

# Tekelec EAGLE<sup>®</sup> 5

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## Master Glossary

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# Master Glossary

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<b>3G</b>	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.
<b>3GPP</b>	3rd Generation Partnership Project
<b>3GPP2</b>	3rd Generation Partnership Project 2
<b>10 Digit Telephone Number Subscription</b>	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.
<b>1100 TPS/DSM for ITU NP</b>	A feature that allows a Database Services Module (DSM) card to support up to 1100 transactions per second (TPS) for the EAGLE 5 ISS G-Port, A-Port, INP, IS41 GSM Migration, EIR, and ANSI-41 INP Query features.
	<b>A</b>
<b>A</b>	Ampere
<b>A-links</b>	Access Links  Also known as SS7 access links, connect an end office or signal point to a mated pair of signal transfer points.
<b>A-Party</b>	Calling Party (as in CgPA or CgPN)  The calling subscriber. This is the subscriber who is originating the call.
<b>A-Port</b>	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).
<b>AAA</b>	Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting
<b>AAL</b>	ATM Adaptation Layer
<b>AAL5</b>	ATM Adaptation Layer 5
<b>AAL5CP</b>	ATM Adaptation Layer 5 Common Port
<b>AATM</b>	ATM Appliqué

## A

<b>ABOM</b>	A-bis Operations and Maintenance
<b>AC</b>	Alternating Current Application Context Authentication Center Area Code
<b>ACA</b>	Accounting Answer Diameter message type responding to an Accounting Request message.
<b>ACD</b>	Automatic Call Distribution
<b>ACE</b>	C++ Network Programming API/library
<b>ACG</b>	Automatic Call Gapping  An element of the EAGLE 5 ISS LNP that controls the rate that location routing number (LRN) queries for a particular telephone number, or a portion of a telephone number, are received by the EAGLE 5 ISS LNP when a particular threshold is reached.
<b>ACK</b>	Data Acknowledgement
<b>ACL</b>	Application Processor Code Loader
<b>ACM</b>	Address Complete Message  Application Communications Module  A card in the EAGLE 5 ISS that provides a communications interface to a remote host across an Ethernet LAN.
<b>ACM-ENET</b>	The label on the card identifying the card as a ACM.
<b>ACMENET</b>	<i>Application Communications Module</i> Ethernet
<b>ACR</b>	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.
<b>ACSE</b>	Association Control Service Element
<b>ACT</b>	Activate
<b>Action Set</b>	A collection of NPP CAs, FAs, and SAs.
<b>AD</b>	Alarm Driver

## A

<b>Address resolution protocol</b>	A network layer protocol used to convert an IP address into a physical device address such as an Ethernet address.
<b>Adjacent Point Code (APC)</b>	See APC.
<b>adjacent Remote Signaling Point</b>	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.
<b>Adjacent Server</b>	<p>A server acting as a signaling peer for M3UA signaling. An Adjacent Server connects to one or more MP Servers using reliable IP transport sessions, such as SCTP associations. Only adjacent Remote Signaling Points and adjacent Remote MTP3 Users are hosted on Adjacent Servers.</p> <p>An Adjacent Server represents the far-end of an SCTP association. In the case of EAGLE, an adjacent server is an E5-ENET card. An Adjacent Server has a name and an IP address.</p>
<b>Adjacent Server Group</b>	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.
<b>ADL</b>	Application Data Loader
<b>ADU</b>	Application Defined UAM
<b>Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)</b>	See AIN.
<b>AE</b>	Application Entity
<b>AERM</b>	Alignment Error Rate Monitor
<b>Affected Point Code (AFTPC)</b>	See AFTPC.
<b>AFTPC</b>	<p>Affected Point Code</p> <p>The point code in subsystem-prohibited (SSP), subsystem-status-test (SST), and subsystem-allowed (SSA) SCCP management messages used by gateway screening to determine if the messages containing these point codes are allowed in to the network. This point code is in the SCMG Data (SCCP Management) portion of the signaling information field in the MSU.</p>
<b>Aggregator</b>	<p>A dedicated server where ECAP XMLata files are sent; responsible for aggregating data from multiple ECAPs into billable form.</p> <p>An Aggregator MUST have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSH capable</li> </ul>

## A

- 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

**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.

**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.

**Alert**

An EAGLE EMS representation of an EAGLE 5 UAM.

## A

<b>Alias Point Code</b>	A point code that provides an alternate point code for a particular destination.
<b>Allowed Affected Destination Field</b>	The gateway screening entity that identifies the point code in the affected destination field (the concerned signaling point code) of incoming MTP network management messages from another network that are allowed into the EAGLE 5 ISS. Messages containing the specified point code are allowed into the network.
<b>Allowed AFTPC</b>	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.
<b>Allowed CdPA</b>	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.
<b>Allowed CgPA</b>	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.
<b>Allowed DPC</b>	The gateway screening entity that identifies the destination point codes that are allowed to receive SS7 messages from the EAGLE 5 ISS. Messages containing the specified destination point codes go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.
<b>Allowed ISUP</b>	The gateway screening entity that identifies the ISUP or TUP message types that are allowed into the network.
<b>Allowed OPC</b>	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.
<b>Allowed SIO</b>	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

**A**

in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

**Allowed TT**

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

**ALM**

Alarm Card

**ALT**

Application Logging Task

**ALW**

Allow

**AMA**

Automated Message Accounting

Provides detail billing for telephone calls.

**AMADNS**

AMA Data Networking System

**AMC**

Application Measurements Collector

**AMEM**

16 Mbytes Memory Extension Applique

**American National Standards Institute (ANSI)**

See ANSI.

**AMI**

Alternate Mark Inversion

**AMPS**

Advanced Mobile Phone System

**AMR**

Adaptive Multirate

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

**AMS**

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

Active Message Store

Provides store-and-forward functionality for SMS messages.

**AND**

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

**ANI**

Automatic Number Identification

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

**ANM**

Answer Message

**ANSI**

American National Standards Institute

An organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system. ANSI develops and publishes standards. ANSI is a non-commercial, non-government

**A**

	organization which is funded by more than 1000 corporations, professional bodies, and enterprises.
<b>ANSI-41</b>	See IS-41.
<b>ANSI-41 INP Query (AINPQ)</b>	A feature that supports the use of ANSI-41 NPREQ TCAP to query the number portability database in an ITU-N network.
<b>ANSI-41 Mobile Number Portability</b>	See A-Port.
<b>ANSI41 AIQ</b>	The short name for the ANSI-41 AnalyzedInformation Query.
<b>ANSI G-FLEX</b>	A G-Flex implementation for ANSI-based networks that support 1700 TPS DSM capacity.
<b>ANSI Link Set</b>	A link set with an ANSI adjacent point code.
<b>ANSI Point Code</b>	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.
<b>Any Time Interrogation (ATI)</b>	See ATI.
<b>AO</b>	Short message traffic that is originated by an application.
<b>AOPS</b>	Area of Portability Service
<b>AOR</b>	Application-Originated Routing Routing rule that operates on application-originated (AO) messages.
<b>AOX</b>	Application-Originated eXternal condition External condition rule that operates on application-originated (AO) messages.
<b>AP</b>	Application Processor
<b>APB</b>	Application Processor Bootstrap
<b>APC</b>	Adjacent Point Code  The point code that identifies a node adjacent to the EAGLE 5 ISS. This term is used in link sets and routes.
	Application Processing Chassis
<b>APCA</b>	Adjacent Point Code ANSI
<b>APCI</b>	Adjacent Point Code International
<b>APCN</b>	Adjacent Point Code National

## A

<b>APD</b>	Application Processor DCM bootstrap code
<b>APDU</b>	Application Protocol Data Unit
<b>API</b>	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.
<b>APLI</b>	ACSE Presentation Layer Interface
<b>application</b>	The telecommunications software that is hosted on the platform.
<b>Application Communications Module (ACM)</b>	See ACM.
<b>Application Interface Appliqué (AINF)</b>	See AINF.
<b>Application Communications Module Ethernet</b>	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.
<b>Application Server (AS)</b>	See AS.
<b>Application server blade</b>	A compute blade that hosts the telecommunications software.
<b>Application Server Process (ASP)</b>	See ASP.
<b>Application Services Module (ASM)</b>	See ASM.
<b>Approved GPL</b>	The generic program load (application) indicating that the system should be running.
<b>APPWORKS architecture</b>	Application Framework Used to conceptually describe the function, interaction, and connectivity of hardware, software, and/or system components within a network.
<b>ARM</b>	Asynchronous Response Mode
<b>ARP</b>	Address Resolution Protocol
	ARP monitoring uses the Address Resolution Protocol to determine whether a remote interface is reachable.
<b>AS</b>	Application Server

## A

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

Action Set

Authentication Server

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

Application Simulator

Test tool that can simulate applications and/or SMSCs.

**ASA** Analysis Service Application

**ASCII** American Standard Code for Information Interchange

**ASD** Additional Subscriber Data

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

**ASE** Application Service Element

**ASIC** Application Specific Integrated Circuit

**ASL8** Adjacent SLS 8-bit Indicator

**ASM** Application Services Module

A card in the EAGLE 5 ISS that provides additional memory to store global translation tables and screening data used for applications such as Global Title Translation (GTT) and Gateway Screening (GWS).

This card is obsolete as of Release 31.6. The TSM card is used.

**ASM-GLS** Application Services Module with the GLS application

**ASM-SCCP** Application Services Module with the SCCP application

**ASN-1** Abstract Syntax Notation One

**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**

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

Application Service Part

**Association**

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

**AST**

Associated State

The associated state of an entity.

**ASTC**

Application Server Transport Card

**Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)**

See ATM.

**AT**

Application-terminated

Short message traffic that terminates at an application.

**ATCA**

Advanced Telecommunications Computing Architecture

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

**ATDB**

Administration Tables Definition Block

**ATH**

Application Trouble Handler

**ATI**

Any Time Interrogation

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

**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.

**A**

<b>ATIX</b>	Incoming application-terminated eXternal condition External condition rule that operates on incoming application-originated (AO) messages.
<b>ATM</b>	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.
<b>ATMANSI</b>	The application used for high-speed ANSI ATM signaling links.
<b>ATM Appliqué (AATM)</b>	An Asynchronous Transfer Mode card in the EAGLE 5 ISS that provides high-bandwidth, low-delay switching and multiplexing technology to support applications that include high-speed data, local area network interconnection, multimedia application and imaging, and residential applications such as video telephony and other information-based services.
<b>ATM HSL</b>	Asynchronous Transfer Mode High Speed Link ATM High Speed Link (a DS1 link in EAGLE)
<b>ATMITU</b>	The application used for high-speed E1 ATM signaling links.
<b>ATM Layer Management (ATMM)</b>	See ATMM.
<b>ATMM</b>	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).
<b>ATOC</b>	Outgoing application-terminated counting Counting rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.

**A**

<b>ATOR</b>	Outgoing application-terminated routing Routing rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.
<b>ATOX</b>	Outgoing application-terminated eXternal condition External condition rule that operates on outgoing application-originated (AO) messages.
<b>ATR</b>	Application-terminated routing Routing rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.
<b>ATX</b>	Application-terminated eXternal condition External condition rule that operates on outgoing application-terminated (AT) messages.
<b>AuC</b>	Authentication Center
<b>AUD</b>	Data Audit Task
<b>Auto-inhibit</b>	A process where the OAM inhibits loading of a card if the card does not meet various requirements.
<b>Automatic Call Gapping (ACG)</b>	See ACG.
<b>Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCA)</b>	See SVCA.
<b>AVP</b>	Attribute Value Pairs The Diameter protocol delivers all data in the form of an AVP.
<b>AWPSS7/XG SS7</b>	AppWorks Plug-in for SS7 or SS7 stack for application running on Eagle XG platform.

**B**

<b>B-Party</b>	Called Party (as in CdPA or CdPN) The called subscriber. This is the subscriber to whom the call is being placed.
<b>Background Task</b>	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.
<b>backhaul</b>	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.
<b>backplane</b>	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.

**B**

<b>BAF</b>	Bellcore AMA Format
<b>bare metal blade</b>	A blade that does not have an operating system installed on it.
<b>bandwidth</b>	The data rate supported by a network connection or interface; most commonly expressed in terms of bytes per second (bps).
<b>base network</b>	The base network is controlled by the base switch on the Ethernet switch blade. This network is not accessible from the customer network. It is internal to the T5100 platform and governs its internal communications. The base network, which is reserved for platform management, is logically split into two entities: the Platform CNTL Network and the Platform MGMT Network. PM&C is responsible for configuring and setting up the base network.
<b>Base Switch</b>	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.
<b>BAT</b>	Batch Server  Message distribution application that can send the same short message to multiple recipients.
<b>BATT</b>	Battery, including power supply cable.
<b>BAUD</b>	The transmission rate of the devices connected to the I/O ports expressed in bits per second.
<b>Bay</b>	Enterprise term for a slot in a blade enclosure.
<b>BBT</b>	Boot Board Type Record
<b>BCD</b>	Binary Coded Decimal
<b>BCM</b>	Basic Call Manager
<b>BCM5630</b>	Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet switch chip
<b>BCR</b>	Build Change Record  Build Completion Report
<b>BCSM</b>	Basic Call State Model
<b>BDD</b>	Bulk Data Download
<b>BEI</b>	Broadcast Exception Indicator
<b>BER</b>	Basic Encoding Rules  Bit Error Rate
<b>BERT</b>	Bit Error Rate Test
<b>BGCF</b>	Breakout Gateway Control Function

**B**

<b>BHCA</b>	Busy Hour Call Attempts
<b>BIA</b>	Business Intelligence Application
<b>BIB</b>	Backward Indicator Bit
<b>BICC</b>	Bearer Independent Call Control
<b>BICCUP</b>	Bearer Independent Call Control User Part
<b>BIF</b>	Bulk Input File
<b>BIOS</b>	Basic Input-Output System
	Firmware on the CPU blade that is executed prior to executing an OS.
<b>BIP</b>	Board Identification PROM
	The serial number used to identify a board in the EAGLE 5 ISS. The serial number is contained in the board ID PROM on each board in the EAGLE 5 ISS.
<b>BISDN</b>	Broadband ISDN
<b>BISUP</b>	Broadband ISUP
<b>BITS</b>	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.
<b>Bits per second</b>	See bps.
<b>BLA</b>	Blocking Acknowledgment
<b>Blacklist</b>	Provisioning Blacklist.
	An indication that a call from the calling party is not valid.
<b>blade</b>	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).
<b>blade server</b>	A Server in a blade form factor.
<b>BLKDPC</b>	Blocked Destination Point Code

**B**

The point code that the gateway screening uses to keep MSUs bound for a specific point code out of the network where the EAGLE 5 ISS is located. This point code is in the routing label portion of the signaling information field in the MSU. Messages that do not contain the specified destination point code go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

**BLKOPC**

Blocked Originating Point Code

The point code that gateway screening uses to keep MSUs coming from a specific point code out of the network where the EAGLE 5 ISS is located. This point code is in the routing label portion of the signaling information field in the MSU. Messages that do not contain the specified originating point code go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

**BLM**

Bulk Load Module

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

**BLO**

Blocking

**Blocked Destination Point Code (BLKDPC)**

See BLKDPC.

