session layer
 6. Presentation layer
 7. Application layer

Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)

The generic load program (application software) that operates the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem which controls the operation of the Eagle.

Operations Support System Application Processor (OAP)

A stand-alone processor that acts as an interface between:

- the Eagle and OSS (operation support system) devices using standard interfaces and converting the communications to the Eagle proprietary serial interface
- the Eagle LNP and the SEAC (Signaling Engineering and Administration Center), for the SEAS feature, converting SEAS commands into Eagle LNP commands and Eagle LNP commands into SEAS commands
- the Eagle LNP and the SMS (Service Management System), for the LNP feature, receiving LNP data and commands from the SMS and converting the SMS commands into Eagle LNP commands and loading the LNP data onto the Eagle LNP

Originating Point Code (OPC)

The point code of the signaling point that is sending MSUs to the Eagle.

OSI

See Open System Interconnection.

Out of Service - Maintenance Disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD)

An indicator in the `rept-stat` commands that shows the primary state of the specified entity. This indicator shows that the entity is not in service and the maintenance system is preventing the device from performing its normal service function.

Pacing Rate

The rate that the Eagle sends the TFR and TFA messages in an effort to prevent congestion due to controlled rerouting. Controlled rerouting is performed when the status of the route is changed to allowed (when the route was restricted) or restricted (when the route was prohibited). A burst of rerouted traffic can occur on that route, thus congesting the route. To help keep this from happening, the Eagle can control the rate that it broadcasts TFR and TFA messages to adjacent signaling points. This can regulate the amount of traffic the adjacent signaling points can send to the Eagle when the route becomes allowed or restricted. The pacing rate is configured with the `tfatfrpr` parameter of the `chg-stpopts` command and is in the `TFATFRPR` field in the `rtrv-stpopts` command output.

PAGE	A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-dflt</code> , <code>chg-user</code> , or <code>ent-user</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-secu-dflt</code> and <code>rtrv-secu-user</code> command outputs showing the amount of time, in days, that the specified user's password can be used before the user must change their password.
PATTERN	A parameter of the <code>chg-slt</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-slt</code> command output showing the test pattern to be sent with a signaling link test message.
PC	See Point Code.
PCA	A parameter of the <code>chg-sid</code> command and a field of the <code>rtrv-sid</code> command output showing the ANSI point code that uniquely identifies the Eagle. A parameter of the <code>chg-gtt</code> , <code>ent-gtt</code> , <code>ent-cspc</code> , <code>chg-map</code> , <code>dlt-map</code> , <code>ent-map</code> , and <code>rtrv-map</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> , <code>rtrv-cspc</code> , <code>rtrv-map</code> , and <code>rtrv-sid</code> command outputs showing the point code in the ANSI format.
PCI	A parameter of the <code>chg-sid</code> command and a field of the <code>rtrv-sid</code> command output showing the ITU international point code that uniquely identifies the Eagle. A parameter of the <code>chg-gtt</code> , <code>ent-gtt</code> , <code>ent-cspc</code> , <code>chg-map</code> , <code>dlt-map</code> , <code>ent-map</code> , and <code>rtrv-map</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> , <code>rtrv-cspc</code> , <code>rtrv-map</code> , and <code>rtrv-sid</code> command outputs showing the point code in the ITU international format.
PCN	A parameter of the <code>chg-sid</code> command and a field of the <code>rtrv-sid</code> command output showing the ITU national point code that uniquely identifies the Eagle. A parameter of the <code>chg-gtt</code> , <code>ent-gtt</code> , <code>ent-cspc</code> , <code>chg-map</code> , <code>dlt-map</code> , <code>ent-map</code> , and <code>rtrv-map</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> , <code>rtrv-cspc</code> , <code>rtrv-map</code> , and <code>rtrv-sid</code> command outputs showing the point code in the ITU national format.
PCR	See Preventive Cyclic Retransmission.
PCRN1	A parameter of the <code>ent-slk</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-slk</code> command output showing the number of MSUs that are available for retransmission for the PCR error correction method for SS7 signaling links. Once this number of MSUs is reached, no new MSUs or FISUs are sent on the signaling link until the number of MSUs available for retransmission drops below the number defined by the <code>pcrn1</code> parameter.

PCRN2 A parameter of the `ent-slk` command and a field in the `rtrv-slk` command output showing the number of MSU octets that are available for retransmission for the PCR error correction method for SS7 signaling links. Once this number of MSUs is reached, no new MSUs or FISUs are sent on the signaling link until the number of MSU octets available for retransmission drops below the number defined by the `pcrn2` parameter. The retransmission cycle is continued up to the last MSU entered into the retransmission buffer in the order in which they were originally transmitted.

PCTYPE A parameter of the `chg-sid` command and a field in the `rtrv-sid` command output that determines the format of point codes (not the ITU international or ITU national point codes) that can be used on the Eagle, `ansi` and `other`. The value `ansi` means the Eagle supports point codes that meet the ANSI standard. The value `other` means that the Eagle supports point codes that do not meet the ANSI standard. This does not apply to ITU international or ITU national point codes.

PDN See Public Data Network.

PERCENT FULL

A field in the `rtrv-cspc` command output showing the capacity of the relative size of the concerned signaling point code broadcast group.

Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)

A direct connection to an X.25 node that is configured in the Eagle's database and can only be changed through database administration.

Point Code (PC)

The identifier of a signaling point or service control point in a network. The format of the point code can be one of five types:

- ANSI point codes
- Non-ANSI domestic point codes
- Cluster point codes
- ITU international point codes
- ITU national point codes.

The Eagle LNP uses only the ANSI point codes and Non-ANSI domestic point codes.

PORT A parameter of the `act-slk`, `dact-slk`, `dlt-slk`, `ent-slk`, `rtrv-slk`, `chg-x25-rte`, `ent-x25-rte`, `chg-x25-slk`, `rept-stat-slk`, and `rtrv-x25-rte` commands and a field in the `rtrv-x25-rte`, `rtrv-ls`, `rtrv-x25-slk`, and `rtrv-slk` command outputs showing the signaling link port on the LIM.

PORT A LSET A field in the `rtrv-shlf` command output showing the name of the link set containing the signaling link assigned to port A of the LIM. If the card is not a LIM, this field is filled with dashes.

