Oracle® Communications EAGLE

Master Glossary

Release 46.1

E58720 Revision 1

January 2015

ORACLE®

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2-tiered DSR Topology	A DSR architecture consisting of a management (NOAM) layer and a message processor (MP) layer. The scope of management for is a single DSR Signaling Network Element.
3-tiered DSR Topology	A DSR architecture consisting of a centralized management layer with network wide scope (NOAM), a network element (also called system) management (SOAM) layer, and message processors (MPs).
3G	3rd Generation
	An International Telecommunication Union (ITU) specification for the third generation of mobile communications technology. 3G promises increased bandwidth and works over wireless air interfaces such as GSM, TDMA, and CDMA. The new EDGE air interface has been developed specifically to meet the bandwidth needs of 3G.
3GPP	3rd Generation Partnership Project. The standards body for wireless communications.
	3rd Generation Partnership Project
3GPP2	3rd Generation Partnership Project 2
3GPP-MS-TimeZone AVP	An optional AVP available in the Gx protocol that contains the Time Zone fiels and the Daylight Savings Time field.
3GPP R9	Third Generation Partnership Project Release 9.
10 Digit Telephone Number Subscription	The telephone number requiring local number portability (LNP) service and the related LNP service information, the location routing number, and message relay global title translation information.
404	Standard response code indicating server was reached but could not find what was requested.
1100 TPS/DSM for ITU NP	A feature that allows a Database Services Module (DSM) card to support up to 1100 transactions per second (TPS) for the EAGLE G-Port, A-Port, INP, IS41 GSM Migration, EIR, and ANSI-41 INP Query features.

A

A	Ampere
	A DNS resource record indicating the IP address that corresponds to a host name.
A-links	Access Links
	Also known as SS7 access links, connect an end office or signal point to a mated pair of signal transfer points.
A-Party	Calling Party (as in CgPA or CgPN)
	The calling subscriber. This is the subscriber who is originating the call.

A

A-Port	ANSI-41 Mobile Number Portability
	A feature that enables IS-41 subscribers to change their service provider while retaining the same Mobile Dialed Number (MDN).
A-sourced data	Data that is configured and managed through a DSR NOAM (such as topology data and bulk provisioning data).
A-scoped data	Maintenance data (Platform MEAL data) that is merged from SOAMs and MPs and accessible at a DSR NOAMs in 3-tiered DSR topology. All data in a 2-tiered DSR topology is A-scoped/A-sourced data.
AAA	Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (Rx Diameter command)
AAL	ATM Adaptation Layer
AAL5	ATM Adaptation Layer 5
AAL5CP	ATM Adaptation Layer 5 Common Port
AAR	Authentication, Authorization Request (Rx Diameter command)
AATM	ATM Appliqué
ABNF	Augmented Backus–Naur Form (Defined in RFC 3261 "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol" section 25.)
ABOM	A-bis Operations and Maintenance
ABL	Automatic Blacklisting
	An enhanced anti-spam and anti-fraud functionality, wherein the FAF filters screen incoming MO/MT messages received from the RTR and, if a message is detected as "spam" or "fraudulent" based on the appropriately configured filter conditions, sends an automatic provisioning request to the SPF to blacklist the corresponding originator or recipient subscriber for either a specified duration of time or permanently.
AC	Alternating Current
	Application Context
	Authentication Center
	Area Code
ACA	Accounting Answer
	Diameter message type responding to an Accounting Request message.
ACD	Automatic Call Distribution
ACE	C++ Network Programming API/library
ACG	Automatic Call Gapping
	An element of the EAGLE LNP that controls the rate that location routing number (LRN) queries for a particular telephone number, or a portion of a telephone number, are received by the EAGLE LNP when a particular threshold is reached.
ACID	Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability

A

ACK	Data Acknowledgement
ACL	Application Processor Code Loader
ACM	Address Complete Message
	Application Communications Module
	A card in the EAGLE that provides a communications interface to a remote host across an Ethernet LAN.
ACM-ENET	The label on the card identifying the card as a ACM.
ACMENET	*Application Communications Module* Ethernet
ACN	Application Content Name
ACR	Accounting Request
	Diameter message type for creating an accounting transaction. An ACR is sent by an IMS network element that describes a stage in the processing of a SIP service.
ACSE	Association Control Service Element
ACT	Activate
Action Set	A collection of NPP CAs, FAs, and SAs.
Active/Active	Describes a DSR Network Element in which every DA-MP has the High Availability role "Active" and actively processes Diameter signaling.
Active Route Group	Route Group within a Route List that is used exclusively for routing all Request messages for that Route List. Other Route Groups within that Route List are called "Standby Route Groups".
Active/Spare	Describes a DSR Network Element Mated Pair deployment where the Standby server is eliminated at the primary Site. Failure of the Active server at the primary Site will result in all Session access requests being routed across the WAN to the mate Site.
Active/Standby	Describes a DSR Network Element that has just two DA-MP servers, one of which has the High Availability role "Active" and the other of which has the High Availability role "Standby".
Active/Standby/Spare	Describes a DSR Network Element Mated Pair deployment to avoid a single-server failure from causing Session access requests to be routed to the mate Site. . New sessions are equally distributed across all Session Policy SBR Server Groups in the mated pair, meaning that ~50% of the Session accesses will be routed across the WAN.
AD	Alarm Driver
Address resolution protocol	A network layer protocol used to convert an IP address into a physical device address such as an Ethernet address.
Adjacent Point Code (APC)	See APC.

A

adjacent Remote Signaling Point	A Remote Signaling Point is either adjacent or non-adjacent. The host servers of an adjacent Remote Signaling Point connect to Local MP Servers via associations; otherwise, it is non-adjacent. An adjacent Remote Signaling Point is typically a signaling gateway. A Remote Signaling Point is adjacent if and only if it is hosted on an Adjacent Server Group.
Adjacent Server	A server acting as a signaling peer for M3UA signaling. An Adjacent Server connects to one or more MP Servers using reliable IP transport sessions, such as SCTP associations. Only adjacent Remote Signaling Points and adjacent Remote MTP3 Users are hosted on Adjacent Servers.
	An Adjacent Server represents the far-end of an SCTP association. In the case of EAGLE, an adjacent server is an E5-ENET card. An Adjacent Server has a name and an IP address.
Adjacent Server Group	A collection of Adjacent Servers that implements a distributed IP signaling function.The group represents a set of Adjacent Servers that share a point code on the signaling gateway.An Adjacent Server Group has a name and a list of Adjacent Servers.
ADL	Application Data Loader
ADPE	Automated Performance Data Export
ADQ	Application-driven (QoS)
ADS	Analytics Data Stream
	A data feed containing real-time analytic data generated from one or more MPE devices by events that occur in the Policy Management system.
ADU	Application Defined UAM
Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)	See AIN.
AE	Application Entity
AERM	Alignment Error Rate Monitor
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AET	Address Exception Table
AF	Application Function (such as P-CSCF)
Affected Point Code (AFTPC)	See AFTPC.
AFTPC	Affected Point Code
	The point code in subsystem-prohibited (SSP), subsystem-status-test (SST), and subsystem-allowed (SSA) SCCP management messages used by gateway screening to determine if the messages containing these point codes are allowed in to the network. This point code is in the SCMG Data (SCCP Management) portion of the signaling information field in the MSU.
Aggregator	A dedicated server where ECAP XML data files are sent; responsible for aggregating data from multiple ECAPs into billable form.

A

An Aggregator MUST have the following characteristics:

- SSH capable

- Parse and accumulate measurement data file output from multiple ECAP servers

- 1 virtual IP address

- Format and generate billing reports that are useful to the customer

AGW	Application Gateway
	A gateway between SMS applications and service centres provided by the Router, HUB, and AMS components.
AI	Address Indicator
	Application Initializer
AIA	Authentication Information Answer
AIN	Advanced Intelligent Network
	A dynamic database used in Signaling System 7. It supports advanced features by dynamically processing the call based upon trigger points throughout the call handling process and feature components defined for the originating or terminating number.
AINF	Application Interface Appliqué
	An integrated appliqué that supports the DS0A, DSCS and V.35 interfaces on the same appliqué. The AINF appliqué can be configured as either a DS0A, OCU, or V.35 interface from the user terminal.
AINPQ	ANSI-41 INP Query
AIQ	AnalyzedInformation Query
	Name for the local subsystem and service for the ANSI41 AIQ feature.
AIR	Authentication Information Request
AIS	Alarm Indication Signal
	Application Interface Specification
	The Service Availability Forum (SAF) specification that defines the interface between the applications and the high-available middleware.
alarm	An indicator in the `rept-stat-gpl` and `rtrv-gpl` command outputs to show that the entry in these command outputs is in an alarm condition and further action may be necessary to relieve the alarm condition.
	A type of event related to a degraded or failed state of a FRU. Each alarm is represented by two events, an alarm asserted event and an alarm clear event.
alarm asserted event	An event that declares an alarm to be present.
alarm clear event	An event that indicates the alarm condition is no longer present.

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Alert	An EAGLE EMS representation of an EAGLE UAM.
Alias Point Code	A point code that provides an alternate point code for a particular destination.
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 ISUP	The gateway screening entity that identifies the ISUP or TUP message types that are allowed into the network.
Allowed OPC	The gateway screening entity that identifies the originating point codes that are allowed to send SS7 messages into the network. Messages containing the specified originating point codes go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.
Allowed SIO	The gateway screening entity that identifies the type of MSUs (ISUP, TUP, TCAP, and so forth) that are allowed into the network. The message type is determined by the network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) fields of the signaling information octet (SIO) field in the MSU, and the H0 and H1 heading codes of the signaling information field of the MSU. Messages containing the specified message type go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

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Allowed TT	The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages that have a specified translation type value in the called party address. SCCP messages containing specified translation type in the called party address go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.
ALM	Alarm Card
ALT	Application Logging Task
Alternate Implicit Route	An optional Route List that is selected in a Peer Node Alternate Implicit Route configuration element, to specify an alternate route from the selected list to use when Implicit Routing is invoked and the primary route to the Peer Node is Unavailable. Alternate Implicit Route capability is commonly used to route messages between mated-pair DSRs.
Alternate Key	A subscriber key other than the anchor subscriber key; for example, IP addresses or MSISDNs. Binding capable interfaces can include alternate subscriber keys. Binding dependent interfaces (Rx) cannot add alternate subscriber keys, but they can use them to find a binding.
ALW	Allow
AM	application manager
	A server within a network that is responsible for establishing and managing subscriber sessions associated with a specific application.
AMA	Automated Message Accounting
	Provides detail billing for telephone calls.
AMADNS	AMA Data Networking System
Ambiguous Rules	Two rules are ambiguous if they have equal priority, different conditions, different PCRF Pools, and a best-match cannot be determined for a single binding capable request.
AMC	Application Measurements Collector
AMEM	16 Mbytes Memory Extension Applique
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	See ANSI.
AMGTT	Advanced GT Modification
	A feature that allows modification of the GTA digits parameter. The user can configure a number of leading digits of the GT address that can be deleted, or a set of specified digits that can be added to the beginning of the GTA, or both. The same applies to trailing digits for prefix and suffix modification.
AMI	Alternate Mark Inversion
AMID	Application Manager ID
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone System
AMR	Adaptive Multirate

A

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

AMS	An open standard that specifi es standardized management methods for applications and business systems throughout their whole lifecycle.
	Active Message Store
	Provides store-and-forward functionality for SMS messages.
Anchor Key	The main identifier used in the P-DRA network to identify a subscriber. The Anchor Key must be an IMSI and must be present in all binding capable interfaces (Gx, Gxx, and S9).
AND	AIN Number of Digits (in GTT address for AIN query)
ANI	Automatic Number Identification
	A feature of switched networks such as ISDN. ANI identifies the caller ID for billing purposes.
ANM	Answer Message
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
	An organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system. ANSI develops and publishes standards. ANSI is a non-commercial, non-government organization which is funded by more than 1000 corporations, professional bodies, and enterprises.
ANSI-41	See IS-41.
ANSI-41 INP Query (AINPQ)	A feature that supports the use of ANSI-41 NPREQ TCAP to query the number portability database in an ITU-N network.
ANSI-41 Mobile Number Portability	See A-Port.
ANSI41 AIQ	The short name for the ANSI-41 AnalyzedInformation Query.
ANSI G-FLEX	A G-Flex implementation for ANSI-based networks that support 1700 TPS DSM capacity.
ANSI Link Set	A link set with an ANSI adjacent point code.
ANSI Point Code	A point code whose format meets the ANSI standard. An ANSI point code is made up of three groups of digits called network indicator, network cluster, and network member.
Answer Topology Hiding	A Topology Hiding trigger point. that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in an Answer message is hidden or obscured based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.
Any Time Interrogation (ATI)	See ATI.
AO	Short message traffic that is originated by an application.
AoCC	Advice of Charging Charge

A

AoCI	Advice of Charging Information
AOPS	Area of Portability Service
AOR	Application-Originated Routing
	Routing rule that operates on application-originated (AO) messages.
	Address of Record
AOX	Application-Originated eXternal condition
	External condition rule that operates on application-originated (AO) messages.
AP	Application Processor
APB	Application Processor Bootstrap
APC	Adjacent Point Code
	The point code that identifies a node adjacent to the EAGLE. This term is used in link sets and routes.
	Application Processing Chassis
APCA	Adjacent Point Code ANSI
APCI	Adjacent Point Code International
APCN	Adjacent Point Code National
APD	Application Processor DCM bootstrap code
APDE	Automated Performance Data Export
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
API	Application Interface
	Application Programming Interface
	An interface with commands, possibly routines and/or macros, provided by an operating system or an add-on for an operating system (that support network use, for example). Application programs can use this interface to tell the operating system to perform specific actions.
APLI	ACSE Presentation Layer Interface
APN	Access Point Name
	The name identifying a general packet radio service (GPRS) bearer service in a GSM mobile network. See also GSM.
application	The telecommunications software that is hosted on the platform. A service provided to subscribers to a network; for example, voice over IP (VoIP), video on demand (VoD), video conferencing, or gaming.
Application Communications Module (ACM)	See ACM.

A

Application Communications Module Ethernet	The Application Communications Module (ACM) Ethernet appliqué is attached to the ACM main assembly and provides a communication interface between the ACM and an external host system across an Ethernet LAN.
Application-Data	A Stack Event use to forward Diameter messages between the Diameter Routing Function and DSR Applications. This stack event contains both the Diameter message and any information about the associated Diameter transaction.
Application Function	Communicates policy information to the PCRF using the Rx interface. For example, an IMS P-CSCF informs the PCRF of all IMS sessions.
Application ID **Application Id**	Each Diameter application is uniquely identified by an assigned Application ID that is a mandatory 32-bit field in all Diameter messages. Every Diameter Application (standard-base or vendor-specific) must have a unique Application ID assigned by IANA. Application ID ranges are Standards-based and Vendor-specific.
	Each Diameter application is uniquely identified by an IANA assigned Application ID that is a mandatory 32-bit field in all Diameter messages. The Application ID is commonly used for screening and routing messages between Diameter Nodes. Diameter Relay Nodes advertise the reserved Application ID 42946967295 (0xffffffff) when connecting to Peers during the Diameter Capabilities Exchange procedure. Peer-to-Peer Diameter messages such as CER/CEA use the reserved Application ID "0".
Application Interface Appliqué (AINF)	See AINF.
Application Routing Rule	A set of conditions that control message routing to a DSR application based on message content.
Application Server (AS)	See AS.
Application server blade	A compute blade that hosts the telecommunications software.
Application Server Process (ASP)	See ASP.
Application Services Module (ASM)	See ASM.
Application-Status	A Stack Event use by a DSR Application to report its Operation Status to the Diameter Routing Function.
Approved GPL	The generic program load (application) indicating that the system should be running.
APPWORKS	Application Framework
architecture	Used to conceptually describe the function, interaction, and connectivity of hardware, software, and/or system components within a network.
ARM	Asynchronous Response Mode

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ARP	Address Resolution Protocol. ARP monitoring uses the Address Resolution Protocol to determine whether a remote interface is reachable.
	Auto Reply service. Personalized SMS auto reply service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-ARP component.
	Allocation and Retention Priority. A mechanism to downgrade lower-priority bearers, or upgrade higher-priority bearers, in cases of network congestion or emergency. Used when a service or bearer is admitted, allocated, or handed over.
ART	Application Routing Table
AS	Application Server - A logical entity serving a specific Routing Key. An example of an Application Server is a virtual switch element handling all call processing for a unique range of PSTN trunks, identified by an SS7 DPC/OPC/CIC_range. Another example is a virtual database element, handling all HLR transactions for a particular SS7 DPC/OPC/SCCP_SSN combination. The AS contains a set of one or more unique Application Server Processes, of which one or more normally is actively processing traffic.
	Action Set
	Authentication Server - Authentification servers provide public access to certificates, and are integrated with electronic information retrieval systems to this end. Free access to certificates is necessary to support authentication in open systems.
	Application Simulator - Test tool that can simulate applications and/or SMSCs.
	Application Server - A logical entity that hosts and executes services in an IMS network, interfacing through SIP or a similar protocol.
ASA	Analysis Service Application
	Abort-Session-Answer
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASD	Additional Subscriber Data
	Additional data that is associated with a subscriber (DN) or a range of subscribers.
ASE	Application Service Element
ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuit
ASL8	Adjacent SLS 8-bit Indicator
ASM	Application Services Module
	A card in the EAGLE that provides additional memory to store global translation tables and screening data used for applications such as Global Title Translation (GTT) and Gateway Screening (GWS).
	This card is obsolete as of Release 31.6. The TSM card is used.
ASM-GLS	Application Services Module with the GLS application
ASM-SCCP	Application Services Module with the SCCP application
ASN-1	Abstract Syntax Notation One

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ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
ASP	Abstract Service Primitive
	Application Server Process
	A process instance of an Application Server. An Application Server Process serves as an active or standby process of an Application Server (e.g., part of a distributed virtual switch or database). Examples of ASPs are processes (or process instances of) MGCs, IP SCPs or IP HLRs. An ASP contains an SCTP end-point, and may be configured to process signaling traffic within more than one Application Server.
	Application Service Part
	Application Server Process
ASPAC	Application Server Process Activate message
ASR	Abort-Session-Request
Association	An association refers to an SCTP association. The association provides the transport for protocol data units and adaptation layer peer messages.
AST	Associated State
	The associated state of an entity.
ASTC	Application Server Transport Card
Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)	See ATM.
AT	Application-terminated
	Short message traffic that terminates at an application.
	authentication token
ATCA	Advanced Telecommunications Computing Architecture
	A series of open architecture specifications defined by PICMG (PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Group), designed to address the demanding requirements of next-generation carrier grade communications equipment. ATCA focuses on incorporating the latest developments in high-speed interconnect technology and enabling the convergence of many types of equipment and applications in a single platform.
ATDB	Administration Tables Definition Block
ATH	Application Trouble Handler
	Answer Topology Hiding
ATI	Any Time Interrogation
	An ATI message allows an external server to interrogate an HLR and obtain information about the location and/or state of a GSM subscriber.
	Incoming application-terminated

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ATIC	Incoming application-terminated counting
	Counting rule that operates on incoming application-terminated (AT) messages.
ATINP	ATI Number Portability Query feature
ATINPQ	ATI Number Portability Query (Name of the local subsystem)
ATIR	Incoming application-terminated routing
	Routing rule that operates on incoming application-terminated (AT) messages.
ATIX	Incoming application-terminated eXternal condition
	External condition rule that operates on incoming application-originated (AO) messages.
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
	A packet-oriented transfer mode that uses an asynchronous time division multiplexing technique to multiplex information flow in fixed blocks, called cells.
	A high-bandwidth, low-delay switching, and multiplexing technology to support applications that include high-speed data, local area network interconnection, multimedia application and imaging, and residential applications such as video telephony and other information-based services.
ATMANSI	The application used for high-speed ANSI ATM signaling links.
ATM Appliqué (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 HSL	Asynchronous Transfer Mode High Speed Link
	ATM High Speed Link (a DS1 link in EAGLE)
ATMITU	The application used for high-speed E1 ATM signaling links.
ATM Layer Management (ATMM)	See ATMM.
ATMM	ATM Layer Management
	The ATMM provides a supporting role for system management functions which include fault, performance, configuration, security and resource management functions.
	The ATMM entity uses two types of interactions with the ATM entity to perform its functions. The first type of interaction is for the exchange of information between the ATM and ATMM entity. The second type of interaction is for peer to peer communication between ATMM entities (between the two nodes on both ends of the high-speed signaling link).

A

ATO	Outgoing application-terminated
ATOC	Outgoing application-terminated counting
	Counting rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.
ATOR	Outgoing application-terminated routing
	Routing rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.
ATOX	Outgoing application-terminated eXternal condition
	External condition rule that operates on outgoing application-originated (AO) messages.
ATP	Mediation Answer Trigger Point
ATP1	Mediation trigger point located immediately after the Diameter Routing Function decodes an ingress Request message received from the Diameter Transport Function.
ATP10	Mediation trigger point located immediately prior to Request message encoding that occurs before forwarding the message to the Diameter Transport Function.
ATR	Application-terminated routing
	Routing rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.
	Answer Topology Restoral (DSR)
Attribute Value Pair	See AVP.
ATX	Application-terminated eXternal condition
	External condition rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.
AuC	Authentication Center
AUD	Data Audit Task
auto-enrolled	A subscription created in ESPR as a result of a request that is not a usual 'create subscriber' request. An auto-enrolled subscription has a profile entity created by the ESPR as part of the auto-enrollment procedure.
Auto-inhibit	A process where the OAM inhibits loading of a card if the card does not meet various requirements.
Automatic Call Gapping (ACG)	See ACG.
Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCA)	See SVCA.
AVP	Attribute-Value Pair
	The Diameter protocol consists of a header followed by one or more attribute-value pairs (AVPs). An AVP includes a header and is used to

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encapsulate protocol-specific data (e.g., routing information) as well as authentication, authorization or accounting information.

AWPSS7/XG SS7   AppWorks Plug-in for SS7 or SS7 stack.

B

B-Party   Called Party (as in CdPA or CdPN)

                           The called subscriber. This is the subscriber to whom the call is being placed.

B-RAS   broadband remote access server

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

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

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

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

BAF   Bellcore AMA Format

BAIC   Barring of All Incoming Calls

BAOC   Barring of All Outgoing Calls

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

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

Bandwidth on Demand   See BoD.

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

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

BAT   Batch Server

B

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

BATT	Battery, including power supply cable.
BAUD	The transmission rate of the devices connected to the I/O ports expressed in bits per second.
Bay	Enterprise term for a slot in a blade enclosure.
BBERF	Bearer Binding and Event Reporting Function: A type of Policy Client used to control access to the bearer network (AN).
BBT	Boot Board Type Record
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
BCM	Basic Call Manager
BCM5630	Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet switch chip
BCR	Build Change Record
	Build Completion Report
BCSM	Basic Call State Model
BDD	Bulk Data Download
BEI	Broadcast Exception Indicator
BER	Basic Encoding Rules
	Bit Error Rate
BERT	Bit Error Rate Test
BGCF	Breakout Gateway Control Function
BHCA	Busy Hour Call Attempts
BIA	Business Intelligence Application
BIB	Backward Indicator Bit
BICC	Bearer Independent Call Control
BICCUP	Bearer Independent Call Control User Part
BICROAM	Barring of Incoming Calls when ROAMing outside home PLMN Country
BIF	Bulk Input File
Binding	A binding between a subscriber identifier (e.g. IMSI, MSISDN, IP Address) and an MPE. The MRA maintains bindings, and there is one binding per subscriber even if the subscriber has multiple active sessions.
	See Policy binding
	A mapping in the Policy DRA from an IMSI and APN to a PCRF for the purpose of routing policy Diameter signaling. Once a binding exists for an IMSI and APN, all policy Diameter sessions with that IMSI and APN are routed to the bound PCRF. A binding ceases to exist when the last Diameter session for that IMSI and APN is terminated. See also PCRF Pool Binding.

<div align="center">B</div>

Binding Capable Interface	Gx and Gxx interfaces are capable of creating a binding if no binding exists for a subscriber. The CCR-I message must include the anchor subscriber key and may include alternate subscriber keys.
Binding database	Policy SBR database that holds network-wide subscriber binding information. Maps subscriber keys to the PCRF that hosts the subscriber's policy rules. A given binding record is maintained by 3 servers in the network: an Active server, a Standby server, and a Spare server.
Binding Dependent Interface	The Rx interface is not allowed to create a binding. If no binding exists, Rx messages are rejected.
BIOS	Basic Input-Output System
	Firmware on the CPU blade that is executed prior to executing an OS.
BIP	Board Identification PROM - The serial number used to identify a board in the EAGLE 5. The serial number is contained in the board ID PROM on each board in the EAGLE.
BISDN	Broadband ISDN
BISUP	Broadband ISUP
BITS	Building Integrated Timing System
	The Building Integrated Timing System (BITS) clocks come directly from the central office BITS clock source or indirectly from an optional holdover clock installed in the system.
Bits per second	See bps.
BLA	Blocking Acknowledgment
Blacklist	Provisioning Blacklist.
	An indication that a call from the calling party is not valid.
blade	Blades are single slot cards that function, essentially, as independent servers. Depending on the task(s) they perform, blades can be categorized as Onboard Administrators, switch blades, storage blades, or compute blades (also referred to as application server blades).
	Blades are cards that function, essentially, as independent servers. Depending on the task(s) they perform, blades can be categorized as switch blades, storage blades, or compute blades (also referred to as application server blades).
blade server	A Server in a blade form factor.
BLKDPC	Blocked Destination Point Code - The point code that the gateway screening uses to keep MSUs bound for a specific point code out of the network where the EAGLE 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.

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BLKOPC	Blocked Originating Point Code - The point code that gateway screening uses to keep MSUs coming from a specific point code out of the network where the EAGLE is located. This point code is in the routing label portion of the signaling information field in the MSU. Messages that do not contain the specified originating point code go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.
BLM	Bulk Load Module
	A card that is provisioned with the EBDABLM GPL to support the bulk download feature. During LNP bulk download operations, the LNP database is downloaded to the card's RAM.
BLO	Blocking
blob	binary large object
	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in the Subscription Profile Repository.
Blocked Destination Point Code (BLKDPC)	See BLKDPC.
Blocked Originating Point Code (BLKOPC)	See BLKOPC.
BM	Buss Master (Cognitronics)
BNDR	GWS Binder Task
Board Identification PROM (BIP)	See BIP.
BOBO	Billing On Behalf Of
	The Billing On Behalf Of ServiceClass condition is used by SMS Applications to send messages charged as if the were submitted as MO messages.
BoD	Bandwidth on Demand
	An application that provides dynamic allocation of bandwidth; for example, a broadband speed promotion.
BOIC	Barring of Outgoing International Calls
BOICEXHC	Barring of Outgoing International Calls EXcept those directed to the Home PLMN Country
BOM	Bill of Materials
bonding	Ethernet NIC (Network Interface Card) bonding is an HA technique to provide component redundancy at the Ethernet NIC level. Bonding provides a method for aggregating multiple network interfaces into a single logical interface. NIC bonding may be configured to provide hardware redundancy (active/standby mode), bandwidth aggregation, or both.
BOP	Bit Oriented Protocol

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BP	Board Prom
BPDCM	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Database Communications Module (DCM), Database Services Module (DSM), and General Purpose Services Module (GPSM-II).
BPHCAP	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the LIMATM and E1 ATM.
BPHCAPT	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the newer versions of the LIMATM and E1 ATM.
BPHMUX	The communication software used on the High Speed Multiplexer (HMUX) card.
BPMPL	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Multi-Port LIM (MPL).
BPMPLT	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Multi-Port LIM-T (MPLT) and the E1/T1 MIM.
bps	Bits per second
BPS	Bytes per Second
BRI	Basic Rate ISDN Basic Rate Interface
Bridging master	Used in conjunction of Channel Bridging. This refers to an odd-numbered port that contains time slots that shall be terminated in the EAGLE and other time slots that shall be dropped to another port in a 1-1 mapping fashion (timeslot 1 on the Parent port maps to timeslot 1 on the other port). All time slots that are dropped to the paired port will be bidirectional.
Bridging slave	Used in conjunction of Channel Bridging. This refers to an even-numbered port that shall contain time slots that were dropped from a Parent port in a 1-1 mapping fashion (timeslot 1 on the Parent port maps to timeslot 1 on the Paired port). All time slots that are dropped to the parent port will be bidirectional.
BS	Base Station Bearer Services
BSC	Basic Service Code
BSD	Berkeley Software Distribution
Bps	Bits per second
BSCM	Basic Call State Model
BSDB	Business Service DataBase
BSG	Basic Service Group
BSN	Backward Sequence Number

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BSS	Base Station System
	The section of a traditional cellular telephone network which is responsible for handling traffic and signaling between a mobile phone and the Network Switching Subsystem.
	A **back-end** (office) system; for example, a provisioning or billing system.
BSSMAP	Base Station Subsystem Mobile Application Part
BSU	Broadband Signal Unit
BTA	Basic Trading Area
BTI	Base Time Interval
	The elapsed time between two events.
BTS	British Summer Time
BTU	British Thermal Unit
BTSM	Base Transceiver Station Management
Building Integrated Timing System (BITS)	See BITS.
Bulk Load Module (BLM)	See BLM.
Bundling	An optional multiplexing operation in which more than one user message may be carried in the same SCTP packet. Each user message occupies its own DATA chunk.
BVA	Billing Verification Application
BVSA	Billing Verification Service Application
BWL	Black and Whitelist service
	Personalized short message black and whitelist service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-BWL component.

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c7000	HP c-Class Platform.
CA	Canada (NPAC Region)
	Conditioning Action
	NPP CAs indicate what digit conditioning actions to execute when processing a digit string.
	Certificate Authority: An entity that issues digital certificates
cabinet	Cabinets, racks, and frames (Collectively).
CAE	Communications Applications Environment
	Conditioning Action Execution
CAIN	Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network
Call Detail Record	See CDR.

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Called Party Number Prefix (CdPN PFX)	See CdPN PFX.
Calling Card Prefix	The dialed digits to use the Calling Card for the call. The Called Party Number may contain the Calling Card Prefix with or without the Regular Number in it.
Calling Name Conversion Facility (CNCF)	See CNCF.
Called Party Address (CdPA)	See CdPA.
Calling Party Address (CgPA)	See CgPA.
CAM	Clock, Alarm, and Maintenance
	Customer Account Management
CAMEL	Customized Applications for Mobile networks Enhanced Logic
Camiant Management Platform	See CMP.
Camiant Policy Solution	The total of all components, including MPEs, MRAs and CMPs, that comprise the policy control system across all sites in the network.
CANC	Cancel
CAP	Communication & Application Processor
	CAMEL Application Part
Capability Point Code (CPC)	See CPC.
Capacity Configuration Set	A mechanism for managing capacity data for Diameter peer connections. Capacity Configuration Set data consists of reserved ingress MPS, maximum ingress MPS, ingress MPS minor alarm threshold, and ingress MPS major alarm threshold.
CAPM	Computer-aided policy making
CAR	Corrective Action Report
CGF	Charging Gateway Function
Carrier Identification Code (CIC)	See CIC.
CAS	Channel Associated Signaling
	An E1 framing option. On any given E1 card, Common Channel Signaling (CCS) and CAS are mutually exclusive and cannot be used together. However, CRC4 may be added to either CCS or CAS.
CAT	Cell Attribute Table
CBA	Changeback Acknowledgment

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CBD	Changeback Declaration
CC	Connection Confirmed
	Country Code
	Composite Clock
CCA	Credit Control Answer
	The Diameter message that is received from the prepaid rating engine to acknowledge a CCR command.
CCA-I	Credit Control Answer – Initial
CCA-T	Credit Control Answer - Terminate
CCA-U	Credit Control Answer - Update
CCB	Command Control Block
CCBS	Completion of Call to Busy Subscriber
CCDR	Comverse SMSC-compatible CDR format
CCE	Consistency Check End
CCEA	Consistency Check End Acknowledgment
CCF	Charging Collection Function
CCFH	Credit-Control-Failure-Handling
	The credit-control client uses information that determines the appropriate action for sending credit-control messages to the credit-control server. This is temporarily prevented due to network problems.
CCGT	Cancel Called Global Title
CCI	Customer Care Interface
	A Web-based interface that allows customer care agents to assist SMS subscribers.
CCIS	Common Channel Interoffice Signaling
CCITT	International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee
CCNR	Completion of Call on No Reply
CCP	Copy Charge Parameters
CCR	Continuity Check Request
	Credit Control Request
	A Diameter message to be sent to a prepaid rating engine to request credit authorization for an SMS.
CCR-I	CCR Initial
CCR-T	CCR Terminate
CCR-U	CCR Update
CCRA	Consistency Check Request Acknowledgment

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CCS	Common Channel Signaling

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

CCS6	Common Channel Signaling System #6
CCS7	Common Channel Signaling System #7

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

See also SS7.