**Blocked Originating Point Code (BLKOPC)**

See BLKOPC.

**BM**

Buss Master (Cognitronics)

**BNDR**

GWS Binder Task

**Board Identification PROM (BIP)**

See BIP.

**BOM**

Bill of Materials

**bonding**

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

**BOP**

Bit Oriented Protocol

**BP**

Board Prom

**BPDCM**

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

**B**

<b>BPHCAP</b>	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the LIMATM and E1 ATM.
<b>BPHCAPT</b>	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the newer versions of the LIMATM and E1 ATM.
<b>BPHMUX</b>	The communication software used on the High Speed Multiplexer (HMUX) card.
<b>BPMPL</b>	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Multi-Port LIM (MPL).
<b>BPMPLT</b>	The communication software used in place of the IMT GPL on the Multi-Port LIM-T (MPLT) and the E1/T1 MIM.
<b>bps</b>	Bits per second
<b>BPS</b>	Bytes per Second
<b>BRI</b>	Basic Rate ISDN Basic Rate Interface
<b>Bridging master</b>	Used in conjunction of Channel Bridging. This refers to an odd-numbered port that contains time slots that shall be terminated in the EAGLE 5 ISS and other time slots that shall be dropped to another port in a 1-1 mapping fashion (timeslot 1 on the Parent port maps to timeslot 1 on the other port). All time slots that are dropped to the paired port will be bidirectional.
<b>Bridging slave</b>	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.
<b>BS</b>	Base Station
<b>BSC</b>	Basic Service Code
<b>BSD</b>	Berkeley Software Distribution
<b>Bps</b>	Bits per second
<b>BSDB</b>	Business Service DataBase
<b>BSN</b>	Backward Sequence Number
<b>BSS</b>	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.

**B**

<b>BSSMAP</b>	Base Station Subsystem Mobile Application Part
<b>BSU</b>	Broadband Signal Unit
<b>BTA</b>	Basic Trading Area
<b>BTS</b>	British Summer Time
<b>BTU</b>	British Thermal Unit
<b>BTSM</b>	Base Transceiver Station Management
<b>Building Integrated Timing System (BITS)</b>	See BITS.
<b>Bulk Load Module (BLM)</b>	See BLM.
<b>Bundling</b>	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.
<b>BVA</b>	Billing Verification Application
<b>BVSA</b>	Billing Verification Service Application

**C**

<b>c7000</b>	HP c-Class Platform.
<b>CA</b>	Canada (NPAC Region)
	Conditioning Action
	NPP CAs indicate what digit conditioning actions to execute when processing a digit string.
<b>cabinet</b>	Cabinets, racks, and frames (Collectively).
<b>CAE</b>	Communications Applications Environment
	Conditioning Action Execution
<b>CAIN</b>	Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network
<b>Call Detail Record</b>	See CDR.
<b>Called Party Number Prefix (CdPN PFX)</b>	See CdPN PFX.
<b>Calling Card Prefix</b>	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.
<b>Calling Name Conversion Facility (CNCF)</b>	See CNCF.
<b>Called Party Address (CdPA)</b>	See CdPA.

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<b>Calling Party Address (CgPA)</b>	See CgPA.
<b>CAM</b>	Clock, Alarm, and Maintenance Customer Account Management
<b>CAMEL</b>	Customized Applications for Mobile networks Enhanced Logic
<b>CANC</b>	Cancel
<b>CAP</b>	Communication & Application Processor CAMEL Application Part
<b>Capability Point Code (CPC)</b>	See CPC.
<b>CAR</b>	Corrective Action Report
<b>Carrier Identification Code (CIC)</b>	See CIC.
<b>CAS</b>	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.
<b>CAT</b>	Cell Attribute Table
<b>CBA</b>	Changeback Acknowledgment
<b>CBD</b>	Changeback Declaration
<b>CC</b>	Connection Confirmed  Country Code
<b>CCA</b>	Credit-Control-Answer  The Diameter message that is received from the prepaid rating engine to acknowledge a CCR command.
<b>CCB</b>	Change Control Board Command Control Block
<b>CCBS</b>	Completion of Call to Busy Subscriber
<b>CCDR</b>	Comverse SMSC-compatible CDR format
<b>CCE</b>	Consistency Check End
<b>CCEA</b>	Consistency Check End Acknowledgment
<b>CCF</b>	Charging Collection Function
<b>CCGT</b>	Cancel Called Global Title

## C

<b>CCI</b>	Customer Care Interface A Web-based interface that allows customer care agents to assist SMS subscribers.
<b>CCIS</b>	Common Channel Interoffice Signaling
<b>CCITT</b>	International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee
<b>CCNR</b>	Completion of Call on No Reply
<b>CCP</b>	Copy Charge Parameters
<b>CCR</b>	Continuity Check Request Credit Control Response A Diameter message to be sent to a prepaid rating engine to request credit authorization for an SMS.
<b>CCRA</b>	Consistency Check Request Acknowledgment
<b>CCS</b>	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.
<b>CCS6</b>	Common Channel Signaling System #6
<b>CCS7</b>	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.
<b>CCS7ITU</b>	The application for the ITU SS7 signaling links that is used with card types <code>limds0</code> , <code>limch</code> , <code>lime1</code> , and <code>limt1</code> .
<b>CCS MR</b>	Common Channel Signaling Message Router
<b>CCSN</b>	Common Channel Signaling Node
<b>CD-ROM</b>	Compact Disc - Read-Only Memory
<b>CD</b>	Carrier Detect Compact Disk
<b>CDBL</b>	Called Party Blacklist

## C

<b>CDE</b>	Common Desktop Environment
<b>CDMA</b>	Code Division Multiple Access
<b>CdPA</b>	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 5 ISS is located.
<b>CdPN</b>	Called Party Number
	The field in the TCAP portion of the MSU that contains the additional addressing information of the destination of the MSU.
<b>CdPN PFX</b>	Called Party Number Prefix
	An EAGLE 5 ISS parameter that is used by the INP feature to search for and remove the leading digits from the called party number of an initial detection point (IDP) query.
<b>CDR</b>	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.
<b>CDU</b>	CAP Downloadable Utility
<b>CEA</b>	Capability-Exchange-Answer
	The Diameter response that the prepaid rating engine sends to the Mobile Originated application during capability exchanges.
<b>CE CISPR A</b>	Compliance European, Comite Internationale Special des Perturbations Radioelectrique (European Compliance, International Special Committee on Radio Interference, Class A)
<b>CER</b>	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.
<b>CED</b>	Caller Entered Digits
<b>CESID</b>	Callers Emergency Service Identification

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<b>CET</b>	Customer Environment Test
<b>CEWS</b>	Customer Extended Warranty Service
<b>CF</b>	Control Frame
<b>CFN</b>	Confusion
<b>CGB</b>	Circuit Group Blocking
<b>CGBA</b>	Circuit Group Blocking Acknowledgment
<b>CGBL</b>	Calling Party Blacklist
<b>CgPA</b>	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 5 ISS is located.
<b>CgPN</b>	Calling party number
	The field in the TCAP portion of the MSU that contains the additional addressing information of the origination of the MSU.
<b>CGU</b>	Circuit Group Unblocking
<b>CGUA</b>	Circuit Group Unblocking Acknowledgment
<b>Changeback</b>	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.
<b>Changeover</b>	A network management event that routes traffic from a failed signaling link to another signaling link that can carry the traffic.
<b>Changeover Messages (CHM)</b>	See CHM.
<b>Channel</b>	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.
<b>Channel Associated Signaling (CAS)</b>	See CAS.
<b>Channel Bonding</b>	The software bonding of two physical IP links to provide automatic failover and redundancy.

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<b>Channel Bridging</b>	Non-signaling channels are bridged to an adjacent E1/T1 port for transport to other network devices. Likewise, signaling channels are merged to non-signaling data for transmission back to the mixed network. Channel Bridging is implemented by pairing E1/T1 ports limiting provisioning to odd E1/T1 ports only (1, 3, 5, 7) when enabled. The adjacent even numbered E1/T1 ports (2, 4, 6, 8) are used to allow the original non-signaling data received on the bridging master (odd) E1/T1 port to reach downstream network elements.
<b>Channelized E1</b>	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.
<b>Checksum</b>	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.
<b>CHM</b>	Changeover Messages Messages that include CBD/CBA/COO/COA/XCO/XCA/ECO/ECA.
<b>CI</b>	Clock Interface Card Critical Status Indicator
<b>CIC</b>	Carrier Identification Code  A 4-digit code that controls the routing applied to a message. Circuit Identification Code
<b>CICE</b>	Ending Circuit Identification Code
<b>CICS</b>	Starting Circuit Identification Code
<b>CIMD</b>	Computer Interface for Message Distribution Proprietary SMSC protocol developed by Nokia.
<b>CIP</b>	Carrier Identification Parameter
<b>Circle</b>	Another name for Licensed Service Area (LSA).
<b>Circular Route Prevention</b>	See CRP.
<b>Circular Routing</b>	A condition that could occur in the EAGLE 5 ISS if the routing data were configured incorrectly or were corrupted. If this should occur, the MSUs routed by the EAGLE 5 ISS could be routed in an endless circular route back to the EAGLE 5 ISS and never get to their proper destination.
<b>CLASS</b>	Custom Local Area Signaling Service

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	Custom Local Area Subscriber Services
<b>CLDR</b>	SUA Connectionless Data Response  A message used for carrying SS7 UDTS/XUDTS messages.
<b>CLDT</b>	SUA Connectionless Data Transfer  A message used for carrying SS7 UDT/XUDT messages.
<b>CLEC</b>	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
<b>CLI</b>	Custom LSMS Interface  Command-line interface  Calling Line Identification
<b>CLLI</b>	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.
<b>Cluster</b>	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.
<b>Cluster Destination Point Code</b>	A partial point code representing a cluster of point codes.  A destination point code (DPC) in the form <i>nnn-ccc</i> -, where <i>nnn</i> is the network identifier, <i>ccc</i> is the network cluster identifier, and " *" is a wildcard entry for the network cluster member identifier.
<b>Cluster Routing and Management Diversity (CRMD)</b>	See CRMD.
<b>CM</b>	Cluster Management  Configuration Manager

## C

	A Web-based interface for managing Tekelec Mobile Messaging components. In Suite 6 and later, the CM is replaced by the Manager (MGR).
<b>CMC</b>	Call Modification Completed
<b>Cmd Rej</b>	Command Rejected
<b>CME</b>	Common Managed Element
<b>CMF</b>	Command File
<b>CMG</b>	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.
<b>CMI</b>	Command Manager Interface
	An EAGLE EMS application that provides an interface to allow EAGLE 5 commands to be sent from the EAGLE EMS to one or more EAGLE 5 systems. The Command Manager Interface also controls access to specific commands on a per-user basis.
<b>CMI Command Class</b>	A subset of EAGLE 5 commands defined and used within the context of the Command Manager Interface.
<b>CMI Command Script</b>	A php script used within the context of the EAGLE EMS Command Manager Interface for managing one or more EAGLE 5 systems.
<b>CMI Command Script Category</b>	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.
<b>CMIP</b>	Common Management Information Protocol
<b>CMI Usergroup</b>	A set of access privileges designed to control use of EAGLE 5 commands and API functions within the Command Manager Interface.
<b>CMISE</b>	Common Management Information Service Element
<b>CMOS</b>	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.
<b>CMR</b>	Call Modification Request
<b>CMRJ</b>	Call Modification Reject
<b>CMRS</b>	Commercial Mobile Radio Services
<b>CMS</b>	Commercial Marketing Specification
	Content Management System

## C

<b>CMSDB</b>	Call Management Services Database
<b>CMT</b>	Concurrent Multipath Transfer
<b>CNAM</b>	Calling Name Delivery Service  An IN (Intelligent Network) service that displays the caller's name on the calling party's phone. This is similar to caller ID except that the calling party's name is displayed along with the calling number or instead of the calling number.
<b>CNCF</b>	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.
<b>CND</b>	Calling Name Delivery
<b>CNIP</b>	Calling Name Identification Presentation
<b>CNL</b>	Small Geographic Area
<b>CNS</b>	Calling Name Service
<b>CO</b>	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.
<b>COA</b>	Change Over Acknowledgment (Msg)
<b>Coherency</b>	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).
<b>COMCOL</b>	Communications Core Object Library
<b>Common Channel Signaling (CCS)</b>	See CCS.
<b>Common Channel Signaling System #7 (CCS7)</b>	See CCS7.