PORT B LSET A field in the `rtrv-shlf` command output showing the name of the link set containing the signaling link assigned to port B of the LIM. If the card is not a LIM, this field is filled with dashes.

Preventive Cyclic Retransmission (PCR)

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 `ent-slk` command. The PCR method of error correction cannot be assigned to X.25 signaling links.

PRI A parameter that configures the gateway screening allowed SIO function to show the priority of a single message or the beginning message priority in a range of priorities in the SIO. This parameter can be used with the `epri` parameter to define a range of priority values. The message priority value is an integer between 0 and 3.

A field in the `rtrv-scr-sio` command output that shows the value of this parameter.

Primary State (PST)

A field in the `rept-stat` command outputs showing the primary state of the specified entity.

Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)

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.

Prohibited	The network management state of a route, link set, or signaling link that cannot carry traffic, or the network management state of a destination point code that cannot be reached by the Eagle. All traffic to the database entity is blocked and must be rerouted or the traffic is discarded.
PROM	See Programmable Read Only Memory.
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.
PRTY	A parameter of the <code>chg-trm</code> command defining the type of parity of the device connected to the terminal port. The value of this parameter is in the <code>COMM</code> field in the <code>rtrv-trm</code> command output. (See <code>COMM</code> for more information on the <code>COMM</code> field of the <code>rtrv-trm</code> command output.)
PST	See Primary State.
PU	A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-trm</code> , and <code>chg-trm</code> , <code>chg-user</code> , <code>ent-user</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-secu-trm</code> , <code>rept-secu-user</code> and <code>rtrv-trm</code> command outputs that when used with : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the <code>ent-user</code>, <code>chg-user</code>, and <code>rept-secu-user</code> commands, PU shows whether the user is allowed to execute Program Update commands. the <code>chg-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-trm</code> commands, PU shows whether the terminal can receive unsolicited Program Update messages. the <code>chg-secu-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-secu-trm</code> commands, PU shows whether Program Update commands can be executed from the terminal.
Public Data Network (PDN)	A data network that uses the X.25 protocol to provide the connectivity.
PUNC	A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-dflt</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-secu-dflt</code> command output to show the minimum number of punctuation characters (any printable character that is not an alphabetic character, a numeric character, the space bar) required for Eagle passwords.
PVC	See Permanent Virtual Circuit.

- QR** A parameter of the `ent-acg-noc` and `chg-acg-noc` commands and a field in the `rtrv-acg-noc` command output showing the number of LNP queries in a 30 second period that define a particular node overload control level.
- R** An indicator in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows that messages that pass the specified gateway screening entity are diverted from its original destination to another destination for further processing.
- RC** A parameter of the `chg-rte` and `ent-rte` commands and a field in the `rtrv-rte` command output showing which route to a destination is the highest priority route. The value of the RC parameter is a two digit number. The higher the value of the RC parameter the lower the priority of the route. A route with a RC value of 0 has the highest priority and a route with a RC value of 99 has the lowest priority.
- RCx** A Signaling-Route-Set-Test for either a prohibited or restricted cluster network management message.
- RD BKUP** An indicator in the `rept-stat-db` command output to show the backup partition on the removable cartridge.
- REDIRECT** A parameter 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. The `redirect` parameter can only be specified (`redirect=yes` in the enter and change gateway screening commands) when the `nsfi` for the gateway screening entity equals `stop`.
- REF** An indicator in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs of whether the specified screening table is referenced by another screening table. This field is used with the summary outputs of all retrieve commands except the retrieve screen set (`rtrv-scrset`) command.
- RELEASE** A field in the `rtrv-gp1` command output showing the version number of each GPL that is required to be installed and approved for a specific release of software for the Eagle.
- Remote Link Element (RLE)**
The hardware elements of the signaling link (for example, dataports in channel banks, link interfaces in STPs, and so forth). The RLE is a parameter of the `chg-lbp` and `ent-lbp` commands that assigns these hardware elements to remote loopback points for the link fault sectionalization feature. The value of this parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-lbp` command output.

Remote Loopback Point	A segment of a signaling link, configured with either the <code>chg-lbp</code> or <code>ent-lbp</code> commands, that is tested with the link fault sectionalization feature.
Remote Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCR)	A connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.
REMOVE TRIAL	A field in the <code>rtrv-gp1</code> command showing the GPL version that is on the removable cartridge.
REP	A parameter of the <code>chg-lbp</code> and <code>ent-lbp</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-lbp</code> command output showing the number of link elements of the same type, not including the target device, that lies between the Eagle and the link element to be tested with the link fault sectionalization feature.
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.
revoke	A parameter of the <code>chg-user</code> and <code>ent-user</code> commands specifying whether a user ID has been taken out of service. The status of the user ID is in the <code>REV</code> field in the <code>rtrv-secu-user</code> and <code>rtrv-user</code> command outputs. <code>YES</code> indicates that the user ID is out-of-service, <code>NO</code> indicates that the user ID is in-service.
RGTA	A parameter of the <code>chg-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>ent-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>chg-lnp-sub</code> , and <code>ent-lnp-sub</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-sub</code> and <code>rtrv-lnp-ttmap</code> command outputs showing whether the global title address is replaced by the location routing number .
RI	A parameter of the <code>chg-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>ent-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>chg-lnp-npanxx</code> , <code>ent-lnp-npanxx</code> , <code>chg-lnp-sub</code> , and <code>ent-lnp-sub</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>rtrv-lnp-npanxx</code> , , and <code>rtrv-lnp-sub</code> command outputs showing the global title translation routing indicator. The routing indicator indicates whether a subsequent global title translation is required. The routing indicator value is either a subsystem number (SSN) or global title routing indicator (GT).

A parameter that configures the gateway screening allowed CDPA function to show the routing indicator in the called party address (CDPA). The routing indicator indicates whether a subsequent global title translation is required. The routing indicator value is a destination point code (DPC), global title routing indicator (GT), or “*” (wild card).

dpc - indicates that no further translation is required.

gt - indicates that a subsequent translation is required.

“*” (wild card) - indicates all possible values (DPC and GT).

The value of this parameter is in a field in the **rtrv-scr-cgpa** command output.