CCS7ITU	The application for the ITU SS7 signaling links that is used with card types `limds0`, `limch`, `lime1`, and `limt1`.
CCS MR	Common Channel Signaling Message Router
CCSN	Common Channel Signaling Node
CD-ROM	Compact Disc - Read-Only Memory
CD	Carrier Detect
	Compact Disk
	Call Deflection
CDBL	Called Party Blacklist
CDE	Common Desktop Environment
CDF	Charging Data Function
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
	Code Division Multiple Access

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

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

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

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

CDR Call Detail Record

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

Charging Data Record

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

CDU CAP Downloadable Utility

CEA Capability-Exchange-Answer

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

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

CER Capabilities-Exchange-Request

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

CED Caller Entered Digits

CESID Callers Emergency Service Identification

CET Customer Environment Test

CEWS Customer Extended Warranty Service

CEx Capability Exchange

CER and/or CEA (message).

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

CF Control Frame

CFB Call Forwarding on Mobile Subscriber Busy

CFN Confusion

CFNRC Call Forwarding on Mobile Subscriber Not Reachable

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CFNRY	Call Forwarding on Mobile Subscriber No Reply
CFU	Call Forwarding Unconditional
CGB	Circuit Group Blocking
CGBA	Circuit Group Blocking Acknowledgment
CGBL	Calling Party Blacklist
CGI	Cell Global Identity
	The standard identifier for geographically locating connected mobile phones.
CgPA	Calling Party Address - The point code and subsystem number that originated the MSU. This point code and subsystem number are contained in the calling party address in the SCCP portion of the signaling information field of the MSU. Gateway screening uses this information to determine if MSUs that contain this point code and subsystem number area allowed in the network where the EAGLE is located.
CgPN	Calling party number
	The field in the TCAP portion of the MSU that contains the additional addressing information of the origination of the MSU.
CGU	Circuit Group Unblocking
CGUA	Circuit Group Unblocking Acknowledgment
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.
Change of Authorization (CoA)	A RADIUS authorization message.
Changeover	A network management event that routes traffic from a failed signaling link to another signaling link that can carry the traffic.
Changeover Messages (CHM)	See CHM.
Channel	A single Time-Division-Multiplexed (TDM) timeslot within a channelized E1/T1 port. Generically, channels can be used for transporting signaling, digitized voice, or data information. Unused channels typically are filled with defined idle codes designed to maintain sufficient ones density to ensure frame-level synchronization.
Channel Associated Signaling (CAS)	See CAS.
Channel Bonding	The software bonding of two physical IP links to provide automatic failover and redundancy.
Channel Bridging	Non-signaling channels are bridged to an adjacent E1/T1 port for transport to other network devices. Likewise, signaling channels are merged to non-signaling data for transmission back to the mixed network. Channel

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Bridging is implemented by pairing E1/T1 ports limiting provisioning to odd E1/T1 ports only (1, 3, 5, 7) when enabled. The adjacent even numbered E1/T1 ports (2, 4, 6, 8) are used to allow the original non-signaling data received on the bridging master (odd) E1/T1 port to reach downstream network elements.

Channelized E1	E1 trunks are normally divided into 32 channels; up to 31 channels can carry SS7 traffic. Each such channel is a separate SS7 link, offering 64 Kbits/second of full duplex message traffic.
Charging Proxy Application	A DSR Application that is responsible for sending and receiving Diameter accounting messages.
Charging Proxy Function	A Charging Proxy Function (CPF) instance is a DSR running the CPA application. CPF is the overall charging solution that consists of the Charging Proxy Application (CPA) and the Session Binding Repository (SBR).
charging server	An application that calculates billing charges for a wireless subscriber
Checksum	Provides protection against data corruption in the network. The sender of a packet computes a checksum according to an algorithm. The receiver then re-computes the checksum, using the same algorithm. The packet is accepted if the checksum is valid; otherwise, the packet is discarded.
CHM	Changeover Messages Messages that include CBD/CBA/COO/COA/XCO/XCA/ECO/ECA.
CI	Clock Interface Card Critical Status Indicator Cell Identity
CIC	Carrier Identification Code A 4-digit code that controls the routing applied to a message. Circuit Identification Code
CICE	Ending Circuit Identification Code
CICS	Starting Circuit Identification Code
CID	Connection ID
CIMD	Computer Interface for Message Distribution Proprietary SMSC protocol developed by Nokia.
CIP	Carrier Identification Parameter
Circle	Another name for Licensed Service Area (LSA).
Circular Route Prevention	See CRP.
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.

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CL	Congestion Level
CLASS	Custom Local Area Signaling Service
	Custom Local Area Subscriber Services
CLDR	SUA Connectionless Data Response
	A message used for carrying SS7 UDTS/XUDTS messages.
CLDT	SUA Connectionless Data Transfer
	A message used for carrying SS7 UDT/XUDT messages.
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
CLI	Custom LSMS Interface
	Command-line interface
	Calling Line Identification
CLIP	Calling Line Identification Presentation
CLIR	Calling Line Identification Restriction
CLLI	Common Language Location Identifier
	The CLLI uniquely identifies the STP in terms of its physical location. It is usually comprised of a combination of identifiers for the STP's city (or locality), state (or province), building, and traffic unit identity. The format of the CLLI is:
	The first four characters identify the city, town, or locality.
	The first character of the CLLI must be an alphabetical character.
	The fifth and sixth characters identify state or province.
	The seventh and eighth characters identify the building.
	The last three characters identify the traffic unit.
CLR	Cancel Location Request
Cluster	A group of signaling points whose point codes have identical values for the network and cluster fields of the point codes. A cluster entry in the routing table is shown as an asterisk (*) in the member field of the point code, for example, 111-011-*. Cluster entries can be provisioned only as ANSI destination point codes.
Cluster Destination Point Code	A partial point code representing a cluster of point codes.
	A destination point code (DPC) in the form *nnn-ccc-**, where *nnn* is the network identifier, *ccc* is the network cluster identifier, and "**"is a wildcard entry for the network cluster member identifier.
Cluster Routing and Management Diversity (CRMD)	See CRMD.
CM	Cluster Management

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Configuration Manager

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

CMC	Call Modification Completed
Cmd Rej	Command Rejected
CME	Common Managed Element
CMF	Command File
CMG	Converged Media Gateway

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

CMI	Command Manager Interface - An EAGLE EMS application that provides an interface to allow EAGLE commands to be sent from the EAGLE EMS to one or more EAGLE systems. The Command Manager Interface also controls access to specific commands on a per-user basis.
CMI Command Class	A subset of EAGLE commands defined and used within the context of the Command Manager Interface.
CMI Command Script	A php script used within the context of the EAGLE EMS Command Manager Interface for managing one or more EAGLE systems.
CMI Command Script Category	A name used to group CMI Command Scripts into logical sets. This organization tool is only used by CMI Command Script owners for their own scripts.
CMIP	Common Management Information Protocol
CMI Usergroup	A set of access privileges designed to control use of EAGLE commands and API functions within the Command Manager Interface.
CMISE	Common Management Information Service Element
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

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

CMP   Configuration Management Platform

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

CMR	Call Modification Request
CMRJ	Call Modification Reject
CMRS	Commercial Mobile Radio Services

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CMS	Commercial Marketing Specification
	Content Management System
	Call management server
CMSDB	Call Management Services Database
CMT	Concurrent Multipath Transfer
CMTS	Cable modem termination system

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

Cable Modem Termination System: Equipment used by cable companies to provide high speed data services to cable subscribers.

CNAM	Calling Name Delivery

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

CNCF	Calling Name Conversion Facility

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

CND	Calling Name Delivery
CNIP	Calling Name Identification Presentation
CNL	Small Geographic Area
CNS	Calling Name Service
CO	Central Office

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

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

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Co-Located/Co-Mingled NOAM	Co-Located/Co-Mingled NOAM
COLR	Connected Line Identification Restriction
ComAgent	Communication Agent
	A common infrastructure component delivered as part of a common plug-in, which provides services to enable communication of message between application processes on different servers.
Command Class	A set of EAGLE commands that can be assigned to an EAGLE user or to a terminal port of the EAGLE. Command classes are assigned to a user to control the EAGLE commands that user can execute. Command classes are assigned to a terminal port to control the EAGLE commands that can be executed from a particular terminal.
COMCOL	Communications Core Object Library
	A suite of re-usable C++ libraries, as well as processes and procedures available for use in Tekelec products. Many of its features are focused toward the communications area of software developments, although it purpose is not intended to restrict its functionality to any particular area
Common Channel Signaling (CCS)	See CCS.
Common Channel Signaling System #7 (CCS7)	See CCS7.
Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI)	See CLLI.
Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS)	See CPCS.
Common Screening List (CSL)	See CSL.
Communication Agent	See ComAgent.
Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor	See CMOS.
Compute Blades	Compute blades are single slot cards in a T5100 applications shelf. Compute blades can be further classified as application server blades or PM&C server blades. Compute blades for application use are referred to as application server blades. Compute blades used for the PM&C application are referred to as the PM&C server blade. There are two PM&C server blades on each T5100 platform: the primary PM&C server blade and the spare PM&C server blade. The spare PM&C server blade is used for backups and disaster recovery.
CON	Connect

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Condition Operator	A logical operator used to compare the Condition Parameter with the Condition Value. Only the Origin-Host parameter is supported in this release. Operators supported for Origin-Host are: Equals, Starts With, and Ends With.
Condition Parameter	The binding capable session initiation request AVP to be used for PCRF Sub-Pool selection. The only supported Condition Parameters is Origin-Host.
Condition Value	The value of the Condition Parameter to be matched using the Condition Operator. For example, in the Condition "Origin-Host Starts With abc", "abc" is the Condition Value.
Configuration	Dynamic and shorter-term management tasks. These include modifications to parameters. This term is often used interchangeably with provisioning.
Configuration Profile	A concept used in the PM&C initialization as the starting point for configuring the PM&C server networking. The configuration profile is a group of related elements such as features, the network role, networks, network interfaces, and network services. This group of related elements is packaged as a predefined configuration profile. The user is then able to modify some of the profile's default networking information as part of the PM&C initialization procedure.
Conflicting Rules	Two rules conflict if everything in the rules is the same except for the PCRF Pool.
Congestion	Congestion refers to the point at which MP server resource contention has reached the point at which the MP's ability to perform its function begins to degrade.
Congestion controls	Mechanisms for detecting and reacting to congestion.
Congestion Window	An SCTP variable that limits the data, in number of bytes, that a sender can send to a particular destination transport address before receiving an acknowledgement.
CONN-CPL	Connection CPL; the Connection Priority Level information for a connection.
connection	An SCTP association or a TCP connection.
Connection Configuration Set	A mechanism for assigning SCTP, Diameter, or TCP options to a connection.
Connection Pool	A group of connections initiated and established by the Peer that cannot be deterministically mapped to a specific configured connection in the Diameter Configuration. Each established connection is mapped to the first available matching configured connection.
Connection Route Group	A set of Diameter connections that have the same priority within a Route List.
Connectivity	The complete path between two terminals over which one-way or two-way communications may be provided.
console server	PM&C uses the console server to access the console ports of each shelf manager and switch (base and fabric per switch) to perform initial configuration of those components. PM&C configures the console server

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during the Add Frame operation. PM&C uses the console server during the Add Shelf operation to configure the shelf manager and the switches.

control cards	Cards that occupy slots 1113 through 1118 of the control shelf on an EAGLE and perform OAM, TDM, and database functions for the EAGLE. The legacy set consists of the single-slot GPSM-II card running the OAM application and EOAM GPL, the single-slot TDM card, and the dual-slot MDAL card. The E5-based set consists of the dual-slot E5-MASP card (the E5-MCAP module and the E5-TDM module) and the dual-slot E5-MDAL card.
	Cards that occupy slots 1113 through 1118 of the control shelf control cards on an EAGLE and perform basic OAM. The E5-based set consists of the dual-slot E5-MASP card (the E5-MCAP module and the E5-TDM module) and the dual-slot E5-MDAL card.
Control Shelf	The shelf in the EAGLE that contains the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem. The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem contains 5 cards: 2 CAM cards, 2 TDMs (Terminal Disk Modules), and 1 MDAL (Maintenance Disk and Alarm) card. This shelf is designated as Shelf 1100 and cannot be added or removed from the database.
controller	A device in a Disk Controller Enclosure that provides access to storage aggregated from multiple disks, typically as a RAID array.
Controller Enclosure	An enclosure containing disks and a redundant pair of controllers.
Convergence	The synergistic combination of voice (and telephony features), data (and productivity applications), and video onto a single network. These previously separate technologies are now able to share resources and interact with each other, creating new efficiencies.
COO	Changeover Order
cooperative switchover	In a high availability environment, a (shelf manager) cooperative switchover refers to the process whereby the active and backup shelf managers determine, on a bilateral basis, that the transfer of responsibilities from the active to the backup shelf manager should occur.
correlation	If correlation is required (e.g. multiple Gx connections for a single session or Gx+Rx connections for a single session), the transactions for all interfaces must be directed to the same MPE. Correlation always requires storage of binding data, regardless of selection algorithm used.
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
CP	Call Processing
	Communications Processor
CPA	Capability Point Code ANSI
	Charging Proxy Application - The Charging Proxy Application (CPA) feature defines a DSR-based Charging Proxy Function (CPF) between the CTFs and the CDFs. The types of CTF include GGSN, PGW, SGW, HSGW, and CSCF/TAS.
CPC	Capability Point Code

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

CPCS   Common Part Convergence Sublayer

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

CPF   Charging Proxy Function

A CPF instance is a DSR running the CPA application.

CPI   Capability Point Code International

CPG   Call Progress

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

CPLD   Complex Programmable Logic Device

CPN   Calling Party Number Report
                  Capability Point Code National

CPS   Customer Provisioning System

CPU   Central Processing Unit

CPY   Copy to Phone service

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

CQM   Circuit Query Message

CQR   Circuit Query Response

CR   Cluster Routing
                  Connection Request

CRA   Circuit Reservation Acknowledgment
                  Consistency Check Request
                  CDR-Based Refund Application

Enables operators to refund charged-but-failed messages sent by prepaid subscribers.

CRC   CAM Redundancy Controller
                  Cyclic Redundancy Check

A number derived from, and stored or transmitted with, a block of data in order to detect corruption. By recalculating the CRC and comparing it to

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the value originally transmitted, the receiver can detect some types of transmission errors.

credit card drive	Flash memory credit card-shaped drive used in the flush-mounted USB port on an E5-MCAP card for upgrade; it could be used for disaster recovery.
CREF	Connection Refusal
CRG	Charge Information
Critical Alarm	An indication of a problem that affects service, traffic, billing, and maintenance capabilities and requires immediate maintenance attention, regardless of time of day.
CRM	Circuit Reservation Message
	Customer relationship management
CRMD	Cluster Routing and Management Diversity - A feature in the EAGLE that allows MSUs to be routed to a cluster of point codes and enhances the management of the SS7 traffic to the cluster of point codes.
Cron	A program that enables unix users to execute commands or scripts (groups of commands) automatically at a specified time/date.
CRP	Circular Route Prevention
	An MNP, INP, or A-Port feature that detects instances of circular routing caused by incorrect information in one or more of the network number portability databases. If a circular route has been detected, a message will be generated by the EAGLE and returned to the originator.
CRST	Cluster-Route-Set-Test
CS	Control Shelf
	Customer Service
	Controlled Slip
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CSAT	Customer Satisfaction
CSCF	Call Session Control Function
CSL	Common Screening List
	Each entry is identified by a feature name or part number which specifies the particular feature associated with the list, a List name which identifies a screening list used by the feature, and a Digit String (DS) or Point Code (PC) which identifies the unique screening number.
	A command used to enter a list of numbers or point code which are used for screening messages in various features.
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection
CSP	Carrier Selection Point
CSPC	Concerned Signaling Point Code

C

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

CSPC Group	Concerned Signaling Point Code Group
	A list of nodes that should be informed (by SSP or SSA) when a PC/SSN when a PC/SSN becomes Prohibited or Allowed.
CSPC Group Name	The name of the concerned signaling point code group that contains the point codes that should be notified of the subsystem status.
CSQP	Customer/Supplier Quality Process
CSR	Customer Service Request
	Certificate Signing Request
	Certificate Signature Request: A message sent from an applicant to a certificate authority to generate a 3rd party-signed local certificate.
CSSG	Communication Software SolutionsGoup
CSU	Channel Service Unit
CSV	Comma-separated values
	The comma-separated value file format is a delimited data format that has fields separated by the comma character and records separated by newlines (a newline is a special character or sequence of characters signifying the end of a line of text).
CTA	Copy to Application service
	Personalized short message copy to application service that provides originator copy to application ("Sent Items") and/or recipient copy to application ("Inbox") functionality. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-CPY component.
CTIA	Cellular Telecommunication Industry Association
CTF	Charging Trigger Function
CTS	Clear to Send
CU	Currently Unused
CUG	Closed User Group
cURL	Client for URL.
CVM	Circuit Validation Test
CVT	Control Virtual Terminal
CWNT	Congestion Window
Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)	See CRC.

D

DA	Destination Address

D

Digit Action

DAA	Diameter Agent Application
daemon	A process that runs in the background (rather than under the direct control of a user) and performs a specified operation at predefined times or in response to certain events. Generally speaking, daemons are assigned names that end with the letter "d." For example, sentryd is the daemon that runs the Sentry utility.
DAI	DSR Application Infrastructure
	DAI defines how all DSR Applications should exist within the DSR, and provides common functions.
DAL	Dedicated Access Line
	Diameter Application Layer
DA-MP	Diameter Agent Message Processor
	A DSR MP (Server Role = MP, Server Group Function = Diameter Signaling Router). A local application such as CPA can optionally be activated on the DA-MP. A computer or blade that is hosting a Diameter Signaling Router Application.
DA-MP-CPL	The DA-MP Connection Priority Level information for a connection. See CPL.
DAS	Diameter Application Server
	Diameter Agent Server
DAS Copy	The new message created by duplicating the original message. The copy is then treated as a new separate transaction.
DAS Peer	The intended Diameter destination of a copied message.
DAS Request	The copy of the original Diameter Request.
DAT	Digital Audio Tape
DBCA	Database Change Agent
Database Services Module (DSM)	See DSM.
Data Collection Interface	Incoming MSU data network interface from the EAGLE SLAN card.
Data Feed	EAGLE function for which transmit and receive signaling traffic and L2 events are copied and sent to STC-attached servers for processing.
Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)	See DTE.
Database	All data that can be administered by the user, including cards, destination point codes, gateway screening tables, global title translation tables, links, LNP services, LNP service providers, location routing numbers, routes, shelves, subsystem applications, and 10 digit telephone numbers.

D

Database Transport Access (DTA)	See DTA.
Datagram Message Mode	SMPP offers a message mode option that allows an ESME to select an SMSC message delivery mechanism. The delivery mechanisms are Store and Forward, Datagram, and Transaction mode. The MT First Delivery Attempt feature supports the Store and Forward and the Transaction modes. The Mobile Terminated application also supports the Datagram Message Mode, which is designed for high throughput applications where the data content is transient. In this mode, the message originator does not receive any form of delivery acknowledgement.
DAUD	Destination Audit
DAVA	Destination Available
DB	Database
	Daughter Board
	Documentation Bulletin
	Data bus
DBA	DRA-Binding-Answer
DBAL	Database Audit Level
DBBF	Database Backup Facility
DBCA	DbChangeAgent
DBCD	Database Change and Display
DBG	Debugger
DBLM	Database Level Manager
DBMM	Database Memory Manager
DBR	DRA-Binding-Request
DBS	Database Server
DC	Direct Current
	Data Collection
DCB	Device Control Block
DCCA	Diameter Credit Control Application
DCE	Data Communication Equipment
	The data communication equipment associated with the transmission of data from one device to another. Examples of data communication equipment are modems, remote terminals, and communications processors.
DCL	Diameter Connection Layer
	The software layer of the stack which implements Diameter transport connections.
DCM	Database Communication Module

D

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

DCS	Data Coding Scheme
DDB	Dynamic Database
DDL	Dynamic Data Loader
DDN	Dialout Delivery Notification
DDS	Digital Dataphone Service
DEA	Diameter Edge Agent
deep packet inspection	See DPI.
DEFCC	Default Country Code
DESTFLD	The point code in the affected destination field (the concerned signaling point code) of incoming MTP network management messages from another network that are allowed into the EAGLE.
Destination	The node to which the signaling link traffic is routed. This destination is identified by a point code, either a full point code or a cluster point code.
Destination Point Code (DPC)	See DPC.
DGS	Database Gateway Server
DGTS	Digits of Global Title Address
DGW	Diameter Gateway
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
	A protocol used by computers to obtain unique IP address, default router, subnet mask, and IP addresses for DNS servers from a DHCP server. DHCP allows devices to be added to the network with little or no manual configuration.
DI	Destination Identifier
DIAG	Diagnostics
Dialed Prefix	Digits present at the beginning of the Called Party that are entered by an end-user.
Diameter	Diameter can also be used as a signaling protocol for mobility management which is typically associated with an IMS or wireless type of environment. Diameter is the successor to the RADIUS protocol. The MPE device supports a range of Diameter interfaces, including Rx, Gx, Gy, and Ty.
	Protocol that provides an Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) framework for applications such as network access or IP mobility. Diameter works in both local and roaming AAA situations. Diameter can also be used as a signaling protocol for mobility management which is typically associated with an IMS or wireless type of environment.

D

Diameter Agent	A Diameter node that provides relay, proxy, redirect, or translation services.
Diameter Agent Message Processor	A computer or blade that is hosting the DSR. Multiple instances of the DSR each execute on a separate physical DA-MP. Each instance shares run-time status information with all other instances for the Diameter connections that it controls. In inter-MP routing, an instance can route an ingress Answer message to another instance that performed routing for the corresponding ingress Request message. See DA-MP.
Diameter Application	A `Diameter Application` is not a software application, but a protocol based on the Diameter base protocol. Each `Diameter Application` is defined by an Application Identifier and can add new Command Codes and new mandatory AVPs. Adding a new optional AVP does not require a new Application.
Diameter Application Layer	Any entity that uses the DRL for processing Diameter messages resides here, such as a local Diameter Agent Application or another local entity.
Diameter-based protocol	Gx, Gxx, Gy, and Rx.
Diameter Client	A device at the edge of the network that performs access control.
Diameter Connection	A direct TCP or SCTP connection between two Diameter Nodes.
Diameter Network	A set of Diameter Nodes identified by a Realm name. A Diameter Node that initiates a Diameter message is identified by the mandatory Origin-Realm AVP in the message. A Diameter Node that is the intended destination of a Diameter message is identified by the mandatory Destination-Realm AVP in the message.
Diameter Node	A host process that implements the Diameter protocol, and acts either as a client, agent or server.
Diameter payload octets	Number of octets in a Diameter message including the Diameter fixed header and all Diameter AVPs
Diameter Relay Agent	Diameter agent that forwards requests and responses to other Diameter nodes based on routing-related AVPs (e.g., Destination-Realm) and routing table entries. Since relays do not make policy decisions, they do not examine or alter non-routing AVPs. As a result, relays never originate messages, do not need to understand the semantics of messages or non-routing AVPs, and are capable of handling any Diameter application or message type.
Diameter Routing Function	Synonymous with Diameter Routing Layer (DRL)
Diameter Server	The Diameter node that handles authentication, authorization and accounting requests for a particular realm.
Diameter Signaling Router	A set of co-located Message Processors which share common Diameter routing tables and are supported by a pair of OAM servers. A DSR Network Element may consist of one or more Diameter nodes.
Diameter Transport Function	Synonymous with Diameter Connection Layer (DCL)
DID	Direct Inward Dial

D

DiffServ	Differentiated Service
	DiffServ is a method for transporting realtime applications across the Internet or Intranets. DiffServ provides a small number of QoS classes each of which has a set of rules (also referred to as per-hop behavior (PHB). DiffServ defines various service levels: Expedited Forwarding (EF), Default Forwarding (DF), and Assured Forwarding (AF).
Digital Signal Level - 0 (DS0A)	See DS0A.
DIH	Diameter Intelligence Hub
	A troubleshooting solution for LTE, IMS, and 3G Diameter traffic processed by the DSR. DIH does not require separate probes or taps.
DIL	Distribution List service
	Personalized short message distribution list service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-DIL component.
DIMM	Dual Inline Memory Module
DIP	Dual In-Line Package
	Used more to refer to a type of switch. A DIP switch is a series of tiny switches whose housing has the same shape as a chip.
DIPC	DCM Integrated Peripheral Controller
disk	A single disk drive residing in a Controller Enclosure or a Disk Enclosure. A Disk can be assigned to a Disk Group, designated as a Spare or Global Spare, or left unused.
Disk Enclosure	An Enclosure containing only Disks (no Controllers), typically SAS-attached to a Disk Enclosure.
Disk Group	A grouping of individual disks performed by the shared storage system. Hosts do not see or have access to Disk Groups; they see or have access to Volumes. Each Volume resides within one Disk Group.
Distinguished Name	A unique name for an entry in a directory service.
DIX	Digital/Intel/Xerox
	Digital/Intel/Xerox de facto standard for Ethernet Media Access Control Type.
DLC	Data Link Connection
DLK	Data Link
	TCP/IP Data Link
DLMx	Delimiter[x], as DLMA through DLMF.
DLT	Delete
DMA	Direct Memory Access

D

DM-IWF	Diameter –MAP Interworking DSR Application, which translates Diameter messages into MAP messages
DMS	Disk Management System
DN	Directory number
	A DN can refer to any mobile or wireline subscriber number, and can include MSISDN, MDN, MIN, or the wireline Dialed Number.
DNIS	Dialed Number Identification Service
DNS	Domain Name Services
	Domain Name System
	A system for converting Internet host and domain names into IP addresses.
DO	Derived Object
DOCSIS	Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification - An international telecommunications standard for adding high-speed data transfer to an existing cable TV system. Employed by many cable television operators to provide Internet access over their existing infrastructure.
Domain	A group of computers and devices on a network that are administered as a unit with common rules and procedures. The network in which the destination entity or node exists, SS7.
Double-hopping	If the IPGW that received the message does not have an available association to send the message out on, it will re-route the message over the IMT Bus to an IPGW card in the same IPGW linkset that does have an available association (double-hopping).
Downstream	The direction of a particular Diameter message from the home server toward the Diameter client.
Downstream Peer	The Diameter node to which Answer response messages are forwarded.
DP	Data Processor
	The repository of subscriber data on the individual DSR node elements. The DP hosts the full address resolution database.
DPA	Disconnect-Peer-Answer
	A message used by a Diameter node to answer the Disconnect-Peer-Request (DPR).
DPC	Destination Point Code - DPC refers to the scheme in SS7 signaling to identify the receiving signaling point. In the SS7 network, the point codes are numeric addresses which uniquely identify each signaling point. This point code can be adjacent to the EAGLE, but does not have to be.
DPC24	Destination Point Code 24 bit
DPCA	Destination Point Code ANSI
DPCI	Destination Point Code International

D

DPCN	Destination Point Code National
DPI	Diameter Plug-In is a reusable Diameter stack consisting of DCL, DRL, and an application interface.
	Deep Packet Inspection is a form of packet filtering that examines the data and/or header part of a packet as it passes an inspection point. The MPE device uses DPI to recognize the application for establishing QoS or managing quota. See also packet inspection.
DPNSS	Digital Private Network Signaling System
DPR	Disconnect-Peer-Request
	A message used by a Diameter node to inform its peer of its intent to disconnect the transport layer. Upon receipt of a DPR, the Disconnect-Peer-Answer (DPA) is returned.
DP SOAM	Data Processor System Operations, Administration, and Maintenance
DPT	Distributed Packet Tandem
DPx	DPR and/or DPA (message)
DQoS	Dynamic Quality of Service
	A COPS-based protocol that is part of the Packet Cable standards used to communicate between a CMS and a CMTS for setting up voice calls. An MPE device can be inserted between these two entities to apply additional policy rules as sessions are established.
DR	Disaster Recovery
DRA	Destination Routing Address
	Diameter Relay Agent
	Diameter Routing Agent
DRA binding	The PCRF routing information stored per UE or per PDN in the DRA, which include the user identity (UE NAI), the UE IPv4 address and/or IPv6 prefix, the APN (if available) and the selected PCRF identity for a certain IP-CAN Session.
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
	A type of memory chip that has to be refreshed periodically.
DRL	Diameter Routing Layer - The software layer of the stack that implements Diameter routing.
DRMA	Distributed Routing and Management Application
	A Tekelec proprietary protocol used for communicating routing information between Policy Management systems.
	Daughterboard Ram Management Service
DRT	Digit Range Table
DRS	Delayed Release

D

DRST	Destination Restricted
DS	Differentiated Service
	Directory Server
	Digit String
DS0	Digital Signal Level-0 (64 Kbits/sec or 56 Kbits/sec)
	A basic digital signaling rate of 64 Kbits/sec, corresponding to the capacity of one voice-frequency-equivalent channel.
DS0A	Digital Signal Level - 0
	The interface used with the LIMDS0 card.
DS1	Digital Signal Level-1 (1.544Mbits/sec)
	A widely used standard in telecommunications in North America and Japan to transmit voice and data between devices. The data transmitted over a physical T1 line.
DS2	Digital Signal Level-2
DS3	Digital Signal Level-3
DSA	Delete Subscriber Data Answer
DSCP	Differentiated Service Code Point
	Differentiated Services Code Point: Provides a framework and building blocks to enable deployment of scalable service discrimination in the internet. The differentiated services are realized by mapping the code point contained in a field in the IP packet header to a particular forwarding treatment or per-hop behavior (PHB). Differentiated services or DiffServ is a computer networking architecture that specifies a simple, scalable and coarse-grained mechanism for classifying and managing network traffic and providing quality of service (QoS) on modern IP networks.
DSCS	Digital Signal Customer Service
DSF	Disk Synchronizing Facility
	Domain Selection Function
DSGRT	DSG Runtime
DSM	Database Service Module.
	The DSM provides large capacity SCCP/database functionality. The DSM is an application card that supports network specific functions such as EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP), Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), EAGLE Local Number Portability (ELAP), and interface to Local Service Management System (LSMS).
	Data Source Names
DSO	Fault sectionalization tests, a series of far-end loopback tests to identify faulty segments of an SS7 transmission path up to and including the remote network element.

D

DSR	Data Set Ready
	Diameter Signaling Router
	A set of co-located Message Processors which share common Diameter routing tables and are supported by a pair of OAM servers. A DSR Network Element may consist of one or more Diameter nodes.
	Delete Subscriber Data Request
DSR Application	Any DSR software feature or function that is developed as a user of the Diameter base protocol.
DSR Application ID	Unique numerical identifier assigned to each DSR Application.
DSR NE	DSR Network Element: Synonymous with a DSR Signaling NE.
DSS	Decision Support System
DST	Daylight Savings Time
DSTN5000	5000 Routes feature. With this feature, the EAGLE supports, as a system-wide option, the administration and protocol changes required to support 5000 routes. The default for the routing option remains 2000 routes, and 500 x-list entries. No change in x-list capacity is required. Total routes capacity is 5500 entries.
DSU	Data Service Unit
DT1	Data Form 1
DT2	Data Form 2
DTA	Database Transport Access - A feature in the EAGLE that encapsulates specific MSUs into the data portion of SCCP within a new SS7 MSU and sends the new MSU to the destination using global title translation. The EAGLE uses gateway screening to determine which MSUs are used by the DTA feature.
DTAP	Direct Transfer Application Part
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
	The equipment associated with the entering and retrieving data from a computer system or a data communications system. A video display terminal is an example of data terminal equipment.
DTM	Disk Table Manager
DTMF	Dual-Tone Multi Frequency
DTP	Discrete Time Period
	The discontinuity of a time domain which results from a finite interval.
DTR	Data Terminal Ready
dual star configuration	An interconnect fabric topology whereby 2 switches provide redundant connections to all endpoints within the network.
DUNA	Destination Unavailable
DUP	Data User Part

D

Duplex Mode	Having Active and Standby OAM server blades
Duplicate Rules	Rules are duplicates if everything (Origin-Host operators and values, Priority, PCRF Pool, and PCRF Sub-Pool) in the two rules is the same.
DUPU	Destination User Part Unavailable

An M3UA management message. |
DUT	Design Under Test
DV	Digits Valid
DVD	Digital Versatile Disk
DWA	Device-Watchdog-Answer

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

A Diameter message used with the Device-Watchdog-Answer (DWA) message to proactively detect connection failures. If no traffic is detected on a connection between the Mobile Originated application and the Diameter server within the configured timeout period, a DWR message is sent to the Diameter Server. If the Diameter server fails to respond within the required time, the connection is closed with the Diameter server and initiates failover procedures. All new and pending requests are then sent to the secondary Diameter server. |
DWx	DWx
Dynamic Addressing	The Source host (EAGLE) must build a packet with all information needed to deliver it. It is up to the network to figure out hoe to deliver the packet. Once the packet is built, it is delivered by the network according to its destination address.
dynamic IP address	A temporary IP address (in dotted decimal notation format). PM&C is a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server on the base network. PM&C is responsible for dynamically assigning IP addresses to compute blades on the base network.
dynamic quota	Allows modification of an existing quota. A dynamic quota consists of a pass or top-up.
DYNRTK	Dynamic Routing Key

The Dynamic Routing Key enhancement allows a socket to automatically direct traffic towards, or away from, itself by sending a message to the IP^7 Secure Gateway. This enhancement allows customers to add IP^7 routing key |

D

intelligence to their IP applications rather than requiring user entry of static routing keys.