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<b>Command Class</b>	A set of EAGLE 5 ISS commands that can be assigned to an EAGLE 5 ISS user or to a terminal port of the EAGLE 5 ISS. Command classes are assigned to a user to control the EAGLE 5 ISS commands that user can execute. Command classes are assigned to a terminal port to control the EAGLE 5 ISS commands that can be executed from a particular terminal.
<b>Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI)</b>	See CLLI.
<b>Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS)</b>	See CPCS.
<b>Common Screening List (CSL)</b>	See CSL.
<b>Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor</b>	See CMOS.
<b>compute blades</b>	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.
<b>CON</b>	Connect
<b>Configuration</b>	Dynamic and shorter-term management tasks. These include modifications to parameters. This term is often used interchangeably with provisioning.
<b>configuration profile</b>	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.
<b>Congestion Window</b>	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.
<b>Connectivity</b>	The complete path between two terminals over which one-way or two-way communications may be provided.
<b>console server</b>	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

## C

	during the Add Frame operation. PM&C uses the console server during the Add Shelf operation to configure the shelf manager and the switches.
<b>control cards</b>	Cards that occupy slots 1113 through 1118 of the control shelf on an EAGLE 5 ISS and perform OAM, TDM, and database functions for the EAGLE 5 ISS. The legacy set consists of the single-slot GPSM-II card running the OAM application and EOAM GPL, the single-slot TDM card, and the dual-slot MDAL card. The E5-based set consists of the dual-slot E5-MASP card (the E5-MCAP module and the E5-TDM module) and the dual-slot E5-MDAL card.
<b>Control Shelf</b>	The shelf in the EAGLE 5 ISS that contains the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem. The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem contains 5 cards: 2 CAM cards, 2 TDMs (Terminal Disk Modules), and 1 MDAL (Maintenance Disk and Alarm) card. This shelf is designated as Shelf 1100 and cannot be added or removed from the database.
<b>controller</b>	A device in a Disk Controller Enclosure that provides access to storage aggregated from multiple disks, typically as a RAID array.
<b>Controller Enclosure</b>	An enclosure containing disks and a redundant pair of controllers.
<b>Convergence</b>	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.
<b>COO</b>	Changeover Order
<b>cooperative switchover</b>	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.
<b>COTS</b>	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
<b>CP</b>	Call Processing  Communications Processor
<b>CPA</b>	Capability Point Code ANSI
<b>CPC</b>	Capability Point Code  A capability point code used by the SS7 protocol to identify a group of functionally related STPs in the signaling network.
<b>CPCS</b>	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.

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<b>CPI</b>	Capability Point Code International
<b>CPG</b>	Call Progress
<b>CPLD</b>	Complex Programmable Logic Device
<b>CPN</b>	Calling Party Number Report
	Capability Point Code National
<b>CPS</b>	Customer Provisioning System
<b>CPU</b>	Central Processing Unit
<b>CQM</b>	Circuit Query Message
<b>CQR</b>	Circuit Query Response
<b>CR</b>	Cluster Routing
	Connection Request
<b>CRA</b>	Circuit Reservation Acknowledgment
	Consistency Check Request
	CDR-Based Refund Application
	Enables operators to refund charged-but-failed messages sent by prepaid subscribers.
<b>CRC</b>	CAM Redundancy Controller
	Cyclic Redundancy Check
	A number derived from, and stored or transmitted with, a block of data in order to detect corruption. By recalculating the CRC and comparing it to the value originally transmitted, the receiver can detect some types of transmission errors.
<b>credit card drive</b>	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.
<b>CREF</b>	Connection Refusal
<b>CRG</b>	Charge Information
<b>Critical Alarm</b>	An indication of a problem that affects service, traffic, billing, and maintenance capabilities and requires immediate maintenance attention, regardless of time of day.
<b>CRM</b>	Circuit Reservation Message
<b>CRMD</b>	Cluster Routing and Management Diversity
	A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that allows MSUs to be routed to a cluster of point codes and enhances the management of the SS7 traffic to the cluster of point codes.

## C

<b>Cron</b>	A program that enables unix users to execute commands or scripts (groups of commands) automatically at a specified time/date.
<b>CRP</b>	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 5 ISS and returned to the originator.
<b>CRST</b>	Cluster-Route-Set-Test
<b>CS</b>	Command Specification  Control Shelf  Customer Service
<b>CSA</b>	Canadian Standards Association
<b>CSAT</b>	Customer Satisfaction
<b>CSCF</b>	Call Session Control Function
<b>CSL</b>	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.
<b>CSMA/CD</b>	Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection
<b>CSP</b>	Carrier Selection Point
<b>CSPC</b>	Concerned Signaling Point Code  The point code that receives subsystem allowed and subsystem prohibited status messages about a particular global title translation node. These messages are broadcast from SCCP management.
<b>CSPC Group</b>	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.
<b>CSPC Group Name</b>	The name of the concerned signaling point code group that contains the point codes that should be notified of the subsystem status.
<b>CSQP</b>	Customer/Supplier Quality Process
<b>CSR</b>	Customer Service Request

## C

<b>CSSG</b>	Communication Software SolutionsGoup
<b>CSU</b>	Channel Service Unit
<b>CSV</b>	Comma-separated value  The comma-separated value file format is a delimited data format that has fields separated by the comma character and records separated by newlines (a newline is a special character or sequence of characters signifying the end of a line of text).
<b>CTIA</b>	Cellular Telecommunication Industry Association
<b>CTS</b>	Clear to Send
<b>CU</b>	Currently Unused
<b>CVM</b>	Circuit Validation Test
<b>CVT</b>	Control Virtual Terminal
<b>CWNT</b>	Congestion Window
<b>Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)</b>	See CRC.

## D

<b>DA</b>	Destination Address  Digit Action
<b>daemon</b>	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.
<b>DAL</b>	Dedicated Access Line
<b>DAT</b>	Digital Audio Tape
<b>Database Services Module (DSM)</b>	See DSM.
<b>Data Collection Interface</b>	Incoming MSU data network interface from the EAGLE SLAN card.
<b>Data Feed</b>	EAGLE 5 ISS function for which transmit and receive signaling traffic and L2 events are copied and sent to STC-attached servers for processing.
<b>Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)</b>	See DTE.
<b>Database</b>	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

<b>Database Transport Access (DTA)</b>	See DTA.
<b>Datagram Message Mode</b>	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.
<b>DAUD</b>	Destination Audit
<b>DAVA</b>	Destination Unavailable
<b>DB</b>	Database Daughter Board Documentation Bulletin
<b>DBAL</b>	Database Audit Level
<b>DBBF</b>	Database Backup Facility
<b>DBCD</b>	Database Change and Display
<b>DBG</b>	Debugger
<b>DBLM</b>	Database Level Manager
<b>DBMM</b>	Database Memory Manager
<b>DBS</b>	Database Server
<b>DC</b>	Direct Current
<b>DCB</b>	Device Control Block
<b>DCCA</b>	Diameter Credit Control Application
<b>DCE</b>	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.
<b>DCM</b>	Database Communication Module  The DCM provides IP connectivity for applications. Connection to a host is achieved through an ethernet LAN using the TCP/IP protocol.
<b>DCS</b>	Data Coding Scheme
<b>DD</b>	Detailed Design
<b>DDB</b>	Dynamic Database

**D**

<b>DDL</b>	Dynamic Data Loader
<b>DDN</b>	Dialout Delivery Notification
<b>DDS</b>	Digital Dataphone Service
<b>DEFCC</b>	Default Country Code
<b>DESTFLD</b>	The point code in the affected destination field (the concerned signaling point code) of incoming MTP network management messages from another network that are allowed into the EAGLE 5 ISS.
<b>Destination</b>	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.
<b>Destination Point Code (DPC)</b>	See DPC.
<b>DGS</b>	Database Gateway Server
<b>DGTS</b>	Digits of Global Title Address
<b>DHCP</b>	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.
<b>DI</b>	Destination Identifier
<b>DIAG</b>	Diagnostics
<b>Dialed Prefix</b>	Digits present at the beginning of the Called Party that are entered by an end-user.
<b>Diameter</b>	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.
<b>DID</b>	Direct Inward Dial
<b>DiffServ</b>	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).
<b>Digital Signal Level - 0 (DS0A)</b>	See DS0A.
<b>DIMM</b>	Dual Inline Memory Module
<b>DIP</b>	Dual In-Line Package

**D**

	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.
<b>DIPC</b>	DCM Integrated Peripheral Controller
<b>disk</b>	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.
<b>Disk Enclosure</b>	An Enclosure containing only Disks (no Controllers), typically SAS-attached to a Disk Enclosure.
<b>Disk Group</b>	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.
<b>DIX</b>	Digital/Intel/Xerox
	Digital/Intel/Xerox de facto standard for Ethernet Media Access Control Type.
<b>DLC</b>	Data Link Connection
<b>DLK</b>	Data Link
	TCP/IP Data Link
<b>DLMx</b>	Delimiter[x], as DLMA through DLMF.
<b>DLT</b>	Delete
<b>DMA</b>	Direct Memory Access
<b>DMS</b>	Disk Management System
<b>DN</b>	Directory number
	A DN can refer to any mobile or wireline subscriber number, and can include MSISDN, MDN, MIN, or the wireline Dialed Number.
<b>DNIS</b>	Dialed Number Identification Service
<b>DNS</b>	Domain Name Services
<b>DO</b>	Derived Object
<b>Domain</b>	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.
<b>Double-hopping</b>	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

**D**

an IPGW card in the same IPGW linkset that does have an available association (double-hopping).

<b>DPA</b>	Disconnect-Peer-Answer  A message used by a Diameter node to answer the Disconnect-Peer-Request (DPR).
<b>DPC</b>	Destination Point Code  DPC refers to the scheme in SS7 signaling to identify the receiving signaling point. In the SS7 network, the point codes are numeric addresses which uniquely identify each signaling point. This point code can be adjacent to the EAGLE 5 ISS, but does not have to be.
<b>DPC24</b>	Destination Point Code 24 bit
<b>DPCA</b>	Destination Point Code ANSI
<b>DPCI</b>	Destination Point Code International
<b>DPCN</b>	Destination Point Code National
<b>DPNSS</b>	Digital Private Network Signaling System
<b>DPR</b>	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.
<b>DPT</b>	Distributed Packet Tandem
<b>DR</b>	Disaster Recovery
<b>DRA</b>	Destination Routing Address
<b>DRAM</b>	Dynamic Random Access Memory  A type of memory chip that has to be refreshed periodically.
<b>DRMS</b>	Daughterboard Ram Management Service
<b>DRS</b>	Delayed Release
<b>DRST</b>	Destination Restricted
<b>DS</b>	Differentiated Service  Directory Server  Digit String
<b>DS0</b>	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.

**D**

<b>DS0A</b>	Digital Signal Level - 0  The interface used with the LIMDS0 card.
<b>DS1</b>	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.
<b>DS2</b>	Digital Signal Level-2
<b>DS3</b>	Digital Signal Level-3
<b>DSM</b>	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).
<b>DSCP</b>	Differentiated Service Code Point
<b>DSCS</b>	Digital Signal Customer Service
<b>DSF</b>	Disk Synchronizing Facility
<b>DSGRT</b>	DSG Runtime
<b>DSN</b>	Data Source Names
<b>DSO</b>	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.
<b>DSTN5000</b>	5000 Routes feature. With this feature, the EAGLE 5 ISS supports, as a system-wide option, the administration and protocol changes required to support 5000 routes. The default for the routing option remains 2000 routes, and 500 x-list entries. No change in x-list capacity is required. Total routes capacity is 5500 entries.
<b>DSR</b>	Data Set Ready
<b>DSS</b>	Decision Support System
<b>DSU</b>	Data Service Unit
<b>DT1</b>	Data Form 1
<b>DT2</b>	Data Form 2
<b>DTA</b>	Database Transport Access

## D

A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that encapsulates specific MSUs into the data portion of SCCP within a new SS7 MSU and sends the new MSU to the destination using global title translation. The EAGLE 5 ISS uses gateway screening to determine which MSUs are used by the DTA feature.

**DTAP** Direct Transfer Application Part

**DTE** Data Terminal Equipment

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

**DTM** Disk Table Manager

**DTMF** Dual-Tone Multi Frequency

**DTR** Data Terminal Ready

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

**DUNA** Destination Unavailable

**DUP** Data User Part

**DUPU** Destination User Part Unavailable  
An M3UA management message.

**DUT** Design Under Test

**DV** Digits Valid

**DVD** Digital Versatile Disk

**DWA** Device-Watchdog-Answer

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

**DWR** Device-Watchdog-Request

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

## D

**Dynamic Addressing** The Source host (EAGLE 5 ISS) must build a packet with all information needed to deliver it. It is up to the network to figure out how to deliver the packet. Once the packet is built, it is delivered by the network according to its destination address.

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

**DYNRTK**

Dynamic Routing Key

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

## E

**E1**

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

**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.

**E5**

EAGLE 5

Designation for an EPM-based class of cards for existing EAGLE 5 ISS Control and Extension Shelves.

**E586**

Enhanced 586

**E5-E1T1**

EPM-based E1/T1 Multi-Channel Interface Module

An EPM-based card that provides E1 and T1 connectivity. The E5 indicates the card is for existing EAGLE 5 control and extension shelves. E1T1 is an abbreviation for the ITU E1 and ANSI T1 interfaces. Thus the nomenclature defines the shelves where the card can be used and the physical interface that it provides.

**E5-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

## E

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 5 Integrated Monitoring Support feature allows the network traffic on the EAGLE 5 ISS's signaling links to be monitored by an ESP (extended services platform) or IMP (integrated message feeder) without additional intrusive cabling. Message Signaling Units (MSUs), alarms, and events are copied to the Sentinel/IMF to provide the network traffic monitoring. The monitored traffic is delivered to the Sentinel/IMF using the EAGLE'S STCs (Signaling Transport Cards) which are connected to the ESP/IMF subsystem by Ethernet links. The ESP/IMF subsystem delivers the monitored traffic to the Sentinel/IMF.

**E5-MASP card**

E5-based dual-slot card that consists of the E5-MCAP module (occupies slot 1113 and slot 1115) and the E5-TDM module (occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116) in an EAGLE 5 ISS control shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.

**E5-MCAP card**

The module contains the Communications Processor and Applications Processor and provides connections to the IMT bus. Controls the maintenance and database administration activity and performs both application and communication processing. Runs the OAM application and OAMHC GPL. Occupies slot 1113 and slot 1115 in an EAGLE 5 ISS control shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used. Contains two USB ports.

**E5-MDAL card**

The E5 MDAL card processes alarm requests, provides general purpose relays, and provides fan control. Occupies slots 1117 and 1118 in an EAGLE 5 ISS Control Shelf. Used with E5-MASP cards. Does NOT contain a drive for removable cartridges.

**E5-SLAN**

E5-SLAN card.

**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 5 ISS with 16 ports for user terminals, contains fixed disk storage and distributes Composite Clocks and High Speed Master clocks throughout the EAGLE 5 ISS. Occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116 in an EAGLE 5 ISS Control Shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.