RLE	See Remote Link Element.
Route	A path to another signaling point.
Route Set Test Message Timer (MTPT10ALT)	A parameter of the chg-stpopts command and a field in the rtrv-stpopts command output showing the amount of time between sending route set test messages.
Route set	A group of routes, no more than six, carrying traffic to the same destination.
Routing Key	A Routing Key describes a set of SS7 parameter and parameter values that uniquely define the range of signaling traffic to be handled by a particular Application Server. For example, where all traffic directed to an SS7 DPC, OPC and ISUP CIC_range(s) or SCCP SSN is to be sent to a particular Application Server, that SS7 data defines the associated Routing Key. Routing Keys are unique in the sense that a received SS7 signaling message cannot be directed to more than one Routing Key. Also, a Routing Key cannot extend across more than a single SS7 DPC, in order to more easily support SS7 Management procedures. It is not necessary for the parameter range values within a particular Routing Key to be contiguous. For example, an ASP could be configured to support call processing for multiple ranges of PSTN trunks that are not represented by contiguous CIC values.
Routing Table	A software table in the Eagle database that contains the routing information for all MSUs that the Eagle must route.
RSP	The Signaling-Route-Set-Test Signal for a prohibited destination network management message
RSR	The Signaling-Route-Set-Test Signal for a restricted destination network management message

RST	The Signaling-Route-Set-Test message — A message, either an RSR, RSP, or RCP network management message, sent by the Eagle to the destination of a route that has become restricted or prohibited to determine if the destination is still restricted or prohibited.
RSx	Either a Signaling-Route-Set-Test Signal for a restricted destination or a Signaling-Route-Set-Test Signal for a prohibited destination network management message
RT	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-x25-rte</code> and <code>ent-x25-rte</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-x25-rte</code> command output showing the type of routing performed on messages originating in the SS7 domain and destined for the X.25 domain. Two types of routing are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route on X.25 destination point code (XPC) • Route using X.25 origination and destination point code combinations (PC) <p>The <code>rtrv-x25-rte</code> command contains the <code>rt</code> parameter to display all X.25 routes using a particular type of routing.</p>
RULES	An entry in the <code>rtrv-scrset</code> command output that shows the number of entries in a screen set.
RUNNING	A field in the <code>rept-stat-gp1</code> command output showing that the generic program load (GPL) version of the card is running.
SA	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-trm</code>, <code>chg-trm</code>, <code>chg-user</code>, and <code>ent-user</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-secu-trm</code>, <code>rtrv-trm</code>, and <code>rept-secu-user</code> command outputs that when used with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <code>chg-user</code>, <code>ent-user</code> and <code>rept-secu-user</code> commands, shows whether the user is allowed to execute Security Administration commands • the <code>chg-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-trm</code> commands, shows whether the terminal can receive unsolicited Security Administration messages. • the <code>chg-secu-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-secu-trm</code> commands, shows whether Security Administration commands can be executed from the terminal
SADDR	A pseudo X.25 network address that addresses an SS7 application entity.

- sb** A parameter of the `chg-trm` command defining the number of stop bits used in communications with the device connected to the terminal port. The value of this parameter is in the `COMM` field in the `rtrv-trm` command output. (See `COMM` for more information on the `COMM` field of the `rtrv-trm` command output.)
- SCCP** See Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP).
- SCCP Management**
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.
- SCCPMT** A parameter of the `chg-scr-cgpa`, `dlt-scr-cgpa`, `ent-scr-cgpa`, and `rtrv-scr-cgpa` commands and a field in the `rtrv-scr-cgpa` command output showing the SCCP message type of the calling party address being screened.
- SCMGFID** A parameter of the `chg-scr-cdpa`, `dlt-scr-cdpa`, `ent-scr-cdpa`, and `rtrv-scr-cdpa` commands and a field in the `rtrv-scr-cdpa` command output showing the SCCP management (SCMG) format ID, which defines the function and format of each SCMG message.
- SCP** See Service Control Point.
- Screen Set (SCRSET)**
The name of a gateway screening screen set that associates the gateway screening screen set with a link set.
- Screen Set Name (SCRN)**
The name of a gateway screening screen set.
- 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** See Screen Set Name.
- SCRSET** See Screen Set.

- SEAS** See Signaling Engineering and Administration System.
- Secondary Point Code (SPC)**
The SPC enables the Eagle to assume more than one point code for SS7 routing. The Eagle uses the SPC for routing and provisioning as if the SPC were an actual point code of the Eagle. The Eagle supports one ANSI true point code and up to seven secondary point codes.
- Secondary State (SST)**
A field in the `rept-stat` command output that shows the secondary state of the specified entity.
- Security Log** The security log is a circular file, located on each MASP, containing a record of each command entered on a Eagle terminal, the name (user ID) of the person entering the command, the date and time the command was entered, and the terminal port that the command was entered on. This record can investigate unauthorized activities that may take place on the Eagle, or when problems occur, this record can examine the commands that were entered before the problem occurred to check if one or more of those commands caused the problem.
- Self Identification of the Eagle**
The point code that identifies the Eagle to the other signaling points in the network.
- SERV** A parameter of the `chg-lnp-serv`, `dlt-lnp-serv`, and `ent-lnp-serv`, and a field of the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command output showing the LNP service assigned to the LNP translation type.

A parameter of the `chg-acg-mic`, `dlt-acg-mic`, `ent-acg-mic`, and `rtrv-acg-mic` commands and a field in the `rtrv-acg-mic` command output showing if the manual initiated control is applied to the AIN or IN type of LNP service.
- Service Control Point (SCP)**
The service database that the SCCP portion of the SS7 protocol sends queries to determine the additional routing information for MSUs. 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.
- Service Information Octet (SIO)**
The network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) in the SIO field in the message signaling unit (MSU). This information identifies the type of MSU (ISUP, TCAP, and so forth) that is allowed in the network where the Eagle is located.