E

E.164	The international public telecommunication numbering plan developed by the International Telecommunication Union.
E1	The European equivalent of T1 that transmits digital data over a telephone network at 2.048 Mbps.
E1/T1 Port	A trunk-level physical interface on an E1/T1 card. When configured in T1 mode, a port represents a time-division-multiplexed data stream of 24 channels with an aggregate data rate of 1.544 Mbps. When configured in E1 mode, a port represents a time-division-multiplexed data stream of 32 channels with an aggregate data rate of 2.048 Mbps.
E586	Enhanced 586
E5-APP-B	The E5-APP-B card is a complete application server platform designed to operate within a heavy duty EAGLE shelf. An E5-APP-B card consists of the card, a microprocessor, 8 GB RAM, and two removable drive modules with an operating system and an application, such as EPAP, loaded.
E5-E1T1	EPM-based E1/T1 Multi-Channel Interface Module
	An EPM-based card that provides E1 and T1 connectivity. E1T1 is an abbreviation for the ITU E1 and ANSI T1 interfaces. Thus the nomenclature defines the shelves where the card can be used and the physical interface that it provides.
E5-ENET	EPM-based Ethernet card
	A high capacity single-slot IP signaling card (EPM card plus Gig Ethernet PMC cards).
E5-IPSM card	Ethernet Card w/ 2GB of main memory
	A card that provides an IP connection for the IPUI (Telnet) and FTP-based Table Retrieve features.
E5IS	EAGLE 5 Integrated Monitoring Support
	The EAGLE Integrated Monitoring Support feature allows the network traffic on the EAGLE's signaling links to be monitored by an ESP (extended services platform) or IMP (integrated message feeder) without additional intrusive cabling. Message Signaling Units (MSUs), alarms, and events are copied to the Sentinel/IMF to provide the network traffic monitoring. The monitored traffic is delivered to the Sentinel/IMF using the EAGLE'S STCs (Signaling Transport Cards) which are connected to the ESP/IMF subsystem by Ethernet links. The ESP/IMF subsystem delivers the monitored traffic to the Sentinel/IMF.
E5-MASP card	E5-based dual-slot card that consists of the E5-MCAP module (occupies slot 1113 and slot 1115) and the E5-TDM module (occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116) in an EAGLE control shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.

E

E5-MCAP card	The module contains the Communications Processor and Applications Processor and provides connections to the IMT bus. Controls the maintenance and database administration activity and performs both application and communication processing. Runs the OAM application and OAMHC GPL. Occupies slot 1113 and slot 1115 in an EAGLE control shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used. Contains two USB ports.
E5-MDAL card	The E5 MDAL card processes alarm requests, provides general purpose relays, and provides fan control. Occupies slots 1117 and 1118 in an EAGLE Control Shelf. Used with E5-MASP cards. Does NOT contain a drive for removable cartridges.
E5-SLAN	E5-ENET card used to support the STP LAN application.
E5-SM4G card	E5 series 4th Generation Service Module card.
	The E5-SM4G uses 2 card slots, provides 2 IP service links per card, and runs the SCCPHC GPL and the VSCCP application.
E5-TDM card	The E5-TDM card provides the EAGLE with 16 ports for user terminals, contains fixed disk storage and distributes Composite Clocks and High Speed Master clocks throughout the EAGLE. Occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116 in an EAGLE Control Shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.
EA	Expedited Data Acknowledgment
	Egress Answer
EAGLE EMS	EAGLE Element Management System
	An optional feature in the Tekelec EAGLE Product Family that consolidates real-time element management functions at a single point in the signaling network.
EAGLE EMS Agent	A program that provides a particular type of EAGLE EMS management access to EAGLE systems.
EAGLE EMS Reporter	A web-based system for analyzing and reporting EAGLE EMS management data.
Early Binding	An Early Binding is a binding for which a session initiation request has been received, but no session initiation answer has been received. The PCRF for an Early Binding in unknown. A given IMSI-APN combination can have only one early binding. The Early Binding serializes binding creation attempts for a given IMSI and APN. Subsequent session initiation requests for an IMSI-APN combination for which an Early Binding exists are held until the Early Binding becomes a Final Binding.
Early Binding Master	A binding capable session initiation request that creates a new Early Binding is referred to as the Early Binding Master for that binding. A given Early Binding can have only one master. The term master is used to convey that no subsequent binding capable session initiation requests for that binding can be routed until the master session is successfully answered by a PCRF.
Early Binding Slave	A binding capable session initiation request that matches an Early Binding is referred to as an Early Binding Slave for that binding. There may be

E

multiple slaves for a given Early Binding. The term slave is used to convey that the slave session request must wait for the master session request to be completed before it can be routed.

EAS	Exchange Access Signaling
EBDA	Enhanced Bulk Download and Audit
EBDABLM	The application used by the TSM or DSM to store the LNP database downloaded from the LSMS for the Enhanced Bulk Download function. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.
EBDADCM	The application used by the DCM to transmit the LSMS LNP database at high speed over an Ethernet connection for the Enhanced Bulk Download function. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.
EBI	Extended Bus Interface
	A local bus and not connected to the IMT bus. This allows every two card locations to communicate with each other without going over the IMT bus.
EBIPICT	Extended Bus Interface Programmable Interrupt Controller Timer
EC	External Condition
	Condition that is passed on the external condition interface.
EC-ABM	External Condition A and B number Modification component
	External condition application that provides a configurable manipulation of A (originator) and B (recipient) numbers.
ECA	Emergency-Changeover-Acknowledgment Signal
ECAM	Enhanced Clock, Alarm, and Maintenance card
ECAP	EAGLE Collector Application Processor
	A dedicated standalone platform for the collection of EAGLE traffic statistical data.
	ECAP provides the information and data needed to apply the charging rules to an external billing and charging application, called the Aggregator. ECAP depends on the Eagle SLAN card for this information.
ECC	Error Correction Coded
ECDR	Ericsson MSC-compatible CDR format
ECGI	E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier
ECI	External condition interface
	Interface for communicating with external condition applications.
	E-UTRAN Cell Identifier
ECM	Emergency Changeover Message
	Error Correction Method

E

External condition message

Message that is passed on the external condition interface.

Engineering Change Order

ECSA	Exchange Carrier Standards Association
ECT	Explicit Call Transfer
ECUR	Event Charging with Unit Reservation
ED	Expedited Data
EDCM	Enhanced DCM
	Enhanced Database Communication Module
edge router	The router (sometimes called an "edge device") that connects a carrier or service provider network to a subscriber. An edge router is a policy enforcement point.
EDL	Encode-Decode Library
EDP	Event Detection Point
EDR	Efficient Data Representation
	Enhanced Data Representation
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.
	A special type of PROM that can be erased and reprogrammed individually during system operation. EEPROM retains its contents even when the power is turned off. Also like other types of ROM, EEPROM is not as fast as RAM.
EF	Extension Frame
EFD	Event Forward Discriminator
EGMS	Enhanced GSM MAP Screening feature
Egress Message Rate	The Egress Message Rate (EMR) on a Connection being throttled by the DSR is equivalent to the egress Request rate + the egress Answer rate on the Connection.
Egress MP	Egress MP
EGTT	Enhanced Global Title Translation
	A feature that is designed for the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the SS7 protocol. The EAGLE uses this feature to determine to which service database to send the query message when a Message Signaling Unit (MSU) enters the system.
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
	External Interface Adapter
EILA	Enhanced Integrated LIM Appliqué

E

EIR	Equipment Identity Register
	A network entity used in GSM networks, as defined in the 3GPP Specifications for mobile networks. The entity stores lists of International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) numbers, which correspond to physical handsets (not subscribers). Use of the EIR can prevent the use of stolen handsets because the network operator can enter the IMEI of these handsets into a 'blacklist' and prevent them from being registered on the network, thus making them useless.
EIS	EAGLE Integrated Sentinel
ELAP	EAGLE Local Number Portability Application Processor
	The EAGLE LNP Application Processor (ELAP) platform provides capacity and performance required to support the ported number database.
ELEI	Exception List Exclusion Indicator
	Indicates whether entries made to the exception list for each cluster point code are added to or changed in the destination point code table.
Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)	See EEPROM.
Element Manager	Server that manages network elements.
ELF	EAGLE Load Format
	Event Logging
EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
EMDC	Element Measurement and Data Collection Application
	This application is used by the DCM card for CMIP/OSI measurement collection interface as defined by Telcordia GR-376.
EMG	SMS-to-E-mail Gateway
	Provides SMS-to-e-mail conversion for mobile subscribers.
EMI	Electro-Magnetic Interference
	External Machine Interface
	Protocol used to connect to SMSCs, developed by LogicaCMG.
EMM	Extended Memory Management
EMP	EAGLE Monitoring Protocol
EMR	Egress Message Rate
EMR-CL	EMR-CL
EMS	Element Management System

E

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

EMSALM   Element Management System Alarm Monitor

EMS User   EAGLE EMS User.

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

Endpoint   A Diameter client or server.

ENET   Ethernet

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

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

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

Enhanced Global Title   See EGTT.
Translation

Entity   The RN or SP returned from an RTDB lookup.

Entity State   A feature available in the MSR that adds, modifiies, or deletes subscriber properties.

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

E.164 Number Mapping

EO   End Office

EOAM   Enhanced Operation, Administration, and Maintenance

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

EOAP   Embedded Operation Support System Applications Processor

Also, Enhanced OSS Application Process.

EOT   End of Table

EPAP   EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor

E

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

- ANSI Number Portability Query (AINPQ)
- ANSI-41 AnalyzedInformation Query – no EPAP/ELAP (ANSI41 AIQ)
- Anytime Interrogation Number Portability (ATI Number Portability, ATINP)
- AINPQ, INP, G-Port SRI Query for Prepaid, GSM MAP SRI Redirect, IGM, and ATINP Support for ROP
- A-Port Circular Route Prevention (A-Port CRP)
- Equipment Identity Register (EIR)
- G-Flex C7 Relay (G-Flex)
- G-Flex MAP Layer Routing (G-Flex MLR)
- G-Port SRI Query for Prepaid
- GSM MAP SRI Redirect to Serving HLR (GSM MAP SRI Redirect)
- GSM Number Portability (G-Port)
- IDP A-Party Blacklist
- IDP A-Party Routing
- IDP Relay Additional Subscriber Data (IDPR ASD)
- IDP Relay Generic Routing Number (IDPR GRN)
- IDP Service Key Routing (IDP SK Routing)
- IDP Screening for Prepaid
- INAP-based Number Portability (INP)
- Info Analyzed Relay Additional Subscriber Data (IAR ASD)
- Info Analyzed Relay Base (IAR Base)
- Info Analyzed Relay Generic Routing Number (IAR GRN)
- Info Analyzed Relay Number Portability (IAR NP)
- INP Circular Route Prevention (INP CRP)
- IS41 Mobile Number Portability (A-Port)
- IS41 GSM Migration (IGM)
- MNP Circular Route Prevention (MNPCRP)
- MO-based GSM SMS NP
- MO-based IS41 SMS NP
- MO SMS Generic Routing Number (MO SMS GRN)
- MO- SMS B-Party Routing
- MO SMS IS41-to-GSM Migration
- MT-based GSM SMS NP
- MT-based GSM MMS NP
- MT-based IS41 SMS NP
- MTP Routed Messages for SCCP Applications (MTP Msgs for SCCP Apps)
- MTP Routed Gateway Screening Stop Action (MTPRTD GWS Stop Action)
- Portability Check for MO SMS
- Prepaid IDP Query Relay (IDP Relay, IDPR)
- Prepaid SMS Intercept Phase 1 (PPSMS)

E
- Service Portability (S-Port)
- S-Port Subscriber Differentiation
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Additional Subscriber Data (TIF ASD)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Generic Routing Number (TIF GRN)
- Triggerless ISUP Number Portability (TIF NP)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Substitution (TIF NS)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework SCS Forwarding (TIF SCS Forwarding)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Simple Number Substitution (TIF SNS)
- Voice Mail Router (V-Flex)

EPC	Emulated Point Code
EPM	Embedded Platform Module
	A single-slot card that is similar to the high-capacity blade except that it uses a lower-power CPU and thus does not require external fan trays or extra power.
	Embedded Processor Module
	A card that contains an Intel Celeron 1GHz processor, 256MB RAM, and other enhancements, intended as replacement for K6 DCM-class cards.
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
	A type of storage device in which the data is determined by an electrical charge stored in an isolated transistor. The isolation is good enough to retain the charge almost indefinitely (more than ten years) without an external power source. The EPROM is programmed by charging the isolated transistor. The EPROM can be erased by applying ultraviolet light to the chip's surface through a quartz window in the package, allowing the chip to be reprogrammed.
EPT	Egress Pending Transaction. The number of transactions pending for answers on a connection or peer (or a group of connections/peers)
Equipment Identity Register (EIR)	See EIR.
ER	Egress Request
Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM)	See EPROM.
EROUTE	The application used on the Signaling Transport Card (STC and E5-STC) for the EAGLE.
ERR	Error
ES	Encoding Scheme
	Extension Shelf
	The shelves in the EAGLE hat contain cards other than control cards (E5-OAM, GPSM-II for OAM, TDM, and MDAL cards). This shelf can be

E

added to and removed from the database. These shelves are numbered from 1200 to 6100.

ESD	Electro-Static Discharge
ESF	Extended Super Frame
ESME	External Short Message Entity
	The remote-destination entities on the IP network that is connected to using SMPP protocol.
ESN	Electronic Serial Number
ESP	Expanded Services Platform
	The Sentinel system with the hardware and software platform that provides the interface to the Integrated EAGLE and Sentinel monitoring system. The ESP hardware and software platform runs on the model 120 server.
ESPR	Enhanced Subscriber Profile Repository - Oracle Communications' database system that provides the storage and management of subscriber policy control data for PCRF nodes.
ETG	Egress Throttle Group (s)
ETG-PCL	Egress Throttle Group Pending Transaction Limiting Congestion Level. ETG-PCL of 0 denotes that state of Rate Limiting function is Normal. ETG-PCL of X (X >0) denotes that Requests of Priority less than X will not be allowed to send to Peers or Diameter Connections in that ETG.
ETG-RCL	Egress Throttle Group - Rate Limiting Congestion Level. ETG-RCL of 0 denotes that state of Rate Limiting function is Normal . ETG-RCL of X (X > 0) denotes that Requests of Priority less than X will not be allowed to send to Peers or Diameter Connections in that ETG.
ETSI	European Technical Standards Institute
ETT	Existing Translation Type
	The translation type value included in the called party address of a unitdata (UDT) or extended unitdata (XUDT) message on an incoming or outgoing gateway link set, which will be used for the translation type mapping function.
EUAT	EAGLE Upgrade Automation Tool
event	A notification of a state change to a FRU. An event can be an alarm or an informational notification. Events can indicate the assertion or clearing of an alarm. In addition, events can indicate a basic state change that is informational and not related to an alarm condition (for example, card inserted).
	An OAM-related occurrence that can be made visible to the user.
	In Policy Management, an expected incident that is logged. Events can be used for debugging purposes.

E

Evolved High-Speed Packet Access	See HSPA+.
Exception List	A list of point codes in a cluster whose routes are more restricted than other routes to that cluster. This list contains point codes that are not assigned to any individual route set and the only route sets to that node is through a cluster route set. The exception list is a dynamic list that changes when the status of the cluster route sets changes.
Exception List Exclusion Indicator (ELEI)	See ELEI.
Existing Translation Type (ETT)	See ETT.
Expanded Services Platform (ESP)	See ESP.
Extended Bus Interface (EBI)	A local bus and not connected to the IMT bus. This allows every two card locations to communicate with each other without going over the IMT bus.
Extended Command Code (ECC)	A Command Code that also takes into account the value of a specific AVP for that Command Code that gives the "true" command type (e.g. CCR-I, CCR-R). In DSR, ECCs are defined using 'CC Value + AVP Code + AVP Data' combinations under 'Main Menu->Diameter->Configuration->Commands Codes' configuration folder
	Term used in this document to describe DSR 'Command Codes' configuration managed object for configuration of Diameter CCs and ECCs.
Extension Shelf	See ES.
External Short Message Entity	See ESME.

F

FA	Framework Advisory
	NPP Formatting Action
	FAs determine how the outgoing digit string is formatted.
FAA	Facility Accepted
FABR	Full Address Based Resolution
	Provides an enhanced DSR routing capability to enable network operators to resolve the designated Diameter server addresses based on individual user identity addresses in the incoming Diameter request messages.
fabric connectivity	Fabric connectivity is achieved via the fabric switches on the Ethernet switch blades.

F

fabric network	The fabric network allows external communication (off of the T5100 platform) to occur. It is used by applications to transmit data and connect to networks outside the shelf.
Fabric Switch	A fabric switch is the combination of hardware and software that moves data coming into a network node out by the correct port to the next node in the network. The fabric switch is one of two switches (the other is the base switch) that comprise each Ethernet switch blade. The fabric switch, both logically and physically separate from the base switch, is assigned data packet responsibilities.
FAE	Formatting Action Execution
FAF	Firewall Advanced Filter
	Works in combination with the Firewall to filter messages, modify message content, and alert network operators of increases in SMS-related traffic.
failover	The capability to automatically switch to a redundant or backup server, system, or network when the previously active server, system, or network fails or terminates abnormally. In certain instances, however, automatic failover may not be desirable, and human intervention may be required to initiate the failover manually.
FAK	Feature Access Key
	The feature access key allows the user to enable a controlled feature in the system by entering either a permanent feature access key or a temporary feature access key. The feature access key is supplied by Tekelec.
FAN	Cooling fan feature. The EAGLE will report on the alarm conditions of the fan assemblies. Once you have turned on the feature, you cannot turn it off. The feature applies to any and all fans installed within the system. When replacing a fan assembly, the feature should already be turned on.
FAP	Fuse and Alarm Panel
FAS	Frame Alignment Signal
FAT	File Access Table
Fault/Communication Agent	An EAGLE EMS application that manages alarms from the EAGLE product family and provides communication between the EMS and EAGLE systems.
FC	Fully Compliant
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
	The FCC is an independent US government commission which reports directly to the Congress. It was founded in 1934 and has the task of developing and implementing rules for radio, TV, satellite, and cable communication. Additionally, the FCC assigns frequencies and wavebands for radio and TV, wide area communication, and short range transmissions.
FCDR	SMSC-compatible ASN.1 CDR format
FCI	Forward Call Indicator

F

FCIF	Flexible Computer Interface Format
	Feature Description
	File Descriptor
	File Duplicator
	Fixed Disk
FDA	First Delivery Attempt
	Approximately 85 to 90 percent of SMS traffic gets through on first delivery attempt (FDA). That means that all of the initial processing that the SMSC does to store, query and forward messages is to a certain extent a waste of processing power — it would be much more cost-effective for an operator if a less expensive piece of equipment could first attempt to deliver the message.
FDDI	Fiber Distributed Data Interface
FDL	Filter Digit Length
FDM	Fan/Display Module
	Feature Engineer
	Front End – Used in Provisioning Front End Applications
	Front End
FE-CLLI	Far End CLLI
Feature Access Key (FAK)	See FAK.
FEPC	Far End Point Code
FGTTLS	Flexible GTT Loadsharing
	Flexible GTT Load Sharing (FGTTLS) provides more flexible GTT load sharing arrangements for GTT traffic.
FIB	Forward Indicator Bit
FIFO	First In - First Out
filesystem	A method of organizing the storage space in a Volume for use by a Host operating system and applications; e.g. ext3. In the case of a SAN, the filesystem is meaningful to the Host only; the Controller is not aware of how the storage in a Volume is organized.
File Transfer Area (FTA)	See FTA.
File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	See FTP.
Fill In Signal Unit (FISU)	See FISU.
Filter	A value consisting of FNAI, FPFX, FDL, used to filter called party digits.
Filter Digit Length	See FDL.

F

Filter Nature of Address Indicator	See FNAI.
Filter Prefix	See FPFX.
Final Binding	A Final Binding is a binding for which the PCRF is known because the PCRF sent a success answer in response to the session initiation request. When a binding capable session initiation success answer is received, an Early Binding is explicitly marked as a Final Binding.
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
firmware	Software embedded in a hardware device. Oftentimes, firmware is provided on flash ROMs or as a binary image file that can be uploaded onto existing hardware.
FISU	Fill In Signal Unit. A signal unit transmitted on a signaling link that contains no signaling information or link status information. This signaling unit fills in any gaps between message signal units (MSUs) and link status signaling units (LSSUs) so that there is always be traffic on the signaling link. This ensures that both ends of the signaling link know that the signaling link is operational.
FIT	Failures in Time
Fixed Connection	A connection that is assigned to one and only one DA-MP by the operator at configuration time.
fixed disk drive	Hard drive on the TDM card and the E5-TDM card.
Flexible GTT Load Sharing	See FGTTLS.
Floating Connection	A connection that is assigned to two or more DA-MPs by the operator at configuration time. Currently, the only type of floating connection is an IPFE connection. IPFE connections are implicitly assigned to a set of DA-MPs via the IPFE Target Set Address (TSA) assigned to the connection. The connection's location is unknown until the connection is established to one of the DA-MP location candidates.
FLOBR	Flexible Linkset Optional Based Routing A feature that provides the capability to fully customize the desired routing translation. When flexible routing is used, the routing translation can cascade from one GTT translation table to any other GTT translation table.
Flow Through Messages	Messages that are transmitted both to and from SEAS and that contain supplier-specific requests for data, including nonstandard commands, STP responses to those commands, and undefined STP on-occurrence autonomous messages. They are called flow through messages because they are transferred across the SEAS-to-STP interface without any validation, interpretation, or processing by SEAS. Also known as Transparent Flow Messages.
flush-mounted USB port	USB port on the E5-MCAP card; used with credit card flash memory drives for upgrades and could be used for disaster recovery.

F

FMC	Fixed-Mobile Convergence
FNAI	Filter Nature of Address Indicator

.

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

FO	Field Operations
FOA	First Office Application

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

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

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

FPC   Full Point Code

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

FPFX   Filter Prefix

Digit string used to classify incoming digit strings.

FPGA   Field-Programmable Gate Array

FQDN   Fully qualified domain name

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

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

Family of Requirement

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

Feature Requirement Specification

FRU   Field Replaceable Unit

F

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

FS	File System
FSM	Finite State Machine
FSN	Forward Sequence Number
	Feature Test
FTA	File Transfer Area
	A special area that exists on each OAM hard disk, used as a staging area to copy files to and from the EAGLE using the Kermit file-transfer protocol.
FTAU	File Transfer Area Utilities
	Feature Test Execution
FTM	File Transfer Manager
	File Transfer Protocol
	A client-server protocol that allows a user on one computer to transfer files to and from another computer over a TCP/IP network.
	Feature Test Plan
FTRA	FTP-based Table Retrieve Application
	An application that runs in a PC outside of the EAGLE and communicates with the EAGLE through the IPUI feature and the FTP Retrieve and Replace feature.
FU	Functional Unit
Full Address Based Resolution	See FABR.
Full Point Code (FPC)	See FPC.
FW	Firewall
FWD	Forward service
	Personalized short message forward service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-FWD component.
FWL	Firewall
	Helps protect subscribers from receiving unwanted messages and provides statistical information and message details about inbound suspect messages.
FXFER	Tekelec proprietary file transfer solution for the Mobile Messaging network. It uses a server process (tp_fserver) and client processes (tp_fclient).

G

GA	General Availability

G

GAIT	GSM/ANSI-136 Interoperability Team
GAN	Global Area Network
GAP	Generic Address Parameter
Gateway Link Set	A link set created on the SEAS interface that combines the functions of a gateway screening screen set. Like an EAGLE gateway screening screen set, a gateway link set defines the screening references that screen the messages on the link set. It also defines the link set whose messages are to be screened. A gateway link set can be configured only from a SEAS terminal and not from an EAGLE terminal.
Gateway Screening (GWS)	See GWS.
Gateway Screening Redirect Function	A function in the EAGLE that redirects specified MSUs to a customized database. The EAGLE uses gateway screening to qualify incoming MSUs for redirection. Once gateway screening is passed, the original MSU is encapsulated into a new MSU and routed to its new destination.
Gateway GPRS Support Node	See GGSN.
GB	Gigabyte — 1,073,741,824 bytes
GC	Group Code
GDB	GSM Real-time Database
GDL	GWS Data Loader
GDMO	Guidelines for the Definition of Managed Objects
GEI	Gigabit Ethernet Interface
General Packet Radio Service	See GPRS.
General Purpose Service Module (GPSM-II)	See GPSM-II.
Generic Program Load (GPL)	See GPL.
georedundancy	Redundancy between two geographically separate CMP systems.
GFDB	G-Flex Database
G-Flex	GSM Flexible numbering A feature that allows the operator to flexibly assign individual subscribers across multiple HLRs and route signaling messages, based on subscriber numbering, accordingly.
G-Flex MLR	G-Flex MAP Layer Routing

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

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

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

GGSN
Gateway GPRS Support Node

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

GHOST
GSM Hosted SMS Teleservice

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

GLM
Generic Loader Module

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

Global Title Translation (GTT)
See GTT.

GLS
Generic Loading Services

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

GMSC
Gateway MSC

GMT
Greenwich Mean Time

GN
Generic Name

GPDB
G-Port Database

GPF
General Purpose Frame

GPL
Generic Program Load

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

G

GPLM	GPL Management
G-Port	GSM Mobile Number Portability
	A feature that provides mobile subscribers the ability to change the GSM subscription network within a portability cluster, while retaining their original MSISDN(s).
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
	A mobile data service for users of GSM mobile phones.
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPSC	Generic Personalized Service Capabilities
GPSM	General Purpose Service Module
GPSM II	General Purpose Service Module II
GPSM-II card	General Purpose Service Module II
	Contains the communications processor and applications processor and provides connections to the Interprocessor Message Transport (IMT) bus. The GPSM-II card can run on the OAM, IPS, or MCP applications.
	This card runs various GPLs and applications in the EAGLE. As a control card, it runs the OAM application and EOAM GPL. Used when the legacy TDM card and MDAL card are used.
GQC	Gateway Query Client also known as Diameter Node
GQS	Gateway Query Server also known as DSR
GR-OAP	The EOAP that provides support for GR-495.
GRA	Circuit Group Reset Acknowledgment
Greenfield Network	A new installation of equipment where none existed before. Contrast with "brownfield," which is an upgrade to an existing system.
GRN	Generic Routing Number
Grouped AVP	An AVP of Type Grouped.
GRT	Gateway Routing Table
GS	Gateway Switch
GSL	Generic Software Load
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
	A second generation digital PCS mobile phone standard used in many parts of the world.
GSM 7-bit	GSM 7-bit default alphabet
	The GSM 7-bit default alphabet is a character set used for SMS as specified in 3GPP TS 23.038.
GSM MO	Global System for Mobile Communications: Mobile Originated

<div align="center">G</div>

GSMSCRN   GSM MAP Screening.

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

GT   Global Title Routing Indicator

GTA   Global Title Address

GTAI   Global Title Address Information

GTI   Global Title Indicator

GTT   Global Title Translation

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

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

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

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

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

GUI   Graphical User Interface

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

GW   Gateway

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

GWS   Gateway Screening

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

GWSA   Gateway Screening Action

G

Gateway Screening Application

GWSD	Gateway Screening Message Discard
GWSM	Gateway Screening Messages
	Gateway Screening Mode
Gx	The Diameter credit control based interface between a PCRF and a PCEF as defined by 3GPP. The interface is used to convey session information from the PCEF to the PCRF, and in reply the PCRF provides rule information for the PCEF to enforce.
Gx'	A vendor specific Gx like interface with minor variations as the protocol for DPI and PCRF communications before the standardized Sd reference point/protocol was available. Gx-Prime uses the same Application Id (16777238) as Gx does and the same command code set (Credit Control Request/Answer and Re-Auth Request/Answer) as well.
Gxx	Short for Gxa and Gxc. The Diameter credit control based interface between a BBERF and a PCRF, as defined by 3GPP.
GX25	X.25 Gateway
	A software feature that allows the system to send and receive traffic to and from an X.25 network, and convert the packet to a Signaling System #7 Message Signaling Unit (SS7 MSU).

H

HA	High Availability
	High Availability refers to a system or component that operates on a continuous basis by utilizing redundant connectivity, thereby circumventing unplanned outages.
HAL	Hardware Application Layer
Hardware Platform Interface	See HPI.
HBA	Host Bus Adapter.
	A hardware interface added to a host to gain access to shared storage (for example, the Fibre Channel mezzanine card added to some host blades in an HP c-Class system).
HC-Blade	High-Capacity Blade
HCAP	High-Speed Communications & Applications Processor
HCB	High-Capacity Blade
	A DCM-like card with a Pentium 4 CPU running at 2.4 GHz, 256 MB-4,096 MB DDRAM, ATA storage, etc.
HC-DCM	High Capacity Data Communications Module
HCDR	Huawei comma-separated values CDR format
HC-MIM	High Capacity Multi-Channel Interface Module

H

A card that provides access to eight E1/T1 ports residing on backplane connectors A and B. Each data stream consists of 24 T1 or 31 E1 DS0 signaling links assigned in a time-division multiplex (TDM) manner. Each channel occupies a unique timeslot in the data stream and can be selected as a local signaling link on the interface card. Each card has 8 E1 or 8 T1 port interfaces with a maximum of 64 signaling links provisioned among the 8 E1/T1 ports.

HDB3	High Density Bipolar 3 Encoding
HDD	Hard Disk Drive
HDI	High Density Interconnect
HDLC	High Level Data Link Control
HECI	Human Equipment Communication Interface
High availability	See HA.
High Capacity Multi-Channel Interface Module	See HC-MIM.
High Speed IMT Packet Router	See HIPR.
High-Speed Multiplexer	See HMUX.

HIPR   High-Speed IMT Packet Router

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

HIPR2   High-Speed IMT Packet Router 2

A card that provides increased system throughput and traffic capacity on the existing Fibre-Channel ring. A high rate Fibre-Channel option of 2.5 Gbps is available when an EAGLE is provisioned with all HIPR2 cards. In a mixed topology where a HIPR2 is used in an EAGLE along with HMUX and HIPR, the Fibre-Channel ring runs at the lower rate of 1.0625 Gbps.

High Level Design

HLR   Home Location Register

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

H

HLRR	HLR Router
HMDC	Message Handling Discrimination
HMDT	Message Handling Distribution
HMI	Human-to-Machine Interface
HMRT	Message Handling Routing
HMUX	High-Speed Multiplexer

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

High-Speed IMT Multiplexer, a replacement card for the IPMX.

Home Network	This is the network that is to be updated to include an EAGLE
Home Realm	The administrative domain with which the user maintains an account relationship.
HOMERN	Home Network Routing Number Prefix
Home SCP	An SCP that is located in the customer's own network.
hop	An intermediate connection in a string of connections linking two network devices. On the Internet, for example, most data packets need to go through several routers before they reach their final destination. Each time the packet is forwarded to the next router, a hop occurs. The more hops, the longer it takes for data to go from source to destination. You can see how many hops it takes to get to another Internet host by using the PING or traceroute utilities.
Host	Addressable endpoint
	In an HP c-Class system, a computer system running TPD.
	IN DSR, a system that can support multiple Diameter Nodes.
Host Volume	A Volume as seen by a host at a particular mount point and with a particular filesystem format.
hostname	Unique name assigned to a host that identifies it on a network.
hot-swappable	The ability to remove and replace components of a machine (such as a computer) without turning the machine off. Also known as hot-plugging.
HP	Hewlett-Packard
H-PCRF	Home PCRF
HP c-Class	A blade-based system sold by Hewlett Packard for the enterprise market.
	Blades are cards that function, essentially, as independent servers. Depending on the task(s) they perform, blades can be categorized as switch blades, storage blades, or compute blades (also referred to as application server blades).
HP DL360 G5	The HP Proliant DL360 G5 1U rack mounted server.