**EA**

Expedited Data Acknowledgment

**EAGLE EMS**

EAGLE Element Management System

An optional feature in the Tekelec EAGLE 5 Product Family that consolidates real-time element management functions at a single point in the signaling network.

**EAGLE EMS Agent**

A program that provides a particular type of EAGLE EMS management access to EAGLE 5 systems.

## E

<b>EAGLE EMS Reporter</b>	A web-based system for analyzing and reporting EAGLE EMS management data.
<b>EAGLE XG</b>	Next generation signaling platform, includes Network OAMP, System OAM for configuration and provisioning and series of Message Processors running signaling applications.
<b>EAGLE XG applications</b>	Tekelec applications that are hosted on the EAGLE XG platform.
<b>EAS</b>	Exchange Access Signaling
<b>EBDA</b>	Enhanced Bulk Download and Audit
<b>EBDABLM</b>	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.
<b>EBDADCM</b>	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.
<b>EBI</b>	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.
<b>EBIPICT</b>	Extended Bus Interface Programmable Interrupt Controller Timer
<b>EC</b>	External Condition
	Condition that is passed on the external condition interface.
<b>EC-ABM</b>	External Condition A and B number Modification component
	External condition application that provides a configurable manipulation of A (originator) and B (recipient) numbers.
<b>ECA</b>	Emergency-Changeover-Acknowledgment Signal
<b>ECAM</b>	Enhanced Clock, Alarm, and Maintenance card
<b>ECAP</b>	EAGLE Collector Application Processor
	A dedicated standalone platform for the collection of EAGLE 5 ISS 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.
<b>ECC</b>	Error Correction Coded

## E

<b>ECDR</b>	Ericsson MSC-compatible CDR format
<b>ECI</b>	External condition interface Interface for communicating with external condition applications.
<b>ECM</b>	Emergency Changeover Message Error Correction Method External condition message Message that is passed on the external condition interface.
<b>ECO</b>	Engineering Change Order
<b>ECSA</b>	Exchange Carrier Standards Association
<b>ED</b>	Expedited Data
<b>EDCM</b>	Enhanced DCM Enhanced Database Communication Module
<b>EDP</b>	Event Detection Point
<b>EDR</b>	Efficient Data Representation Enhanced Data Representation
<b>EEPROM</b>	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.
<b>EF</b>	Extension Frame
<b>EFD</b>	Event Forward Discriminator
<b>EGMS</b>	Enhanced GSM MAP Screening feature
<b>EGTT</b>	Enhanced Global Title Translation  A feature that is designed for the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the SS7 protocol. The EAGLE 5 ISS uses this feature to determine to which service database to send the query message when a Message Signaling Unit (MSU) enters the system.
<b>EIA</b>	Electronic Industries Association External Interface Adapter
<b>EILA</b>	Enhanced Integrated LIM Appliqué

## E

<b>EIR</b>	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.
<b>EIS</b>	EAGLE Integrated Sentinel
<b>ELAP</b>	EAGLE Local Number Portability Application Processor
	The EAGLE LNP Application Processor (ELAP) platform provides capacity and performance required to support the ported number database.
<b>ELEI</b>	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.
<b>Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)</b>	See EEPROM.
<b>Element Manager</b>	Server that manages network elements.
<b>ELF</b>	EAGLE Load Format
<b>ELOG</b>	Event Logging
<b>EMC</b>	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
<b>EMDC</b>	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.
<b>EMG</b>	SMS-to-E-mail Gateway
	Provides SMS-to-e-mail conversion for mobile subscribers.
<b>EMI</b>	Electro-Magnetic Interference
	External Machine Interface
	Protocol used to connect to SMSCs, developed by LogicaCMG.
<b>EMM</b>	Extended Memory Management

## E

<b>EMP</b>	EAGLE Monitoring Protocol
<b>EMS</b>	Element Management System
	The EMS feature consolidates real-time element management at a single point in the signaling network to reduce ongoing operational expenses and network downtime and provide a higher quality of customer service.
<b>EMSALM</b>	Element Management System Alarm Monitor
<b>EMS User</b>	EAGLE EMS User.
<b>enclosure</b>	In an HP c-Class product, the term for a shelf. The enclosure contains the blades, switches, midplane, power, and fans.
<b>ENET</b>	Ethernet
	Can refer to a generic hardware type that supports one or more Ethernet interfaces.
<b>Enhanced Global Title Translation</b>	See EGTT.
<b>Entity</b>	The RN or SP returned from an RTDB lookup.
<b>ENUM</b>	TElephone NUmber Mapping
	A technology for unifying various communications and telephone addresses for private and business numbers, facsimile and mobile phone numbers, SMS services, Instant Messaging and email. ENUM integrates legacy phone numbers with the Domain Name System (DNS). Users can access and maintain a directory that supports all forms of wired communication, mobile communications networks, and the Internet. ENUM allows for an end user to be reached on multiple devices via one phone number and allows the end user to determine which device to contact first or multiple devices simultaneously.
<b>EO</b>	End Office
<b>EOAM</b>	Enhanced Operation, Administration, and Maintenance
	The application used by the GPSM-II card for enhanced OAM functions.
<b>EOAP</b>	Embedded Operation Support System Applications Processor
	Also, Enhanced OSS Application Process.
<b>EOT</b>	End of Table
<b>EPAP</b>	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 (MNPCR)
- 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)
- Service Portability (S-Port)
- S-Port Subscriber Differentiation

## E

- 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)

**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.

**Equipment Identity Register (EIR)** See EIR.

**Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM)** See EPROM.

**EROUTE**

The application used on the Signaling Transport Card (STC and E5-STC) for the EAGLE 5 ISS with EAGLE 5 Integrated Monitoring Support feature. The E5IS feature does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

**ERR** Error

**ES** Encoding Scheme  
Extension Shelf

The shelves in the EAGLE 5 ISS that contain cards other than control cards (E5-OAM, GPSM-II for OAM, TDM, and MDAL cards). This shelf can be added to and removed from the database. These shelves are numbered from 1200 to 6100.

**ESD** Electro-Static Discharge

## E

<b>ESF</b>	Extended Super Frame
<b>ESME</b>	External Short Message Entity  The remote-destination entities on the IP network that is connected to using SMPP protocol.
<b>ESN</b>	Electronic Serial Number
<b>ESP</b>	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.
<b>ETSI</b>	European Technical Standards Institute
<b>ETT</b>	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.
<b>EUAT</b>	EAGLE Upgrade Automation Tool
<b>event</b>	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).
<b>Exception List</b>	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.
<b>Exception List Exclusion Indicator (ELEI)</b>	See ELEI.
<b>Existing Translation Type (ETT)</b>	See ETT.
<b>Expanded Services Platform (ESP)</b>	See ESP.
<b>Extended Bus Interface (EBI)</b>	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.
<b>Extension Shelf</b>	See ES.

## E

**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

**fabric connectivity**

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

**fabric network**

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

**Fabric Switch**

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

**FAE**

Formatting Action Execution

**FAF**

Firewall Advanced Filter

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

**failover**

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

**FAK**

Feature Access Key

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

**FAN**

Cooling fan feature. The EAGLE 5 ISS will report on the alarm conditions of the fan assemblies. Once you have turned on the feature, you cannot turn it off. The feature applies to any and all fans installed within the system. When replacing a fan assembly, the feature should already be turned on.

**FAP**

Fuse and Alarm Panel

**FAS**

Frame Alignment Signal

## F

<b>FAT</b>	File Access Table
<b>Fault/Communication Agent</b>	An EAGLE EMS application that manages alarms from the EAGLE 5 product family and provides communication between the EMS and EAGLE 5 systems.
<b>FC</b>	Fully Compliant
<b>FCC</b>	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.
<b>FCDR</b>	SMSC-compatible ASN.1 CDR format
<b>FCI</b>	Forward Call Indicator
<b>FCIF</b>	Flexible Computer Interface Format
<b>FD</b>	Feature Description
	File Descriptor
	File Duplicator
	Fixed Disk
<b>FDA</b>	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.
<b>FDDI</b>	Fiber Distributed Data Interface
<b>FDL</b>	Filter Digit Length
<b>FE</b>	Feature Engineer
<b>FE-CLLI</b>	Far End CLLI
<b>Feature Access Key (FAK)</b>	See FAK.
<b>FEPC</b>	Far End Point Code
<b>FGTTLS</b>	Flexible GTT Loadsharing
	Flexible GTT Load Sharing (FGTTLS) provides more flexible GTT load sharing arrangements for GTT traffic.
<b>FIB</b>	Forward Indicator Bit
<b>FIFO</b>	First In - First Out

## F

<b>filesystem</b>	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.
<b>File Transfer Area (FTA)</b>	See FTA.
<b>File Transfer Protocol (FTP)</b>	See FTP.
<b>Fill In Signal Unit (FISU)</b>	See FISU.
<b>Filter</b>	A value consisting of FNAI, PPFX, FDL, used to filter called party digits.
<b>Filter Digit Length</b>	See FDL.
<b>Filter Nature of Address Indicator</b>	See FNAI.
<b>Filter Prefix</b>	See PPFX.
<b>firmware</b>	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.
<b>FISU</b>	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.
<b>fixed disk drive</b>	Hard drive on the TDM card and the E5-TDM card.
<b>Flexible GTT Load Sharing</b>	See FGTTLS.
<b>Flow Through Messages</b>	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.
<b>flush-mounted USB port</b>	USB port on the E5-MCAP card; used with credit card flash memory drives for upgrades and could be used for disaster recovery.
<b>FNAI</b>	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.

**F**

<b>FO</b>	Field Operations
<b>FOA</b>	First Office Application
	The first commercial test of a new product and/or product release, utilizing customer-owned production hardware.
<b>forced switchover</b>	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.
<b>Foreign Network</b>	This is the external network that is to communicate with the network that is to be updated to include an EAGLE 5 ISS
<b>FPC</b>	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.
<b>FPEX</b>	Filter Prefix
	Digit string used to classify incoming digit strings.
<b>FPGA</b>	Field-Programmable Gate Array
<b>FQDN</b>	Fully qualified domain name
<b>FR</b>	Family of Requirement
<b>frame</b>	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.
<b>FRS</b>	Feature Requirement Specification
<b>FRU</b>	Field Replaceable Unit
	A circuit board or part that can be quickly and easily removed and replaced by the user or by a technician without having to send the entire product or system to a repair facility.
<b>FS</b>	File System
<b>FSM</b>	Finite State Machine
<b>FSN</b>	Forward Sequence Number
<b>FT</b>	Feature Test

**F**

<b>FTA</b>	File Transfer Area
	A special area that exists on each OAM hard disk, used as a staging area to copy files to and from the EAGLE 5 ISS using the Kermit file-transfer protocol.
<b>FTAU</b>	File Transfer Area Utilities
<b>FTE</b>	Feature Test Execution
<b>FTM</b>	File Transfer Manager
<b>FTP</b>	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
<b>FTRA</b>	FTP-based Table Retrieve Application
	An application that runs in a PC outside of the EAGLE 5 ISS and that communicates with the EAGLE 5 ISS through the IPUI feature and the FTP Retrieve and Replace feature.
<b>FU</b>	Functional Unit
<b>Full Point Code (FPC)</b>	See FPC.
<b>FW</b>	Firewall
<b>FWL</b>	Firewall
	Helps protect subscribers from receiving unwanted messages and provides statistical information and message details about inbound suspect messages.
<b>FXFER</b>	Tekelec proprietary file transfer solution for the Mobile Messaging network. It uses a server process (tp_fserver) and client processes (tp_fclient).

**G**

<b>GA</b>	General Availability
<b>GAIT</b>	GSM/ANSI-136 Interoperability Team
<b>GAN</b>	Global Area Network
<b>GAP</b>	Generic Address Parameter
<b>Gateway Link Set</b>	A link set created on the SEAS interface that combines the functions of a gateway screening screen set. Like an EAGLE 5 ISS gateway screening screen set, a gateway link set defines the screening references that screen the messages on the link set. It also defines the link set whose messages are to be screened. A gateway link set can be configured only from a SEAS terminal and not from an EAGLE 5 ISS terminal.

## G

<b>Gateway Screening (GWS)</b>	See GWS.
<b>Gateway Screening Redirect Function</b>	A function in the EAGLE 5 ISS that redirects specified MSUs to a customized database. The EAGLE 5 ISS uses gateway screening to qualify incoming MSUs for redirection. Once gateway screening is passed, the original MSU is encapsulated into a new MSU and routed to its new destination.
<b>GB</b>	Gigabyte — 1,073,741,824 bytes
<b>GC</b>	Group Code
<b>GDB</b>	GSM Real-time Database
<b>GDL</b>	GWS Data Loader
<b>GDMO</b>	Guidelines for the Definition of Managed Objects
<b>GEI</b>	Gigabit Ethernet Interface
<b>General Purpose Service Module (GPSM-II)</b>	See GPSM-II.
<b>Generic Program Load (GPL)</b>	See GPL.
<b>GFDB</b>	G-Flex Database
<b>G-Flex</b>	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.
<b>GHOST</b>	GSM Hosted SMS Teleservice
<b>GLM</b>	Generic Loader Module
<b>Global Spare (Disk)</b>	A Disk not in active use, but designated for future use by a Controller to replace a failed Disk in any Disk Group.
<b>Global Title Translation (GTT)</b>	See GTT.
<b>GLS</b>	Generic Loading Services  An application that is used by the TSM cards for downloading gateway screening to LIM cards.
<b>GMSC</b>	Gateway MSC
<b>GMT</b>	Greenwich Mean Time
<b>GN</b>	Generic Name

## G

<b>GPDB</b>	G-Port Database
<b>GPF</b>	General Purpose Frame
<b>GPL</b>	Generic Program Load
	Software that allows the various features in the system to work. GPLs and applications are not the same software.
<b>GPLM</b>	GPL Management
<b>G-Port</b>	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).
<b>GPRS</b>	General Packet Radio Service
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GPSM</b>	General Purpose Service Module
<b>GPSM II</b>	General Purpose Service Module II
<b>GPSM-II card</b>	General Purpose Service Module II
	Contains the communications processor and applications processor and provides connections to the Interprocessor Message Transport (IMT) bus. The GPSM-II card can run on the OAM, IPS, or MCP applications.
	This card runs various GPLs and applications in the EAGLE 5 ISS. As a control card, it runs the OAM application and EOAM GPL. Used when the legacy TDM card and MDAL card are used.
<b>GRA</b>	Circuit Group Reset Acknowledgment
<b>Greenfield Network</b>	A new installation of equipment where none existed before. Contrast with "brownfield," which is an upgrade to an existing system.
<b>GRN</b>	Generic Routing Number
<b>GR-OAP</b>	The EOAP that provides support for GR-495.
<b>GRT</b>	Gateway Routing Table
<b>GS</b>	Gateway Switch
<b>GSL</b>	Generic Software Load
<b>GSM</b>	Global System for Mobile Communications
	A second generation digital PCS mobile phone standard used in many parts of the world.