Shelf	A modular unit that contains the cards that make up the Eagle. The Eagle uses two types of shelves, the control shelf, and the extension shelf. The control shelf contains the components of the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS), and up to eight additional Link Interface Modules (LIMs), Application Service Modules (ASMs), or Application Communication Modules (ACMs). The extension shelf provides locations for two Interprocessor Message Transport Power Multiplexer (IPMX) cards and also 16 card locations for any combination of Link Interface Modules (LIMs), Application Communication Modules (ACMs), and Application Service Modules (ASMs).
SHR	A value of the <code>mult</code> parameter of the <code>ent-map</code> and <code>chg-map</code> commands specifying load sharing multiplicity for the specified mated application.
SI	A parameter that configures the gateway screening allowed SIO function that shows the service indicator for the service information octet. The service indicator is an integer between 0 and 15. The service indicator is the first 4 bits of an SIO. The value of this parameter is in the <code>field</code> in the <code>rtrv-scr-sio</code> command output.
Signal Transfer Point (STP)	A device in the telephone network that routes SS7 MSUs from one signaling point to another signaling point.
Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP)	The generic program load (application software) for the global title translation (GTT) feature and is used with card type <code>asm</code> . The system allows a maximum of 32 cards to be assigned the <code>sccp</code> application.
Signaling Engineering and Administration System (SEAS)	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.
Signaling Link	The transmission path connecting the Eagle to other signaling points in the network and providing access to ANSI SS7, ITU SS7, and X.25 network elements. The signaling link is connected to the Eagle at the link interface module (LIM). There are three LIMs that can be used as signaling links: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIMDS0 - a LIM with a DS0 interface • LIMOCU - a LIM with an OCU interface • LIMV35 - a LIM with a V.35 interface.

The generic program load (application software) that is loaded on the LIM to allow the LIM to access a particular network element, as noted in the following:

- `ss7ansi` - With this software, the LIM can provide access to ANSI SS7 network elements.
- `ss7gx25` - With this software, the LIM can provide access to X.25 network elements.
- `ccs7itu` - With this software, the LIM can provide access to ITU SS7 network elements.

Signaling Link Code (SLC)

A parameter of the `ent-slk` command that assigns a number to a signaling link that identifies that signaling link in a link set and a field in the `rtv-slk` command output that identifies the number assigned to the signaling link.

Signaling Link Selector (SLS)

A field in the routing label of the MSU used by the Eagle to pick which link set and signaling link to use. It is set by the originator of the MSU to a random value. MSUs with the same destination and the same SLS take the same path through the network, the same link sets and same signaling links, and are therefore guaranteed to arrive at the destination in sequence.

Signaling Link Test Message

A user defined message designed to test the integrity of a signaling link.

Signaling Network Management (SNM)

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.

Signaling-Route-Set-Test message (RST)

A message, either an RSR, RSP, or RCP network management message, sent by the Eagle to the destination of a route that has become restricted or prohibited to determine if the destination is still restricted or prohibited.

Signaling System #7 (SS7)

A communications protocol that allows signaling points in a network to send messages to each other so that voice and data connections can be set up between these signaling points. These messages are sent over its own network and not over the revenue producing voice and data paths. The Eagle is an STP, which is a device that routes these messages through the network.

SIGTRAN Signaling Transport Working Group within the IETF.

SIO	See Service Information Octet.
SLC	See Signaling Link Code.
slog	A parameter of the <code>copy-secu</code> command that specifies the security log that is copied to the file transfer area, the security log on the active fixed disk or the standby fixed disk.
SLS	See Signaling Link Selector.
SLSCI	A parameter of the <code>chg-ls</code> and <code>ent-ls</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-ls</code> command output showing whether the 5-bit to 8-bit SLS (signaling link selector) conversion feature selects links for outgoing messages directed to the specified link set. If the <code>slsci=yes</code> parameter is specified, the Eagle replaces any 5-bit SLS values contained in received messages with a random 8-bit value before they are used by the Eagle to select the outgoing link in that link set.
SLTSET	A parameter of the <code>chg-ls</code> and <code>ent-ls</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-ls</code> command output showing the signaling link test message record to be assigned to the link set.
SNM	See Signaling Network Management.
SOL	A value of the <code>mult</code> parameter of the <code>chg-map</code> and <code>ent-map</code> commands specifying the solitary multiplicity for the specified mated application.
Solitary	A type of routing used by global title translation to route MSUs containing the specified point code and subsystem number of the value <code>sol</code> in the <code>mult</code> parameter (the multiplicity indicator) in the <code>chg-map</code> and <code>ent-map</code> commands. This type of routing is used when there is no backup point code and subsystem for the primary point code and subsystem.
SP	A parameter of the <code>ent-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>dlt-lnp-sp</code> , <code>ent-lnp-sp</code> , <code>ent-lnp-sub</code> , and <code>chg-lnpopts</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-lrn</code> , <code>rtrv-lnp-sp</code> , <code>rtrv-lnp-sub</code> , and <code>rtrv-lnpopts</code> command outputs showing the four alphanumeric character string identifying the LNP service provider.
Split NPA	The process 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.

SR	The name of the screening reference used by gateway screening entities. 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.
SRCLPSET	A parameter of the <code>chg-atm-lps</code> command identifying the ATM signaling link parameter set table being copied by the <code>action=copy</code> parameter of the <code>chg-atm-lps</code> command.
SRM	A parameter of the <code>chg-map</code> and <code>ent-map</code> commands and a field of the <code>rtrv-map</code> command output specifying whether subsystem routing messages (SBR, SNR) are transmitted between the mated applications.
SS7	See Signaling System #7.
SS7 ADDR	A field in the <code>rtrv-x25-rte</code> command output showing the dummy X.25 address assigned to the SS7 destination entity on the SS7 side of the circuit.
SS7ANSI	The generic program load (application software) for the ANSI SS7 signaling links that is used with card types <code>limds0</code> , <code>limocu</code> , or <code>limv35</code> .
SS7 APC	The adjacent point code of a link set assigned to the SS7 domain.
SS7 DPC	A field in the <code>rtrv-x25-dstn</code> command output showing the destination point code assigned to the X.25 address. A field of the <code>rtrv-x25-dstn</code> command output showing the real SS7 ANSI point code assigned to a real SS7 node or the dummy point code for an X.25 destination entity. (FM)
SS7GX25	The generic program load (application software) for the X.25/SS7 gateway feature and used with card types <code>limds0</code> , <code>limocu</code> , or <code>limv35</code> .
SS7 LIM	A link interface module, either a LIMDS0, LIMOCU, or LIMV35 assigned the SS7ANSI application, or a LIMATM assigned the ATMANSI application.
SSA	Subsystem Allowed network management message. Subsystem Allowed SCCP management message. (CER)
SSN	The subsystem number of a given point code. The subsystem number (<code>ssn</code>) is an integer between 1 and 255 or a "*" (wild card) and identifies the SCP application that should receive the message or the subsystem number of the destination point code to be assigned to an X.25 address.