H

HPI	Hardware Platform Interface
	A protocol that provides an abstracted interface to manage computer hardware. The specification for HPI was developed by SAF to separate the hardware from management middleware, making each independent of one another.
HPI-to-ATCA Mapping Specification	Specification developed by SAF that standardizes how two specifications should be implemented together (in this case, HPI and ATCA). This specification provides developers and engineers with a standard method in which to access functionality in both of the specifications.
HPLMN	Home Public Land Mobile Network
HPM	HLR Provisioning Manager
HPOV NNM	Hewlett Packard Open View Network Node Manager
HR	Home Routing
	Routing rule that is evaluated when a positive SRI-SM response will be sent to the external SMSC.
HRN	Home Routing Number
HRPD	High Rate Packet Data
HS	High Speed
HSGW	High Rate Packet Data Serving Gateway
	Provides interworking between an HRPD access node and a Packet Data Network Gateway (PGW). An HSGW ensures converged mobility management between HRPD and LTE networks.
HSL	High-Speed Link
	An innovative distributed I/O technology designed for automation applications that is based on an open standard RS-422, which is designed for full/half-duplex, multi-drop serial transmission.
HSOP	High Speed Operation Protocol
HSPA+	Evolved High-Speed Packet Access
	Enhances the widely used WCDMA based 3Gnetworks with higher speeds for the end user that are comparable to the newer LTE networks.
HSS	Home Subscriber Server
	A central database for subscriber information.
HSU	HMUX Signal Unit
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HUB	Works in combination with the Router to manage traffic to and from SMS applications.
	Hardware

H

HWM	High Water Mark
Hz	Hertz

I

i2000   First generation Sentinel probe/shelf

i3000   Next generation Sentinel probe/shelf

IA   Ingress Answer

IAA   IAM Acknowledgment

IAD   Integrated Access Device

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

IAM   Initial Address Message

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

IANA   Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

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

IAR   Info Analyzed Relay

IAM Reject

IAR NP   IAR Number Portability feature.

IAS   Integrated Application Solution

Provides an in-depth understanding of the network and equips wireline and wireless operators with the tools required to make informed business investment and cost reduction decisions. Service providers use the solutions to manage interconnection agreements, increase roaming revenue, ensure end-to-end QoS across the network, detect fraud, analyze subscriber behavior, examine service usage, as well as support existing applications such as fraud management, billing, service level agreement in their TDM, wireless, and VoIP networks.

Integration Application Server

IC   Integrated Circuit

Icache   Intermediate Cache

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

ICM   IMT configuration manager task

ICMP   Internet Control Message Protocol

ICNP   IntraCarrier Number Portability

I

I-CSCF	Interrogating - Call Session Control Function
	The contact point in the network for all connections destined to a subscriber of that network, or a roaming subscriber currently located within the operator's service area. The I-CSCF prevents foreign networks from gaining visibility into the network infrastructure, identifies which S-CSCF will process SIP requests and leverages information from the home subscriber service (HSS) to forward all session-related messages to the right S-CSCF.
ID	Identity, identifier
IDA	Insert Subscriber Data Answer
IDB	COMCOL Integrated Database
IDCA	ISUP Digit Collection Application
IDM	Identity Management
IDNS	Input Data Not Supported
IDP	Initial Detection Point
IDPR	Service for the Prepaid IDP Query Relay feature
IDP Query	IDP is the INAP "Initial Detection Point" message. When the message comes in a TCAP Begin package, it is referred to as an IDP Query message
IDR	Insert Subscriber Data Request
IE	Information Element
IEC	Inter-Exchange Carrier
	International Escape Code
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
	The Internet Engineering Task Force is an open international community of network designers, professional users, and manufacturers who promote the development and operations of the Internet.
IGC	Intelligent Gateway Call Controller
IGM	See IS41 GSM Migration
	Internally generated message
IGMC	Internally generated message counting
	Counting rule that operates on internally generated messages (IGM).
IGMR	Internally generated message routing
	Routing rule that operates on internally generated messages (IGM).
IGMX	Internally generated message external condition
	External condition (EC) rule that operates on internally generated messages (IGM).

I

IGTT	Intermediate GTT
	An EAGLE feature that routes a Global Title message based on the Global Title Translation.
IGTTLS	Intermediate Global Title Translation Load Sharing
IDIH	Integrated Diameter Intelligence Hub
IL	Incremental Loading
ILA	Integrated LIM Appliqué
ILDR	IMT loader task
ILEC	Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier
IM	Instant Messaging
	A protocol for realtime communication using text messages over the Internet which was standardized via the IEFT and based on TCP or SIP.
IM-SSF	IMS Service Switching Function
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identifier
IMF	Integrated Message Feeder
	The IMF sits on the EAGLE and replicates the signaling data that is processed through the EAGLE to send to an off-board processor (the IXP in the case of IAS). Because it replicates the data (and doesn't introduce a new element in the path) it does not introduce any delay to the signaling and it does not create a separate footprint for a "probe" system.
IMI	Internal Management Interface
IMP	Integrated Mediation Platform - The process that receives TTR from DSR and is a managed process on the Mediation Server
IMPI	IP Multimedia Private Identity
Implicit Routing	A default internal Diameter Request Peer Routing Rule that is invoked if a Peer Routing Rule cannot be found for routing a message and the Request message contains a Destination-Host AVP that is a Peer of the Diameter Relay Agent. See Alternate Implicit Route.
IMPU	IP Multimedia Public Identity
IMS	IP Multimedia Subsystem
	These are central integration platforms for controlling mobile communications services, customer management and accounting for mobile communications services based on IP. The IMS concept is supported by 3GPP and the UMTS Forum and is designed to provide a wide range of application scenarios for individual and group communication.
IMSI	International Mobile Subscriber Identity
	A unique internal network ID identifying a mobile subscriber.
	International Mobile Station Identity

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IMR	Ingress Message Rate
IMSR	IMS Router
IMT	Inter-Module-Transport
	The communication software that operates the inter-module-transport bus on all cards except the LIMATM, DCM, DSM, and HMUX.
IMTA	Internal Message Transport Address
IMT Bus	Interprocessor Message Transport Bus
IMTC	IMT Control task
IMTPCI	IMT to PCI interconnection
IMTS	Improved Mobile Telephone Service
IN	Intelligent Network
	A network design that provides an open platform for developing, providing and managing services.
INA	Information Network Architecture
INAP	Intelligent Network Application Part
	A standardized interface for intelligent networks (IN). This interface allows Service Providers to offer their own services.
INAP-Based Number Portability (INP)	See INP.
INCE	Input Capacity Exceeded
Incoming Gateway Link Set	A link set designated as one in which messages are being received from another signaling network.
INE	Intelligent Network Entity
	Interrogating Network Entity
INET	Internet
INF	Information
Ingress MP	MP within a DSR NE that receives a Diameter Request message from a downstream Peer.
INH	Inhibit
INMAP	IN Mediation Access Point
INN	Internal Network Number
INP	INAP-based Number Portability
	Tekelec's INP can be deployed as a stand-alone or an integrated signal transfer point/number portability solution. With Tekelec's stand-alone NP server, no network reconfiguration is required to implement number portability. The NP server delivers a much greater signaling capability than the conventional SCP-based approach.

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Intelligent Network (IN) Portability

INPQ	INAP Number Portability Query Processing Subsystem
IN Prefix	Intelligent Network Prefix
	A prefix prepended to 'Regular' E164 number in the IAM message to route the IAM to the SSP.
INPrefix Priority	A priority number (0 to 255) is assigned to each Originating or Terminating INPrefix. 0 is the given the highest priority during processing, and 255 is given the lowest priority.
	The entity is in service and handling all its normal service functions.
INR	Information Request
In-service Threshold	A percentage of the total provisioned weights of an RC group (relative cost group) that must be available for the RC group to be considered available.
Integrated Sentinel	The Integrated Sentinel product provides monitoring capabilities for Signaling System 7 (SS7) links. Integrated Sentinel includes network surveillance capabilities and fault-management functions.
Integrated Serial Communications Controller (ISCC) loopback test.	A test that determines if the hardware and software up to the ISCC chip is the cause for a link failure.
Integrated Services Digital Network	The network services that provide end-to-end digital connections to which users have access to a wide range of services through a limited set of standard user to network interfaces.
intelligent FRU	An intelligent FRU has an IPMC (Intelligent Platform Management Controller) and is manageable. An intelligent FRU (for example, a shelf manager) may have knowledge of other non-intelligent FRUs (for example, fan tray and alarm board).
INTERNATIONAL format	The filter format for International subscriber number.
Internet Protocol	See IP.
Internet Protocol Connectivity Access Network	See IP-CAN.
Internet Protocol Services (IPS)	See IPS.
Interprocessor Message Transport Bus	The main communications artery between all subsystems in the EAGLE. This high-speed communications system is comprised of two 125 Mbps counter-rotating serial buses. The IMT bus uses load sharing, so messages from the various subsystems are divided evenly across both busses. In the event one bus should fail, the other immediately assumes control of all messages. The IMT buses can function as a private LAN assigning internal IP

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                    address to LIM cards allowing monitoring of SS7 links without external connections.

Interval Statistics	Counters, Gauges, and Durations that reset at specified time periods.
INTL	FNAI class International
INWATS	Inbound Wide-Area Telephony Services
I/O	Input/Output
IOP	Interoperability
IOT	Testing done to make sure that two pieces of equipment interoperate with each other. Examples of organizations that conduct IOT are the SIP Forum with their SIPits and the IMS Forum and their IMS Plugfests.
IP	Intelligent Peripheral
	Internet Protocol - IP specifies the format of packets, also called datagrams, and the addressing scheme. The network layer for the TCP/IP protocol suite widely used on Ethernet networks, defined in STD 5, RFC 791. IP is a connectionless, best-effort packet switching protocol. It provides packet routing, fragmentation and re-assembly through the data link layer.
IP^{7}	Tekelec's Internet Protocol to SS7 Interface
IPADDR	Internet Protocol Address
IP Address	The location of a device on a TCP/IP network. The IP Address is either a number in dotted decimal notation which looks something like (IPv4), or a 128-bit hexadecimal string such as (IPv6).
IP Address Set	Logical grouping of one or more IP addresses. This term is used to describe the set of public IP addresses available for establishing Diameter transport connections to a Diameter Node.
IPC	Internal Point Code
IP-CAN	Internet Protocol Connectivity Access Network
	Collection of network entities and interfaces that provide the underlying IP transport connectivity between the user equipment (UE) and the core network or backbone entities. An example IP-CAN is GPRS. An IP-CAN session can incorporate one or more IP-CAN bearers.
IP-CAN bearer	An IP transmission path of defined capacity, delay, and bit error rate. It is the data communication bearer provided by the IP-CAN. When using GPRS, the IP-CAN bearers are provided by PDP Contexts.
IP Connection	An IP connection is an SCTP association. IP7 applications use SCTP associations as software mechanisms for communication between IP network elements.
IPD	IMT Processor DCM operational code
IPFE	IP Front End
	A traffic distributor that routes TCP traffic sent to a target set address by application clients across a set of application servers. The IPFE minimizes the

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number of externally routable IP addresses required for application clients to contact application servers.

IPGHC	GPL name for IPGWx on the High-Capacity Blade platform.
IPGW	IP Gateway
	Gateway module that allows voice and video messages to be transmitted between IP endpoints.
IPGWAPC	IP Secure Gateway Adjacent Point Code
IPGWI	An application that is used by the SSEDCM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-multi-pointconnectivity within an ITU-I or ITU-N network. The system allows a maximum of 64 cards to be assigned the IPGWI application.
IPGW mateset	An IPGW card linkset configuration with two mutually exclusive settings: • Two IPGW linksets are allowed in a mateset by using the matelsn linkset parameter. • Up to 8 IPGW cards can be defined in a single IPGW linkset.
IPGWx	Point-to-multipoint MTP-User signaling (e.g. ISUP, TCAP) over IP capability. Typically used for A link connectivity which require routing keys. Far End not required to support MTP3. The IPGWx GPLs (IPGWI, SS7IPGW) run on the SSEDCM/E5-ENET cards.
IPGWx IP TPS	In addition to the IPGWx system IP TPS, there is a configurable per-linkset IP TPS, which must sum across all linksets to no more than the IPGWx system IP TPS.
IPH	IMT Processor, HCAP
IPISUP	ISUP Routing Over IP
	This functionality allows SS7 nodes to exchange ISUP protocol messages with one or more signaling end points (class 4 switches, class 5 switches, VoIP gateways, Media Gateway Controllers (MGCs), or remote access servers) residing on an IP network.
IPLHC	GPL name for IPLIMx on the High-Capacity Blade platform.
IPLIM	The application used by the SSEDCM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ANSI point codes.
IPLIMI	The application used by the SSEDCM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ITU point codes.
IPLIMx	Point-to-point MTP3 and MTP3-User signaling over IP capability. Typically used for B-C-D links but can be used for A links but does not have routing key functionality. Far End required to support MTP3. The IPLIMx GPLs (IPLIMI, IPLIM) run on the SSEDCM/E5-ENET cards.
IPM	Implementation Project Management
	IMT Power and Multiplexer Card
	Initial Product Manufacture
IPMB	Inter-Peripheral Management Bus

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	Intelligent Platform Management Bus
IPMC	Intelligent Platform Management Controller
	Microcontroller located on a blade card to process IPMI commands.
IPMI	Intelligent Platform Management Interface
	A specification called out by ATCA for providing a low-level interface between blades.
IPMX	IMT Power and Multiplexer card
IPMR	Common Channel Signaling Message Router
IPNE	Internet Protocol Network Element
IP network connection	The unique UE association with an IP network, using an IP-CAN (GPRS, xDSL) and an allocated IP address at the traffic plane.
IPNS	Input Parameter Not Supported
IPS	Internet Protocol Services
	An application that is used by the IPSM card for the IP User Interface and FTP Retrieve and Replace features.
IPsec	Internet Protocol Security
	A protocol suite for securing Internet Protocol communications by authenticating and encrypting each IP packet of a data stream.
IPSHC	IPS GPL ported to run on the E5-IPSM
IP-SCP	Internet Protocol Switching Control Point
IP-SEP	Internet Protocol Switching End Point
IPSM	IP Services Module
	A card that provides an IP connection for the IPUI (Telnet) and FTP-based Table Retrieve features. The IPSM is a GPSM-II card with a one Gigabyte (UD1G) expansion memory board in a single-slot assembly running the IPS application.
IPSP	IP Server Process
	A process instance of an IP-based application. An IPSP is essentially the same as an ASP, except that it uses MU3A in a peer-to-peer fashion. Conceptually, an IPSP does not use the services of a signaling gateway.
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
IPVHSL	IP-based Virtual High-Speed Link (only supported on the Eagle via M2PA links on IPLIMx class cards)
IPVL	IP Virtual Link (only supported on the Eagle via M3UA and SUA links on IPGWx class cards)
IR	Ingress Request

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IRX	IMT Receive Task
	Information Services
IS-41	Interim Standard 41
	Same as and interchangeable with ANSI-41. A standard for identifying and authenticating users, and routing calls on mobile phone networks. The standard also defines how users are identified and calls are routed when roaming across different networks.
IS41 GSM Migration	A feature that adds GSM IS-41 migration functions to the existing IS-41 to GSM feature. This enhancement provides flexibility in the encoding and decoding of parameters of LOCREQ messages and responses to number migration from one mobile protocol to another.
IS-ANR	In Service - Abnormal
	The entity is in service but only able to perform a limited subset of its normal service functions.
ISA	Interactive Services Architecture
	An on-demand video protocol.
ISC	IMS Service Control
	Internet Systems Consortium
ISCC	Integrated Serial Communications Controller
ISEP	IP Signaling End Point
IS-NR	In Service - Normal
	Instructional System Design
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
	Integrates a number of services to form a transmission network. For example, the ISDN network integrates, telephony, facsimile, teletext, Datex-J, video telephony and data transfer services, providing users with various digital service over a single interface: voice, text, images, and other data.
ISDNUP	ISDN User Part
ISL	Inter-switch link
ISNI	Intermediate Signaling Network Identification
ISO	International Standards Organization
ISO file	An .iso file is a disk image of an ISO 9660 file system that is stored in a single file. ISO 9660 is an international standard originally devised for sorting data on a CD-ROM. In addition to data files, an ISO image contains file system metadata such as boot code, structure, and attributes. The ISO file is used by Tekelec to distribute software upgrades.
	ISDN Over TALI
ISP	Internet Service Provider

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ISPI	Internal Service Provisioning Interface
	Proprietary Tekelec protocol that provides internal communication between the SPF EIAs and the SPF Core.
ISR	Interrupt Service Routine
ISS	Integrated Signaling System
ISU	IMT Startup Task
ISUP	ISDN User Part
	The ISDN-specific part of the transmission with additional information via a signaling channel between exchanges.
ISUP Digit Collection Application	An application running on an adjunct Tekserver to complete the Called Party Number Address digits from the IAM and the related SAM messages. IDCA assembles and concatenates the Called Party Number Address digits from IAM/SAM message(s) to complete it
ISVM	Inter-switch Voice Messaging
IT	Inactivity Test
	Installation Technical Assistance Support
	Integrated Technical Services
	Internal Test Task
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
	An organization that operates worldwide to allow governments and the private telecommunications sector to coordinate the deployment and operating of telecommunications networks and services. The ITU is responsible for regulating, coordinating and developing international telecommunications, and for harmonizing national political interests.
ITU-I	ITU-International
ITU DTA	ITU Database Transport Access (DTA)
ITU International Point Code (ITU-I)	A point code that is in the ITU international format, three groups of digits separated by hyphens. These groups of digits are called zone, area, and id.
ITU-N	ITU-National
ITU National Point Code (ITU-N)	A point code that is in the ITU national format, a number up to 5 digits.
ITU-N 24-bit Point Code	In the People's Republic of China (PRC), the national signalling network uses ITU-national procedures with 24-bit ITU national point codes (14-bit point codes are traditionally used in ITU national networks).
ITUDUPPC	ITU National Duplicate Point Code
	This feature applies only to 14-bit ITU national point codes. This feature allows an EAGLE mated pair to route traffic for two or more countries that may have overlapping point code values.

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ITUMTPRS	ITU MTP Restart
	A feature that delays the alignment of all ANSI signaling links until all the LIMs containing ANSI signaling links are in service.This allows the system to be restored to network service in an orderly fashion and allows all the LIMs containing ANSI signaling links to participate in the MTP restart process.
ITU-RS	ITU Radiocommunication Sector
ITU TCAP LRN Query Service	See LRNQT.
ITU-TS	ITU Telecommunications Standardization Sector
ITX	IMT Transmit Task
IUA	ISDN Q-921 User Adaptation Layer
	Implementation Under Test
IVRU	Interactive Voice Response Unit
IWF	InterWorking Function
IXC	Inter Exchange Carriers
IXP	An Intel network processor used on the HIPR card.
	Intel Network processor

J

	Joint Implementation Agreement
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
	A data-interchange format.
	Joint Test Action Group

K

Kbits	Kilobits
Kbps	Kilobits per second
Key	For the ICNP feature, a unique DS value used to access a table entry, consisting of a number length and number type.
KHz	Kilo Hertz (1000 Hertz)
	Thousand Lines of Code
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KPI dashboard	Provides a multi-site, system-level, summary of performance and operational health indicators in the CMP web based GUI.
	Kermit
KSR	Keyboard Send/Receive Mode

L

L2	Layer 2
	Layer 2 is the data link layer in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model, a seven layer model used to describe and develop networking protocols.
L3	Layer 3
	Layer 3 is the routing layer in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model, a seven layer model used to describe and develop networking protocols.
L3 switching	Layer 3 (L3) functionality performed within the silicon of the switch to route IP packets between VLANs.
L3T	Level Three Timer
	LIM-486
LA	Limited Availability
	Large Account
LAC	Location Area Code
LAI	Location Area Information
LAN	Local Area Network
	A private data network in which serial transmission is used for direct data communication among data stations located in the same proximate location. LAN uses coax cable, twisted pair, or multimode fiber.
	See also STP LAN.
LAPD	Link Access Procedure on the D Channel
LATA	Local Access Transport Area
latched USB port	On the E5-MCAP card, a USB port with a lockable latch. Used with removable media (flash memory "thumb" drives) to install and back up customer data.
Latency	Delays in processing network data.
LB	Load Balancing
LBA	Logical Block Access
LBP	Loopback Point
	Far-End Loop Back Point
	The point on the signaling link at which each loopback test ends is called the far-end loopback point. A far-end loopback point (LBP) is achieved when the remote link element (RLE) sends the received data back to the transmitter, allowing the transmitter to verify the received data.
LC	Logical Channel
	A virtual circuit or a connection used by the X.25 network. There are two types of logical channels used in the X.25 network, PVCs (permanent virtual circuits) and SVCs (switched virtual circuits). A PVC is a direct connection

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to an X.25 node. The EAGLE uses two types of SVCs, an automatic switched virtual circuit (SVCA) and a remote switched virtual circuit (SVCR). An SVCA is a connection to an X.25 node established by the EAGLE as soon as the LIM initializes. An SVCR is a connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.

LC2NM	Logical Channel to Network Management
	A function of the SS7/X.25 gateway feature that allows SS7 network management to reroute traffic destined for failed X.25 logical channels to an alternate route, and reroutes traffic back to the original X.25 logical channels when the X.25 logical channels are back in service.
LCA	Logic Cell Array
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LCDR	Logica-compatible CDR format
LCS	Location Based Services
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
	A protocol for providing and receiving directory information in a TCP/IP network.
LDD	Long Distance Division
Leading Digits	The first one or more digits of the CdPN of an IAM message, used as the digit string (DS) key to access the IAM filter list.
least-cost routing	Least-cost routing is a type of routing whereby priorities are assigned to routes so that messages can be sent at the lowest possible cost. Messages are sent via the route with highest priority (least-cost) based on the availability of the route at the time the message is being processed. If the least-cost route is unavailable, the route with the next highest priority is used, and so on. If two or more routes are given equal cost, traffic is distributed equally among the equal-cost routes.
LEC	Local Exchange Carriers
LED	Light Emitting Diode
	An electrical device that glows a particular color when a specified voltage is applied to it.
Level 2 Timers	The MTP level 2 timers that control the operation of signaling links.
Level 3 Timers	The MTP level 3 timers that control the operation of link sets.
LFM	Linear Feet per Minute
LFS	Link Fault Sectionalization
	A feature in the EAGLE that allows the maintenance personnel to perform a series of far end loopback tests, from the EAGLE and identify faulty segments of an SS7 transmission path up to and including the remote network element.

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LFU	Link Forced Uninhibit (Msg)
LG	Load Generator
LGP	Log Processor
	Collects and processes data for the Log Viewer to display.
LGV	Log Viewer
	Logs information about Tekelec Mobile Messaging operations and displays it in the Manager.
LI	Length Indicator
LIA	Link Interface Applique
LIDB	Line Information Database
Light Emitting Diode (LED)	See LED.
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol	See LDAP.
LIM	Link Interface Module
	Provides access to remote SS7, IP and other network elements, such as a Signaling Control Point (SCP) through a variety of signaling interfaces (DS0, MPL, E1/T1 MIM, LIM-ATM, E1-ATM, IPLIMx, IPGWx). The LIMs consist of a main assembly and possibly, an interface appliqué board. These appliqués provide level one and some level two functionality on SS7 signaling links.
LIM-AINF	A link interface module (LIM) with the AINF interface.
LIM-ATM	A link interface module (LIM) with the ATM interface.
LIM-DS0	A link interface module (LIM) with the DS0A Appliqué.
LIM-E1	A link interface module (LIM) with the E1 Appliqué.
LIM-OCU	A link interface module (LIM) with the OCU Appliqué.
LIM-OCU	LIM-Office Channel Unit Applique
LIM-T1	A link interface module (LIM) with the T1 Appliqué.
LIM-V.35	A link interface module (LIM) with the V.35 interface.
Link	Signaling Link
	Signaling Link
	Carries signaling within a Link Set using a specific Association. A Link can belong to only one Link Set and one Association. There is generally one Link per Association in a Link Set.

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Link Fault Sectionalization (LFS)	See LFS.
Linking AVP	An AVP that is an output of a routing task. It serves as input to another routing task, to chain the two tasks.
Link Interface Module (LIM)	See LIM.
Link Set (LS)	See LS.
Link Set Configuration Set	A Link Set Configuration Set contains groupings of common link set parameters. The Link Sets Configuration Sets page provides a default Link Set Configuration Set and lets you provision additional configuration sets. The Link Set Configuration Sets is then associated with a link set on the Link Sets page.
Link Set Name (LSN)	See LSN.
LMS	Link Monitoring System
LKA	Linked Array Utilities
LLI	Logical Link Identifier
LLSC	Link Link Set Control
LLT	Latching LFS Test
LM	Layer Management
LM3U	Local MTP3 User
	Uniquely defines, with the longest possible message parameter match, an MTP3 User in a Local Signaling Point. The LMU references an LSP, and has an SS7 Domain, a primary point code, and possibly, a capability point code. The LMU specifies a Service Indicator (SI) and may have additional parameters if the SI is SCCP.
LMU	Local MTP3 User
	Uniquely defines, with the longest possible message parameter match, an MTP3 User in a Local Signaling Point. The LMU references an LSP, and has an SS7 Domain, a primary point code, and possibly, a capability point code. The LMU specifies a Service Indicator (SI) and may have additional parameters if the SI is SCCP.
LNA	Load Notification Answer
	DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.
	Link Level Hardware Driver
LNP	Local Number Portability
	The ability of subscribers to switch local or wireless carriers and still retain the same phone number.
LNPA	Local Number Portability Audit

L

LNPMR	LNP Message Relay
LNPQS	LNP Query Service
LNP SMS	LNP Short Message Service
LNP Subsystem Application	The subsystem of the EAGLE assigned to the LNP feature.
LNP Translation Type	The translation type used by the global title translation table that determines the routing to an LNP database.
LNR	Load Notification Request
	DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.
Load Sharing	A type of routing used by global title translation to route MSUs This type of routing is used when a second point code and subsystem is defined for the primary point code and subsystem. Traffic is shared equally between the replicated point codes and subsystems.
load shedding	A method of temporarily reducing the offered load when the demand becomes greater than the ability of the system to handle it.
LOC	The primary function of the LOC server is to locate subscribers on GSM and IS-41 networks.
Local Area Network (LAN)	See LAN.
Local MTP3 User	See LMU or LM3U.
Local Node	A local Diameter node specified with a fully qualified domain name. It identifies a list of IP addresses for the Local node, a listen port number, supported transport types, etc.
Local Number Portability (LNP)	See LNP.
Local Realm	The administrative domain providing services to a user.
Local Service Management System (LSMS)	See LSMS.
Local Signaling Point	See LSP.
Location Candidate List	Defines, for a Diameter connection, the legitimate list of DA-MPs that are allowed to establish the TCP or SCTP connection.
Location Request Message (LOCREQ)	See LOCREQ.
Location Routing Number (LRN)	See LRN.
LOCREQ	Location Request Message

L

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

Level of Effort

Logical Channel (LC)	See LC.
Logical Channel to Network Management (LC2NM)	See LC2NM.
Logical Channel to Network Mapping (LC2NMX)	A feature of the SS7/X.25 gateway feature that allows SS7 network management to reroute traffic destined for failed X.25 logical channels to an alternate route, and reroutes traffic back to the original X.25 logical channels when the X.25 logical channels are back in service.
LOM	Lights Out Management
LPA	Loopback Acknowledgment
LPE	Logical Processing Element
LPO	Link Processor Outage
LPUI	Local Provisioning User Interface
LRN	Location Routing Number
	A 10-digit number in a database called a Service Control Point (SCP) that identifies a switching port for a local telephone exchange. LRN is a technique for providing Local Number Portability.
LRNQT	ITU TCAP LRN Query Service
	A feature that provides support for an ITU TCAP LRN query/response using the LRN method in order to support Number Portability.
LS	Link Set
	A group of signaling links carrying traffic to the same signaling point.
	Represents a logical signaling connection from one HLR Router point code to one adjacent point code.
LSA	Licensed Service Area.
	Load Subscription Answer
	DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.
LSB	Least Significant Bit
LSF	Logical Service Function
	User-defined network elements used in TekSIMPL. An LSF is a grouping of one or more network elements that provide the same service function (for example, a switching function or a specific service such as Prepaid service) and support the same Application Protocol.
LSL	Low-speed Link

L

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

LSMS   Local Service Management System

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

LSN   Link Set Name

The name of the link set.

LSOA   Local Service Order Administration

LSP   Local Signaling Point

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

LSR   Load Subscription Request

DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.

LSS   Local Subsystem

LSSU   Link Status Signaling Unit

LST   Link Set Type

LSU   Local SCCP User

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

LTE   Long Term Evolution

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

LUDT   Long User Data

LUDTS   Long User Data Services

LUN   Logical Unit Number

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

M

M256	256 Megabyte Memory Expansion Card
M2PA	SS7 MTP2-User Peer-to-Peer Adaptation Layer
M2UA	MTP2-User Adaptation Layer
M3RL	M3UA Routing Layer
	A layer invented by Tekelec to enhance M3UA by adding a true routing layer.
M3UA	SS7 MTP3-User Adaptation Layer
	M3UA enables an MTP3 User Part to be connected to a remote MTP3 via a reliable IP transport.
MA	Mated Application
	Management Agent
MAA	Management ATM Adaptation
MAAL	Management ATM Application Layer
MAC	Media Access Control Address
	The unique serial number burned into the Ethernet adapter that identifies that network card from all others.
MADIC	Manufacturing, Accounting, Distribution, Inventory, and Control System
Major Alarm	An indication of a problem that seriously affects system operation or maintenance and administration, and requires immediate attention. The urgency is less than in critical situations because of a lesser immediate or impending affect on system performance or company operations and revenue.
MAL	MAS Application Loader
Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS)	See MAS.
Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP)	See MASP.
Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL) Card	See MDAL.
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
	Manual
Management Information Database	The SNMP agent maintains data variables that represent aspects of the IP card. These variables are called managed objects and are stored in a management information base (MIB). The SNMP protocol arranges managed objects into groups.
Management Inhibit	Messages that include LIN/LUN/LIA/LUA/LID/LFU/LLI/LRI

M

MAP	Mated Application Part
	Mobile Application Part
	An application part in SS7 signaling for mobile communications systems.
MAP Group	The MAP entities in an entity set used for the distribution of traffic.
mapping	The granting of access to a Volume by a Host. This is one component of the configuration that establishes a Host Volume. A unique LUN is internally assigned to each mapping by PM&C.
MAP Set	A group of entities in the MAP table that are used to distribute final GTT traffic.
MAS	Maintenance and Administration Subsystem
	A set of cards located in the Control Shelf, used to provide a central management point for the EAGLE. The MAS provides user interface, maintenance communication, peripheral services, alarm processing, system disk interface, and measurements using the following three subassemblies: GPSM-II, TDM, and MDAL.
MASP	Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor
	The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) function is a logical pairing of the GPSM-II card and the TDM card. The GPSM-II card is connected to the TDM card by means of an Extended Bus Interface (EBI) local bus.
	The MDAL card contains the removable cartridge drive and alarm logic. There is only one MDAL card in the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS) and it is shared between the two MASPs.
Mate Point Code	The point code of the backup signaling point that receives the message routed by global title translation.
Mated Application	The point codes and subsystem numbers of the service databases that messages are routed to for global title translation.
Mated Relay Node (MRN)	See MRN.
MAU	Media Access Unit
	An industry standard single port Ethernet transceiver that connects the E5-ENET to the Ethernet.
max	maximum
MAXSTAT	A parameter of the `chg-atm-lps` command and a field in the `rtrv-atm-lps` command output identifying the maximum number of list elements in a STAT PDU.
MB	Megabyte — A unit of computer information storage capacity equal to 1,048, 576 bytes.
MBL	Mighty Boot Loader

M

Mbopensource	A collection of open-source packages that are required for Tekelec Mobile Messaging components. MBopensource is provided on a royalty-free basis and is governed by the GNU General Public License (GPL).
Mbps	Megabits Per Second
MBUS	Maintenance Bus
MC	Measurement Collector
	Message Center
	Message Copy
	A feature that provides the ability to forward a copy of a Diameter Request message received by or routed through the Diameter Signaling Router to a Diameter Application Server (a DAS peer). This capability is triggered based on configuration or can be dictated by a Diameter Agent Application (DAA).
MCA	Matrix Controller Assembly
MCAP	Maintenance Communications & Applications Processor
MCC	Mobile Country Code
	A three-digit number that uniquely identifies a country served by wireless telephone networks. The MCC is part of the International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) number, which uniquely identifies a particular subscriber. See also MNC, IMSI.
MCCS	Message Copy Configuration Set
MCL	Managed Object Change Level
MCM	Maintenance Communication Module
MCP	Measurement Collection Processor
	This application is used by the MCPM card for the Measurements Platform feature.
MCPM	Measurement Collection and Polling Module
	Provides comma delimited core STP measurement data to a remote server for processing. The MCPM is either an EDSM with 2 GB of memory or an E5-MCPM-B card running the MCP application.
MD	Message Dispatcher
	Message Digest (Version 5)
MDAL	Maintenance Disk and Alarm
MDAL card	Maintenance Disk and Alarm Card
	Provides Alarming and cartridge-based loading of software. It contains a 2.3 Gbyte removable cartridge drive and alarm logic. There is only one MDAL card in the maintenance and administration subsystem and it is shared between the two MASPs.