**G**

<b>GSM MO</b>	Global System for Mobile Communications: Mobile Originated
<b>GSMSCRN</b>	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.
<b>GT</b>	Global Title Routing Indicator
<b>GTA</b>	Global Title Address
<b>GTAI</b>	Global Title Address Information
<b>GTI</b>	Global Title Indicator
<b>GTT</b>	Global Title Translation  A feature of the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the SS7 protocol that the EAGLE 5 ISS uses to determine which service database to send the query message when an MSU enters the EAGLE 5 ISS and more information is needed to route the MSU. These service databases also verify calling card numbers and credit card numbers. The service databases are identified in the SS7 network by a point code and a subsystem number.
<b>GUI</b>	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.
<b>GW</b>	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.
<b>GWS</b>	Gateway Screening  Used at gateway STPs to limit access into the network to authorized users. A gateway STP performs inter-network routing and gateway screening functions. GWS controls access to nonhome SS7 networks. Only an MSU that matches predefined criteria in the EAGLE 5 ISS's database is allowed to enter the EAGLE 5 ISS.
<b>GWSA</b>	Gateway Screening Action
	Gateway Screening Application
<b>GWSD</b>	Gateway Screening Message Discard
<b>GWSM</b>	Gateway Screening Messages

**G**

Gateway Screening Mode

**GX25**

X.25 Gateway

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

**H****HA**

High Availability

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

**HAL**

Hardware Application Layer

**Hardware Platform Interface**

See HPI.

**HBA**

Host Bus Adapter.

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

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

**H**

<b>HDI</b>	High Density Interconnect
<b>HDLC</b>	High Level Data Link Control
<b>HECI</b>	Human Equipment Communication Interface
<b>High availability</b>	See HA.
<b>High Capacity Multi-Channel Interface Module</b>	See HC-MIM.
<b>High Speed IMT Packet Router</b>	See HIPR.
<b>High-Speed Multiplexer</b>	See HMUX.
<b>HIPR</b>	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).
<b>HIPR2</b>	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.
<b>HLD</b>	High Level Design
<b>HLR</b>	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.
<b>HLRR</b>	HLR Router
<b>HMDC</b>	Message Handling Discrimination
<b>HMDT</b>	Message Handling Distribution
<b>HMI</b>	Human-to-Machine Interface

**H**

<b>HMRT</b>	Message Handling Routing
<b>HMUX</b>	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.
<b>Home Network</b>	This is the network that is to be updated to include an EAGLE 5 ISS
<b>HOMERN</b>	Home Network Routing Number Prefix
<b>Home SCP</b>	An SCP that is located in the customer's own network.
<b>hop</b>	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.
<b>Host</b>	Addressable endpoint
	In an HP c-Class system, a computer system running TPD.
<b>Host Volume</b>	A Volume as seen by a host at a particular mount point and with a particular filesystem format.
<b>hot-swappable</b>	The ability to remove and replace components of a machine (such as a computer) without turning the machine off. Also known as hot-plugging.
<b>HP</b>	Hewlett-Packard
<b>HP c-Class</b>	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).
<b>HP DL360 G5</b>	The HP Proliant DL360 G5 1U rack mounted server.
<b>HPI</b>	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.
<b>HPI-to-ATCA Mapping Specification</b>	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.

**H**

<b>HPLMN</b>	Home Public Land Mobile Network
<b>HPOV NNM</b>	Hewlett Packard Open View Network Node Manager
<b>HRN</b>	Home Routing Number
<b>HS</b>	High Speed
<b>HSL</b>	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.
<b>HSOP</b>	High Speed Operation Protocol
<b>HSS</b>	Home Subscriber Service
<b>HSU</b>	HMUX Signal Unit
<b>HUB</b>	Works in combination with the Router to manage traffic to and from SMS applications.
<b>HW</b>	Hardware
<b>HWM</b>	High Water Mark
<b>Hz</b>	Hertz

**I**

<b>i2000</b>	First generation Sentinel probe/shelf
<b>i3000</b>	Next generation Sentinel probe/shelf
<b>IAA</b>	IAM Acknowledgment
<b>IAD</b>	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.
<b>IAM</b>	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.
<b>IANA</b>	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
	An organization that provides criteria regarding registration of values related to the Diameter protocol.
<b>IAR</b>	Info Analyzed Relay
	IAM Reject

## I

<b>IAR NP</b>	IAR Number Portability feature.
<b>IAS</b>	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
<b>IC</b>	Integrated Circuit
<b>Icache</b>	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.
<b>ICM</b>	IMT configuration manager task
<b>ICMP</b>	Internet Control Message Protocol
<b>ICNP</b>	IntraCarrier Number Portability
<b>I-CSCF</b>	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.
<b>ID</b>	Identity, identifier
<b>IDB</b>	COMCOL Integrated Database
<b>IDCA</b>	ISUP Digit Collection Application
<b>IDNS</b>	Input Data Not Supported
<b>IDP</b>	Initial Detection Point
<b>IDPR</b>	Service for the Prepaid IDP Query Relay feature
<b>IDP Query</b>	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
<b>IE</b>	Information Element

**I**

<b>IEC</b>	Inter-Exchange Carrier
	International Escape Code
<b>IEEE</b>	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
<b>IETF</b>	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.
<b>IGC</b>	Intelligent Gateway Call Controller
<b>IGM</b>	See IS41 GSM Migration
<b>IGTT</b>	Intermediate GTT
	An EAGLE 5 ISS feature that routes a Global Title message based on the Global Title Translation.
<b>IGTTLS</b>	Intermediate Global Title Translation Load Sharing
<b>IL</b>	Incremental Loading
<b>ILA</b>	Integrated LIM Appliqué
<b>ILDR</b>	IMT loader task
<b>ILEC</b>	Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier
<b>IM</b>	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.
<b>IM-SSF</b>	IMS Service Switching Function
<b>IMEI</b>	International Mobile Equipment Identifier
<b>IMF</b>	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.
<b>IMI</b>	Internal Management Interface
<b>IMS</b>	IP Multimedia Subsystem

## I

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

<b>IMSI</b>	International Mobile Subscriber Identity
	An internal network ID stored on the SIM card that protects the mobile communications user's identity.
<b>IMT</b>	Inter-Module-Transport
	The communication software that operates the inter-module-transport bus on all cards except the LIMATM, DCM, DSM, and HMUX.
<b>IMTA</b>	Internal Message Transport Address
<b>IMT Bus</b>	Interprocessor Message Transport Bus
<b>IMTC</b>	IMT Control task
<b>IMTPCI</b>	IMT to PCI interconnection
<b>IMTS</b>	Improved Mobile Telephone Service
<b>IN</b>	Intelligent Network
	A network design that provides an open platform for developing, providing and managing services.
<b>INA</b>	Information Network Architecture
<b>INAP</b>	Intelligent Network Application Part
	A standardized interface for intelligent networks (IN). This interface allows Service Providers to offer their own services.
<b>INAP-Based Number Portability (INP)</b>	See INP.
<b>INCE</b>	Input Capacity Exceeded
<b>Incoming Gateway Link Set</b>	A link set designated as one in which messages are being received from another signaling network.
<b>INE</b>	Intelligent Network Entity
	Interrogating Network Entity
<b>INET</b>	Internet
<b>INF</b>	Information
<b>INH</b>	Inhibit

## I

<b>INMAP</b>	IN Mediation Access Point
<b>INN</b>	Internal Network Number
<b>INP</b>	INAP-based Number Portability  Tekelec's INP can be deployed as a stand-alone or an integrated signal transfer point/number portability solution. With Tekelec's stand-alone NP server, no network reconfiguration is required to implement number portability. The NP server delivers a much greater signaling capability than the conventional SCP-based approach.
	Intelligent Network (IN) Portability
<b>INPQ</b>	INAP Number Portability Query Processing Subsystem
<b>IN Prefix</b>	Intelligent Network Prefix  A prefix prepended to 'Regular' E164 number in the IAM message to route the IAM to the SSP.
<b>INPrefix Priority</b>	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.
<b>INR</b>	Information Request
<b>In-service Threshold</b>	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.
<b>Integrated Sentinel</b>	The Integrated Sentinel product provides monitoring capabilities for Signaling System 7 (SS7) links. Integrated Sentinel includes network surveillance capabilities and fault-management functions.
<b>Integrated Serial Communications Controller (ISCC) loopback test.</b>	A test that determines if the hardware and software up to the ISCC chip is the cause for a link failure.
<b>Integrated Services Digital Network</b>	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.
<b>intelligent FRU</b>	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).
<b>INTERNATIONAL format</b>	The filter format for International subscriber number.

## I

<b>Internet Protocol (IP)</b>	See IP.
<b>Internet Protocol Services (IPS)</b>	See IPS.
<b>Interprocessor Message Transport Bus</b>	The main communications artery between all subsystems in the EAGLE 5 ISS. This high-speed communications system is comprised of two 125 Mbps counter-rotating serial buses. The IMT bus uses load sharing, so messages from the various subsystems are divided evenly across both busses. In the event one bus should fail, the other immediately assumes control of all messages. The IMT buses can function as a private LAN assigning internal IP address to LIM cards allowing monitoring of SS7 links without external connections.
<b>INTL</b>	FNAI class International
<b>INWATS</b>	Inbound Wide-Area Telephony Services
<b>I/O</b>	Input/Output
<b>IOP</b>	Interoperability
<b>IOT</b>	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.
<b>IP</b>	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.
<b>IP<sup>7</sup></b>	Tekelec's Internet Protocol to SS7 Interface
<b>IPADDR</b>	Internet Protocol Address
<b>IP Address</b>	The location of a device on a TCP/IP network. The IP Address is a number in dotted decimal notation which looks something like [192.168.1.1].
<b>IPC</b>	Internal Point Code
<b>IP Connection</b>	An IP connection is an SCTP association. IP7 applications use SCTP associations as software mechanisms for communication between IP network elements.
<b>IPD</b>	IMT Processor DCM operational code
<b>IPGHC</b>	GPL name for IPGWx on the High-Capacity Blade platform.
<b>IPGWAPC</b>	IP Secure Gateway Adjacent Point Code

## I

<b>IPGWI</b>	An application that is used by the SSEDCEM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-multi-point connectivity within an ITU-I or ITU-N network. The system allows a maximum of 64 cards to be assigned the IPGWI application.
<b>IPGW mateset</b>	An IPGW card linkset configuration with two mutually exclusive settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two IPGW linksets are allowed in a mateset by using the matelsn linkset parameter.</li> <li>• Up to 8 IPGW cards can be defined in a single IPGW linkset.</li> </ul>
<b>IPGWx</b>	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 SSEDCEM/E5-ENET cards.
<b>IPGWx IP TPS</b>	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.
<b>IPH</b>	IMT Processor, HCAP
<b>IPISUP</b>	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.
<b>IPLHC</b>	GPL name for IPLIMx on the High-Capacity Blade platform.
<b>IPLIM</b>	The application used by the SSEDCEM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ANSI point codes.
<b>IPLIMI</b>	The application used by the SSEDCEM/E5-ENET card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ITU point codes.
<b>IPLIMx</b>	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 SSEDCEM/E5-ENET cards.
<b>IPM</b>	Implementation Project Management IMT Power and Multiplexer Card Initial Product Manufacture
<b>IPMB</b>	Inter-Peripheral Management Bus
<b>IPMC</b>	Intelligent Platform Management Controller Microcontroller located on a blade card to process IPMI commands.
<b>IPMI</b>	Intelligent Platform Management Interface

**I**

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

**IPMX**

IMT Power and Multiplexer card

**IPMR**

Common Channel Signaling Message Router

**IPNE**

Internet Protocol Network Element

**IPNS**

Input Parameter Not Supported

**IPS**

Internet Protocol Services

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

**IPSHC**

IPS GPL ported to run on the E5-IPSM

**IP-SCP**

Internet Protocol Switching Control Point

**IP-SEP**

Internet Protocol Switching End Point

**IPSM**

IP Services Module

A card that provides an IP connection for 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.

**IPVHSL**

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

**IPVL**

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

**IRX**

IMT Receive Task

**IS**

Information Services

**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.

## I

<b>IS41 GSM Migration</b>	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.
<b>IS-ANR</b>	In Service - Abnormal  The entity is in service but only able to perform a limited subset of its normal service functions.
<b>ISC</b>	IMS Service Control  Internet Systems Consortium
<b>ISCC</b>	Integrated Serial Communications Controller
<b>ISDN</b>	Integrated Services Digital Network
<b>ISEP</b>	IP Signaling End Point
<b>IS-NR</b>	In Service - Normal
<b>ISD</b>	Instructional System Design
<b>ISDN</b>	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.
<b>ISDNUP</b>	ISDN User Part
<b>ISL</b>	Inter-switch link
<b>ISNI</b>	Intermediate Signaling Network Identification
<b>ISO</b>	International Standards Organization
<b>ISO file</b>	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.
<b>ISOT</b>	ISDN Over TALI
<b>ISP</b>	Internet Service Provider
<b>ISR</b>	Interrupt Service Routine
<b>ISS</b>	Integrated Signaling System
<b>ISU</b>	IMT Startup Task

## I

<b>ISUP</b>	ISDN User Part  The ISDN-specific part of the transmission with additional information via a signaling channel between exchanges.
<b>ISUP Digit Collection Application</b>	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
<b>IT</b>	Inactivity Test
<b>ITAS</b>	Installation Technical Assistance Support
<b>ITS</b>	Integrated Technical Services
<b>ITT</b>	Internal Test Task
<b>ITU</b>	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.
<b>ITU-I</b>	ITU-International
<b>ITU DTA</b>	ITU Database Transport Access (DTA)
<b>ITU International Point Code (ITU-I)</b>	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.
<b>ITU-N</b>	ITU-National
<b>ITU National Point Code (ITU-N)</b>	A point code that is in the ITU national format, a number up to 5 digits.
<b>ITU-N 24-bit Point Code</b>	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).
<b>ITUDUPPC</b>	ITU National Duplicate Point Code  This feature applies only to 14-bit ITU national point codes. This feature allows an EAGLE 5 ISS mated pair to route traffic for two or more countries that may have overlapping point code values.
<b>ITUMTPRS</b>	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

**I**

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.