A parameter in the `chg-gtt`, `ent-gtt`, `chg-gws-redirect`, `chg-map`, `ent-map`, `chg-scr-cdpa`, `ent-scr-cdpa`, `chg-scr-cgpa`, `ent-scr-cgpa`, `ent-scr-aftpc`, `ent-scr-aftpc`, `chg-x25-dstn`, and `ent-x25-dstn` commands and a field in `rtrv-gtt`, `rtrv-gws-redirect`, `rtrv-map`, `rtrv-scr-aftpc`, `rtrv-scr-cdpa`, `rtrv-scr-cgpa`, and `rtrv-x25-dstn` command outputs.

SSN The subsystem number of a given point code. The subsystem number (`ssn`) and identifies the SCP application that should receive the message or the subsystem number of the LNP subsystem of the Eagle.

A parameter of the `chg-lnp-lrn`, `ent-lnp-lrn`, `chg-lnp-npanxx`, `ent-lnp-npanxx`, `chg-lnp-sub`, `ent-lnp-sub`, `alw-map-ss`, `inh-map-ss`, and `ent-ss-appl` commands and a field in the `rtrv-lnp-lrn`, `rtrv-lnp-npanxx`, `rtrv-lnp-sub`, and `rtrv-ss-appl` command outputs showing the subsystem number. The value of the SSN parameter is from 0 to 255, except for the `alw-map-ss`, `inh-map-ss`, and `ent-ss-appl` commands where the value is from 2 to 255.

A value of the routing indicator portion of the global title translation data configured with the `chg-lnp-lrn`, `ent-lnp-lrn`, `chg-lnp-npanxx`, `ent-lnp-npanxx`, `chg-lnp-sub`, and `ent-lnp-sub` commands indicating that no further global title translation is required for the specified entry. This value is in the `RI` field in the `rtrv-lnp-lrn`, `rtrv-lnp-npanxx`, and `rtrv-lnp-sub` command outputs.

SSP Subsystem Prohibited network management message.

Subsystem Prohibited SCCP (SCMG) management message. (CER)

SST See Secondary State.

Subsystem Status Test network management message.

Subsystem Status Test SCCP (SCMG) management message. (CER)

STANDBY An entry in the `ssr` field of the `rept-stat-card` command output showing which MCAP card is standby.

Standby Log Contains >0 Un-Uploaded Entries

The security log alarm showing that the security log on the standby fixed disk contains entries that have not been copied to the file transfer area of the fixed disk. Usually, the security log on the standby fixed disk contains no entries, but for some reason, for example, a MASP switchover resulting in the active MASP security log becoming the standby MASP security log, the security log on the standby fixed disk contains uncopied security log entries.

START GTA	A field of the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> command output showing either the single global title address or the beginning value of a range of global title addresses.
STAT	A parameter of the <code>ent-appl-ss</code> and a field of the <code>rtrv-appl-ss</code> command output showing the state of the subsystem application.
STATE	A field in the <code>rept-stat-user</code> command output showing the state of the command the user last entered.
STATUS	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output showing the operational status of the database version.
STDBY MASP	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output showing which MASP is standby.
STOP	A value for the <code>nsfi</code> parameter of the gateway screening commands that specifies when the screening criteria defined in the screening reference matches the data in the MSU, the MSU has passed gateway screening, the message is processed, and no further screening takes place.
STP	See Signal Transfer Point.
STP LAN	A feature in the Eagle that copies MSUs selected through the gateway screening process and sends these MSUs over the Ethernet to an external host computer for further processing.
STP LAN Node Address	The IP address of the host system's node, specified with the <code>ipaddr</code> parameter of the <code>dlt-ip-node</code> , <code>ent-ip-node</code> , and <code>rtrv-ip-node</code> commands and in the <code>IPADDR</code> field of the <code>rtrv-ip-node</code> command output.
STP LAN Port ID	The logical IP port that addresses the application on the host system's IP node, specified with the <code>ipport</code> parameter of the <code>dlt-ip-node</code> and <code>ent-ip-node</code> commands and in the <code>IPPORT</code> field of the <code>rtrv-ip-node</code> command output.
STPLAN	The generic program load (application software) for the STP LAN feature that is used with card type <code>acmenet</code> . The system allows a maximum of 32 cards to be assigned the <code>stplan</code> application.
Stream	An SCTP stream.
Subsystem Application	The name of the feature assigned to a particular subsystem of the Eagle.
SVCA	See Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit.
SVCR	See Remote Switched Virtual Circuit.

SYS	<p>A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-trm</code>, <code>chg-trm</code>, <code>chg-user</code>, and <code>ent-user</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-secu-trm</code>, <code>rtrv-trm</code>, and <code>rept-secu-user</code> command outputs that when used with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <code>chg-user</code>, <code>ent-user</code>, and <code>rept-secu-user</code> commands, SYS shows whether the user is allowed to execute System Maintenance commands • the <code>chg-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-trm</code> commands, SYS shows whether the terminal can receive unsolicited System Maintenance messages • the <code>chg-secu-trm</code> and <code>rtrv-secu-trm</code> commands, SYS shows whether System Maintenance commands can be executed from the terminal
System Data	All data that cannot be administered by the user, including generic program loads (GPLs).
T	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output showing whether the specified database is in transition. A “Y” means that the database is in transition; an “N” means that the database is not in transition. A database is in transition when the database for the Link Interface Module (LIM) or ASM-SCCP card is in the process of being loaded with the new screen set information after an update to the database, and the database has not reached the current reported database level. This field is not used with the <code>display=brief</code> (default) parameter output.
T1	A parameter of the <code>chg-x25-s1k</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-x25-s1k</code> command output showing the amount of time, in seconds, to wait before retransmitting a frame on an X.25 signaling link.
TABLES	A field in the <code>rtrv-scrset</code> command output that shows the number of tables in the screen.
TCA	Transfer Cluster Allowed network management message.
TCP	Transfer Cluster Prohibited network management message.
TCP/IP Data Link (DLK)	The transmission path over the Ethernet from the ACM in the Eagle to the remote host computer, the port on the ACM, or the field in the <code>rept-stat-d1k</code> command showing the card location of the ACM containing the TCP/IP data link.
TCP/IP Node	The remote host computer receiving traffic from the ACM in the Eagle over a TCP/IP data link. The TCP/IP node is in the Eagle database as an IP address.
TCR	Transfer Cluster Restricted network management message.