M

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

Main Memory Database

MDF	Message Distribution Function. A standalone hardware system, situated between a Mediation Gateway and an Oracle Communications subscriber profile repository (SPR), that exchanges messages between a Mediation Gateway and SPR systems
M-D IWF	MAP-Diameter Interworking Function
MD-IWF	MAP-Diameter Interworking SS7 Application, which translates MAP messages into Diameter messages
MDN	Mobile Dialed Number
	Mobile Directory Number
MDS	Maintenance Disk Service
	Maintenance Disk
MEA	Memory Extension Applique
	Mismatch of Equipment and Attributes
MEAL	Measurements, Events, Alarms, and Logs
MEAS	Measurements
MEASPLAT	Measurements Platform
Measurement Collection and Polling Module (MCPM)	See MCPM.
Measurement Platform	A feature that supports the EAGLE beyond 700 links by providing a dedicated processor for collecting and reporting Measurements data. The Measurement Platform collection function cannot be disabled once it is enabled in the system.
Measurements	A function that enables analysis of traffic on the network. Measurements are automatically collected on all Message Processors at 5-minute intervals. The measurements are then accumulated at 5-, 30-, and 60-minute intervals. Measurements can also be collected at 15-minute intervals with the 15 Minute Measurements feature.
Media Access Unit (MAU)	See MAU.
Media Gateway	A Media Gateway terminates voice calls on inter-switch trunks from the public switched telephone network, compresses and packetizes the voice data, and delivers compressed voice packets to the IP network. For voice calls originating in an IP network, the MG performs these functions in reverse order. For ISDN calls from the PSTN, Q.931 signaling information is transported from the MG to the Media Gateway Controller for call processing.

M

Media Gateway Controller	A Media Gateway Controller (MGC) handles the registration and management of resources at the Media Gateways. An MGC may have the ability to authorize resource usage based on local policy. For signaling transport purposes, the MGC serves as a possible termination and origination point for SCN application protocols, such as SS7 ISDN User Part and Q.931/DSS1. T. Because vendors of MGCs often use off-the-shelf computer platforms, an MGC is sometimes called a softswitch.
MEP	Mediation Evaluation Point
Message Priority	A priority assigned to Diameter Request and Answer messages as they ingress the DSR for processing. The priority can be a value in the range of 0 to 3. The Message Priority is used by DSR load shedding and throttling features.
Message Priority Configuration Set	A Configuration Set containing one or more Message Priority Rules. The Message Priority Configuration Set can be assigned to connections or Peers to control how Diameter Request message priorities are set for ingress Request messages arriving on the connection. A Message Priority Configuration Set can be selected if the Message Priority Configuration Setting is "Apply Message Priority Configuration Set". See Message Priority Configuration Setting.
Message Priority Rule	A combination of Application Id, Command Code, and Message Priority. Any incoming Request messages that match the Application Id and Command Code combination are assigned the associated Message Priority.
Message Priority Setting	Transport Connections and Peer Nodes can be assigned a Message Priority Setting, which defines how Message Priority is assigned to ingress Diameter Request messages. For example, "Read Message Priority from Ingress Requests" or "Apply Message Priority Configuration Set" (a Message Priority Configuration Set needs to be configured).
Message Processor	See MP
Message Reference Number (MRN)	See MRN.
Message Server	A specialized application server designed to allow origination and termination treatment to be applied to Instant Messages based on the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) MESSAGE extension.
Message Signaling Unit (MSU)	See MSU.
Message Throttling	The process of limiting the rate of messages handled. The function is similar to load shedding in that excess messages are either rejected or dropped.
Message Transfer Part (MTP)	See MTP.
MF	Mediation Function
	Miscellaneous Frame
	Multi-Frequency
MFC	Message Flow Control

M

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

MG	Media Gateway
MGC	Media Gateway Controller
	A system used in certain Voice over IP telephony architectures.
MGCF	Media Gateway Control Function
	A component in the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS), communicates with the Call Session Control Function (CSCF) and controls the connections for media channels in an IMS-MGW. It performs protocol conversion between ISDN User Part (ISUP) and the IMS call-control protocols.
MGCP	Media Gateway Controller Protocol
MGPI	Multiple Grants Per Interval
	The ability to map multiple application flows using identical UGS (Unsolicited Grant Service) traffic profiles destined for the same subscriber into a single flow at the DOCSIS (service flow) level. Supports applications interacting with an MPE device over a Diameter-based Rx interface. See also Diameter, DOCSIS
MGR	A Web-based interface for managing Tekelec Mobile Messaging components. Prior to Suite 6, the Configuration Manager (CM) provided this functionality.
MGT	Mobile Global Title
MGTS	Message Generator and Traffic Simulator
MGTT	Modified Global Title Translation
	The Modified Global Title Translation (MGTT) feature allows customizing of the GTT information in the MSU (in addition to the Translation Type) to ensure correct routing. The Global Title information can be modified on outbound MSUs for some networks in order to be compatible with the network the MSU is going to. The MGTT feature replaces the Prefix Deletion of Global Title (PRFXDLGT) feature.
MGW	Media Gateway
	Mediation Gateway. A standalone hardware system, situated between a carrier's proprietary subscriber profile repository and a Policy Management network, that converts the interfaces and data schemas embedded in the carrier's systems to the interfaces and data schemas required by Policy Management.
MHR	Maintenance Hourly Report
MHz	Megahertz
MI	Management Interface
	See CMP.
MIA	Management Interface Agent

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

MIB   Management Information Database

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

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

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

MII   Media Independent Interface

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

MIM   Multi-Channel Interface Module

MIME   Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension

min   minimum

MIN   Mobile Identification Number

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

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

MIP   Management Information Protocol

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

MISM   Multiple IMSI Single MSISDN

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

MITM   Man in the Middle

MLPP   Multi-Level Precedence and Preemption

MLS   Multiple Linksets to Single Adjacent PC

MME   Mobility Management Entity

MMI   Man-Machine Interface

M

MML	Man-Machine Language
MMTS	More-Messages-To-Send
	When multiple messages to a single destination are pending, MMTS delivers the messages to the destination using a single TCAP dialogue toward the MSC.
MNC	Mobile Network Code
	A number that identifies a mobile phone carrier. Used in combination with a Mobile Country Code (MCC) to uniquely identify a mobile phone operator/carrier. See also MCC.
MNP	Mobile Number Portability
	Allows a user to keep his or her mobile phone number despite changing provider. The subscriber also keeps the network carrier code.
MNP Circular Route Prevention	A G-Port MNP feature that detects instances of circular routing caused by incorrect information in one or more of the network number portability databases. If a circular route has been detected, a message will be generated by the EAGLE and returned to the originator.
MNP SMS	Portability Check for Mobile Originated SMS
MNP-SRF	MNP Signaling Relay Function
MO	Magneto Optical
	Managed Object
	Mobile Originated
	Refers to a connection established by a mobile communication subscriber. Everything initiated by the mobile station is known as mobile originated.
MODE	A parameter of the `chg-slt` command and a field in the `rtrv-slt` command output showing the mode used when sending signaling link test messages, regular or special.
	special - All SLTMs generated by the links in the link set associated with this SLTM record are designated "special" maintenance messages.
	regular - All SLTMs generated by the links in the link set associated with this SLTM record are designated "regular" maintenance messages.
Modified Global Title Translation	See MGTT.
Monitored peer	A peer whose connection state is monitored by the (MPE) or (MRA), and whose link status can possibly impact routing decisions. This is applicable to all peers that support DRMA. On the MRA, it will also apply to any MPE in a managed or backup pool.
Monitoring Key	A unique string that is used to identify what quota profile(s) to associate with the usage tracking for one or more PCC rules.
	Method of Procedure

M

MOR	Mobile-Originated Routing
	Routing rule that operates on mobile-originated (MO) messages.
MOS	Media Optimization Server
MOU	Minutes of Usage
MOX	Mobile-Originated eXternal condition
	External condition rule that operates on mobile-originated (MO) messages.
MP	Measurement Platform
	Message Processor - The role of the Message Processor is to provide the application messaging protocol interfaces and processing. However, these servers also have OAM&P components. All Message Processors replicate from their Signaling OAM's database and generate faults to a Fault Management System.
MPC	Mate Point Code
	Multiple Point Code
	The MPC (Multiple Point Code) feature enables the user to use SPCs (Secondary Point Codes) in addition to the true point codes that the EAGLE uses. The SPCs are used for provisioning and routing as if they were the true point code of the EAGLE. SPCs can be provisioned in any of the three domains (ANSI, ITU-N, and ITU-I). SPCs are supported for any type of link.
	Multi Party Chat
	Operators need to support multiparty chat (conferences). A full SIP session is required for multi-party chat, and the MSRP is used to deliver the packets among all participants. The session ends when all participants have left or when the originator terminates the session.
MPCS	Message Priority Configuration Set
MPE	Multimedia Policy Engine
	A high-performance, high-availability platform for operators to deliver and manage differentiated services over high-speed data networks. The MPE includes a protocol-independent policy rules engine that provides authorization for services based on policy conditions such as subscriber information, application information, time of day, and edge resource utilization.
MPE Manager	A centralized management interface to create policies, maintain policy libraries, configure, provision, and manage multiple distributed MPE policy servers, and deploy policy rules to MPE policy servers.
MPL	Multi-port LIM
MPLC	Multi-Port LIM Control
MPR	Message Priority Rule
MPS	Multi-Purpose Server

M

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

Messages Per Second

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

MPTY	Multiparty
MR	Message Relay
MRA	Multi-Protocol Routing Agent

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

MRC	MAS Redundancy Controller
	Message Routing under Congestion
MRFP	Multimedia Resource Function Processor
MRG	Message Relay Group
MRGT	Message Relay Global Title Translation
MRN	Message Reference Number

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

Mated Relay Node

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

MRN Group	The MRN entities in an entity set that are used for traffic distribution.
MRN Set	A group of entities in the MRN table that are used to distribute final GTT traffic.
MRPG	Measurements Report Generator
MS	Mobile Station
	The equipment required for communication with a wireless telephone network.
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Areas
	Main Signaling Area
MSAR	Memory Space Accounting Report
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MSC	Mobile Switching Center

M

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

MTOS File Manager

MSIN	Mobile Subscriber Identification Number
MSISDN	Mobile Station International Subscriber Directory Number

The MSISDN is the network specific subscriber number of a mobile communications subscriber. This is normally the phone number that is used to reach the subscriber.

Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network [Number]

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

MSO	Multiple-service operator
MSR	Multimedia Subscriber Repository
MSRN	Mobile Station Roaming Number
MSS	Maximum Segment Size
MSSN	Mate Subsystem Number
MSU	Message Signal Unit

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

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

• The length indicator which indicates the number of bytes the message contains.

• The type of message and the priority of the message in the signaling information octet of the message.

• The routing information for the message, shown in the routing label of the message, with the identification of the node that sent message (originating point code), the identification of the node receiving the message (destination point code), and the signaling link selector which the EAGLE uses to pick which link set and signaling link to use to route the message.

MT	Mobile Terminated

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

MTA	Major Trading Area

M

MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures
MTI	Incoming mobile-terminated
MTIC	Incoming mobile-terminated counting
	Counting rule that operates on incoming mobile-terminated (MT) messages.
MTIR	Incoming mobile-terminated routing
	Routing rule that operates on incoming mobile-terminated (MT) messages.
MTIX	Incoming mobile-terminated external condition
	External condition (EC) rule that operates on incoming mobile-terminated (MT) messages.
MTO	Outgoing mobile-terminated
MTOC	Outgoing mobile-terminated counting
	Counting rule that operates on outgoing mobile-terminated (MT) messages.
MTOR	Outgoing mobile-terminated routing
	Routing rule that operates on outgoing mobile-terminated (MT) messages.
MTOS	Multi-Tasking Operating System
MTOX	Outgoing mobile-terminated external condition
	External condition (EC) rule that operates on outgoing mobile-terminated (MT) messages.
MTP	Message Transfer Part
	The levels 1, 2, and 3 of the SS7 protocol that control all the functions necessary to route an SS7 MSU through the network
	Module Test Plan
MTP-Pause	Message Transfer Part Pause
	An MTP3-to-SCCP primitive indicating that a point code is prohibited.
MTP-Resume	Message Transfer Part Resume
	An MTP3-to-SCCP primitive indicating that a point code is allowed.
MTP Msgs for SCCP Apps	MTP Routed Messages for SCCP Applications feature
	A feature that supports MTP-routed SCCP message processing for features that normally do not MTP route messages. The feature supports both LOCREQ and SMSREQ messages.
MTP2	Message Transfer Part, Level 2
MTP3	Message Transfer Part, Level 3
MTP3 User	See MU.

M

MTPP	MTP Primitives
	Messages that the IPGWx application generates to communicate SS7 network management events (SNMs) to IP-attached network elements.
MTPRS	ANSI MTP Restart
	An orderly process for bringing signaling links back into service after the system has been isolated and restarted. A greater preference is given to restoring the STP to network service in an orderly fashion than to the speed of recovery.
	Message Transfer Part Restart
MTR	Mobile-Terminated Routing
	Routing rule that operates on mobile-terminated (MT) messages.
MTRG	Maintenance Task Report Generator
MTS	Message Transfer System
MTSU	Message Transfer System Utility
MTT	Mapped SS7 Message Translation Type
	Message Text Table
MTTR	Mean Time to Repair
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
	A limit (in bytes) on the size of data sent over a network.
MTX	Mobile-Terminated eXternal condition
	External condition rule that operates on mobile-terminated (MT) messages.
MU	MTP3 User
	A set of MTP3 message parameters and MTP3-User parameters that uniquely identifies an MTP3 user-part application hosted by a particular Signaling Point.
	A MTP3 User is hosted on a particular Signaling Point, and so it has a particular SS7 Domain and point code.MTP3 distinguishes users by a Service Indicator (SI) message field.
Multihoming	Path redundancy to the WAN achieved by each association per card utilizing two IP networks.
Multi-Media Instant Messaging	The system serves as the gateway for sending 2G messages into a 3G network and for sending 3G messages into a 2G network. Messages are sent using the SIP MESSAGE method.
Multimedia Policy Engine	See MPE.
Multiprotocol Routing Agent	See MRA.

M

Multiple Active	Describes a DSR Network Element that has two or more DA-MP servers that are simultaneously Active; that is, they both have the High Availability role "Active".
Multiple Point Code	See MPC.
Multi-Purpose Server (MPS)	See MPS.
MUX	Multiplexer
MUX card	HMUX, HIPR, or HIPR2 card.
MVC	Model-view-controller
	An architectural pattern used in software engineering.
MVFS	Multi Versioned File System
MXP	Message eXchange Protocol
	Tekelec proprietary protocol used for communication between the Mobile Messaging HUB, RTR, and AMS components.

N

NA	North America
	Not Applicable
	Nature of Address
NAC	Network Admission Control
NAEA	North American Equal Access
NAI	Nature of Address Indicator
	Standard method of identifying users who request access to a network.
	Network Access Identifier
	The user identity submitted by the client during network authentication.
NAI1	FNAI class Generic 1
NAI2	FNAI class Generic 2
NAI3	FNAI class Generic 3
NAIV	NAI Value
NAK	Negative Acknowledgment
NAL	Network Access Layer
NANC	North American Numbering Council
NANP	North American Numbering Plan
NAPTR	Name Authority Pointer
	Domain Name System resource record that identifies possible URLs and numbers that can be returned.

N

NAS	Network Access Server
	A single point of access or gateway to a remote resource. NAS systems are usually associated with AAA servers.
NAT	Network Address Translation
NAT address	A static IP address used outside of the firewall for remote access to the MPS. Static address mapping makes systems that are behind the firewall appear to have public addresses on the external network. A one-to-one mapping exists between internal and external addresses. An external address must be assigned to the NAT firewall for each MPS side. The external addresses must be entered into the MPS database in order for the Web user interface to be fully functional.
NATL	FNAI class National
NC	Network Cluster
	Network Code
	Not Compliant
	North Carolina
NCAI	Nested Cluster Allowed Indicator
NCDR	Nokia SMSC-compatible CDR format
NCM	Network Cluster Member
NCPC	New Capability Point Code
NCPCA	New Capability Point Code ANSI
NCPCI	New Capability Point Code International
NCPCN	New Capability Point Code National
NCR	Nested Cluster Routing
	A feature that allows the system to support full point code entries on different routes within a cluster.
ND	Number of Digits
NDC	Network destination code
	Network Data Collection
NDC-OS	Network Data Collection Operating System
NDC-QAF	Network Data Collection Q Adapter Function
NE	Network Element
	An independent and identifiable piece of equipment closely associated with at least one processor, and within a single location.
	In a 2-Tiered DSR OAM system, this includes the NOAM and all MPs underneath it. In a 3-Tiered DSR OAM system, this includes the NOAM, the SOAM, and all MPs associated with the SOAM.

N

Network Entity

NEAS	Non-Frame Alignment Signal
NEBS	Network Equipment Building Systems

The most common set of safety, spatial and environmental design guidelines applied to telecommunications equipment in the United States. NEBS was developed by Bell Labs in the 1970s to standardize equipment that would be installed in a central office. This document lists the generic requirements for all new telecommunications equipment systems used in central offices and other telephone buildings.

NEC	National Escape Code
NEF	Network Element Function
NEI	Network Element Interface
NEL	Network Element Layer
	Next Event List
NEMA	National Electrical Manufactures Association
NEP	Network Equipment Provider

Companies that provide communication solutions to Service Providers like fixed or mobile operators as well as Enterprise customers.

Netmask	A 32-bit (bit mask) that shows how an address is to be divided into network, subnet, and host parts. The netmask has ones in the bit positions in the 32-bit address, which are used for the network and subnet parts, and zeros for the host part.
net route	A route to a specific network via a specific gateway or the next hop.
NETWORK	A field in the `rtrv-cspc` command output showing the type of point codes contained in the concerned signaling point code group.
network device	A physical piece of equipment or a logical (software) entity connected to a network; for example, CMTS, video distribution router, gateway router, or a link. This may also include sub-components of network elements (such as an interface) or lower-level devices such as cable modems or CPEs.
Network Element	See NE
Network Equipment-Building System (NEBS)	See NEBS.
Network Management	See NM.
Network Management Messages	Messages that include TFP/TFR/TFA/TCP/TCR/TCA/RSP/RSR/RCP/RCR
Network Management Server	A server hosted and operated by the operator that is capable of receiving SNMP traps.
Network OAM	See NO.

N

Network Services Part (NSP)	See NSP.
network topology	A map of physical equipment or logical entities in a network.
NFAS	Non-Frame Alignment Signal
NFS	Network File System
NGN	Next Generation Network
	A network design centered on multimedia and realtime communications. Networks of this type need to provide intelligent services. NGNs need to support the convergence of a variety of transmission technologies such as time division ISDN, packet switched IP, and multiplexed mobile radio communications.
NGOD	Next Generation On Demand
	An on-demand video protocol.
NGT	New Global Title
NGV	Next Generation Voice
NI	Network Indicator
NIC	Network Identifier Code
	Network Information Center
	Network Interface Card
	Computer hardware that enables computers to communicate with one another over a computer network. Also called a network card or a network adapter.
NIO	Network Implementation Office
NISDN	Narrowband ISDN
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NLT	Nonlatching LFS Test
NM	Network Management
	The execution of the set of functions required for controlling, planning, allocating, deploying, coordinating and monitoring the resources of a telecommunications network, including performing functions such as initial network planning, frequency allocation, predetermined traffic routing to support load balancing, cryptographic key distribution authorization, configuration management, fault management, security management, performance management, and accounting management. Note: Network management does not include user-terminal equipment.
	Notification manager
NMI	Non-Maskable Interrupt
NMRGT	New Message Relay Global Title Translation
NMS	Network Management System

N

An NMS is typically a standalone device, such as a workstation, that serves as an interface through which a human network manager can monitor and control the network. The NMS usually has a set of management applications (for example, data analysis and fault recovery applications).

NNI	Network-Network Interface
NO	Network OAM&P

A server that manages a collection of SOs and their corresponding MPs. NO servers are deployed in active/standby pairs.

NOA	Notify Answer
NOAM	Network Operations, Administration, and Maintenance
NOAMP	Network Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning
NOA Table	Nature of Address Table
NOC	Network Operations Center
NOF	Network Operations Forum
Non-adjacent Remote Signaling Point	See adjacent Remote Signaling Point.

Non-ANSI Domestic Point Code
A point code format used in the United States that does not meet the ANSI standard, but does not use the ITU international or ITU national point code formats. The non-ANSI domestic point code is made up of three groups of digits called network, cluster, and member, just like the ANSI point code. The values for each of these groups are from 0 to 255.

Non-Specific Binding Correlation Key
A binding correlation key value that is specified in more than one binding capable session initiation request is considered to be a non-specific binding correlation key. Non-Specific Binding Correlation Keys are generally associated with the subscriber vs. being associated with a particular session. IMSI and MSISDN are examples of non-specific binding correlation keys because multiple sessions may exist concurrently with the same IMSI or MSISDN value. IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are not "non-specific" because each binding capable session is expected to have its own unique key value. (Note: There is a chance that Gx and Gxx sessions for the same IMSI could include the same IP addresses, but in this case the Gx and Gxx sessions are expected to have the same APN and should be routed to the same PCRF.)

NOR	Notify Request

Northbound Interface
An interface to an entity that resides higher in the management hierarchy. For example there is a northbound interface from an EAGLE OAM to an EMS.

Notification manager
The application responsible for monitoring pending notifications, generating notification requests, and processing notification answers.

Notification subscription
An object stored in an SNO that records that an application server (client) has subscribed-to- notifications for a particular user identity and a particular set of entities

N

NP	Number Plan
	Numbering Plan
	Number Portability
	A capability that permits telecommunications users to maintain the same telephone access number as they change telecommunication suppliers.
NPA	Number Plan Area
	The North American "Area Codes." (3 digits: 2- to-9, 0-or 1, 0-to-9. Middle digit to expand soon).
NPAC	Number Portability Administration Center
	This center administers the Service Management System (SMS) regional database, managed by an independent third party, to store all Local Number Portability data, including the status of a ported telephone number, the current service provider and the owner of the telephone number.
NPACSMS	Number Portability Administration Center SMS
NPA-NXX	Numbering Plan Area - Numbering Plan Exchange
	A six-digit code used in the North American numbering plan. The area code and office prefix of a telephone number. For example, with the telephone number 919-555-1212, the digits 919 are the area code (NPA) and the digits 555 are the office prefix (NXX).
NPAP	Number Portability Administration and Provisioning
NPB	Numbering Pool Block
NPC	National Point Code
NPDB	Number Portability Database
	Database that holds ported numbers. Tekelec implementation is the Real Time Database (RTDB).
NPI	Number Plan Indicator
NPM	Network Performance Monitor
NPP	Numbering Plan Processor
	Provides the flexible service application behavior that satisfies the needs of customers resident in complex signaling networks. It is used for number conditioning, RTDB lookup, and outgoing number formatting.
NPPT	NPP Test
	A service that allows provisioning of NPP Action Sets and Rules associated with the NPP Service Rule set.
NPQR	Number Portability Query Router
	Application configured and associated with a local sccp subsystem (Also referred as NPHUB).
NPREQ	Number Portability Request Query

N

NPS	Non-Provisionable Service
	A service that cannot be cannot be provisioned by the subscriber. For example, the subscriber is not able to switch the service ON/OFF or provision the service with service specific settings.
NPV	Numbering Plan Value
NRC	Network Reliability Council
NRM	Network Resource Management
NRT	The Network Routing (NRT) feature allows provisioning of a single routeset to be used for all MSUs destined to members of that network.
NRZ	Non-Return to Zero
NRZI	Non-Return to Zero Inverted
NS	Network Server
	Notification subscription
NSAP	Network Service Access Point
NSG	Tekelec's Network Signaling Group
NSL	Narrow-band signaling link
NSN	Diameter Online Charging Interface for Payment.
	Vendor specific identifier (AVP) for volume reporting.
NSP	Network Services Part
	The lower layers of the SS7 protocol, comprised of the three levels of the Message Transfer Part (MTP) plus the signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP), are known collectively as the Network Services Part (NSP).
NSPC	New Secondary Point Code
NSR	Next Screening Reference
NTF	No Trouble Found
NTM	Network Traffic Management
NTP	Network Time Protocol
NTP daemon	Network Time Protocol daemon – NTP process that runs in the background.
Number Conditioning	Conversion of incoming digits into subscriber format prior to RTDB lookup and conversion of outgoing RTDB digits into a format matching the original incoming digits.
Number Plan Area (NPA)	See NPA.
Number Portability Request Query	Number portability request message used to retrieve subscriber portability information from a number portability database (NPDB).
NVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory

N

NVRC	Non-Volatile RAM Cache
NXX	Central Office Exchange Code

O

OA   Onboard Administrator

The management processor for an HP c-Class enclosure.

OAI   Object Access Interface

OAM   Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

The application that operates the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem which controls the operation of many products.

OAM&P   Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning. These functions are generally managed by individual applications and not managed by a platform management application, such as PM&C

Operations – Monitoring the environment, detecting and determining faults, and alerting administrators.

Administration – Typically involves collecting performance statistics, accounting data for the purpose of billing, capacity planning, using usage data, and maintaining system reliability.

Maintenance – Provides such functions as upgrades, fixes, new feature enablement, backup and restore tasks, and monitoring media health (for example, diagnostics).

Provisioning – Setting up user accounts, devices, and services.

OAMP   Operations, Administration, Maintenance and Provisioning

OAM switchover   When the Active OAM gives up control (e.g. Init, Isolated, Obit) and either the Standby OAM becomes the Active or the old Active becomes a newly re initialized Active. This is a time when existing maintenance and status information is lost and must be relearned.

OAP   Operations Support System Application Processor

A stand-alone processor that acts as an interface between the EAGLE and OSS (operation support system) devices using standard interfaces and converting the communications to the EAGLE proprietary serial interface.

See also Operations Support System Application Processor.

OpenHPI   An open source implementation of the Service Availability Forum (SAF) Hardware Platform Interface (HPI).

OAPF   Operations System Support / Applications Processor Frame

OAPM   OAP Maintenance

OCM   Outbound Call Management

OCF   Online Charging Function

O

OCN	Operating Company Number
OCS	Online Charging Server
OCU	Office Channel Unit
	The interface used with the LIMOCU card.
Odb	Operator Determined Barring
ODS	Operational Data Store
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OFCF	Offline Charging Function
OFCS	Offline Charging Server
Office Channel Unit (OCU)	See OCU.
OFNAI	Outgoing FNAI
OID	Object Identifier
	An identifier for a managed object in a Management Information Base (MIB) hierarchy. This can be depicted as a tree, the levels of which are assigned by different organizations. Top level MIB OIDs belong to different standard organizations. Vendors define private branches that include managed objects for their own products.
	On the Job Training
	Online Disk Build Upgrade
OLI	Originating Line Information
OLM	Overload Message
OLO	Other Licensed Operator
OMC	Operations and Maintenance Center
OMI	Other MAS Interface
OOB	Out of Band message
OOS	Out of Service
OOS-MA	Out of Service - Memory Administration
	The entity is out of service because it has not been equipped.
OOS-MT	Out of Service - Maintenance
	The entity is out of service and is not available to perform its normal service function. The maintenance system is actively working to restore the entity to service.
OOS-MT-DSBLD	Out of Service - Maintenance Disabled

O

The entity is out of service and the maintenance system is preventing the entity from performing its normal service function.

OP	Operation
opaque data	A data type whose specific schema is not defined as a part of the interface, but rather is handled as a unit and not interpreted or parsed. The values within opaque data can only be manipulated by calling subroutines that have specific knowledge of the structure/schema of the data.
OPC	Originating Point Code
	Within an SS7 network, the point codes are numeric addresses which uniquely identify each signaling point. The OPC identifies the sending signaling point.
Opcode	Operation Code
	An identification of the operation performed by the GSM message.
OPDU	Operations Protocol Data Unit
Open System Interconnection (OSI)	See OSI.
Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)	See OAM.
Operations Support System Application Processor (OAP)	See OAP.
Operation Support System Interface	See OSSI.
OPMD	One Person Multiple Devices. A carrier plan that allows a wireless subscriber to share quota with up to nine sub-devices.
OPS	Operator Provisioning System
optical disc	A digital data-storage device read by laser. Both CD-ROMs (CDs) and DVD-ROMs (DVDs) are optical discs.
Originating Point Code (OPC)	See OPC.
Originator	The directly connected peer node that sent the message to the DSR.
	The directly connected Peer Node that sent the message to the MP.
OS	Operating System
	Operations Systems
OSA	Open System Architecture
OSF	Operations System Function
OSI	Open System Interconnection

O

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

OspIhoss	Octet Stream Protocol for Internet Hosted Octet Stream Service
OSS	Operations Support System
	Computer systems used by telecommunications service providers, supporting processes such as maintaining network inventory, provisioning services, configuring network components, and managing faults.
	Operator Specific Services
OSSH	Open Secure Shell
OSSI	Operation Support System Interface
	An interface to a "back-end" (office) system. The Configuration Management Platform includes an OSSI XML interface.
OTGR	Operations Technology Generic Requirements
OTID	Originating Transaction ID
OTQ	Outstanding Trouble Queue
Out Of Service - Maintenance (OOS-MT)	See OOS-MT.
Out Of Service - Maintenance Disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD)	See OOS-MT-DSBLD.
Out Of Service - Memory Administration (OOS-MA)	See OOS-MA.
own-network	Belonging to or assigned to this operator.
own-network GSM subscriber	Own-network subscriber based on GSM protocol. This subscriber is configured in EPAP with entity type of SP (typically with a portability type of 5).

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Own-network IS41 subscriber	Own-network subscriber based on IS41 protocol. This subscriber is configured in EPAP with entity type of RN and portability type of 0.
own-network subscriber	Subscriber of the network in which the Service Portability feature is deployed.

P

P2P	Peer to Peer
	A peer to peer computer network uses diverse connectivity between participants in a network and the cumulative bandwidth of network participants rather than conventional centralized resources where a relatively low number of servers provider the core value to a service or application.
Pacing Rate	The rate that the EAGLE sends the TFR and TFA messages in an effort to prevent congestion due to controlled rerouting. Controlled rerouting is performed when the status of the route is changed to allowed (when the route was restricted) or restricted (when the route was prohibited). A burst of rerouted traffic can occur on that route, thus congesting the route. To help keep this from happening, the EAGLE can control the rate that it broadcasts TFR and TFA messages to adjacent signaling points. This can regulate the amount of traffic the adjacent signaling points can send to the EAGLE when the route becomes allowed or restricted.
Packet	An independent unit of data (usually up to 1518 octets). Every packet includes delivery information in an area of the packet called the header. In IP networks, this refers to SCTP packets, the unit of data delivery across the interface between SCTP and the connectionless packet network (e.g., IP). An SCTP packet includes the common SCTP header, possible SCTP control chunks, and user data encapsulated within SCTP DATA chunks.
Packet Data Protocol Context	Connection or link between a mobile device and a network server that allows them to communicate with each other and lasts only for the duration of a specific connection.
packet inspection	Packet inspection (or shallow packet inspection) is a form of packet filtering that checks the header portion of a packet. See also deep packet inspection.
PAM	Pass-Along Message
Parent CC or Base CC	A Command Code without AVP code and Data extensions. All extended command codes are extensions of one of the configured base command code.
PASM	Protocol Adaptable State Machine
pass	A quota profile that provides a one-time override of a subscriber's default plan.
Path	The route taken by the SCTP packets sent by one SCTP endpoint to a specific destination transport address of its peer SCTP endpoint. Sending to different destination transport addresses does not necessarily guarantee getting separate paths.
PBC	Prepaid Billing Controller
	Performs prepaid charging using the Diameter, CAMEL, or SMPP+ interface.

P

PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PC	Point Code

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

- ANSI point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-network cluster member (**ni-nc-ncm**).

- Non-ANSI domestic point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-network cluster member (**ni-nc-ncm**).

- Cluster point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-* or network indicator-*-*.

- ITU international point codes in the format **zone-area-id**.

- ITU national point codes in the format of a 5-digit number (**nnnnn**), or 2, 3, or 4 numbers (members) separated by dashes (**m1-m2-m3-m4**) as defined by the Flexible Point Code system option. A group code is required (**m1-m2-m3-m4-gc**) when the ITUDUPPC feature is turned on.

- 24-bit ITU national point codes in the format main signaling area-subsignaling area-service point (**msa-ssa-sp**).