<b>ITU-RS</b>	ITU Radiocommunication Sector
<b>ITU-TS</b>	ITU Telecommunications Standardization Sector
<b>ITX</b>	IMT Transmit Task
<b>IUA</b>	ISDN Q-921 User Adaptation Layer
<b>IUT</b>	Implementation Under Test
<b>IVRU</b>	Interactive Voice Response Unit
<b>IWF</b>	Interworking Function
<b>IXC</b>	Inter Exchange Carriers
<b>IXP</b>	An Intel network processor used on the HIPR card.
<b>IXP1250</b>	Intel Network processor

**J**

<b>JIA</b>	Joint Implementation Agreement
<b>JTAG</b>	Joint Test Action Group

**K**

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

**L**

<b>L2</b>	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.
<b>L3</b>	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.

**L**

<b>L3 switching</b>	Layer 3 (L3) functionality performed within the silicon of the switch to route IP packets between VLANs.
<b>L3T</b>	Level Three Timer
<b>L486</b>	LIM-486
<b>LA</b>	Limited Availability Large Account
<b>LAC</b>	Location Area Code
<b>LAI</b>	Location Area Information
<b>LAN</b>	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.
<b>LAPD</b>	Link Access Procedure on the D Channel
<b>LATA</b>	Local Access Transport Area
<b>latched USB port</b>	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.
<b>Latency</b>	Delays in processing network data.
<b>LB</b>	Load Balancing
<b>LBA</b>	Logical Block Access
<b>LBP</b>	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.
<b>LC</b>	Logical Channel  A virtual circuit or a connection used by the X.25 network. There are two types of logical channels used in the X.25 network, PVCs (permanent virtual circuits) and SVCs (switched virtual circuits). A PVC is a direct connection to an X.25 node. The EAGLE 5 ISS uses two types of SVCs, an automatic switched virtual circuit (SVCA) and a remote switched virtual circuit (SVCR). An SVCA is a connection to an X.25 node established by the EAGLE

**L**

5 ISS as soon as the LIM initializes. An SVCR is a connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.

**LC2NM**

Logical Channel to Network Management

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

**LCA**

Logic Cell Array

**LCD**

Liquid Crystal Display

**LCDR**

Logica-compatible CDR format

**LDAP**

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

**LDD**

Long Distance Division

**Leading Digits**

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

**least-cost routing**

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

**LEC**

Local Exchange Carriers

**LED**

Light Emitting Diode

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

**Level 2 Timers**

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

**Level 3 Timers**

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

**LFM**

Linear Feet per Minute

**LFS**

Link Fault Sectionalization

A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that allows the maintenance personnel to perform a series of far end loopback tests, from the EAGLE 5 ISS and identify faulty segments of an SS7 transmission path up to and including the remote network element.

**L**

<b>LFU</b>	Link Forced Uninhibit (Msg)
<b>LG</b>	Load Generator
<b>LGP</b>	Log Processor Collects and processes data for the Log Viewer to display.
<b>LGV</b>	Log Viewer Logs information about Tekelec Mobile Messaging operations and displays it in the Manager.
<b>LI</b>	Length Indicator
<b>LIA</b>	Link Interface Applique
<b>LIDB</b>	Line Information Database
<b>Light Emitting Diode (LED)</b>	See LED.
<b>LIM</b>	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.
<b>LIM-AINF</b>	A link interface module (LIM) with the AINF interface.
<b>LIM-ATM</b>	A link interface module (LIM) with the ATM interface.
<b>LIM-DS0</b>	A link interface module (LIM) with the DS0A Appliqué.
<b>LIM-E1</b>	A link interface module (LIM) with the E1 Appliqué.
<b>LIM-OCU</b>	A link interface module (LIM) with the OCU Appliqué.
<b>LIM-OCU</b>	LIM-Office Channel Unit Applique
<b>LIM-T1</b>	A link interface module (LIM) with the T1 Appliqué.
<b>LIM-V.35</b>	A link interface module (LIM) with the V.35 interface.
<b>Link</b>	Signaling Link  Signaling Link

**L**

	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.
<b>Link Fault Sectionalization (LFS)</b>	See LFS.
<b>Link Interface Module (LIM)</b>	See LIM.
<b>Link Set (LS)</b>	See LS.
<b>Link Set Configuration Set</b>	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.
<b>Link Set Name (LSN)</b>	See LSN.
<b>LMS</b>	Link Monitoring System
<b>LKA</b>	Linked Array Utilities
<b>LLI</b>	Logical Link Identifier
<b>LLSC</b>	Link Link Set Control
<b>LLT</b>	Latching LFS Test
<b>LM</b>	Layer Management
<b>LM3U</b>	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.
<b>LMU</b>	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.
<b>LNKD</b>	Link Level Hardware Driver
<b>LNP</b>	Local Number Portability
	The ability of subscribers to switch local or wireless carriers and still retain the same phone number.
<b>LNPA</b>	Local Number Portability Audit

**L**

<b>LNPMPR</b>	LNP Message Relay
<b>LNPQS</b>	LNP Query Service
<b>LNP SMS</b>	LNP Short Message Service
<b>LNP Subsystem Application</b>	The subsystem of the EAGLE 5 ISS assigned to the LNP feature.
<b>LNP Translation Type</b>	The translation type used by the global title translation table that determines the routing to an LNP database.
<b>Load Sharing</b>	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.
<b>LOC</b>	The primary function of the LOC server is to locate subscribers on GSM and IS-41 networks.
<b>Local Area Network (LAN)</b>	See LAN.
<b>Local MTP3 User</b>	See LMU or LM3U.
<b>Local Number Portability (LNP)</b>	See LNP.
<b>Local Service Management System (LSMS)</b>	See LSMS.
<b>Local Signaling Point</b>	See LSP.
<b>Location Request Message (LOCREQ)</b>	See LOCREQ.
<b>Location Routing Number (LRN)</b>	See LRN.
<b>LOCREQ</b>	Location Request Message
	A TDMA/CDMA MSC query to an HLR for retrieving subscription/location information about a subscriber to terminate a voice call.
<b>LOE</b>	Level of Effort
<b>Logical Channel (LC)</b>	See LC.
<b>Logical Channel to Network Management (LC2NM)</b>	See LC2NM.

## L

<b>Logical Channel to Network Mapping (LC2NMX)</b>	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.
<b>LOM</b>	Lights Out Management
<b>LPA</b>	Loopback Acknowledgment
<b>LPE</b>	Logical Processing Element
<b>LPO</b>	Link Processor Outage
<b>LPUI</b>	Local Provisioning User Interface
<b>LRN</b>	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.
<b>LS</b>	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.
<b>LSA</b>	Licensed Service Area.
<b>LSB</b>	Least Significant Bit
<b>LSF</b>	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.
<b>LSL</b>	Low-speed Link
	The low-speed signaling data link is a full-duplex, digital transmission channel operating at 64 or 56 kbps. The packets carried using this protocol are variable length and carried down a single clear channel link. This means that the link must be dedicated to the SS7 traffic and cannot be used to carry any other data.
<b>LSMS</b>	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

**L**

entered into the LSMS database. The data can then be downloaded to the LNP service databases and to the NPAC.

<b>LSN</b>	Link Set Name
	The name of the link set.
<b>LSOA</b>	Local Service Order Administration
<b>LSP</b>	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.
<b>LSS</b>	Local Subsystem
<b>LSSU</b>	Link Status Signaling Unit
<b>LST</b>	Link Set Type
<b>LSU</b>	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.
<b>LTE</b>	Long Term Evolution
	Refers to wireless evolution (3G+ or 4G).
<b>LUDT</b>	Long User Data
<b>LUDTS</b>	Long User Data Services
<b>LUN</b>	Logical Unit Number
	An integer that refers to a Volume accessible to a host.

**M**

<b>M256</b>	256 Megabyte Memory Expansion Card
<b>M2PA</b>	SS7 MTP2-User Peer-to-Peer Adaptation Layer
<b>M2UA</b>	MTP2-User Adaptation Layer
<b>M3RL</b>	M3UA Routing Layer
	A layer invented by Tekelec to enhance M3UA by adding a true routing layer.
<b>M3UA</b>	SS7 MTP3-User Adaptation Layer

**M**

	M3UA enables an MTP3 User Part to be connected to a remote MTP3 via a reliable IP transport.
<b>MA</b>	Mated Application
<b>MAA</b>	Management ATM Adaptation
<b>MAAL</b>	Management ATM Application Layer
<b>MAC</b>	Media Access Control Address
	The unique serial number burned into the Ethernet adapter that identifies that network card from all others.
<b>MADIC</b>	Manufacturing, Accounting, Distribution, Inventory, and Control System
<b>Major Alarm</b>	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.
<b>MAL</b>	MAS Application Loader
<b>Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS)</b>	See MAS.
<b>Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP)</b>	See MASP.
<b>Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL) Card</b>	See MDAL.
<b>MAN</b>	Metropolitan Area Network
<b>Management Information Database</b>	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.
<b>Management Inhibit</b>	Messages that include LIN/LUN/LIA/LUA/LID/LFU/LLI/LRI
<b>MAP</b>	Mated Application Part
	Mobile Application Part
	An application part in SS7 signaling for mobile communications systems.
<b>MAP Group</b>	The MAP entities in an entity set used for the distribution of traffic.
<b>mapping</b>	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.

## M

<b>MAP Set</b>	A group of entities in the MAP table that are used to distribute final GTT traffic.
<b>MAS</b>	Maintenance and Administration Subsystem  A set of cards located in the Control Shelf, used to provide a central management point for the EAGLE 5 ISS. The MAS provides user interface, maintenance communication, peripheral services, alarm processing, system disk interface, and measurements using the following three subassemblies: GPSM-II, TDM, and MDAL.
<b>MASP</b>	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.
<b>Mate Point Code</b>	The point code of the backup signaling point that receives the message routed by global title translation.
<b>Mated Application</b>	The point codes and subsystem numbers of the service databases that messages are routed to for global title translation.
<b>Mated Relay Node (MRN)</b>	See MRN.
<b>MAU</b>	Media Access Unit  An industry standard single port Ethernet transceiver that connects the E5-ENET to the Ethernet.
<b>max</b>	maximum
<b>MAXSTAT</b>	A parameter of the <code>chg-atm-lps</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-atm-lps</code> command output identifying the maximum number of list elements in a STAT PDU.
<b>MB</b>	Megabyte — A unit of computer information storage capacity equal to 1,048,576 bytes.
<b>MBL</b>	Mighty Boot Loader

## M

<b>Mbopensource</b>	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).
<b>Mbps</b>	Megabits Per Second
<b>MBUS</b>	Maintenance Bus
<b>MC</b>	Measurement Collector Message Center
<b>MCA</b>	Matrix Controller Assembly
<b>MCAP</b>	Maintenance Communications & Applications Processor
<b>MCC</b>	Mobile Country Code
<b>MCM</b>	Maintenance Communication Module
<b>MCP</b>	Measurement Collection Processor
	This application is used by the MCPM card for the Measurements Platform feature.
<b>MCPM</b>	Measurement Collection and Polling Module
	The Measurement Collection and Polling Module (MCPM) provides comma delimited core STP measurement data to a remote server for processing. The MCPM is an EDSM with 2 GB of memory running the MCP application.
<b>MD</b>	Message Dispatcher
<b>MD5</b>	Message Digest (Version 5)
<b>MDAL</b>	Maintenance Disk and Alarm
<b>MDAL card</b>	Maintenance Disk and Alarm Card
	Provides Alarming and cartridge-based loading of software. It contains a 2.3 Gbyte removable cartridge drive and alarm logic. There is only one MDAL card in the maintenance and administration subsystem and it is shared between the two MASPs.
	This card processes alarm requests and provides fan control. Occupies slots 1117 and 1118 in an EAGLE 5 ISS. Contains a drive for use with a removable MO cartridge. Used when the legacy GPSM-II card and TDM card are used.
<b>MDB</b>	Main Memory Database
<b>MDN</b>	Mobile Dialed Number Mobile Directory Number

## M

<b>MDS</b>	Maintenance Disk Service
<b>MDSK</b>	Maintenance Disk
<b>MEA</b>	Memory Extension Applique
	Mismatch of Equipment and Attributes
<b>MEAS</b>	Measurements
<b>MEASPLAT</b>	Measurements Platform
<b>Measurement Collection and Polling Module (MCPM)</b>	See MCPM.
<b>Measurement Platform</b>	A feature that supports the EAGLE 5 ISS 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.
<b>Measurements</b>	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.
<b>Media Access Unit (MAU)</b>	See MAU.
<b>Media Gateway</b>	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.
<b>Media Gateway Controller</b>	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.
<b>Message Processor</b>	See MP
<b>Message Reference Number (MRN)</b>	See MRN.
<b>Message Server</b>	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.
<b>Message Signaling Unit (MSU)</b>	See MSU.

## M

<b>Message Transfer Part (MTP)</b>	See MTP.
<b>MF</b>	Mediation Function
	Miscellaneous Frame
	Multi-Frequency
<b>MFC</b>	Message Flow Control
<b>MG</b>	Media Gateway
<b>MGC</b>	Media Gateway Controller
	A system used in certain Voice over IP telephony architectures.
<b>MGCF</b>	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.
<b>MGCP</b>	Media Gateway Controller Protocol
<b>MGR</b>	A Web-based interface for managing Tekelec Mobile Messaging components. Prior to Suite 6, the Configuration Manager (CM) provided this functionality.
<b>MGT</b>	Mobile Global Title
<b>MGTS</b>	Message Generator and Traffic Simulator
<b>MGTT</b>	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.
<b>MGW</b>	Media Gateway
<b>MHR</b>	Maintenance Hourly Report
<b>MHz</b>	Megahertz
<b>MIB</b>	Management Information Database
	A database of network management information that is used and maintained by the SNMP protocol.
<b>middleware</b>	A communications layer that allows applications to interact across hardware and network environments.