TCx	Either a Transfer Cluster Allowed, Transfer Cluster Prohibited, or Transfer Cluster Restricted network management message
TDM	See Terminal Disk Module.
TDM-BKUP	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output to show the backup partition on the fixed disk on the specified TDM.
TDM-CRNT	An indicator in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output to show the current partition on the fixed disk on the specified TDM.
TERM#	A field in the <code>rept-stat-user</code> command showing which terminal port the user is logged into the Eagle on.
Terminal Disk Module (TDM)	The MAS card that contains the fixed disk drive, the terminal processor for the 16 serial I/O ports, and an interface to the MDAL (maintenance disk and alarm) card, which contains the removable cartridge drive and alarm logic.
TFA	Transfer Allowed network management message
TFA/TCA Broadcast Minimum Link Quantity	The <code>tfatcabmlq</code> parameter in the <code>ent-ls</code> and <code>chg-ls</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-ls</code> command output showing the minimum number of signaling links in the specified link set (or in the combined link set in which it resides) that must be available for traffic. When the number of signaling links in the specified link set is equal to or greater than the value of the <code>tfatcabmlq</code> parameter, the status of the routes that use the specified link set is set to allowed and can carry traffic. Otherwise, these routes are restricted. The value of the <code>tfatcabmlq</code> parameter cannot exceed the total number of signaling links contained in the link set.
TFA/TFR Pacing Rate	The rate that the Eagle sends the TFR and TFA messages in an effort to prevent congestion due to controlled rerouting. Controlled rerouting is performed when the status of the route is changed to allowed (when the route was restricted) or restricted (when the route was prohibited). A burst of rerouted traffic can occur on that route, thus congesting the route. To help keep this from happening, the Eagle can control the rate that it broadcasts TFR and TFA messages to adjacent signaling points. This can regulate the amount of traffic the adjacent signaling points can send to the Eagle when the route becomes allowed or restricted. The pacing rate is configured with the <code>tfatfrpr</code> parameter of the <code>chg-stpopts</code> command and is in the <code>TFATFRPR</code> field in the <code>rtrv-stpopts</code> command output.

TFATCABMLQ

The TFA/TCA broadcast minimum link quantity defined by the `tfatcabmlq` parameter of the `chg-ls` command. The `tfatcabmlq` parameter shows the minimum number of signaling links in the given link set (or in the combined link set in which it resides) that must be available for traffic. The value of the `tfatcabmlq` parameter is in the `TFATCABMLQ` field in the `rtrv-ls` command output.

TFATFRPR A parameter of the `chg-stpopts` command that configures the TFA/TFR pacing rate. The value of this parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-stpopts` command output.

TFP Transfer Prohibited network management message

TFR Transfer Restricted network management message

TFx Either a Transfer Allowed, Transfer Prohibited, or Transfer Restricted network management message

TIME LAST BACKUP

A field in the `rept-stat-db` command output showing the date and time the last change was performed on the removable cartridge (if inserted) and the backup partition of the fixed disk.

TIME LAST UPDATE

A field in the `rept-stat-db` command output showing the date and time the last change was performed on the specified card and its associated database.

TMOUT A parameter of the `chg-trm` command and a field in the `rtrv-trm` command output showing the maximum amount of time that a login session on the specified port can remain idle (that is, no user input) on the port before being automatically logged off.

TMRCC A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the timer, in milliseconds, used during the connection phase to guard against unacknowledged BGN, END, ER, or RS PDUs.

TMRERM A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the error rate monitor interval, in milliseconds.

TMRIDLE A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the timer, in milliseconds, used during the idle phase when no SD PDUs are being sent to limit time in the idle phase.

- TMRKALIVE** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the timer, in milliseconds, used during the transient phase when no SD PDUs are being sent to keep connection up.
- TMRNOCRED** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the timer, in milliseconds, used when no credit exists and PDUs are available to be sent.
- TMRNORSP** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the timer, in milliseconds, to check that STAT PDUs are arriving often enough.
- TMRPOLL** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the timer, in milliseconds, to guarantee that POLL PDUs are sent often enough.
- TMRPROV** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the timer, in milliseconds, to monitor the status of a link after it is placed into service.
- TMRSREC** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the value of the timer, in milliseconds, to prohibit closely spaced SSCOP recoveries from occurring.
- TMRT1** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the time, in milliseconds, between link release action and the next link reestablish action during alignment.
- TMRT2** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the total time, in milliseconds, that SSCF will attempt alignment.
- TMRT3** A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output showing the time, in microseconds, between proving PDUs.
- TN** A parameter of the `chg-lnp-sub`, `dlt-lnp-sub`, and `ent-lnp-sub` commands and a field of the `rtrv-lnp-sub` command output showing the 10 digit ported telephone number.
- TOTAL DPC(s)** A field in the `chg-dstn`, `dlt-dstn`, `ent-dstn`, and `rtrv-dstn` command outputs showing the total number of destination point codes, full DPCs and cluster DPCs, in the destination point code table.

- TRAF** A parameter of the `chg-trm` command and a field in the `rtrv-trm` command output showing whether the specified terminal port can receive unsolicited traffic messages.
- Translate Indicator (XLAT)**
A parameter of the `chg-gtt` and `ent-gtt` commands to define the type of global title translation that is to be performed. The value of this parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-gtt` command output.
- Translation Services Module (TSM)**
The translation services module performs global title operations for both LNP and standard non-LNP functions. Its primary applicability is in performing global title functions required for local number portability.

SCCP card for LNP and GTT.
- Translation Type (TT)**
The translation type is in the called party address 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.