PC & CIC Translation	See PCT.
PCA	Point Code ANSI
P-CAP	Packet Capture
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCC	Packet Call Center
	Policy and Charging Control
PCC Rule Profile	Used to populate the Charging-Rule-Definition AVP values in a Diameter message when a new rule is installed.
PCEF	Policy and Charging Enforcement Function
	Maintains rules regarding a subscriber's use of network resources. Responds to CCR and AAR messages. Periodically sends RAR messages. All policy sessions for a given subscriber, originating anywhere in the network, must be processed by the same PCRF.
PCI	Peripheral Component Interface
	Point Code International
	Protocol Control Information
	Peripheral Component Interconnect
PCM	Power Cooling Module
PCMM	PacketCable MultiMedia
PCN	Point Code National

P

Product Change Notice

PCR	Preventive Cyclic Retransmission
	A method of error correction used for the SS7 protocol. PCR is an error correction method that keeps a copy of each message signal unit transmitted on a signaling link in a retransmission buffer. If thereceiving end of the signaling link receives the MSU with no errors, positive acknowledgment message is sent to the transmitting end of the signaling link. The MSU is then discarded from the retransmission buffer. If the transmitting end of the signaling link does not receive positive acknowledgment from the receiving end of the signaling link, the MSU is retransmitted until positive acknowledgment is received. The PCR error correction method is assigned to SS7 signaling links using the `ent-slk` command.
PCRF	Policy and Charging Rules Function. The ability to dynamically control access, services, network capacity, and charges in a network.
	Maintains rules regarding a subscriber's use of network resources. Responds to CCR and AAR messages. Periodically sends RAR messages. All policy sessions for a given subscriber, originating anywhere in the network, must be processed by the same PCRF.
PCRF Pools	A logical grouping of PCRFs intended to provide policy decisions for subscribers associated with a particular APN. Policy DRA supports 7 PCRF Pools per Policy DRA Network. A PCRF Pool is selected using the configured mapping between the APN and the PCRF Pool. More than one APN may point to the same PCRF Pool.
PCRF Pool Binding	For a given IMSI, if no binding exists for the APN present in the binding capable session initiation request, the request must be routed to the same PCRF bound to another APN that maps to the same PCRF Pool, if one exists. For example, if APN X and APN Y both map to PCRF Pool "MyPool" and there is already a final binding for APN X, a binding capable session for APN Y must route to the same PCRF that APN X is bound to.
PCRF Sub-Pool	A logical sub-division of a PCRF Pool selected by Origin-Host. PCRF Sub-Pools can be used to selectively route policy traffic to a set of PCRFs for the purpose of proving in new PCRF capabilities. More than one PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule may point to the same PCRF Sub-Pool.
PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule	A rule that defines a mapping from PCRF Pool and Origin-Host to PCRF Sub-Pool. A set of values that must be matched against AVP values in a binding capable session initiation request for the purpose of selecting a PCRF Sub-Pool. The number of PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rules per PCRF Pool is limited to 10.
PCS	Personal Communications Service (North American GSM)
P-CSCF	Proxy - Call Session Control Function
	Provides access to clients at the edge of a network and performs key functions, including authentication, network address translation (NAT) fire wall (FW) traversal, signaling compression and other adaptation functions to allow seamless interoperability between multiple networks and services.

P

Point Code and CIC Translation

A feature that enables the EAGLE to translate the DPC or OPC of an MTP routed message, and enables modification of the CIC of an ISUP message. This gives the EAGLE the capability to emulate a point code using other nodes in its network.

Product Complaint and Test Assurance

Procedure Document

PDB	Provisioning Database
PDBA	Provisioning Database Application

There are two Provisioning Database Applications (PDBAs), one in EPAP A on each EAGLE. They follow an Active/Standby model. These processes are responsible for updating and maintaining the Provisioning Database (PDB).

PDBI	Provisioning Database Interface

The interface consists of the definition of provisioning messages only. The customer must write a client application that uses the PDBI request/response messages to communicate with the PDBA.

Personal Digital Communications

PDF	policy decision function

A policy decision point for service-based local policy control of IP bearer resources. Policy decisions are made within the MPE device.

PDN	Packet Data Network

A digital network technology that divides a message into packets for transmission.

Public Data Network

A data network that uses the X.25 protocol to provide the connectivity.

PDN Connection	An association between user equipment (such as a wireless device) and a PDN.
PDN identifier	An access point name – identified in diameter messages by the Called-Station-Id.
PDP	Permissive Dialing Period
	Power Distribution Panel

Monitors primary and secondary power sources on a continuous basis.

Packet Data Protocol

P-DRA	Policy DRA
P-DRA Network	All of the policy equipment associated with a 3-tier DSR system with P-DRA activated on all sites. This term is used to refer to all P-DRA Mated Pairs and sometimes includes the Policy Clients and PCRFs.

P

PDS	Persistent Device States
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PECF	Policy and charging enforcement function
	A system responsible for enforcing policies on network subscriber authentication, authorization, accounting, and mobility. A PCEF device, such as a CMTS or GGSN, communicates with a PCRF device, such as a policy server.
Peer	A Diameter node to which a given Diameter node has a direct transport connection.
Peer to Peer Node	Diameter Node to which DSR has a direct TCP or SCTP connection.
Peer Route Group	A set of Peer Nodes that have the same priority within a Route List.
Peer Routing Rule	A set of conditions that control message routing to an upstream peer node based on message content.
Peer Route Table	A set of prioritized Peer Routing Rules that define routing to Peer Nodes based on message content.
Peer Routing Table	A set of prioritized Peer Routing Rules that define routing to Peer Nodes based on message content.
PEM	Power Entry Module
	There are two pluggable redundant Power Entry Modules (PEMs) that are located at the rear bottom side of each shelf. Each PEM provides power terminals for four 30 amp power feeds.
	Privacy Enhanced Mail
Pending Answer Timer	A timer that limits the maximum time that Diameter will wait for an Answer response from an upstream Peer Node. This timer is started when a Request message is queued for forwarding on a Diameter connection, and the timer is stopped when an Answer response to the message is received.
Pending Transaction	Information about each Request message that is forwarded to a Peer Node in order to perform tasks such as transaction rerouting or Answer response routing for the transaction. The information for is preserved for the duration of the transaction.
PER	Policy Event Record
	A Policy Management-related message in the Analytics Data Stream.
Perl 5	Perl 5 Regular Expressions
	A pattern syntax defined by the Perl programming language to allow the user to select a specific string from a set of character strings.
Per-Linkset Random SLS	A feature that allows a user to apply the Random SLS Generation feature on selected linksets instead of all linksets in the system.
Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)	See PVC.

P

Product Functional Specification

PHP	PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor
	A widely-used, open source, general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.
PHS	Personal Handyphone System
PHS-MS	PHS Message Switch
PIC	Point in Call
	Programmable Interrupt Controller
PICMG	PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Group
	A consortium comprised of over 450 leading industrial companies worldwide who work together to develop open specifications for high performance telecommunications and industrial computing applications.
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PID	Password ID
	Process ID
	Protocol ID
PIN	Personal Identification Number
ping	A network tool used to determine if a target host can be reached across an IP network. Ping estimates the round-trip time and packet loss (if any) rate between hosts.
PIP	Party Information Parameter
PIU	Percent Intra-State Usage
Place	An OAM configured component that defines physical locations. The Site Place groups the servers at a physical location. Each server is associated with exactly one Site Place.
Place Association	An OAM configured component used by P-DRA to group Site Places into Policy DRA Mated Pairs and Policy DRA Binding Regions.
plan	A quota profile that consists of a subscriber's basic, recurring service.
platform	A platform refers to a framework on which applications may be run.
platform software	Refers to the operating system, firmware, and management software components of a platform. Does not refer to the application software that runs on the platform.
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PLNP	The Personal Communications Service (PCS) 1900 LNP Query (PLNP) feature provides for LNP query/response in a PCS wireless environment using the LRN method to support Service Provider Number Portability.
PLNPQS	LNPQS support provided for PLNP.

P

	Product Line Plan
PLU	Percent Local Usage
PM	Processing Module
PM&C	Platform Management and Configuration
	Server with hardware management software that manages the remaining servers (System OAMs and MPs) in a network element. The terms PM&C and system manager are used synonymously in the online help documentation. PM&C functions include hardware monitoring and control, switch configuration, and software installation and upgrade.
	Provides hardware and platform management capabilities at the site level for Tekelec platforms. The PMAC application manages and monitors the platform and installs the TPD operating system from a single interface.
PM&C GUI	The central point of user interaction with the PM&C application. The user interface is a Web-based graphical user interface (GUI) that enables remote user access over the network to the PM&C application and functions.
PM&C server blade	Two PM&C server blades are located within each T5100 system. The primary PM&C server blade, which hosts the PM&C application, provides configuration and management to the Tekelec 5100 platform. The PM&C server blade also runs TPD. The second PM&C server blade is the spare that can be used for backups and disaster recovery.
PMAC	Platform Management & Configuration (also referred to as PM&C)
	Provides hardware and platform management capabilities at the site level for Tekelec platforms. The PMAC application manages and monitors the platform and installs the TPD operating system from a single interface.
PMC	PCI Mezzanine Card
PML	Process Maturity Level
PMTC	Peripheral Maintenance
PNA	Push-Notification-Answer
	Sent by a client in response to the Push-Notification-Request command.
	Pending New Part
PNR	Push Notification Request on Sh Interface
	Sent by a Diameter server to a Diameter client in order to notify changes in the user data in the server.
	Proof of Delivery
POI	Point of Interconnection
Point Code (PC)	See PC.
Point Code and CIC Translation	See PCT.

P

Policy	A policy is composed of an action part and an optionally condition part. If the condition evaluates to true or is not provided, then the action is executed; otherwise, the action is not executed
policy and charging rules function	See PCRF.
Policy Binding	A mapping between a subscriber and a PCRF. A binding exists as long as the subscriber has at least one Gx or Gxx session. Only specified interfaces can create a session: Gx and Gxa (and the S9 versions of these) can create a binding. Rx cannot create a binding. Bindings are accessible from anywhere in the P-DRA network.
Policy Client	A generic term for a policy enforcement point that includes PCEF, BBERF, P-CSCF, and various deep packet inspection devices.
policy decision function	See PDF.
Policy DRA	Policy Diameter Relay Agent. A scalable, geo-diverse DSR application that creates a binding between a subscriber and a PCRF, and routes all policy messages for a given subscriber to the PCRF that currently hosts that subscriber's policy rules. Policy DRA is capable of performing Topology Hiding to hide the PCRF from the Policy Client.
Policy DRA Binding Region	A type of Place Association that defines the scope of an instance of the P-DRA Binding database. In the context of the P-DRA network, a region is all of the sites in the P-DRA network. P-DRA supports only one instance of the Policy Binding Region, meaning that there is only one Binding database for the entire P-DRA Network.
Policy DRA Mated Pair	A type of Place Association. In the context of a P-DRA network, a Mated Pair is two P-DRA DSRs that are paired for redundancy such that if one site fails, the other site can take over the failed site's entire load. A Mated Pair sets the scope of an instance of the Policy Session database.
policy group	An ordered group of policies, organized for ease of administration or deployment.
policy rules	A set of rules to administer, manage, and control access to network resources. A Camiant policy rule is a simple if-then statement consisting of one or more conditions that must be matched (for example, day of week, time of day, wireless roaming status, subscriber entitlement) and actions to be taken (accept, reject, log, or continue to next policy). Policy rules are evaluated within an MPE device, and the results are forwarded to the appropriate policy enforcement point.
Policy SBR	Policy Session Binding Repository
Policy Session	A relationship established between a PCRF and a subscriber device's use of a network resource. A subscriber can have one or more sessions (up to 10 binding capable sessions are supported; binding dependent sessions are not arbitrarily limited) per binding. Sessions for a given subscriber can exist simultaneously from different sites. All of a subscriber's sessions must be hosted by the same PCRF. A session may exist for a long time (hours or days). Gx and Gxx sessions are created by a CCR-Initial message and

P

terminated by a CCA-Terminate message. Rx sessions are created by AAR messages and ended by STA messages. Session information is maintained on the DSR where the session starts and on that DSR's mate (if equipped).

Policy Server   A network element that interfaces with an application and makes policy decisions, such as authorization, entitlements, bandwidth, and QoS, based on the application's requirements and operator rule sets. The Tekelec policy server is the Multimedia Policy Engine (MPE).

Policy Variables   A less that specific term for subscriber properties.

Policy Wizard   A visual tool available in the CMP that allows the operator to create policies by selecting policy conditions and policy actions, and optionally specifying parameters for the conditions and actions.

POP   Point-of-Presence

                           A logical grouping of subscribers into a region.

POSIX®   Portable Operating System Interface

                           POSIX Extended Regular Expression is an IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)-defined group of syntax standards that allows the user to select a specific string from a set of character strings.

POST   Power-On Self Test

POTS   Plain Old Telephone Service

PPC   Private Point Code

                           Also known as Internal Point Codes, used for internal routing within the EAGLE or for routing to co-resident IP connected nodes sharing the EAGLE's external Point Code.

PPP   Point-to-Point Protocol

PPS   Permanent Presentation Status

PPS/AC   Peripheral Power Supply/Alternating Current

PPSCP   Prepaid Service Control Point

PPSMS   Prepaid Short Message Service

                           Prepaid Short Message Service Intercept

PPT   Prepaid Portability Type

PR   Problem Report

Prepaid IDP Query Relay   A feature (IDP Relay) that provides a mechanism to insure correct charging for calls from prepaid subscribers in a portability environment.

Preventive Cyclic Retransmission (PCR)   See PCR.

PRI   Primary Rate Interface

                           Primary Rate ISDN

                           Priority

P

Primary GUI	A label above the menu on the TekCore user interface to show whether you are logged in to the Primary or Secondary GUI. The Primary GUI label indicates that the user is logged in to the Provisioning Server at the Data Center. The Secondary GUI label indicates that you are logged in to an application at a switching center and that you have read-only access.
Primary path	The destination and source address that will be put into a packet outbound to the peer endpoint by default. The definition includes the source address, since an implementation MAY specify both destination and source address to better control the return path taken by reply chunks, and on which interface the packet is transmitted when the data sender is multihomed.
Primary PCRF Pool	A PCRF Pool that is mapped to an APN, as opposed to a PCRF Sub-Pool, which is mapped to a PCRF Pool and an Origin-Host.
Primary PM&C server blade	See PM&C server blade.
Primary State (PST)	See PST.
Private Point Code	See PPC.
Private Virtual Network (PVN)	See PVN.
	Product Change Request Management System
Profile-Update-Answer	Command sent by a client in response to the Profile-Update-Request command.
Profile-Update-Request	Command sent by a Diameter client to a Diameter server in order to update user data in the server.
Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)	See PROM.
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
	A kind of ROM which is written using a programmer. The contents of each bit is determined by a fuse or antifuse. The memory can be programmed once after manufacturing by "blowing" the fuses, which is an irreversible process. Blowing a fuse opens a connection while blowing an antifuse closes a connection.
Protected Network	A Diameter network whose topology information is being hidden by one of the Diameter Topology Hiding features.
Protected-HSS	An S6a/S6d HSS that is a member of a Topology Hiding Protected Network.
Protected-MME/SGSN	An MME/SGSN that is a member of a Topology Hiding Protected Network.
Prototype	A software build derived from code that has not yet completed the full development cycle. The software is built and numbered according to Tekelec's standard process (an "official" build), with the media physically labeled as prototype. **The product may or may not contain all intended features and has completed preliminary design Unit Test. This product has not completed Feature Test or System Test.**

P

Provisioning	Static and longer-term management tasks. These may include selection of network equipment, replacement of network equipment, interface additions or deletions, link speed modifications, topology changes, and capacity planning. This term is often used interchangeably with configuration.
ProvBe	Provisioning Back End
Provisioning Blacklist	A list of ranges that are prohibited from being used as DNs, DN Blocks, and IMSI address strings.
Provisioning Blacklist Range	A range of protected address strings of network elements, such as the E.164 address of HLRs.
Provisioning Database Application (PDBA)	See PDBA.
Provisioning Database Interface (PDBI)	See PDBI.
Provisioning Server	The Tekelec 1000 ASP that serves as the server.
PROVLK	Provisioning Link
Proxy Agent	Performs the basic forwarding functions of a Relay Agent, but unlike a Relay Agent, a Proxy Agent can modify the message content and provide value-added services, enforce rules on different messages, or perform administrative tasks for a specific realm.
Proxy Linkset	This is the linkset between the EAGLE using the Proxy Point Code and an adjacent node
PRS	Primary Reference Source
	Problem Report System
PRT	Peer Route Table or Peer Routing Table
PRX (Proxy)	The function of a deputy who acts as a substitute for another. In the case of this feature, a Destination Point Code can be specified to act as a Proxy Point Code.
pSBR	Policy SBR
PSC	PCS Switching Center
	Product Specification Document
PSEL	Presentation Selector
PSM	Peripheral Services Module
PST	Primary State
	A field in the `rept-stat` command outputs showing the primary state of the specified entity.
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network.
	A public communication system for voice communication between remote subscribers.

P

PSU	Power Supply Unit
PT	Portability Type
PTM	Pending Transaction Manager
PTR	Pending Transaction Record
PTT	Public Telephone and Telegraph
	Push To Talk
	This mobile communications service, which is comparable with the walkie-talkie, allows the user to press the PTT button on his or her phone to talk to a group of up to nine persons. As communications are half-duplex, only one party can talk at any time while the others listen. It is a low-budget alternative to trunked radio and private mobile radio.
Public Data Network (PDN)	See PDN.
PUA	Profile-Update-Answer
	Command sent by a client in response to the Profile-Update-Request command.
	Purge UE Answer
Public IP Address	An IP address that is designated for use in a public domain, such as the Internet. A public IP address is in contrast to a private IP address, which is in an address range designated for use only in a private domain, such as a local area network (LAN).
PUR	Profile Update Request on Sh Interface. The Command sent by a Diameter client to a Diameter server in order to update user data in the server.
	Purge UE Request
	Sh Profile Update Request (from PCRF to ESPR). This request can refer to the profile entity and other entities.
	Product Verification
PVC	Permanent Virtual Circuit
	A direct connection to an X.25 node that is configured in the EAGLE's database and can only be changed through database administration.
	Permanent Virtual Connection
PVGTT	Padded Variable Global Title Translation
PVN	Private Virtual Network
	Private Virtual Network represents the internal IP addressing scheme for every card within the EAGLE switch. Each card has an auto-assigned, default, Class B private IP address.
PXE	Pre-initialization Execution Environment

Q

Q3	Q3 Protocol

Q

QAF	Q Adapter Function
QBus Platform	See QP.
Q-CLI	AMS Query Command Line Interface
	Enables operators to query messages that are stored in the AMS.
QMS	Quality Management System
QoS	Quality of Service
	Control mechanisms that guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow.
QP	QBus Platform
	Software that provides an execution environment for Java-based applications, providing common interfaces into databases, event logging, SNMP, and cluster state.
QR	Query Rate
QS	Query Server
	Query Service
Query Processing	The steps required to produce a response to a single MSU request message, which may be an IAM (with optional SAM) or an SRI.
quota	Specifies restrictions on the amount of data volume, active session time, or service-specific events that a subscriber can consume.
quota convention	Specifies the default values for rollovers and enables top-ups. A quota convention is associated with a plan.
quota profile	Defines how quotas are implemented and specifies the default values. Quota profiles consist of passes and plans.

R

R-URI	Request Uniform Resource Identifiers
RAA	Re-Authorization Answer (Gx or Rx Diameter command)
Rack Mount Server	A Server in a rack-mount form factor.
RADB	Remote Agent Database
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service
	A client/server protocol and associated software that enables remote access servers to communicate with a central server to authorize their access to the requested service. The MPE device functions with RADIUS servers to authenticate messages received from remote gateways. See also Diameter.
RAID	Redundant Array of Independent Disks
	A group of disks presented to clients as one or more large virtual disks, with accesses coordinated among multiple disks concurrently to increase performance, reliability, or both.

R

RAM	Random Access Memory
	A type of computer memory that can be accessed randomly; that is, any byte of memory can be accessed without touching the preceding bytes.
Range Based Address Resolution	See RBAR.
RAO	Revenue Accounting Office
RAS	REST Application Server
RAR	Re-Authorization Request (Gx or Rx Diameter command)
RAT	Radio Access Technology
RBAR	Range Based Address Resolution
	A DSR enhanced routing application which allows the user to route Diameter end-to-end transactions based on Application ID, Command Code, "Routing Entity" Type, and Routing Entity address ranges.
RBOC	Regional Bell Operating Company
RC	Relative Cost
	Restriction Criteria
RCA	Root Cause Analysis
RCC	Remote Congestion Control
RC Group	Relative Cost Group
	A group of entities within a MAP or MRN group that have the same relative cost.
RCP	Routeset Prohibited Test (Msg) (ANSI)
RCR	Routeset Cluster Restricted Test (Msg)
RCT	Route Congestion Test
	Routeset Congestion Test (Msg)
RCx	A Signaling-Route-Set-Test for either a prohibited or restricted cluster network management message.
RD	Receive Data
	Removable Disk
Reachable peer	Represents a group of peers that are reachable by the node sending the Routing-Update-Request (RUR).
realm	A fundamental element in Diameter is the realm, which is loosely referred to as domain. Realm IDs are owned by service providers and are used by Diameter nodes for message routing.
Recovered Timing Mode	This timing mode on the HC-MIM applies to Channel Bridging. The port with this mode selected uses the other member of the bridged-pair as a clock source, ensuring that both ports are using the same clock for line stability.

R

Receiver Window	An SCTP variable that a data sender uses to store the most recently calculated receiver window of its peer, in number of bytes. This gives the sender an indication of the space available in the receiver's inbound buffer.
REDIRECT	A function of the gateway screening commands that specifies whether messages that pass gateway screening are diverted, by the gateway screening redirect function, from its original destination to another destination for further processing.
Redirect Agent	A Diameter Redirect Agent refers clients to servers and allows them to communicate directly.
Redirect Server	A centralized database that maps subscriber numbers to routing numbers or domain names.
Redundant Rules	Rules are redundant if the PCRF Sub-Pools are the same and a request matching the more specific rule always matches the less specific rule. Redundancy does not include the default rule. The PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rules GUI does not prevent creation of redundant rules since the PCRF Sub-Pool is the same, leaving no ambiguity.
REL	Release
Relay Agent	Diameter agent that forwards requests and responses to other Diameter nodes based on routing-related AVPs (such as Destination-Realm) and routing configuration. Because relays do not make policy decisions, they do not examine or alter non-routing AVPs. As a result, relays never originate messages, do not need to understand the semantics of messages or non-routing AVPs, and are capable of handling any Diameter application or message type.
Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service	See RADIUS.
Remote BUSY Congestion	A DSR feature that limits the routing of Request messages to a Diameter connection when the Peer Node is rejecting Diameter transactions on that Diameter connection due to a BUSY condition.
Remote Link Element (RLE)	See RLE.
Remote Loopback Point	A segment of a signaling link that is tested with the link fault sectionalization feature.
Remote MTP3 User	See RMU.
Remote Signaling Point	See RSP.
Remote Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCR)	See SVCR.
removable cartridge	MO cartridge used in the drive on the legacy MDAL card.
removable cartridge drive	Media drive for removable MO cartridges on the legacy MDAL card.

R

removable drive	Flash memory "thumb" drive used in the latched USB port on an E5-MCAP card for installation and backup of customer data.
removable media	Flash memory or "thumb" drives used in the latched USB port on an E5-MCAP card for installation and backup of customer data.
REPL	Replication
Request Topology Hiding	A Topology Hiding trigger point that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in a Request message is hidden or obscured based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.
Request Topology Restoral	A Topology Hiding trigger point that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in a Request message is restored based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.
Reroute on Answer	A set of conditions that control message rerouting to peer nodes based on the contents of an answer message.
RES	Resume
Resource Domain	A list of Server Groups that support a logical resource.
Response Method Messages	Messages that include TFP/TCP
REST	Representational State Transfer – using HTTP GET/POST as an (API).
	Representational State Transfer - used by the provisioning system to send HTTP requests (GET, POST, PUT) to manipulate and query data in the provisioning database.
Restricted	The network management state of a route, link set, or signaling link that is not operating properly and cannot carry all of its traffic. This condition only allows the highest priority messages to sent to the database entity first, and if space allows, followed by the other traffic. Traffic that cannot be sent on the restricted database entity must be rerouted or the traffic is discarded.
Rf-Interface	Protocol that records data for off-line charging.
RFC	Request for Comment
	RFCs are standards-track documents, which are official specifications of the Internet protocol suite defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and its steering group the IESG.
	Request for Feature
	Request for Information
	Request for Proposal
	Request for Quote
	Report Generator
	Red, Green, Blue
RH	Relative Humidity
RI	Routing Indicator

R

RIP	Routing Information Protocol
RJ	Registered Jack
RKS	Record Keeping Server
RLE	Remote Link Element.
	The hardware elements of the signaling link (for example, data ports in channel banks, link interfaces in STPs that are assigned to remote loopback points for the link fault sectionalization feature.
RLG	Release guard signal - TUP message
RLI	Remote Link Interface
RLSD	Released
RMA	Return Material Authorization
RMCP	Remote Management Control Protocol
	PM&C communicates with the shelf manager via RMCP on a management VLAN. RMCP encapsulates IPMI commands within UDP packets so that they can be sent over Ethernet.
RMS	RAM Management Services
	Rack Mount Server
RMT APPL	Remote Application
RMTP	Reliable Multicast Transport Protocol
	RMTP Leaf Node
RMTP SD	RMTP Sender Node
RMTP TN	RMTP Top Node
RMU	Remote MTP3 User
	Represents a remote SCCP subsystem to which the Signaling Network Interface forwards signaling. When a message is forwarded from an MSC to an HLR, an RMU must be configured for the subsystem on the HLR.
RN	Routing Number
	The number provided by the Freephone Service Provider (FSP) to the Access Service Provider (ASP) to enable a pre-determined routing of traffic to a specific network/carrier/customer.
RNIDN	Routing Number - International DN
RNNDN	Routing Number - National DN
RNSDN	Routing Number - Subscriber DN
RNSP	Routing Number Service Provider
ROI	Return on Investment
	The amount of profit an organization generates.

R

rollover	A quota convention that allows a subscriber to carry forward unused units from one billing cycle to another.
ROM	Read Only Memory
ROP	Large Geographic Area (Groups of CNLs)
ROS	Routing Option Set
ROSE	Remote Operations Service Element
Route	A signaling path from an LSP to an RSP using a specified Link Set
route group	A set of peers that have the same priority within a route list.
route list	A prioritized set of Route Groups used for routing Diameter Request messages. Only one route group within a route list is used for routing messages at any point in time, and is called the active route group. A route list is selected by a peer routing rule for routing a Diameter Request message to an upstream peer.
Route set	A group of routes, no more than six, carrying traffic to the same destination.
Routing entity	A User Identity or an IP Address associated with the User Equipment (IPv4 or IPv6 address).
Routing Key	A set of SS7 parameter and parameter values that uniquely define the range of signaling traffic to be handled by a particular Application Server. For example, where all traffic directed to an SS7 DPC, OPC and ISUP CIC_range(s) or SCCP SSN is to be sent to a particular Application Server, that SS7 data defines the associated Routing Key.
Routing Option Set	A set of user-configurable routing options that a can be associated with a Diameter transaction based on the downstream Peer Node from which the transaction was received or the Diameter Application ID in the ingress transaction.
RR	Resource Record
	An entry into the DNS database. Depending on their type (e.g. A, SRV, etc.), RRs provide a different set of parameters that characterize a certain DNS name.
RRBE	Request_Report_BCM_Event AIN Message
	Requirement Specification
	Redirect Server
	Regional Service Area
	Rural Statistical Areas
	Reset Answer
	The Rivest-Shamir-Adleman Algorithm for public-key encryption developed by Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman.
RSC	Reset Circuit
	Reset Confirmation

R

RSCT	Route-set-congestion-test (message)
	An MTP3 management message.
RSET	Routeset
RSM	Remote Switching Module
RSP	Route Set Test - Prohibited message
	Remote Signaling Point
	Represents an SS7 network node (point code) that signaling must be sent to. An RSP has an SS7 domain (ANSI, ITUI, ITUN), a point code, and an optional Adjacent Server Group.
	Remote Signaling Point
	A logical element that represents a unique point code within a particular SS7 domain with which the SS7 application's Local Signaling Point interacts.
RSR	Reset Request
	Route Set Test – Restricted message
RST	Route Set Test
	Routeset Prohibited Test (Msg)
RSTP	Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol
	Adding redundant links to a network increases availability; unfortunately, it can also spawn network traffic loops. Traffic loops can overburden hosts and result in unpredictable network performance. RSTP addresses redundancy requirements, but at the same time, it works to detect and prevent traffic loops that may develop in the network.
RTAC	Route Transfer Allowed Control
RTC	Real Time Clock
RTCP	Real-time Transport Control Protocol
	Provides out-of-band control information for an RTP flow.
RTDB	Real Time Database
RTE	Route
RTH	Request Topology Hiding - A Topology Hiding trigger point that identifies a location within Diameter routing where topology-related information in a Request message is hidden or obscured based upon a set of Topology Hiding rules.
RTM	Rear Transition Module
	RTMs are cards that plug directly to the front board from the rear of an ATCA chassis, providing rear I/O independent of the backplane.
RTO	Retransmission Timeout
RTOS	Real Time Operating System

R

RTP	Real-time Transport Protocol
	DSR Mediation Request Trigger Point (RTP)
RTP1	Mediation trigger point located immediately after the Diameter Routing Function finds a valid PTR associated with the ingress Answer message.
RTP10	Mediation trigger point located immediately prior to queuing an Answer message to the Diameter Transport Function.
RTPC	Route Transfer Prohibit Control
RTP Relay	Real-time transport protocol relay
RTR	Router
	Routes all types of SMS traffic.
	Request Topology Restoral
RTRC	Route Transfer Restricted Control (SS7)
RTS	Ready to Send
	Request to Send
RTT	Ready to Test
	Round-Trip Time
RU	Rack Unit
	One rack unit (1RU) is 44.45 mm (1.75 in) high.
RUA	Routing Update Answer
	DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.
Rule	An association between a Filter and an Action Set.
Rule Condition	Each PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule consists of a condition made up of a parameter (Origin-Host), an operator, and a value. An example Condition might look like: Origin-Host Equals pcef015.tklc.com.
Rule Matching	Rule matching is the process of finding the best match among the configured PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rules for a given binding capable session initiation request. Rule matching occurs on the DA-MP that processes the binding capable session initiation request.
Rule Priority	Each PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule has a priority value from 1 to 99, with 1 being the highest priority. The Rule Priority allows the user to give preference to one rule over another, regardless of which rule might be the "best match".
RUR	Routing Update Request
	DRMA protocol messages sent between Policy Management systems.
RWND	Receiver Window
RX	Receive

R

The Diameter interface between a PCRF and an Application function (AF) such as a P-CSCF, as defined by 3GPP. The Rx interface uses AAR/AAA, RAR/RAA, STR/STA, and ASR/ASA messages and is binding dependent.

S

Staff Days

S9   The S9 Diameter interface includes Rx, Gx, and Gxx messages, but when these messages are used between a visited PCRF and the home PCRF, the interfaces are collectively referred to as S9. Defined by 3GPP 29.215 as the interface between a visited PCRF and a home PCRF. There is no difference in processing of Rx over S9 versus. Rx not over S9. The S9 interface is binding capable for Gx and Gxx only. Rx over S9 is binding dependent.

SA   Security Administration

Service Action

Indicates what service-specific behaviors to execute when processing a digit string.

SAAL   Signaling ATM Adaptation Layer

SAC   Service Access Code

SAE   Service Action Execution

SAF   Service Availability Forum™

An industry consortium focused on Software Architectures related to highly available systems. The forum is defining architectures and open interface specifications and promoting adoption of the specifications among the Telecommunications Equipment Manufacturers (TEMs). The SAF architecture includes a middleware layer that supports high-availability. The intent is to create a set of reusable and portable software building blocks that supplement the hardware building blocks of ATCA to create a complete framework for telecommunications equipment development. The goal of the framework is to enable a quicker time to market development cycle for high-availability telecommunications products.

SAM   Subsequent Address Message

SAMS   Sentinel Alarm Management System

SAN   Storage Area Network

A group of networked devices such as Controllers and switches, comprising a storage system.

SANE   Secure Access to Network Elements

Verizon Wireless's central authentication and auhorization system for network elements. It provides single-sign-on capability to network elements, for user of the SANE GUI client, and it allows network element vendors to use open-source, open-protocol methodologies to integrate clients int he Verizon Wireless security infrastructure.