**M**

<b>MII</b>	Media Independent Interface The MII is the abstract layer between the operating system and the NIC. The MII detects whether the link is running.
<b>MIM</b>	Multi-Channel Interface Module
<b>MIME</b>	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension
<b>min</b>	minimum
<b>MIN</b>	Mobile Identification Number
<b>MINLEN</b>	A parameter of the <code>chg-secu-dflt</code> command and a field in the <code>rtrv-secu-dflt</code> command output showing the minimum length of the password.
<b>Minor Alarm</b>	An indication of a problem that does not have a serious affect on service, and may or may not require maintenance attention.
<b>MIP</b>	Management Information Protocol Tekelec proprietary protocol used for communication between the Mobile Messaging HUB, RTR, and AMS components.
<b>MISM</b>	Multiple IMSI Single MSISDN Roamware solution that allows a unique MSISDN to be used in different SIM cards.
<b>MLPP</b>	Multi-Level Precedence and Preemption
<b>MLS</b>	Multiple Linksets to Single Adjacent PC
<b>MMI</b>	Man-Machine Interface
<b>MML</b>	Man-Machine Language
<b>MMTS</b>	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.
<b>MNC</b>	Mobile Network Code
<b>MNP</b>	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.
<b>MNP Circular Route Prevention</b>	A G-Port MNP feature that detects instances of circular routing caused by incorrect information in one or more of the network number portability databases. If a circular route has been detected, a message will be generated by the EAGLE 5 ISS and returned to the originator.

## M

<b>MNP SMS</b>	Portability Check for Mobile Originated SMS
<b>MNP-SRF</b>	MNP Signaling Relay Function
<b>MO</b>	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.
<b>MODE</b>	A parameter of the <code>chg-slt</code> command and a field in the <code>rtv-slt</code> command output showing the mode used when sending signaling link test messages, regular or special.  special - All SLTMs generated by the links in the link set associated with this SLTM record are designated "special" maintenance messages.  regular - All SLTMs generated by the links in the link set associated with this SLTM record are designated "regular" maintenance messages.
<b>Modified Global Title Translation</b>	See MGTT.
<b>MOP</b>	Method of Procedure
<b>MOR</b>	Mobile-Originated Routing Routing rule that operates on mobile-originated (MO) messages.
<b>MOU</b>	Minutes of Usage
<b>MOX</b>	Mobile-Originated eXternal condition External condition rule that operates on mobile-originated (MO) messages.
<b>MP</b>	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.
<b>MPC</b>	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 5 ISS uses. The SPCs are used for provisioning and routing as if they were the true point code of the EAGLE 5 ISS. SPCs can be provisioned in any of the three domains (ANSI, ITU-N, and ITU-I). SPCs are supported for any type of link.

**M****Multi Party Chat**

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

**MPL**

Multi-port LIM

**MPLC**

Multi-Port LIM Control

**MPS**

Multi-Purpose Server

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

**MR**

Message Relay

**MRC**

MAS Redundancy Controller

Message Routing under Congestion

**MRFP**

Multimedia Resource Function Processor

**MRG**

Message Relay Group

**MRGT**

Message Relay Global Title Translation

**MRN**

Message Reference Number

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

Mated Relay Node

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

**MRN Group**

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

**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

**M**

	The equipment required for communication with a wireless telephone network.
<b>MSA</b>	Metropolitan Statistical Areas Main Signaling Area
<b>MSAR</b>	Memory Space Accounting Report
<b>MSB</b>	Most Significant Bit
<b>MSC</b>	Mobile Switching Center  An intelligent switching system in GSM networks. This system establishes connections between mobile communications subscribers.
<b>MSFM</b>	MTOS File Manager
<b>MSIN</b>	Mobile Subscriber Identification Number
<b>MSISDN</b>	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.
<b>MSO</b>	Multi-Service Operator
<b>MSRN</b>	Mobile Station Roaming Number
<b>MSS</b>	Maximum Segment Size
<b>MSSN</b>	Mate Subsystem Number
<b>MSU</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The length indicator which indicates the number of bytes the message contains.</li> <li>• The type of message and the priority of the message in the signaling information octet of the message.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

**M**

message (destination point code), and the signaling link selector which the EAGLE 5 ISS uses to pick which link set and signaling link to use to route the message.

<b>MT</b>	Mobile Terminated  All transmissions that reach the mobile station and are accepted by it, such as calls or short messages.
<b>MTA</b>	Major Trading Area
<b>MTBF</b>	Mean Time Between Failures
<b>MTOS</b>	Multi-Tasking Operating System
<b>MTP</b>	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
<b>MTP-Pause</b>	Message Transfer Part Pause  An MTP3-to-SCCP primitive indicating that a point code is prohibited.
<b>MTP-Resume</b>	Message Transfer Part Resume  An MTP3-to-SCCP primitive indicating that a point code is allowed.
<b>MTP Msgs for SCCP Apps</b>	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.
<b>MTP2</b>	Message Transfer Part, Level 2
<b>MTP3</b>	Message Transfer Part, Level 3
<b>MTP3 User</b>	See MU.
<b>MTPP</b>	MTP Primitives  Messages that the IPGWx application generates to communicate SS7 network management events (SNMs) to IP-attached network elements.
<b>MTPRS</b>	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

**M**

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.

**Multiple Point Code**

See MPC.

**Multi-Purpose Server (MPS)**

See MPS.

**MUX**

Multiplexer

**MUX card**

HMUX, HIPR, or HIPR2 card.

**MVFS**

Multi Versioned File System

**MXP**

Message eXchange Protocol

**M**

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

**N**

<b>NA</b>	North America
	Not Applicable
<b>NAI</b>	Nature of Address Indicator
	Standard method of identifying users who request access to a network.
<b>NAI1</b>	FNAI class Generic 1
<b>NAI2</b>	FNAI class Generic 2
<b>NAI3</b>	FNAI class Generic 3
<b>NAIV</b>	NAI Value
<b>NAK</b>	Negative Acknowledgment
<b>NAL</b>	Network Access Layer
<b>NANC</b>	North American Numbering Council
<b>NANP</b>	North American Numbering Plan
<b>NAT</b>	Network Address Translation
<b>NAT address</b>	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.
<b>NATL</b>	FNAI class National
<b>NC</b>	Network Cluster
	Network Code
	Not Compliant
<b>NCAI</b>	Nested Cluster Allowed Indicator
<b>NCDR</b>	Nokia SMSC-compatible CDR format
<b>NCM</b>	Network Cluster Member
<b>NCPC</b>	New Capability Point Code
<b>NCPCA</b>	New Capability Point Code ANSI
<b>NCPCI</b>	New Capability Point Code International
<b>NCPCN</b>	New Capability Point Code National
<b>NCR</b>	Nested Cluster Routing

## N

	A feature that allows the system to support full point code entries on different routes within a cluster.
<b>ND</b>	Number of Digits
<b>NDC</b>	Network destination code
	Network Data Collection
<b>NDC-OS</b>	Network Data Collection Operating System
<b>NDC-QAF</b>	Network Data Collection Q Adapter Function
<b>NE</b>	Network Element
	An independent and identifiable piece of equipment closely associated with at least one processor, and within a single location.
	Network Entity
<b>NEAS</b>	Non-Frame Alignment Signal
<b>NEBS</b>	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.
<b>NEC</b>	National Escape Code
<b>NEF</b>	Network Element Function
<b>NEI</b>	Network Element Interface
<b>NEL</b>	Network Element Layer
	Next Event List
<b>NEMA</b>	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
<b>NEP</b>	Network Equipment Provider
	Companies that provide communication solutions to Service Providers like fixed or mobile operators as well as Enterprise customers.
<b>Netmask</b>	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.
<b>net route</b>	A route to a specific network via a specific gateway or the next hop.

## N

<b>NETWORK</b>	A field in the <code>rttrv-cspc</code> command output showing the type of point codes contained in the concerned signaling point code group.
<b>Network Element</b>	See NE
<b>Network Equipment-Building System (NEBS)</b>	See NEBS.
<b>Network Management</b>	See NM.
<b>Network Management Messages</b>	Messages that include TFP/TFR/TFA/TCP/TCR/TCA/RSP/RSR/RCP/RCR
<b>Network OAM</b>	See NO.
<b>Network Services Part (NSP)</b>	See NSP.
<b>NFAS</b>	Non-Frame Alignment Signal
<b>NFS</b>	Network File System
<b>NGN</b>	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.
<b>NGT</b>	New Global Title
<b>NGV</b>	Next Generation Voice
<b>NI</b>	Network Indicator
<b>NIC</b>	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.
<b>NIO</b>	Network Implementation Office
<b>NISDN</b>	Narrowband ISDN
<b>NLT</b>	Nonlatching LFS Test
<b>NM</b>	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

## N

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.

<b>NMI</b>	Non-Maskable Interrupt
<b>NMRGT</b>	New Message Relay Global Title Translation
<b>NMS</b>	Network Management System
	An NMS is typically a standalone device, such as a workstation, that serves as an interface through which a human network manager can monitor and control the network. The NMS usually has a set of management applications (for example, data analysis and fault recovery applications).
<b>NNI</b>	Network-Network Interface
<b>NO</b>	Network OAM&P
	A server that manages a collection of SOs and their corresponding MPs. NO servers are deployed in active/standby pairs.
<b>NOA Table</b>	Nature of Address Table
<b>NOC</b>	Network Operations Center
<b>NOF</b>	Network Operations Forum
<b>non-adjacent Remote Signaling Point</b>	See adjacent Remote Signaling Point.
<b>Non-ANSI Domestic Point Code</b>	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.
<b>Northbound Interface</b>	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.
<b>NP</b>	Number Plan
	Numbering Plan
	Number Portability
	A capability that permits telecommunications users to maintain the same telephone access number as they change telecommunication suppliers.
<b>NPA</b>	Number Plan Area
	The North American "Area Codes." (3 digits: 2- to-9, 0-or 1, 0-to-9. Middle digit to expand soon).

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<b>NPAC</b>	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.
<b>NPACSMS</b>	Number Portability Administration Center SMS
<b>NPA-NXX</b>	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).
<b>NPAP</b>	Number Portability Administration and Provisioning
<b>NPB</b>	Numbering Pool Block
<b>NPC</b>	National Point Code
<b>NPDB</b>	Number Portability Database  Database that holds ported numbers. Tekelec implementation is the Real Time Database (RTDB).
<b>NPI</b>	Number Plan Indicator
<b>NPM</b>	Network Performance Monitor
<b>NPP</b>	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.
<b>NPPT</b>	NPP Test  A service that allows provisioning of NPP Action Sets and Rules associated with the NPP Service Rule set.
<b>NPQR</b>	Number Portability Query Router  Application configured and associated with a local sccp subsystem (Also referred as NPHUB).
<b>NPREQ</b>	Number Portability Request Query
<b>NPV</b>	Numbering Plan Value
<b>NRC</b>	Network Reliability Council
<b>NRM</b>	Network Resource Management
<b>NRT</b>	The Network Routing (NRT) feature allows provisioning of a single routeset to be used for all MSUs destined to members of that network.

## N

<b>NRZ</b>	Non-Return to Zero
<b>NRZI</b>	Non-Return to Zero Inverted
<b>NS</b>	Network Server
<b>NSAP</b>	Network Service Access Point
<b>NSG</b>	Tekelec's Network Signaling Group
<b>NSL</b>	Narrow-band signaling link
<b>NSP</b>	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).
<b>NSPC</b>	New Secondary Point Code
<b>NSR</b>	Next Screening Reference
<b>NTF</b>	No Trouble Found
<b>NTM</b>	Network Traffic Management
<b>NTP</b>	Network Time Protocol
<b>Number Conditioning</b>	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.
<b>Number Plan Area (NPA)</b>	See NPA.
<b>Number Portability Request Query</b>	Number portability request message used by the EAGLE 5 ISS to retrieve subscriber portability information from a number portability database (NPDB).
<b>NVRAM</b>	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory
<b>NVRC</b>	Non-Volatile RAM Cache
	<b>O</b>
<b>OA</b>	Onboard Administrator The management processor for an HP c-Class enclosure.
<b>OAI</b>	Object Access Interface
<b>OAM</b>	Operations, Administration, and Maintenance  The application that operates the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem which controls the operation of the EAGLE 5 ISS.

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<b>OAM&amp;P</b>	<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&amp;C</p> <p>Operations – Monitoring the environment, detecting and determining faults, and alerting administrators.</p> <p>Administration – Typically involves collecting performance statistics, accounting data for the purpose of billing, capacity planning, using usage data, and maintaining system reliability.</p> <p>Maintenance – Provides such functions as upgrades, fixes, new feature enablement, backup and restore tasks, and monitoring media health (for example, diagnostics).</p> <p>Provisioning – Setting up user accounts, devices, and services.</p>
<b>OAMP</b>	Operations, Administration and Maintenance Part
<b>OAM switchover</b>	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.
<b>OAP</b>	<p>Operations Support System Application Processor</p> <p>A stand-alone processor that acts as an interface between the EAGLE 5 ISS and OSS (operation support system) devices using standard interfaces and converting the communications to the EAGLE 5 ISS proprietary serial interface.</p> <p>See also Operations Support System Application Processor.</p>
<b>OpenHPI</b>	An open source implementation of the Service Availability Forum (SAF) Hardware Platform Interface (HPI).
<b>OAPF</b>	Operations System Support / Applications Processor Frame
<b>OAPM</b>	OAP Maintenance
<b>OCM</b>	Outbound Call Management
<b>OCN</b>	Operating Company Number
<b>OCU</b>	Office Channel Unit
	The interface used with the LIMOCU card.
<b>ODS</b>	Operational Data Store
<b>OEM</b>	Original Equipment Manufacturer
<b>Office Channel Unit (OCU)</b>	See OCU.