A parameter of the `chg-lnp-lrn`, `dlt-lnp-lrn`, `ent-lnp-lrn`, `chg-lnp-npanxx`, `dlt-lnp-npanxx`, `ent-lnp-npanxx`, `ent-lnp-serv` `chg-lnp-sub`, `dlt-lnp-sub`, `ent-lnp-sub`, `chg-lnp-ttmap` commands and a field of the `rtrv-lnp-lrn`, `rtrv-lnp-npanxx`, `rtrv-lnp-serv`, `rtrv-lnp-sub`, `rtrv-lnp-ttmap` command outputs showing the LNP translation type that determines which global title translation table determines the routing to a particular service database.
- Translation Type Mapping**
A feature in the Eagle that maps standardized internetwork translation type values to intranetwork translation type values used within any particular network.
- Translation Type Mapping Function**
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.
- Transparent Mode Messages**
See Flow Through Messages.
- Trial GPL** The generic program load (application software) indicating that the system is not running. The version number of the application software is in the `TRIAL` field in the `rept-stat-gpl` and `rtrv-gpl` command outputs.

The generic program load (application software) downloaded from the removable cartridge with the `chg-gpl` command.

True Point Code

The point code defining a destination in the destination point code table. The true point code is in the `DPCA`, `DPCI`, and `DPCN` fields (depending on the point code format) in the `rtrv-dstn` command output.

TSET

A parameter of the `ent-slk` command and a field in the `rtrv-slk` command output showing whether the transmitter signal element timing is on or off.

TSM

See Translation Services Module.

TT

See Translation Type.

TTN

A parameter of the `chg-gtt`, `dlt-gtt`, `ent-gtt`, `rtrv-gtt`, `dlt-tt`, `ent-tt`, and `rtrv-tt` commands and a field in the `rtrv-gtt` and `rtrv-tt` command outputs showing the name assigned to the global title translation type.

A parameter of the `ent-lnp-serv` command and a field in the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command outputs showing the name assigned to the LNP global title translation type.

TYPE

The type of card entered into the database or the type of X.25 connection assigned to an X.25 route. The card type is defined by the `type` parameter of the `ent-card` command and is in the `TYPE` field of the `rtrv-card` and `rtrv-slk` command outputs. One of the following six card types can be assigned to a card:

- `limds0` - Signaling link with the DS0 interface
- `limocu` - Signaling link with the OCU interface
- `limv35` - Signaling link with the V.35 interface
- `limatm` - Signaling link with the ATM interface
- `asm` - Memory card for GTT or gateway screening
- `acmenet` - Data link card for the STP LAN feature

One of the following three types of connections can be assigned to an X.25 route:

- `pvc` - permanent virtual circuit
- `svca` - automatic virtual circuit
- `svcr` - remote virtual circuit

The connection assigned to the X.25 route is defined by the `type` parameter of the `chg-x25-rte` and `ent-x25-rte` commands and in the `TYPE` field of the `rtrv-x25-rte` command output. The `rtrv-x25-rte` command also contains the `type` parameter to display all X.25 routes with a particular connection type.

A parameter that configures the gateway screening allowed TT function, or the global title translation tables that show which global title translation table determines the routing to a particular service database. The translation type (`type`) is an integer between 0 and 255 or a "*" (wild card) when used with the allowed TT gateway screening function. The value of the parameter is in a field in the `rtrv-scr-tt`, `rtrv-gtt` and `rtrv-tt` command outputs.

A parameter of the `chg-acg-mic`, `dlt-acg-mic`, `ent-acg-mic`, and `rtrv-acg-mic` commands and a field in the `rtrv-acg-mic` command output showing whether the manually initiated control applies to all query services (`type=all`) or to a specific query service and called party digits (`type=sd`).

TYPEA	A parameter of the <code>chg-gtt</code> , <code>dlt-gtt</code> , <code>ent-gtt</code> , <code>rtrv-gtt</code> , <code>dlt-tt</code> , <code>ent-tt</code> , <code>rtrv-tt</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> and <code>rtrv-tt</code> command outputs showing a global title translation type assigned to an ANSI point code.
TYPEI	A parameter of the <code>chg-gtt</code> , <code>dlt-gtt</code> , <code>ent-gtt</code> , <code>rtrv-gtt</code> , <code>dlt-tt</code> , <code>ent-tt</code> , <code>rtrv-t</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> and <code>rtrv-tt</code> command outputs showing a global title translation type assigned to an ITU international point code.
TYPEN	A parameter of the <code>chg-gtt</code> , <code>dlt-gtt</code> , <code>ent-gtt</code> , <code>rtrv-gtt</code> , <code>dlt-tt</code> , <code>ent-tt</code> , <code>rtrv-tt</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> and <code>rtrv-tt</code> command outputs showing a global title translation type assigned to an ITU national point code.
UAM	See Unsolicited Alarm Message.
UID	See User ID.
Unauthorized Use Warning Message	The message displayed after a user successfully logs on to the Eagle warning the user against any authorized use of the Eagle and any other information that the system administrator wishes the user to know about. This message is configured with the <code>wrnln</code> and <code>wrntx</code> parameters of the <code>chg-secu-dflt</code> command.
Unavail	An entry in the <code>sst</code> field in the <code>rept-stat-dlk</code> and <code>rept-stat-slk</code> command outputs showing that the signaling link or TCP/IP data link is not available for service.

Universal License Key

A license key that works on any OAP. This key is not dependant on the unique host ID of the machine.

UNAVAIL REASON

A field in the `rept-stat-slk` command output showing the reasons that the specified signaling link is unavailable.

Unsolicited Alarm Message (UAM)

A message that is displayed in response to an alarm condition detected by the system.

UOUT

A parameter of the `chg-secu-dflt`, `chg-user`, and `ent-user` commands and a field in the `rtrv-secu-dflt` and `rtrv-secu-user` command outputs showing the number of consecutive days that a user ID can remain active on the Eagle and not be used. When the user ID has not been used for the number of days specified by the `uout` parameter, that user ID is no longer valid and the Eagle rejects any attempt to login to the Eagle with that user ID.

UPLDALM

A parameter of the `chg-attr-secu-log` command and a field in the `rtrv-attr-secu-log` output showing whether the security log alarms are on. The security log alarms are:

- upload required - the percentage of the maximum capacity of the security log exceeds the value of the `upslg` parameter. The security log entries need to be copied to the file transfer area of the fixed disk.
- log overflowed - the security log has become 100% full and log entries are being lost. The security log entries must be copied to the file transfer area of the fixed disk.
- standby log contains >0 un-uploaded entries - the security log on the standby fixed disk contains entries that have not been copied to the file transfer area of the fixed disk. Usually, the security log on the standby fixed disk contains no entries, if, for example, a MASP switchover results in the active MASP security log becoming the standby MASP security log, then the security log on the standby fixed disk contains uncopied security log entries.