S

SAP	Service Access Point
	Service Application Office
	Service Application Platform
	Special Applications Procedures
	Shelf Alarm Panel
SAPC	Secondary Adjacent Point Code
SAR	Segmentation and Reassembly
SAS	Storage Access Services
	Serial-attached SCSI
	The physical connection used among Controller Enclosures and Disk Enclosures.
SAT	Supervisory Audio Tone
SAV	Sender authentication validation
SB	Stop Bits
SBC	Session Border Controller
	Device used in some VoIP networks to exert control over the signaling and usually also the media streams involved in setting up, conducting, and tearing down calls.
	Single-board computer
SBD	System Buffer Dumper
SBDB	Session Binding Database
	Subsystem Backup Routing
	Session Binding Repository - A highly available, distributed database for storing Diameter session binding data
	Sun Bus
SC	Site Collector
	System Controller
SCAN	A network that carries traffic within channelized bearers of predefined sizes. Examples include Public Switched Telephone Networks (PSTNs) and Public Land Mobile Networks (PLMNs). Examples of signaling protocols used in SCN include Q.931, SS7 MTP Level 3 and SS7 Application/User parts.
SCB	Session Control Block
	Storage Control Block
SCC	Serial Communications Control
	Switching Control Centers
SCCP	Signaling Connection Control Part

S

The signaling connection control part with additional functions for the Message Transfer Part (MTP) in SS7 signaling. Messages can be transmitted between arbitrary nodes in the signaling network using a connection-oriented or connectionless approach.

SCCPCNV   SCCP Conversion

A feature that allow the system to convert MTP-routed SCCP messages from ANSI to ITU format and to convert ITU formatted messages to ANSI.

SCCP Management (SCMG)   The portion of the SCCP subsystem that performs network management functions for the SCCP subsystem such as, rerouting signaling traffic when network failures or congestion conditions occur. MTP network management informs SCCP of any changes in point code routing status. Changes in subsystem status are updated by using the subsystem allowed and subsystem prohibited procedures of SCCP management. SCCP management updates the status of point codes and subsystems. Also SCCP management broadcasts subsystem allowed and prohibited messages to concerned nodes.

SCCP Routing Control   The portion of the SCCP subsystem that determines where SCCP messages are routed.

SCCP Service Selector   A utility that allows services such as G-Port, A-Port, and IS-41 GSM Migration services to be assigned to the mnp parameter.

SCCS   Switching Control Center System

SCDR   SS.8 CDR format

SCE   Service Creation Environment

Service Control Engine

A deep-packet inspection product.

SCF   Service Control Function

SCIM   Service Capability Interaction Manager

SCM   System Configuration Manager

System Configuration Matrix.

SCMG   SCCP Management

SCMG manages the status of subsystems and SCCP-capable signaling points (SPs). It maintains the status of remote SCCP SPs and that of local subsystems.

SCN   Switched Circuit Network

A network that carries traffic within channelized bearers of predefined sizes. Examples include Public Switched Telephone Networks (PSTNs) and Public Land Mobile Networks (PLMNs). Examples of signaling protocols used in SCN include Q.931, SS7 MTP Level 3 and SS7 Application/User parts.

SCOC   SCCP Connection-Oriented Control

SCON   Signaling Congested

S

SCP	Service Control Point
	Service Control Points (SCP) are network intelligence centers where databases or call processing information is stored. The primary function of SCPs is to respond to queries from other SPs by retrieving the requested information from the appropriate database, and sending it back to the originator of the request.
	Secure Copy
SCPMS	Service Control Point Management System
SCR	service-configuration request
SCRC	SCCP Routing Control
Screen Set	A gateway screening table containing a list of rules, or screening references. The screening references indicate the screening action that is to be performed on a message in a specific linkset.
Screening Reference	The name of each entry in the gateway screening tables. Combined with the next screening function identifier (NSFI), it uniquely defines a screening table. This field is used with all screening functions except the screen set screening function.
SCRN	Screen Set Name
SCRSET	Screen Set
S-CSCF	Serving - Call Session Control Function
	Provides user and service authentication and authorization, client registration, SIP-routing capabilities, service integration, data management, FW/NAT traversal, multi-network integration and an interface to third-party applications.
SCS	Service Control and Screening
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
	There are two independent Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) buses, one to the fixed disks on TDM cards and the other to the shared administration SCSI bus that runs on the backplane between TDMs and the MDAL card. Each SCSI bus has a block of memory that allows transfers from memory to occur without delaying the application processor.
SCSI bus	Small Computer System Interface bus
SCTP	Stream Control Transmission Protocol
	An IETF transport layer protocol, similar to TCP that sends a message in one operation.
	The transport layer for all standard IETF-SIGTRAN protocols.
	SCTP is a reliable transport protocol that operates on top of a connectionless packet network such as IP and is functionally equivalent to TCP. It establishes a connection between two endpoints (called an association; in TCP, these are sockets) for transmission of user messages.

S

SCTP association	A protocol relationship between SCTP endpoints composed of the two SCTP endpoints and protocol state information, including Verification Tags and the currently active set of Transmission Sequence Numbers (TSNs), etc. An association can be uniquely identified by the transport addresses used by the endpoints in the association. Two SCTP endpoints MUST NOT have more than one SCTP association between them at any given time.
SCTP endpoint	The logical sender/receiver of SCTP packets. On a multihomed host, an SCTP endpoint is represented to its peers as a combination of a set of eligible destination transport addresses to which SCTP packets can be sent, and a set of eligible source transport addresses from which SCTP packets can be received. All transport addresses used by an SCTP endpoint must use the same port number, but can use multiple IP addresses. A transport address used by an SCTP endpoint must not be used by another SCTP endpoint. In other words, a transport address is unique to an SCTP endpoint.
SCTP packet	The unit of data delivery across the interface between SCTP and the connectionless packet network (e.g., IP). An SCTP packet includes the common SCTP header, possible SCTP control chunks, and user data encapsulated within SCTP DATA chunks.
SDA	Sequential Disk Access
SDLC	Signaling-Data Link-Connection
SDM	State Decision Manager
	Subscriber Data Management
SDO	Subscriber Data Object
	Subscription Data Object. An SDO consists of subscription state information and a collection of registers for storing entities. An individual SDO applies to one subscriber. A pool SDO applies to a group of subscribers.
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SDRAM	Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory
SDS	System Debug Services
	Subscriber Data Server
	Provides new ways of accessing, extracting, and finding value from subscriber data, and thus enables operators to leverage the wealth of subscriber information previously fragmented all over their network. By simplifying the management of subscriber data and profiling customer behavior, the Subscriber Data Server allows carriers to exploit real-time data, deliver monetized personalized services, and even bind to third part services easily.
	Subscriber Database Server
	Subscriber Database Server (SDS) provides the central provisioning of the Full-Address Based Resolution (FABR) data. The SDS, which is deployed geo-redundantly at a Primary and Disaster recovery site, connects with the Query Server and the Data Processor System Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (DP SOAM) servers at each Diameter Signaling Router (DSR)

S

    site or a standalone DP site to replicate and recover provisioned data to the associated components.

SDSC	System Debug Services Controller
SDT	System Data
SDU	Service Data Unit
	Software Design Verification
SE-HSL	Synchronous E1 High Speed Link
	Format for E1 high-speed signaling links where time-slot 0 is used for framing and error control. The remainder of bandwidth, equivalent to 31 channels of 64Kbps data, is used as a single data link yielding a total capacity of 1.984 Mbps. Also known as Unchannelized E1.
SEAC	Signaling Engineering and Administration Center
SEAS	Signaling Engineering and Administration System
	An interface defined by Bellcore and used by the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs), as well as other Bellcore Client Companies (BCCs), to remotely administer and monitor the signaling points in their network from a central location.
SEC	Subscriber Entity Configuration
Secondary GUI	A label above the menu on the TekCore user interface to show whether the user is logged in to the Primary or Secondary GUI. The Primary GUI label indicates that the user is logged in to the Provisioning Server at the Data Center. The Secondary GUI label indicates that the user is logged in to a TekCore application at a switching center and that the user has read-only access.
Secondary Point Code (SPC)	See SPC.
Secondary State (SST)	See SST.
Secure Access to Network Elements	See SANE.
Secure Shell (SSH)	See SSH.
Security Log	The security log is a circular file, located on each MASP, containing a record of each command entered on a EAGLE terminal, the name (user ID) of the person entering the command, the date and time the command was entered, and the terminal port that the command was entered on. This record can investigate unauthorized activities that may take place on the EAGLE, or when problems occur, this record can examine the commands that were entered before the problem occurred to check if one or more of those commands caused the problem.
Select Expression	An expression that refers to a part of the SIP message, or to some information related to the SIP message; for example, the user name of the URI in the From header, or the incoming source IP address.

S

Self Identification of the EAGLE	The point code that identifies the EAGLE to the other signaling points in the network.
Self Point Code	The True, Secondary, or Capability Point Code of the EAGLE.
SENS	Scaleable Enhanced Network Stack
Sentry	A daemon process that monitors application processes on a per-host basis. The Sentry daemon can restart failed processes or ignore failed processes depending on Sentry's user-assigned mode.
SEP	Signaling End Point
	A node in an SS7 network that originates or terminates signaling messages. One example is a central office switch.
SER	SIP Message Processes
SERVDI	Support ELAP Reload via Database Image
server	Any computer that runs TPD. Could be a Rack Mount Server or a Blade Server.
	In Policy Management, a computer running Policy Management software, or a computer providing data to a Policy Management system.
server group	A collection of MPs that host a distributed SS7/EAGLE application. A server group provides a logical grouping of physical components as well as a functional assignment. A server group provides the means for other logical elements to be mapped to particular MPs. A server group resides within a network element but cannot span network elements. A MP can be a member of one server group.
Server Group Identifier	See SGI.
Service	Any EAGLE behavior that utilizes NPP.
Service Action Handler	Service-specific function associated with an NPP Service Action.
Service Availability Forum	See SAF.
Service Broker	Provides service aggregation and orchestration in both wireless and wireline networks using the Customized Application of Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) protocol.
Service Broker User Interface	The central point of user interaction with the application. The user interface is a Web-based graphical user interface (GUI) that enables remote user access over the network to the application and functions.
Service Broker Software Platform	The software platform that the Service Broker runs on.
Service Control Point (SCP)	See SCP.
Service Information Field	See SIF.

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Service Information Octet (SIO)	See SIO.
Service Module card	DSM, E5-SM4G, or E5-SM8G-B card that contains the Real Time Database (RTDB) downloaded from an EPAP or ELAP system.
Service Nature of Address Indicator	See SNAI.
Service Orchestration	The combination of Response Aggregation and Service Interaction.
Service Portability	See S-Port.
Service Rule Set	A collection of rules associated with a service.
Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP)	See SSCOP.
Service Specific Coordination Function (SSCF)	See SSCF.
Service Specific Convergence Sublayer (SSCS)	See SSCS.
session	A concept that is internal to Service Broker. Service Broker correlates every Event received, Message sent, and Response sent, to a specific session. When a service is triggered at an SSF, it sends an Initial Trigger Event to Service Broker. The receipt of this Initial Trigger is an External Event that begins a session at Service Broker.
	A Diameter session between the MPE and an external device (e.g., a Gx, Gxa, Gx-Lite or Rx session). Subscribers can maintain multiple sessions at any given time.
Session Binding Repository	See SBR.
Session Context	This is any data that CPA receives from DRL when a message is received that needs to be handed back to DRL when CPA requests DRL to forward the message. This data needs to be remembered across the asynchronous interface to SBR.
Session Database	Policy SBR database that holds session information that is used for routing in-session messages. A given session record is accessible on every Policy SBR server on a mated pair of P-DRA DSRs. The P-DRA application always maintains session records for binding capable sessions (Gx, Gxx, and the S9 versions of Gx and Gxx) and binding dependent sessions for which Topology Hiding is in effect.
Session ID	Each Diameter session includes a Session-Id in every Diameter message that is part of the session. The Diameter Session Id is used to look up session information in the session database.

S

Session Initiation Event	When a service is triggered at an SSF, it sends an Initial Trigger Event to Service Broker. A Session Initiation Event is the receipt of this Initial Trigger that begins a Session at Service Broker.
SF	Super Frame
SFTP	SSH File Transfer Protocol (sometimes also called Secure File Transfer Protocol)
	A client-server protocol that allows a user on one computer to transfer files to and from another computer over a TCP/IP network over any reliable data stream. It is typically used over typically used with version two of the SSH protocol.
SG	Secure Gateway
	Signaling Gateway
	A network element that receives/sends SCN native signaling at the edge of the IP network. The SG function may relay, translate or terminate SS7 signaling in an SS7-Internet Gateway. The SG function may also be coresident with the MG function to process SCN signaling associated with line or trunk terminations controlled by the MG (e.g., signaling backhaul). A Signaling Gateway could be modeled as one or more Signaling Gateway Processes, which are located at the border of the SS7 and IP networks. Where an SG contains more than one SGP, the SG is a logical entity and the contained SGPs are assumed to be coordinated into a single management view to the SS7 network and to the supported Application Servers.
SGI	Service Group Identifier
	User-defined name for a group of Service Broker servers. Normally the SGI name refers to the active and standby units of a redundant server pair.
SGP	Signaling Gateway Process
	A process instance of a Signaling Gateway. It serves as an active, backup, load-sharing, or broadcast process of a Signaling Gateway [RFC 4666].
SGSN	Serving GPRS Support Node
Sh-Interface	The interface method of communication between the Application Server (AS) and the Home Subscriber Server (HSS).
SHLR	Smart HLR
ShM	Shelf Manager
	The shelf manager interfaces inside the shelf with controllers, chiefly over the Intelligent Platform Management Bus (IPMB). The controllers are collectively responsible for the local management of FRUs (boards, fan trays, or power entry modules, for example). Shelf managers support the RMCP interface so that PM&C can interact with the shelf.
ShMC	Shelf Manager Controller
	An IPM (Intelligent Platform Management) controller at IPMB (Intelligent Platform Management Bus) address 20h. The ShMC is exposed only by the active Shelf Manager and is subject to switchover.

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ShMM	Shelf Management Mezzanine or Shelf Management Module
	The ShMM, in conjunction with a corresponding carrier board, provides the required hardware that is needed to operate the Shelf Manager (ShM).
short code	A number that has meaning only within a particular phone company's network.
Shadow timeslot	Applies to Channel Bridging. The time slots located on the Paired port that correspond to time slots on the Parent port that were terminated on the EAGLE, e.g. timeslot 1 on the Parent port was assigned to a signaling link, thus timeslot 1 on the Paired port will be a shadow timeslot. These time slots do not contain any signaling.
Shared Resources	The T5100 platform contains certain entities that all components utilize. These common entities are shared resources, and they are managed by PMAC. The Ethernet switch blades are an example of a shared resource.
Shelf (SHLF)	See SHLF.
SHLF	Shelf
	A modular unit that contains the cards that make up the EAGLE. The EAGLE uses two types of shelves, the control shelf, and the extension shelf. The control shelf contains the components of the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS), and up to eight additional Link Interface Modules (LIMs). The extension shelf provides locations for two High Speed Multiplexer (HMUX) cards and also 16 card locations for any combination of Link Interface Modules (LIMs), STPLAN cards, and Service Modules.
Short Message Service	See SMS.
SI	Service Indicator
SIBs	Service Information Blocks
SIF	Signaling Information Field
SIF	Service Information Field
	MTP Service Information Field is the payload field of an SS7 MSU header. The first byte of the SIF is the start of the MTP3 routing label. For MTP3-variant networks, the maximum SIF size is 272 bytes. For MTP3b-variant networks, the maximum SIF size is 4095 bytes.
SIFB	Switched IMT Fabric Board
SIG	Signature service
	Personalized SMS signature service. This service is provided by the Mobile Messaging XS-SIG component.
Signal Transfer Point (STP)	See STP.
Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP)	See SCCP.

S

Signaling End Point	See SEP.
Signaling Engineering and Administration System (SEAS)	See SEAS.
Signaling Gateway	See SG.
Signaling Gateway Process	See SGP.
Signaling Link	The transmission path connecting the EAGLE to other signaling points in the network and providing access to ANSI SS7 and ITU SS7 network elements. The signaling link is connected to the EAGLE at the link interface module (LIM).
Signaling Point	See SP.
Signaling Process	A process instance that uses SUA to communicate with other signaling processes. An ASP, a SGP and an IPSP are all signaling processes.
Signaling Network Management (SNM)	See SNM.
Signaling System #7 (SS7)	See SS7.
Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network (STP LAN or SLAN)	See STP LAN or SLAN.
Signaling Transport Card (STC)	See STC.
Sigtran	Signaling Transport
SIGTRAN	The name given to an IETF working group that produced specifications for a family of protocols that provide reliable datagram service and user layer adaptations for SS7 and ISDN communications protocols. The most significant protocol defined by the SIGTRAN group was the Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP), which is used to carry PSTN signalling over IP.
	The SIGTRAN group was significantly influenced by telecommunications engineers intent on using the new protocols for adapting VoIP networks to the PSTN with special regard to signaling applications. Recently, SCTP is finding applications beyond its original purpose wherever reliable datagram service is desired.
SIH	System Information Handlers
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
	An ID card the size of a credit card for GSM network subscribers, and is typically referred to as a chip card or smartcard.
SIMM	Single Inline Memory Module

S

Single IMSI Multiple MSISDN

Roamware solution that allows a single SIM card to use a local number when roaming, in addition to the home number.

Simple Network Management Protocol	See SNMP.
Simplex Mode	Having only an Active OAM server blade
SIO	Service Information Octet.
	The network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) in the SIO field in the message signaling unit (MSU). This information identifies the type of MSU (ISUP, TCAP, and so forth) that is allowed in the network where the EAGLE is located.
SIOT	Shared_Interoffice_Trunk AIN trigger
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	See SNMP.
SINAP	Stratus Intelligent Network Applications Platform
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
	A peer-to-peer protocol used for voice and video communications.
SIPO	Status Indicator - Processor Outage
SIP Server	The SIP processing component of TekCore. The terms SER, SIP Server, and MP may be used interchangeably.
SIR	Service Interaction Rule
	System Integration Test
site	All policy components at a single location, inclunding a single CMP cluster, a single MRA cluster, and one or more MPE clusters, interconnected by LAN links only (no WAN interconnects).
SK	South Korea
	Service Key
SLAN	Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network
	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.
SLAN Card	EAGLE SSEDCM card or E5-ENET card that runs the STPLAN application.
SLC	Signaling Link Code
SLF	Subscription Locator Function
SLF4J	Simple Logging Facade for Java

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The facade interface for log back functionality.

SLS	Signaling Link Selector
SLSCI	SLS Conversion Indicator
SLSOCB	The Other CIC (Circuit Identification Code) Bit Used feature is one of two methods provided as ITU SLS enhancements for distributing the load across links in a combined and single linkset. The Other CIC Bit Used feature lets the system derive the LSB (Least Significant Bit) from bits 2 through 4 of the CIC to serve as the three lower bits of the SLS (Signaling Link Selection) and one other bit of the CIC to serve as the MSB (Most Significant Bit) of the SLS. The SLSOCB feature applies only to ITU-ISUP messages. The other method of distributing the load is rotation of the four bits of the SLS to change the LSB of the SLS.
SLTA	Signaling Link Test Acknowledgment
SLTC	Signaling Link Test Controller
SLTM	Signal Link Test Message
SM	Short Message
Small Computer System Interface bus (SCSI)	See SCSI.
SmartLimit	AT&T service that provides parental control of wireless services.
SMASE	System Management Application Entity
SMDR	Station Detailed Message Recording
SMDS	Switched Multi-megabyte Data Service.
SME	Short Message Entity
SMG	Short Message Gateway
SMH	Signaling Message Handling
SMI	Structure and Identification of Management Information for TCP/IP-based Internets
	Systems Management Interface
	A specification that is under development by the Service Availability Forum (SAF) to define service events and error reporting by the Application Interface Specification and the Hardware Platform Interface. Also intended to define the SNMP and Web-based interfaces that provide distributed monitoring and control access.
SMOD	Streaming Media On Demand
Smoothed EMR	The Smoothed Egress Message Rate is based on the current EMR and is calculated using an "exponential moving average" algorithm.
SMPP	Short Message Peer-to-Peer Protocol

S

An open, industry standard protocol that provides a flexible data communications interface for transfer of short message data.

SMS   Short Message Service

A communication service component of the GSM mobile communication system that uses standard communications protocols to exchange short text messages between mobile phone devices. See also GSM.

SMSC   Short Message Service Center

A network element in the mobile telephone network which delivers SMS messages.

SMSMR   Prepaid Short Message Service.

SMSR   SMS Relay Application

An interface between the MPE and SMSC or other specific SMS web service(s).

SMSREQ   SMS Request Message

SMS Request   A TDMA/CDMA MSC query to a home location register (HLR) for retrieving
Message   subscription/location information about a subscriber to deliver a short message.

Scroll (area) Message Text

SMTP   Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

SN   service node

SNA   Subscribes Notification Answer on Sh Interface

SNAI   Service Nature of Address Indicator

An internal G-Port parameter that allows a user to specify how to interpret the signaling connection control part (SCCP) called party address (CdPA) GTA of a LOCREQ/SMSREQ message.

SNM   Signaling Network Management.

The set of networking cards and the shared database of dynamic network status information that they collectively maintain.

The messages that maintain MTP status level 3 of SS7.

SNO   Subscription Notification Object. An SNO stores a collection of client subscribe-to-notifications for a subscription.

SNMP   Simple Network Management Protocol.

An industry-wide standard protocol used for network management. The SNMP agent maintains data variables that represent aspects of the network. These variables are called managed objects and are stored in a management information base (MIB). The SNMP protocol arranges managed objects into groups.

SNP   Service Numbering Plan

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SNR	Subsystem Normal Routing
	Subscriber Notification Request on Sh Interface
SO	Signaling OAM
	A server that manages a collection of MPs. SO servers are deployed in active/standby pairs.
	Service Order Administration
SOAM	System Operations, Administration, and Maintenance
	Site Operations, Administration, and Maintenance
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SOAP/XML	SOAP protocol requests and responses that are sent containing provisioning request/responses in XML format.
Socket	A set of APIs and behaviors that are common to both TCP and SCTP. For example, each socket has a send buffer and a receive buffer that are used to implement the sliding window flow control mechanism that the Per Connection MPS Control feature makes use of. For TCP, uni-homed SCTP, and the Tekelec implementation of multi-homed SCTP, a socket refers to the IP address and port that identify one end of the connection.
Softswitch	A device in a telephone system that connects calls by means of software.
SOG	Subsystem Out-of-Service Grant
	Service Order Gateway
SOIP	SEAS Over IP
SONET	Synchronous Optical Network
SOR	Support of Optimal Routing
	System Out of Service Request
SORP	Socket Option Registration Primitive
Southbound Interface	An interface to an entity that resides lower in the management hierarchy. For example there is a southbound interface from an EAGLE OAM to the application on a particular blade.
	Statement of Work
S-Port	Service Portability
	A number portability extension which allows a subscriber to retain the same subscriber number when moving from one network type or service technology to another within the network of a single operator. Service Portability provides different routing number digits for formats that require routing numbers. Service Portability does not affect message flows.
SP	Service Provider
	Signaling Point

S

A set of signaling equipment represented by a unique point code within an SS7 domain.

Spare (Disk)	A Disk not in active use, but designated for future use by a Controller to replace a failed Disk in a particular Disk Group.
Spare PM&C server blade	See PM&C server blade.
Spare Point Code	The EAGLE ITU International/National Spare Point Code feature allows a network operator to use the same Point Codes across two networks (either ITU-I or ITU-N). The feature also enables National and National Spare traffic to be routed over the same linkset. The EAGLE uses the MSU Network Indicator (NI) to differentiate the same point code of one network from the other. In accordance with the SS7 standard, unique Network Indicator values are defined for Point Code types ITU-I, ITU-N, ITU-I Spare, and ITU-N Spare.
SPC	Secondary Point Code
	The SPC enables the EAGLE 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.
	Signaling Point Code
	Spare Point Code
	Stored Program Control
	Service Provisioning over COPS (Common Open Policy Service protocol)
Special Network Management Messages	Messages that include RCT/TFC/UPU
SPF	Subscriber Provisioning Framework
	The Mobile Messaging solution to enable the configuration, control and application of subscriber-specific services. The SPF provides a framework to store and retrieve service-specific data through a variety of provisioning interfaces. The SPF and the FAF communicate over the Internal Service Provisioning Interface (ISPI) for auto blacklist provisioning.
SPI	Spare Parts Inventory
SPID	Service Provider ID
Split Binding	A Split Binding is defined as a situation in which a given subscriber has more than one binding for the same APN. Note: Split bindings is created by addition of more specific PCRF Pool selection criteria. For example: Adding an explicit APN to PCRF Pool mapping when the "-Unrecognized-" APN mapping was previously being used. Adding a more specific PCRF Sub-Pool Selection Rule. Policy DRA prevents Split Bindings by always honoring existing bindings for an IMSI-APN combination. The presence of an existing binding for the IMSI-APN combination overrides the rule-based PCRF Pool selection. Prevention of Split Bindings is necessary to avoid having two PCRFs delivering

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possibly conflicting rules to one PCEF. Added benefit is avoidance of ambiguity in binding correlation for non-specific binding keys.

Split NPA   Split Number Planning Area

A process that forces two different NPANXXs to reference the same last 4 digits of a 10 digit ported telephone number in the database. When either NPANXX is updated, the 10 digit ported telephone numbers in each NPANXX with the same last 4 digits are updated. When the NPANXX is split, all existing NPANXX data for the NPANXX being split is copied to the new NPANXX.

SPMO   Service Provider Managed Object

SPR   Subscriber Profile Repository

A logical entity that may be a standalone database or integrated into an existing subscriber database such as a Home Subscriber Server (HSS). It includes information such as entitlements, rate plans, etc. The PCRF and SPR functionality is provided through an ecosystem of partnerships.

SPVC   Soft Permanent Virtual Connection

SQEC   Sbus Quad Ethernet Controller

SR   Screening Reference

SRAM   Static Random Access Memory

SRCT   Signaling Route Set Congestion Test

SRF   Signaling Relay Function

The SRF determines the HLR of the destination mobile station. If the mobile station is not ported, the original HLR is queried. If the mobile station is ported, the recipient HLR is queried.

Service Resource Function

Provide resources to a call, such as announcements, voice prompting, and voice recognition. An example of a SRF is a Voice Recognition Unit (VRU).

SRI   Send Routing Information

Send_Route_Information Message

SRM   Subsystem Routing Messages

Signaling Route Management

SRT   Subsystem Routing Status Test

SRV   DNS Server Record

Enables the localization of servers implementing a specific service over a specific transport protocol (e.g., SIP over UDP).DNS Server Record.

SS   Subsystem

Supplementary Services

SS7   Signaling System #7

S

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

SS7ANSI SS7 ANSI

An application used by the LIM cards and the E1/T1 MIM card for the MTP functionality.

SS7 Application Software that performs a signaling function and that interacts with signaling network peers using either a locally or remotely attached Message Transfer Part 3 protocol.

SS7 Domain A specific SS7 network address space. It is the combination of a particular SS7 variant (ANSI/ITU/China) and network indicator (national/international and spare/non-spare).

SS7GX25 X.25/SS7 Gateway

An application used by the LIM cards for the X.25/SS7 gateway feature. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

SS7IPGW SS7 IP Gateway

An application used by the DCM/SSEDCM card for IP point-to-multipoint capability within an ANSI network.

SS7ML An application used on the Multi-Port LIM (MPL or MPLT) for SS7 signaling links and on the E1/T1 MIM for E1 and T1 signaling links.

SS7oIP SS7-over-IP

Traditional SS7 signals from a telephone company switch are transmitted to an SG, which wraps the signals in an IP packet without translation for transmission over IP to either the next SG or to a media gateway controller (MGC), other Service Control Points (SCP), and mobile switching centers (MSCs).

SSA Subsystem Allowed

SSCF Service Specific Coordination Function

The primary task of the SSCF (Service Specific Coordination Function) is to map the services provided by the lower layers of the SAAL to the needs of a specific higher layer user. For the ATM high-speed signaling link, the higher layer user is the MTP-3 protocol.

SSCOP Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol.

The primary task of the SSCOP (Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol) is to provide assured data delivery between AAL connection endpoints. Breaking the SSCS into 2 sublayers allows a common connection oriented protocol with error recovery (the SSCOP) to provide a generic reliable data transfer service for different AAL interfaces defined by different SSCF layers.

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SSCS	Service Specific Convergence Sublayer.
	The SSCOP is 1 of 2 parts (the other being the SSCF) of the Service Specific part of the SAAL layer (also known as the SSCS, the Service Specific Convergence Sublayer of the SAAL). The other part of the SAAL Layer is the CPCS.
SSEDCM	Single Slot Enhanced Data Communications Module
SSF	Service Switching Function
	Switching Solutions Group
SSH	Secure Shell
	A protocol for secure remote login and other network services over an insecure network. SSH encrypts and authenticates all EAGLE IPUI and MCP traffic, incoming and outgoing (including passwords) to effectively eliminate eavesdropping, connection hijacking, and other network-level attacks.
SSI	Service Subscription Information
	The Mobile Messaging SSI can be queried to determine the applicable personalized subscriber services of the originator and recipient of the message.
SSIc	Service Subscription Information Client
SSIs	Service Subscription Information Server
SSL	Secure Socket Layer (SSL) is an industry standard protocol for clients needing to establish secure (TCP-based) SSL-enabled network connections
SSM	Shared Storage Manager.
	The capabilities in PM&C that configure shared storage such as a SAN.
SSN	SS7 Subsystem Number
	The subsystem number of a given point code. The subsystem number identifies the SCP application that should receive the message, or the subsystem number of the destination point code to be assigned to the LNP subsystem of the EAGLE.
	Subsystem Number
	A value of the routing indicator portion of the global title translation data commands indicating that no further global title translation is required for the specified entry.
SSO	Single sign-on
SSP	Subsystem Prohibited network management message.
	Subsystem Prohibited SCCP (SCMG) management message. (CER)
	Service Switching Point (SS7 Network)
	Signal Switching Point

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Signal Switching Points are switches that originate, terminate, or tandem calls. An SSP sends signaling messages to other SSPs to setup, manage, and release voice circuits required to complete a call.

SSR	SIP Signaling Router

Function responsible for querying a redirection server and proxying requests to other SSR servers, redirect servers, SSR Service Points, and Gateways. It helps in evolving a Flat NGN network into a hierarchical network.

SSR-RM	SIP Signaling Router – Routing Module
SSR-SM	SIP Signaling Router – Service Module
SSR-SP	SIP Signaling Router – Service Point. Also called a softswitch.
SSSTC	Single Slot Sentinel Transport Card
SST	Secondary State

The secondary state of the specified entity.

Subsystem Status Test
Subsystem Status Test network management message.

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

SSTC	SCCP SS Status Test Controller
SSU	Status Signaling Unit
ST-HSL-A	Synchronous T1 High Speed Link

The 192 data bits of a framed T1 are combined to form a single unchannelized high-speed data stream that uses the SS7 protocol for messaging. Also known as Unchannelized T1.

STA	Session-Termination-Answer
	Session Termination Answer (Rx Diameter command)
Stack event	Messages that are used for communication to and from the Communication Agent (ComAgent).
Standalone server	A server that is not managed by PM&C, such as a Network OAM&P.
static IP address	A static IP address is a number (in dotted decimal notation format) that PM&C assigns to the shelf manager and the switch on the base network. The PM&C GUI also provides user interfaces for application users to define static IP addresses on the fabric network.
STC	Sentinel Transport Card
	Signaling Transport Card

The Signaling Transport Card (STC) is a member of the DCM card family with an "eroute" generic program load (GPL) installed. The STCs provide the IP interface between the LIM cards on the IMT bus and the Signaling Extended Services Platform (ESP) subassembly. The STC is used for sending MSU data to the ESP/IMF.

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STH	System Trouble Handler
STM	Signaling Traffic Management
STP	Signal Transfer Point
	The STP is a special high-speed switch for signaling messages in SS7 networks. The STP routes core INAP communication between the Service Switching Point (SSP) and the Service Control Point (SCP) over the network.
	Spanning Tree Protocol
STPI	Signaling Transfer Point International
STP LAN	Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network.
	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.
STPLAN	Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network
	The application used by the SLAN card and E5-SLAN card to support the STP LAN feature. This application does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.
STR	Send_to_Resource AIN message
	Session Termination Request (Rx Diameter command)
Stream	In SCTP, refers to a sequence of user messages that are to be delivered to the upper-layer protocol in order with respect to other messages within the same stream. This is in contrast to its usage in TCP, where it refers to a sequence of bytes (in this document a byte is assumed to be eight bits). The stream is a unidirectional logical channel established from one SCTP endpoint to another associated SCTP endpoint. Note: The relationship between stream numbers in opposite directions is strictly a matter of how the applications use them. It is the responsibility of the SCTP user to create and manage these correlations.
Stream Sequence Number	A 16-bit sequence number used internally by SCTP to assure sequenced delivery of the user messages within a given stream. One stream sequence number is attached to each user message.
	Session-Termination-Request
strftime() function	A standard UNIX notation for formatting time and date.
STUN	Simple Traversal of UDP through NATs.
STV	Statistics Viewer
	Collects statistical data about Tekelec Mobile Messaging components and displays it in the Manager.
SUA	SCCP User Adaptation Layer
	A protocol for the transport of any SCCP-User signaling over IP using the SCTP. The protocol is designed to be modular and symmetric, to allow it to work in diverse architectures.
subscriber database	Contains profiles of subscribers, including information such as the services for which subscribers have paid and are thus entitled to receive.