UPSLG

A parameter of the `chg-attr-secu-log` command and a field in the `rtrv-attr-secu-log` output showing the threshold at which the Eagle generates the upload required security log alarm. The threshold is the percentage of the maximum capacity of the security log.

USAGE

A field in the `rept-stat-sccp` command output showing the percentage of the specified ASM's SCCP capacity being used.

USER ID	<p>The name of a user that is in the database and is allowed access to the Eagle. The user ID is defined by the <code>uid</code> parameter of the <code>chg-user</code>, <code>dlt-user</code>, and <code>ent-user</code> commands and is in the <code>UID</code> field of the <code>rtrv-user</code>, <code>rtrv-secu-user</code>, and <code>rept-stat-user</code> command outputs.</p> <p>A field in the <code>rtrv-secu-user</code> and <code>rept-stat-user</code> command outputs showing the name of the users logged on to the Eagle. The user ID is defined by the <code>uid</code> parameter of the <code>chg-user</code> or <code>ent-user</code> commands.</p>
V.35	The interface used with the LIMV35 card.
VCI	Virtual Channel Identifier — A parameter of the <code>ent-s1k</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-s1k</code> command output showing the virtual channel identifier assigned to the ATM high-speed signaling link for virtual channel connections.
VERSION	A field in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command output showing the version number of each database. The version number is 3 groups of three digits separated by hyphens, for example, 023-000-000 for the database version 23.0.0. The entry UNKNOWN can be in the <code>rept-stat-db</code> command when the version number of a database is earlier than version 20.0.0. The Eagle cannot determine the version of a database whose version is less than 20.0.0. If a dash (“-”) is in this field, the database is not available.
Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI)	A parameter of the <code>ent-s1k</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-s1k</code> command output identifying the virtual channel used by the high speed ATM signaling link for virtual channel connections.
Virtual Path Identifier (VPI)	A parameter of the <code>ent-s1k</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-s1k</code> command output identifying the virtual path used by the high speed ATM signaling link for virtual path connections.
VPI	Virtual Path Identifier — A parameter of the <code>ent-s1k</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-s1k</code> command output identifying the virtual path used by the high speed ATM signaling link for virtual path connections.
WILD CARD	A value for various parameters, specified by an asterisk (*) that specifies all possible values for that parameter.
WIN	A parameter of the <code>chg-x25-s1k</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-x25-s1k</code> command output showing the number of packets allowed for a window on an X.25 signaling link.

wrnln	A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-dflt</code> command defining the line number of the text of the unauthorized use warning message. The unauthorized use warning message can contain from 1 to 20 lines of text.
wrntx	A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-dflt</code> command defining the text of the line number of the unauthorized use warning message. Each line of text can contain up to 70 alphanumeric characters and must be enclosed in quotes (").
X.25 APC	The adjacent point code of a link setlink set assigned to the X.25 domain.
X.25 DE	See X.25 Destination Entity.
X.25 Destination	An X.25 address that is associated with an SS7 point code that is defined in the destination point code table.
X.25 Destination Entity (X.25 DE)	An object in the X.25 network to which a connection can be made and has a point code assigned to it.
X.25 Gateway	See X.25/ SS7 Gateway.
X.25 LIM	A link interface module, either a LIMDS0, LIMOCU, or LIMV35 assigned the SS7GX25 application.
X.25 Route	A path from the Eagle to an X.25 node in the network. (FM)
X.25 Signaling Link	The transmission path connects the Eagle to X.25 signaling points in the network. The X.25 signaling link is connected to the Eagle at the link interface module (LIM) running the <code>ss7gx25</code> generic program load (application software). There are three LIMs that can be used as signaling links: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIMDS0 - a LIM with a DS0 interface • LIMOCU - a LIM with an OCU interface • LIMV35 - a LIM with a V.35 interface.
X.25/SS7 Gateway	A feature in the Eagle that provides connectivity between SS7 and X.25 networks. This enables cellular (IS.41) applications using different transport services to connect. The gateway is physically positioned between the SS7 network and X.25 network. The gateway transports IS.41 messages from one network to the other using the SS7 Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) protocol.

X25 ADDR	A field in the <code>rtrv-x25-rte</code> command output showing the X.25 address assigned to the X.25 destination entity on the X.25 side of the circuit.
X25G	A parameter of the <code>chg-feat</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-feat</code> command output showing whether the X.25/SS7 Gateway feature is turned on.
X-list	A list of non-provisioned members of provisioned cluster that are either restricted or prohibited for SS7 traffic.
X-LIST ENTRIES ALLOCATED	A field in the <code>chg-dstn</code> , <code>dlt-dstn</code> , <code>ent-dstn</code> , and <code>rtrv-dstn</code> command outputs showing the maximum number of point codes that the exception list can contain.
XLAT	<p>Translate Indicator — A parameter of the <code>chg-gtt</code> and <code>ent-gtt</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-gtt</code> command output that shows the type of global title translation that is to be performed.</p> <p>Global Title Translation Translate Indicator — A parameter of the <code>chg-lnp-lrn</code>, <code>ent-lnp-lrn</code>, <code>chg-lnp-npanxx</code>, <code>ent-lnp-npanxx</code>, <code>chg-lnp-sub</code>, and <code>ent-lnp-sub</code> commands and a field in the <code>rtrv-lnp-lrn</code>, <code>rtrv-lnp-npanxx</code>, and <code>rtrv-lnp-sub</code> command outputs showing the type of global title translation that is to be performed. The values for the <code>xlat</code> parameter are DPC, DPCNGT, and DPCSSN.</p>
XPC	A pseudo point code, along with a pseudo subsystem number, that the SS7 network uses to address an X.25 application entity.
XSSN	A pseudo subsystem number, along with a pseudo point code, that the SS7 network uses to address an X.25 application entity.
ZONE	<p>The zone value of an ITU international point code, expressed as <i>zone-area-id</i>. The value of the zone portion of the ITU international point code is an integer between 0 and 7, or the character “*” (wild card). The “*” (wild card) indicates the entire range (0-7) of zone values. For the blocked OPC or DPC commands, the zone value can also be the character “c.”</p> <p>A field in the gateway screening retrieve command outputs that shows the value of this parameter.</p>