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Subscriber Data Management	See SDM.
Subscriber Database Server	See SDS.
Subscriber Key	One of several possible keys that can be used to uniquely identify a subscriber. Subscriber Keys are delivered in the Subscriber-Id Diameter AVP of a CCR-I message. One of the Subscriber Keys is designated as an Anchor Key.
Subscriber Profile Repository	See SPR.
Subscriber Property	A persistent name-value that may be associated with subscriber in the MSR.
Subsystem Application	The name of the feature assigned to a particular subsystem of the EAGLE.
Subsystem Number	See SSN.
SUERM	Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor
Suggested PCRF	PCRF that will be used for the binding unless an error causes alternate routing. Avoids the need to update the binding if the suggested PCRF successfully answers the CCR-I.
SUI	Serial User Interface
SUM	Signal Unit Manager (IMT)
SUS	Suspend Message
Suspect Binding	A Policy DRA IMSI Anchor Key binding record is considered to be "suspect" if the last attempt to route a CCR-I message to the bound PCRF failed with a 3002 Error Code response. The concept of Suspect Binding allows bindings to be removed after a short period of time (called the Suspect Binding Interval) from a PCRF that has become unreachable.
	The suspect binding mechanism allows a binding to be removed if the PCRF that the subscriber is bound to becomes unreachable. A binding is marked suspect if after being successfully established, a subsequent binding capable session initiation request for that same binding receives a 3002 response (unable to route) from the routing layer. If another binding capable session initiation request for the binding arrives after the suspect binding interval and also receives a 3002 response, the suspect binding is removed, allowing the next request to be routed to another PCRF.
SUT	System Under Test
SV	Subscription Version
SVC	Switched Virtual Circuit
	A temporary virtual circuit that is set up and used only as long as data is being transmitted. Once the communication between the two hosts is complete, the SVC disappears. In contrast, a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) remains available at all times.
SVCA	Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit

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A connection to an X.25 node established by the EAGLE as soon as the LIM initializes.

SVCR	Remote Switched Virtual Circuit
	A connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.
	Software
	Switch
Switch	A device that connects multiple network segments along the data link layer (layer-2 and possibly layer-3).
Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC)	See SVC.
	Software Operations
SWP	Swap
Synchronous E1 High Speed Link (SE-HSL)	See SE-HSL.
	System Administration
syscheck	A self-diagnostic system health check utility that generates alarms.
	System Input/Output
System Local Time	Local time of an MPE system that is calculated as an offset from UTC for the location of the MPE.
System Local Time Context	Indicates that system local time is to be applied to policy rules.
System Manager	Server with hardware management software that manages the remaining servers (System OAMs and MPs) in a network element. The terms PM&C and system manager are used synonymously in the online help documentation.
Signaling OAM	See SO.

T

T1	Transmission Level 1
	A T1 interface terminates or distributes T1 facility signals for the purpose of processing the SS7 signaling links carried by the E1 carrier.
	A leased-line connection capable of carrying data at 1,544,000 bits-per-second.
T5100	Tekelec's ATCA platform product.
	Technical Advisory
	Technical Assistance Center
	Transport Adaptation Layer Interface
	Transport Adapter Layer Interface (RFC 3094)
	Test Application Processor

T

TAPD	Tekelec Abstract Profile Daemon
	Provides an abstraction layer that allows SER to fetch user profiles from disparate backend data sources.
Target Set Address	See TSA.
TAS	Tone and Announcement Server
	Telephony Application Server
TASL	Tekelec Application Scripting Language
	The TASL runtime process provides a runtime environment for the application and routes incoming MSUs to the appropriate TASL task.
TATR	Triggerless ANSI TCAP Relay
TBCD	Telephony Binary Coded Decimal
	An expansion to BCD where the remaining (unused) bit combinations are used to add specific telephony characters. It is backward compatible to BCD.
TBGTTLS	Transaction-based GTT Loadsharing
TC	Table Copy
	Transaction Capabilities
TCA	Transfer Cluster Allowed
TCAP	Transaction Capabilities Application Part - A protocol in the SS7 protocol suite that enables the deployment of advanced intelligent network services by supporting non-circuit related information exchange between signaling points using the Signaling Connection Control Part connectionless service. TCAP also supports remote control - ability to invoke features in another remote network switch.
TCAPCNV	TCAP Conversion
	A feature that allows the system to convert MTP-routed TCAP messages from ANSI to ITU format and to convert ITU formatted messages to ANSI.
	Traffic Change Back Control
TCM	Table Copy Manager
	Traffic Changeover Control
TCP	Transfer-Cluster-Prohibited
	Transfer Control Protocol
	Transmission Control Protocol
	A connection-oriented protocol used by applications on networked hosts to connect to one another and to exchange streams of data in a reliable and in-order manner.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TCP/IP Data Link (DLK)	The transmission path over the Ethernet from the E5-ENET in the EAGLE to the remote host computer or the port on the E5-ENET.

T

TCP/IP Node	The remote host computer receiving traffic from the E5-ENET in the EAGLE over a TCP/IP data link. The TCP/IP node is in the EAGLE database as an IP address.
TCR	Transfer Cluster Restricted
TCRC	Traffic Controlled Rerouting Control
TCU	Table Creation Utility
TD	Transmitted Data
TDCB	Table Data Control Block
TDM	Terminal Disk Module
	Time Division Multiplexing
	Data transmissions within individual connections follow a pre-defined multiplex scheme where a fixed time slot is available for each channel.
TDM card	Terminal Disk Module card
	The MAS card that contains the fixed disk drive (hard disk storage), the terminal processor for the 16 serial I/O ports, and an interface to the MDAL (maintenance disk and alarm) card, which contains the removable cartridge drive and alarm logic.
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
	A time division multiplex approach which assigns a fixed number of slots per round. The slots can reflect the requirements of the individual stations. If these requirements are known, TDMA can support high efficiency.
TDM-GTI	TDM Global Timing Interface
TDP	Trigger Detection Point
TDR	Transaction Detail Record
	TDRs contain dozens of attributes about each item in a transaction. TDRs offer a wealth of information that service providers can turn into lower costs, higher margins and improved network performance.
Tekelec 5100 Integrated Application Platform	A line up of one or more application frames at a single site providing a deployable customer solution. Tekelec platform software provides management and configuration of each hardware component. For this release of the T5100 platform one frame and one ATCA shelf are supported.
Tekelec Platform Distribution	See TPD.
TekMedia	TekMedia SMS is an innovative, modular solution, which enables operators to deliver advanced messaging without costly network over-engineering or overhaul. Carriers can grow capacity and capabilities incrementally or create a complete, end-to-end SMS solution.
TEKOS	Tekelec Operating System

T

TekPath	Tekelec private ENUM solution consists of a provisioning mechanism and an ENUM query/ response server. The carrier ENUM database is provisioned from a number of sources. These include both ported and non-ported telephone number data already provided from the number portability administration center (NPAC) database with Tekelec's Local Service Management (LSMS) solution and local exchange routing guide (LERG) data. Additionally, Tekelec provides a standard, web-based interface so carriers can provision their own data, if necessary.
TekSCIM	Tekelec's TekSCIM service mediation solution enables service interaction between legacy, mobile, VoIP and IMS networks. It bridges technologies, allowing SS7-based, intelligent network (IN) service platforms to coexist and interact with SIP-based platforms to deliver unified services across virtually any network type.
TElephone NUmber Mapping (ENUM)	See ENUM.
Terminal Disk Module (TDM)	See TDM.
T5100 applications shelf	The ATCA shelf deployed for the T5100 platform. The T5100 applications shelf is PICMG- 3.0-compliant. The T5100 applications shelf is a COTS (commercial off-the-shelf) item that is loaded with a combination of third-party-designed blades, third-party software, and Tekelec software.
T5100 frame	The PICMG-3.0-compliant frame deployed for the T5100 platform.
TEM	Telecommunication Equipment Manufacturers
TF	Toll Free
TFA	TransFer Allowed (Msg)
TFC	Transfer Control TransFer Controlled (Msg) Transfer Congested
TFP	TransFer Prohibited (Msg) A procedure included in the signaling route management (functionality) used to inform a signaling point of the unavailability of a signaling route.
TFR	Transfer Restricted Traffic Forced Rerouting Control
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TGN	Trunk Group Number
TH	Topology Hiding
Threshold Prohibited	An RC group that has some available entities, but the sum of the available weights is not sufficient to meet the in-service threshold for the RC group.

T

Throttling	A mechanism to limit the number of messages being routed to a particular destination based on the various factors, like Event Type, Event Origination, Event Destination, and Shed Rate.
TIA	Telecommunication Industry Association
TIF	Triggerless ISUP Framework
TIF ASD	Triggerless ISUP Framework Additional Subscriber Data
TIF GRN	Triggerless ISUP Framework Generic Routing Data
TIF NP	Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Portability feature
TIF NS	Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Substitution feature
TIF SNS	Triggerless ISUP Framework Simple Number Substitution feature
Time Zone	A region on Earth that has a uniform, legally mandated standard time, usually referred to as local time.
TIMR	CAM Timer
TINP	Triggerless ISUP based Number Portability
TISPAN	Telecoms & Internet converged Services & Protocols for Advanced Networks
TKLC	Tekelec
TLAC	Traffic Link Available Control
TLDN	Temporary Location Directory Number
TLNP	Triggerless LNP
TLS	Transport Layer Security
	A cryptographic protocol that provides security for communications over networks such as the Internet. TLS encrypts the segments of network connections at the transport layer end-to-end. TLS is an IETF standards track protocol.
TLV	Type/Length/Value
TMDD	Terminal Multiplexer Device Driver
TMM	Tekelec Mobile Messaging
	Family of short message routing and network querying components.
TMN	Telecommunication Management Network
TN	Telephone Number
	A 10 digit ported telephone number.
TNL	Tekelec Mobile Messaging Network Layer
	Tekelec proprietary interface over which Mobile Messaging components communicate.
TNN	Trouble Notification Number

T

TNS	Transit Network Selection
	Triggerless Number Screening
TO	Timing Output
TOBR	TCAP Opcode Based Routing
	A feature that encompasses opcode-based routing and TCAP segmentation, and CdPA SSN-based routing.
TOCA	Timing Output Composite Automatic
TOD	Time of Day
Tomcat	An SMSR web application which is deployed with an (MPE) installed (JVM).
TON	Type of Number
Tools	A collection of command-line tools for managing and troubleshooting Tekelec Mobile Messaging components.
Topology Hiding	The CPF will appear as a single large CDF to the CTFs, and vice-versa. CPF topology hiding occurs for both Request and Answer messages. When sending a Request message upstream, it refers to the hiding of the downstream (CTF) host ID by the DSR when sending a message to the upstream (CDF) peer. Topology hiding involves modifying the Origin-Host and Origin-Realm AVPs.
	The removal of Diameter host names from messages. This is most often required at the boundary between two service providers with the goal of limiting the information that another service provider can discover as a result of Diameter traffic traveling between the carrier's networks. For DSR CPA, the CPF will appear as a single large CDF to the CTFs, and vice-versa. CPF topology hiding occurs for both Request and Answer messages. When sending a Request message upstream, it refers to the hiding of the downstream (CTF) host ID by the DSR when sending a message to the upstream (CDF) peer. Topology hiding involves modifying the Origin-Host and Origin-Realm AVPs.
top-up	A quota convention that allows a subscriber to obtain additional units for an existing plan.
TOS	Type of Service
TOS486	TEKOS for the 486
TOS4M	TEKOS for the 486 implemented via MTOS
TOS4V	TEKOS for VxWorks
TP	Terminal Processor
	Test Plan
	Twisted Pair
tp_ccli	CDR Query Tool
	A command-line interface for decoding call detail records (CDRs).
tp_qcli	AMS Query Command Line Interface.

T

A command-line interface for querying messages stored in the AMS.

TPC	True Point Code
TPD	The Oracle Communications Tekelec Platform (TPD) is a standard Linux-based operating system packaged and distributed by Oracle. TPD provides value-added features for managing installations and upgrades, diagnostics, integration of 3rd party software (open and closed source), build tools, and server management tools.
TPM-8	Terminal Multiplexer 8 Port
TPM-16	Terminal Multiplexer 16 Port
TPS	Transactions Per Second
	A method of measuring how quickly a network can transmit and receive data. Capacities listed with "TPS" units involve the maximum of the receive rate and the transmit rate, and the worst-case assumption is that the transmit and receive rates are the same. Under the TU model, transaction units per second are calculated with the total transaction unit value and the advertised card capacity.
	Technical Reference
TRA	Traffic Restarting Allowed
transaction	A sequence of information exchange and related work (such as database updating) that is treated as a unit for the purposes of satisfying a request and for ensuring database integrity. For a transaction to be completed and database changes to made permanent, a transaction has to be completed in its entirety. In IP Signaling, a transaction is an MSU sent and an MSU received with a certain feature set applied to the processing of the MSUs.
	A Diameter Request message and Answer message response between two Diameter nodes. A transaction between two peers is referred to as a peer-to-peer transaction that is identified by a hop-by-hop ID in the Diameter message header. A transaction between a Diameter client and server is referred to as an end-to-end transaction that is identified by an end-by-end ID in the Diameter message header.
Transaction-based GTT Loadsharing	A feature that enables GTT-routed messages that are part of the same transaction to be loadshared to the same destination in a MAP or MRN group.
Transaction Lifetime	The "Transaction Lifetime" attribute limits the total time that Diameter will attempt to forward a Request, including initial and all subsequent routing attempts. The Transaction Lifetime is evaluated for expiration only at re-routing attempts. Given that the Transaction Lifetime is evaluated only at re-rerouting attempts, the Transaction Lifetime is not applicable if the Max per Message Forwarding Allowed is set to 1, and the Transaction Lifetime can be elongated by as much as 1 Pending Answer Timer unit in some cases.
Transaction unit	Indicates the relative cost of an IP signaling transaction. Some transactions are more expensive than others in terms of IP signaling card capacity. The base transaction unit is 1.0. A transaction that is less expensive than the base has a transaction unit less than 1.0, and one that is more expensive has a transaction unit greater than 1.0.

T

Transition	This occurs when one interval ends and a new one begins.
Translation Service Module	See TSM.
Translation Type	See TT.
Translation Type Mapping	A feature in the EAGLE that maps standardized internetwork translation type values to intranetwork translation type values used within any particular network.
	The process of examining the existing translation type value and replacing it with an associated translation type value. This process occurs only if the existing value is included in the provisioned data set.
Transport	An SCTP association with remote hosts over an underlying IP network.
Transport Address	An address that serves as a source or destination for the unreliable packet transport service used by SCTP. In IP networks, a transport address is defined by the combination of an IP address and an SCTP port number. Only one SCTP port may be defined for each endpoint, but each SCTP endpoint may have multiple IP addresses.
Transport Connection	A TCP or SCTP connection directly between two Diameter peers.
Transport Manager	Provides the interface to the Adaptation Layer (M3UA) and manages the connections and data transmission from SCTP sockets.
trap	A mechanism used in the context of SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) for one-way event notification.
TRBL	Trouble
TRC	Termination Response Code
	Traffic Signaling Congestion Control
Trial GPL	A generic program load that is downloaded to a card from the removable cartridge.
Triggerless LNP	A feature that gives service providers a method to route calls to ported numbers without having to upgrade their signaling switch (end office or mobile switching center) software. This feature uses the gateway screening stop action TLNP to intercept through-switched ISUP messages on the LIM.
TRM	Termination Response Mode
True Point Code	The point code defining a destination in the Destination Point Code table.
Trusted Network	A Diameter network that does not have home network topology information hidden by the Diameter Topology Hiding features.
TRW	Traffic Restarting Waiting
	Test Strategy
	Traffic Server
	Technical Specification

T

Teleservices

Target Set

TSA	Target Set Address

An externally routable IP address that the IPFE presents to application clients. The IPFE distributes traffic sent to a target set address across a set of application servers.

TSAP	Transport Service Address Point

Technical Service Bulletin

TSC	Time Slot Counter
TSCSYNC	Time Slot Counter Synchronization

The Time Slot Counter (TSC) Synchronization feature allows the system's A (Active) and B (Standby) internal clocks to be synchronized by the standby OAM GPSM-II card.

Technical Service Engineer

TSET	Transmitter Signaling Element Timing
TSFC	SS7 Traffic Signaling Flow Control
TSM	Translation Services Module

Provides translation capability and Global Title Translation (GTT) implementation for the Local Number Portability (LNP) function and is used for downloading gateway screening tables to link interface modules (LIMs).

TSPC	True or Secondary Point Code

Test Signal Unit

Technical Service Vendor Manager

Traffic Signal Route Control

TST	SMS Tester

Mobile Messaging test tool that can send messages and query network elements.

TT	Translation Type

Resides in the Called Party Address (CdPA) field of the MSU and determines which service database is to receive query messages. The translation type indicates which Global Title Translation table determines the routing to a particular service database.

TT Independence for LNP Queries	A feature that provides the ability for EAGLE to process four types of LNP Queries (IN, AIN, PCS and WNP) using the same Translation Type.
TTN	Translation Type Name
TTP	Troubleshooting Trigger Point - A point within DRL at which the flexroute library is invoked to determine whether a Diameter message matches any of the active traces that are configured to be evaluated there.

T

Team Test Ready

Triggerless TCAP Relay

Trace Transaction Record - A record describing a Diameter transaction, including all of the Diameter messages that were part of the transaction, plus the operations performed by DSR while processing those messages.

TU	Transaction Unit (see TPS)
TUP	Telephone User Part
TV	Ticket Voucher
TVG	Group Ticket Voucher
TX	Transmit

U

U   Rack Unit

In its strictest sense, a rack unit (U) is a unit of measure that describes the height of a component mounted in a standard 19-inch rack. One rack unit (1U) is 44.45 mm (1.75 in) high. In this example, a "standard 44U frame" refers to the amount of vertical space occupied by this 19 inch-wide frame, which is 77.0 (1.75 inches x 44) inches high.

UA   ETF User Adaptation Layers

User Agent

UAC	User Agent Client
UAL	User Application Layer
UAM	Unsolicited Alarm Message

A message sent to a user interface whenever there is a fault that is service-affecting or when a previous problem is corrected. Each message has a trouble code and text associated with the trouble condition.

UAPS	UA Parameter Set
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
UAS	User Agent Server
UBA	Unblocked Acknowledgement
UCIC	Unequipped Circuit Identification Code
	Unidentified Circuit Identification Code
UCP	Universal Computer Protocol

Protocol used to connect to SMSCs.

UCS-2   2-byte Universal Character Set

UCS-2 coded SMS contains a maximum of 70 characters. It is in use in countries that needs more then the standard 7/8 bit to code their character set. Each character is represented by 2 bytes.

U

UDA	User-Data-Answer
	Sent by a server in response to the User-Data-Request command.
UDM	User Defined Messages
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UDR	User-Data-Request - A user-identity and service indication sent by a Diameter client to a Diameter server in order to request user data.
	User Data Repository - A logical entity containing user data
UDRBE	UDR Back End
UDRFE	UDR Front End
UDSA	User Defined Stop Action
UDT	Unitdata Transfer
UDTS	Unitdata Transfer Service
	An error response to a UDT message.
UE	User Equipment
	User Guide
	Upgrade Health Check
UI	User Interface
UIAS	User Interface Application Side
UID	User ID
UIM	Unsolicited Information Message
	A message sent to a user interface whenever there is a fault that is not service-affecting or when a previous problem is corrected. Each message has a trouble code and text associated with the trouble condition.
UIMRD	UIM Redirect
UIS	User In Service
UISC	User Interface Session Control
UITS	User Interface Terminal Side
UL	Underwriters Laboratories
ULA	Update Location Answer
ULP	Upper Layer Protocol
ULR	Update Location Request
UMA	Unlicensed Mobile Access
	A technology comparable with the activities of IEEE 802.21. UMA supports roaming and handover between cellular networks, GSM, GPRS, Bluetooth and 802.11 type WLANs. UMA vendors do not guarantee interoperability.

U

UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
	The standard for 3G used by GSM service providers. UMTS includes voice and audio services, for fast data, graphic and text transmissions, along with transmission of moving images and video.
Unchannelized E1	Synchronous E1 High Speed Link
Unchannelized T1	Synchronous T1 High Speed Link
UNI	User-Network Interface
Unique Connection	A connection established that can be deterministically mapped to a Diameter configured connection.
Universal License Key	A license key that works on any OAP. This key is not dependant on the unique host ID of the machine.
UNKN	FNAI class Unknown
Unsolicited Alarm Message (UAM)	See UAM.
Unsolicited Information Message	See UIM.
Untrusted Network	A Diameter network which has topology information hidden by the Topology Hiding features.
UOS	User Out of Service
UPA	UltraSPARC Port Architecture
	User Part Available
UPD	Update
	User Datagram Protocol
	The User Datagram Protocol is one of the core protocols of the Internet protocol suite. Using UDP, programs on networked computers can send short messages sometimes known as datagrams to one another.
UPL	User Program Layer
Uplink set	A pair of egress fabric links used to connect the T5100 platform with the customer. The pair functions as an active/backup high-availability link.
UPLU	User Program Layer Utilities
Upstream	The direction of a particular Diameter message from the Diameter client toward the home server.
Upstream Peer	Diameter Node to which Request messages are forwarded.
UPT	User Part Test
UPU	User Part Unavailable
	An MTP3 management message.
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier

U

An internet protocol element consisting of a short string of characters that conform to a certain syntax. The string comprises a name or address that can be used to refer to a resource.

URK	Unregistered Routing Key
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USB port	Receptacle for flash memory drives on personal computers. On the E5-MDAL card, a flush-mounted USB port used with credit card flash memory drives for upgrade. On the E5-MCAP card, a latched USB port for use with flash memory "thumb" drives for installation and backup of customer data.
USDA	User Defined Stop Action
User-configurable parameter	A user-configurable parameter is a configuration parameter that can be modified by the operator using a standard user interface. In general, when a user-configurable parameter is modified, the configuration change will take effect immediately without restarting the software, unless specified otherwise.
User Datagram Protocol	The User Datagram Protocol is one of the core protocols of the Internet protocol suite. Using UDP, programs on networked computers can send short messages sometimes known as datagrams to one another.
User Local Time	Local time of a UE that is calculated as an offset from UTC for the location of a UE.
User Local Time Context	Indicates that user local time is to be applied to policy rules.
USIS	User-to-User Indicators
USL	User Systems Language
USM	User Security Management
USR	User-to-User information
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
UTF-8	Variable-length character encoding for Unicode that is backward-compatible with ASCII.
UTILITY	The application that is used by the factory for testing. This application has no use in the field.
	Unit Test Plan
	Untwisted Pair

V

V.35	ITU Interface Recommendation, V.35
	The interface used with the LIMV35 card.

V

V	Volt
VA	Volt-Ampere
VAC	Voltage Alternating Current
VAS	Value-added service
	An enhancement added to a product or service by a company before the product is offered to customers.
	Voice Application Server
	VAS accelerates the development of advanced voice applications allowing customers to deliver content, services, and transactions through any phone, anytime, anywhere.
VCC	Virtual Channel Connection
	Voice Call Continuity
	The 3GPP has defined the Voice Call Continuity (VCC) specifications in order to describe how a voice call can be persisted, as a mobile phone moves between circuit switched and packet switched radio domains.
VCI	Virtual Channel Identifier
Vdisk	Virtual Disk
	A grouping of individual disks performed by the shared storage system. Hosts do not see or have access to Vdisks, only to Volumes. Each Volume resides within one Vdisk.
VDT	Video Display Terminal
VDU	Video Display Unit
V-Flex	Voicemail Flexible Routing
	An advanced database application based on the industry proven EAGLE. Deployed as a local subsystem on the EAGLE platform, V-Flex centralizes voicemail routing.
VGTT	Variable Length GTT
	A feature that provides the ability to provision global title entries of varying lengths to a single translation type or GTT set. Users are able to assign global title entries of up to 10 different lengths to a single translation type or GTT set.
VIA	Records the SIP route taken by a request, and routes a response back to the originator.
VIOL	A value displayed on an application GUI that indicates that the client browser's Java policy file is incorrect.
VIP	Virtual IP Address
	Virtual IP is a layer-3 concept employed to provide HA at a host level. A VIP enables two or more IP hosts to operate in an active/standby HA manner. From the perspective of the IP network, these IP hosts appear as a single host.

V

Virtual CDF	Refers to the DSR (node ID) facing towards a CTF when the DSR applies topology hiding to messages destined to the CTF. CPF will configure two Virtual CDF local nodes.	
Virtual CTF	Refers to the DSR (node ID) facing towards a CDF when the DSR applies topology hiding to messages destined to the CDF. CPF will configure one Virtual CTF local node.	
VISM	Voice Interworking Service Module	
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network	
	A logically independent network. A VLAN consists of a network of computers that function as though they were connected to the same wire when in fact they may be physically connected to different segments of a LAN. VLANs are configured through software rather than hardware. Several VLANs can co-exist on a single physical switch.	
VLR	Visitor Location Register	
	A component of the switching subsystem, within a GSM network. The switching subsystem includes various databases which store individual subscriber data. One of these databases is the HLR database or Home Location Register; and the VLR is another.	
	Virtual Location Register	
VM	Virtual Machine	
VMAC	Virtual MAC. Implemented by VRRP	
VMS	Voice Mail Server	
	Virtual Memory System	
	A multi-user, multiprocessing virtual memory-based operating system designed for use in time sharing, batch processing, real time and transaction processing.	
VMSC	Visited MSC	
	Voice Mail Service Center	
VOB	Versioned Object Base	
VoIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol	
	Voice communication based on the IP protocol competes with legacy voice networks, but also with Voice over Frame Relay and Voice and Telephony over ATM. Realtime response, which is characterized by minimizing frame loss and latency, is vital to voice communication. Users are only prepared to accept minimal delays in voice transmissions.	
Volume	The smallest unit of allocation of shared storage that PM&C/SSM can provide for a host. A host sees a Volume as an attached disk.	
VOM	Volt Ohm Meter	
VON	Voice Over Net	
VoP	Voice over Packet	
VPC	Virtual Path Connection	

V

	Virtual Point Code
VPCI	Virtual Path Connection Identifier
V-PCRF	Visited PCRF
VPI	Virtual Path Identifier
VPLMN	Visited Public Land Mobile Network
VPN	Virtual Private Network

A VPN is set up using customer-specific logical subnets within a public dial-up network. These can be voice communications networks, X.25, Frame Relay or ISDN.

VR	Validation and Ramp
VRM	Virtual Reality Modeling
VRRP	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
VRU	Voice Recognition Unit
VSCCP	VxWorks Signaling Connection Control Part

The application used by the Service Module card to support EPAP-related features and LNP features. If an EPAP-related or LNP feature is not turned on, and a Service Module card is present, the VSCCP application processes normal GTT traffic.

VSMSC	Virtual SMSC

Virtual SMSC is a feature of an Acision SMSC to have separate SMS Application routing and different billing file content for MO messages with a different SMSC Address.

VTIM	Virtual Terminal Input Message
VTOM	Virtual Terminal Output Message
VXWSLAN	A General Program Load (GPL) used by the DCM card and SSEDCM card to support the STP LAN feature. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

W

W	Watts
WAN	Wide Area Network

A network which covers a larger geographical area than a LAN or a MAN.

WATS	Wide Area Telephone Service
	West Coast
WCS	Wireless Convergence Server

Signaling network node providing the Service Capability Interaction Management (SCIM) function in IMS networks. WCS provides service interaction and orchestration capabilities.

W

WDG	Watchdog
	Process that monitors the status of each Mobile Messaging component, detects when a component becomes unavailable, and restarts components that have stopped responding.
	Western
WebCI	Web Craft Interface
Weighted GTT Load-sharing	A feature that allows provisioning control over MAP and MRN entries so that unequal traffic loads can be defined within a loadsharing group. The feature also ensures that loadsharing groups with insufficient capacity are not used to distribute traffic.
WGTTLS	Weighted GTT Loadsharing
whitelist	Provisioning whitelist.
	The set of DN or IMSI entries of subscribers for which the throttling mechanism can optionally not apply.
WILD CARD	A value for various parameters, specified by an asterisk (*) that specifies all possible values for that parameter without having to provision each value individually.
Wildcard	Same as "Wild Card". Character "?" is allowed in NPP filter prefixes.
WIN	Wireless Intelligent Network
	WIN's objective is to transport the resources of an intelligent network to a wireless network, utilizing the interim standard IS-41 which was adopted because its facilitates roaming.
Wireless Number Portability (WNP)	See WNP.
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
	Wireless LANs are local networks which use radio waves or infrared light, that is, they do not use wires. Besides the WLANs standardized in IEEE 802.11, there is Hiperlan, which was standardized by ETSI.
WLNP	Wireless Local Number Portability
WMF	Windows Media File
WMG	Wireless Media Gateway
	High density media gateway that improves quality of service because it is an integral part of routed IP networks.
WNP	Wireless Number Portability
	The Wireless Number Portability feature enhances the Local Number Portability feature to allow wireless service providers to query the LNP database for ported telephone numbers. The query is used to find the location routing number associated with the ported telephone number so the telephone call can be routed to its proper destination. The Wireless Number Portability feature can only be used for ANSI messages not for ITU messages.

W

WNPQS	Wireless Number Portability Query Service.
	WNP Query Service
WSDL	Web Service Definition Language
WSF	Workstation Function
WSMS	Wireless Short Message Service
WSMSC	Wireless Short Message Service Center
WUI	Web User Interface
WW	World Wide
WWA	Wild Write Audit
WWN	Worldwide Name.
	An 8-byte identifier that identifies a Fibre Channel interface as found on a switch port, HBA port, or controller port. Similar to a MAC address in ethernet networks.

X

X252000	The 2000 X.25 Routes and Destinations feature.
X.25 DE	X.25 Destination Entity
X25G	X.25/SS7 Gateway
	A feature in the EAGLE that provides connectivity between SS7 and X.25 networks. This enables cellular (IS.41) applications using different transport services to connect. The gateway is physically positioned between the SS7 network and X.25 network. The gateway transports IS.41 messages from one network to the other using the SS7 Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) protocol.
XCA	Extended Changeover Acknowledgment (Msg)
XCO	Extended Changeover Order (Msg)
XLAT	Translate Indicator
X-list	A list of non-provisioned members of provisioned cluster that are either restricted or prohibited for SS7 traffic.
XGTT	Expanded GTT (GTT Table Expansion).
XMAP	Expanded MAP Table
XMI	External Management Interface
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
	A version of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) that allows Web developers to create customized tags for additional functionality.
XS	eXternal Service

X

Value-adding component that communicates with the Router to provide a service.

XS-ARP   eXternal Service Auto Reply component

eXternal Service component that provides SMS auto reply functionality.

XSAS   XML SOAP Application Server

XS-BIV   Billing ID Verification component

eXternal Service component that can verify and modify vendor-specific SMPP vendor billing IDs for incoming and outgoing AO traffic.

XS-BWL   Black- and Whitelist component

eXternal Service component that provides personalized blacklist and whitelist services for home network subscribers.

XS-CPY   Short Message Copy component

eXternal Service component that can send a copy of MO, MT, and AT short messages to MSISDNs.

XS-CRV   Content Rating Value component

eXternal Service component that can verify and modify vendor-specific SMPP content ratings for outgoing AO traffic.

XS-DIL   Distribution List component

eXternal Service component that provides distribution list functionality.

XS-FWD   Short Message Forward component

eXternal Service component that can forward short messages to MSISDNs.

XSI   External Signaling IP Address

XS-MLC   MultiList Control component

eXternal Service component that can look up a recipient address in a set of configured lists.

XS-MOD   Modifier component

eXternal Service component that provides configurable manipulation of certain routing fields.

XS-RMS   Roamware Multi-SIM Solution component

eXternal Service component that enables the Firewall to perform MO spoofing checks for MISM and SIMM subscribers (as implemented by Roamware Inc.).

XS-SIG   eXternal Service Signature component

eXternal Service component that provides SMS signature functionality.

XS-SPA   SMS Provisioning Application component

X

eXternal Service component that provides an SMS provisioning interface for XS components.

XS-TIE	Text Insertion Engine component
	eXternal Service component that can insert additional text in a short message that is bound for home network subscriber.
XSD	XML Schema Definition
XSI	External Signaling Interface
XUDT	Extended Unit Data
	Extended User Data
XUDTS	Extended Unitdata Service message
	An error response to an XUDT message.