## O

<b>OFNAI</b>	Outgoing FNAI
<b>OJT</b>	On the Job Training
<b>OLDB</b>	Online Disk Build Upgrade
<b>OLI</b>	Originating Line Information
<b>OLM</b>	Overload Message
<b>OLO</b>	Other Licensed Operator
<b>OMC</b>	Operations and Maintenance Center
<b>OMI</b>	Other MAS Interface
<b>OOB</b>	Out of Band message
<b>OOS-MA</b>	Out of Service - Memory Administration
	The entity is out of service because it has not been equipped.
<b>OOS-MT</b>	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.
<b>OOS-MT-DSBLD</b>	Out of Service - Maintenance Disabled
	The entity is out of service and the maintenance system is preventing the entity from performing its normal service function.
<b>OPC</b>	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.
<b>OPDU</b>	Operations Protocol Data Unit
<b>Open System Interconnection (OSI)</b>	See OSI.
<b>Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)</b>	See OAM.
<b>Operations Support System Application Processor (OAP)</b>	See OAP.
<b>OPS</b>	Operator Provisioning System
<b>optical disc</b>	A digital data-storage device read by laser. Both CD-ROMs (CDs) and DVD-ROMs (DVDs) are optical discs.

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<b>Originating Point Code (OPC)</b>	See OPC.
<b>OS</b>	Operating System  Operations Systems
<b>OSA</b>	Open System Architecture
<b>OSF</b>	Operations System Function
<b>OSI</b>	Open System Interconnection  The International Standards Organization (ISO) seven layer model showing how data communications systems can be interconnected. The seven layers, from lowest to highest are:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Physical layer</li> <li>2. Datalink layer</li> <li>3. Network layer</li> <li>4. Transport layer</li> <li>5. Session layer</li> <li>6. Presentation layer</li> <li>7. Application layer</li> </ol>
<b>OSS</b>	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.
<b>OSSH</b>	Open Secure Shell
<b>OTGR</b>	Operations Technology Generic Requirements
<b>OTID</b>	Originating Transaction ID
<b>OTQ</b>	Outstanding Trouble Queue
<b>Out Of Service - Maintenance (OOS-MT)</b>	See OOS-MT.
<b>Out Of Service - Maintenance Disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD)</b>	See OOS-MT-DSBLD.
<b>Out Of Service - Memory Administration (OOS-MA)</b>	See OOS-MA.
<b>own-network</b>	Belonging to or assigned to this operator.

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

## P

<b>P2P</b>	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.
<b>Pacing Rate</b>	The rate that the EAGLE 5 ISS sends the TFR and TFA messages in an effort to prevent congestion due to controlled rerouting. Controlled rerouting is performed when the status of the route is changed to allowed (when the route was restricted) or restricted (when the route was prohibited). A burst of rerouted traffic can occur on that route, thus congesting the route. To help keep this from happening, the EAGLE 5 ISS can control the rate that it broadcasts TFR and TFA messages to adjacent signaling points. This can regulate the amount of traffic the adjacent signaling points can send to the EAGLE 5 ISS when the route becomes allowed or restricted.
<b>Packet</b>	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.
<b>PAM</b>	Pass-Along Message
<b>PASM</b>	Protocol Adaptable State Machine
<b>Path</b>	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.
<b>PBC</b>	Prepaid Billing Controller  Performs prepaid charging using the Diameter, CAMEL, or SMPP+ interface.
<b>PBX</b>	Private Branch Exchange
<b>PC</b>	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:

**P**

- 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**).

<b>PCA</b>	Point Code ANSI
<b>P-CAP</b>	Packet Capture
<b>PCB</b>	Printed Circuit Board
<b>PCC</b>	Packet Call Center
<b>PCI</b>	Peripheral Component Interface
	Point Code International
	Protocol Control Information
	Peripheral Component Interconnect
<b>PCM</b>	Power Cooling Module
<b>PCN</b>	Point Code National
	Product Change Notice
<b>PCR</b>	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 the receiving end of the signaling link receives the MSU with no errors, positive acknowledgment message is sent to the transmitting end of the signaling link. The MSU is then discarded from the retransmission buffer. If the transmitting end of the signaling link does not receive positive acknowledgment from the receiving end of the signaling link, the MSU is retransmitted until positive acknowledgment is received. The PCR error correction method is assigned to SS7 signaling links using the `ent-slk` command.

<b>PCS</b>	Personal Communications Service (North American GSM)
<b>P-CSCF</b>	Proxy - Call Session Control Function

**P**

Provides access to clients at the edge of a network and performs key functions, including authentication, network address translation (NAT) fire wall (FW) traversal, signaling compression and other adaptation functions to allow seamless interoperability between multiple networks and services.

<b>PCT</b>	PC Test
<b>PCTA</b>	Product Complaint and Test Assurance
<b>PD</b>	Procedure Document
<b>PDB</b>	Provisioning Database
<b>PDBA</b>	Provisioning Database Application

There are two Provisioning Database Applications (PDBAs), one in EPAP A on each EAGLE 5 ISS. They follow an Active/Standby model. These processes are responsible for updating and maintaining the Provisioning Database (PDB).

<b>PDBI</b>	Provisioning Database Interface
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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.

<b>PDC</b>	Personal Digital Communications
<b>PDF</b>	Policy Decision Function
<b>PDN</b>	Packet Data Network

Public Data Network

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

<b>PDP</b>	Permissive Dialing Period
	Power Distribution Panel
	Monitors primary and secondary power sources on a continuous basis.

<b>PDS</b>	Persistent Device States
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<b>PDU</b>	Protocol Data Unit
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<b>PEM</b>	Power Entry Module
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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.

<b>Per-Linkset Random SLS</b>	A feature that allows a user to apply the Random SLS Generation feature on selected linksets instead of all linksets in the system.
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## P

<b>Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)</b>	See PVC.
<b>PFS</b>	Product Functional Specification
<b>PHP</b>	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.
<b>PHS</b>	Personal Handyphone System
<b>PHS-MS</b>	PHS Message Switch
<b>PIC</b>	Point in Call Programmable Interrupt Controller
<b>PICMG</b>	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.
<b>PICS</b>	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
<b>PID</b>	Password ID Process ID Protocol ID
<b>PIN</b>	Personal Identification Number
<b>ping</b>	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.
<b>PIP</b>	Party Information Parameter
<b>PIU</b>	Percent Intra-State Usage
<b>platform</b>	A platform refers to a framework on which applications may be run.
<b>platform software</b>	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.
<b>PLMN</b>	Public Land Mobile Network
<b>PLNP</b>	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.
<b>PLNPQS</b>	LNPQS support provided for PLNP.
<b>PLP</b>	Product Line Plan
<b>PLU</b>	Percent Local Usage

**P**

<b>PM</b>	Processing Module
<b>PM&amp;C</b>	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.
<b>PM&amp;C GUI</b>	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.
<b>PM&amp;C server blade</b>	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.
<b>PMAC</b>	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.
<b>PMC</b>	PCI Mezzanine Card
<b>PML</b>	Process Maturity Level
<b>PMTC</b>	Peripheral Maintenance
<b>PNP</b>	Pending New Part
<b>POD</b>	Proof of Delivery
<b>POI</b>	Point of Interconnection
<b>Point Code (PC)</b>	See PC.
<b>POP</b>	Point-of-Presence  A logical grouping of subscribers into a region.
<b>POSIX®</b>	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.
<b>POST</b>	Power-On Self Test
<b>POTS</b>	Plain Old Telephone Service

**P**

<b>PPC</b>	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.
<b>PPP</b>	Point-to-Point Protocol
<b>PPS</b>	Permanent Presentation Status
<b>PPS/AC</b>	Peripheral Power Supply/ Alternating Current
<b>PPSCP</b>	Prepaid Service Control Point
<b>PPSMS</b>	Prepaid Short Message Service
	Prepaid Short Message Service Intercept
<b>PPT</b>	Prepaid Portability Type
<b>PR</b>	Problem Report
<b>Prepaid IDP Query Relay</b>	A feature (IDP Relay) that provides a mechanism to insure correct charging for calls from prepaid subscribers in a portability environment.
<b>Preventive Cyclic Retransmission (PCR)</b>	See PCR.
<b>PRI</b>	Primary Rate Interface
	Primary Rate ISDN
	Priority
<b>Primary GUI</b>	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.
<b>Primary path</b>	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.
<b>Primary PM&amp;C server blade</b>	See PM&C server blade.
<b>Primary State (PST)</b>	See PST.
<b>Private Point Code</b>	See PPC.
<b>Private Virtual Network (PVN)</b>	See PVN.
<b>PRMS</b>	Product Change Request Management System

## P

<b>Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)</b>	See PROM.
<b>PROM</b>	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.
<b>Prototype</b>	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. <b>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.</b>
<b>Provisioning</b>	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.
<b>Provisioning Blacklist</b>	A list of ranges that are prohibited from being used as DNs, DN Blocks, and IMSI address strings.
<b>Provisioning Blacklist Range</b>	A range of protected address strings of network elements, such as the E.164 address of HLRs.
<b>Provisioning Database Application (PDBA)</b>	See PDBA.
<b>Provisioning Database Interface (PDBI)</b>	See PDBI.
<b>Provisioning Server</b>	The Tekelec 1000 ASP that serves as the server.
<b>PROVLK</b>	Provisioning Link
<b>Proxy Linkset</b>	This is the linkset between the EAGLE 5 ISS using the Proxy Point Code and an adjacent node
<b>PRS</b>	Primary Reference Source  Problem Report System
<b>PRX (Proxy)</b>	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.
<b>PSC</b>	PCS Switching Center

**P**

<b>PSD</b>	Product Specification Document
<b>PSEL</b>	Presentation Selector
<b>PSM</b>	Peripheral Services Module
<b>PST</b>	Primary State
	A field in the <code>rept-stat</code> command outputs showing the primary state of the specified entity.
<b>PSTN</b>	Public Switched Telephone Network.
	A public communication system for voice communication between remote subscribers.
<b>PSU</b>	Power Supply Unit
<b>PT</b>	Portability Type
<b>PTT</b>	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.
<b>Public Data Network (PDN)</b>	See PDN.
<b>PV</b>	Product Verification
<b>PVC</b>	Permanent Virtual Circuit
	A direct connection to an X.25 node that is configured in the EAGLE 5 ISS's database and can only be changed through database administration.
	Permanent Virtual Connection
<b>PVGTT</b>	Padded Variable Global Title Translation
<b>PVN</b>	Private Virtual Network
	Private Virtual Network represents the internal IP addressing scheme for every card within the EAGLE 5 ISS switch. Each card has an auto-assigned, default, Class B private IP address.
<b>PXE</b>	Pre-initialization Execution Environment

**Q**

<b>Q3</b>	Q3 Protocol
<b>QAF</b>	Q Adapter Function
<b>Q-CLI</b>	AMS Query Command Line Interface Enables operators to query messages that are stored in the AMS.
<b>QMS</b>	Quality Management System
<b>QoS</b>	Quality of Service Control mechanisms that guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow.
<b>QR</b>	Query Rate
<b>QS</b>	Query Server Query Service
<b>Query Processing</b>	The steps required to produce a response to a single MSU request message, which may be an IAM (with optional SAM) or an SRI.

**R**

<b>R-URI</b>	Request URI
<b>Rack Mount Server</b>	A Server in a rack-mount form factor.
<b>RADB</b>	Remote Agent Database
<b>RAID</b>	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.
<b>RAM</b>	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.
<b>RAO</b>	Revenue Accounting Office
<b>RBOC</b>	Regional Bell Operating Company
<b>RC</b>	Relative Cost Restriction Criteria
<b>RCA</b>	Root Cause Analysis
<b>RCC</b>	Remote Congestion Control
<b>RC Group</b>	Relative Cost Group

**R**

	A group of entities within a MAP or MRN group that have the same relative cost.
<b>RCP</b>	Routeset Prohibited Test (Msg) (ANSI)
<b>RCR</b>	Routeset Cluster Restricted Test (Msg)
<b>RCT</b>	Route Congestion Test Routeset Congestion Test (Msg)
<b>RCx</b>	A Signaling-Route-Set-Test for either a prohibited or restricted cluster network management message.
<b>realm</b>	The Diameter protocol uses the realm, also referred to as domain, to determine whether messages can be satisfied locally, or whether they must be routed or redirected. The realm is the string in the NAI (Network Access Identifier) that immediately follows the @ character.
<b>Recovered Timing Mode</b>	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.
<b>RD</b>	Receive Data Removable Disk
<b>Receiver Window</b>	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.
<b>REDIRECT</b>	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.
<b>Redirect Server</b>	A centralized database that maps subscriber numbers to routing numbers or domain names.
<b>REL</b>	Release
<b>Remote Link Element (RLE)</b>	See RLE.
<b>Remote Loopback Point</b>	A segment of a signaling link that is tested with the link fault sectionalization feature.
<b>Remote MTP3 User</b>	See RMU.
<b>Remote Signaling Point</b>	See RSP.
<b>Remote Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCR)</b>	See SVCR.
<b>removable cartridge</b>	MO cartridge used in the drive on the legacy MDAL card.

**R**

<b>removable cartridge drive</b>	Media drive for removable MO cartridges on the legacy MDAL card.
<b>removable drive</b>	Flash memory “thumb” drive used in the latched USB port on an E5-MCAP card for installation and backup of customer data.
<b>removable media</b>	Flash memory or “thumb” drives used in the latched USB port on an E5-MCAP card for installation and backup of customer data.
<b>RES</b>	Resume
<b>Response Method Messages</b>	Messages that include TFP/TCP
<b>Restricted</b>	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.
<b>Rf-Interface</b>	Protocol that records data for off-line charging.
<b>RFC</b>	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.
<b>RFF</b>	Request for Feature
<b>RFI</b>	Request for Information
<b>RFP</b>	Request for Proposal
<b>RFQ</b>	Request for Quote
<b>RG</b>	Report Generator
<b>RGB</b>	Red, Green, Blue
<b>RH</b>	Relative Humidity
<b>RI</b>	Routing Indicator
<b>RIP</b>	Routing Information Protocol
<b>RJ</b>	Registered Jack
<b>RLE</b>	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.
<b>RLI</b>	Remote Link Interface
<b>RLSD</b>	Released

**R**

<b>RMA</b>	Return Material Authorization
<b>RMCP</b>	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.
<b>RMS</b>	RAM Management Services
<b>RMT APPL</b>	Remote Application
<b>RMTP</b>	Reliable Multicast Transport Protocol
<b>RMTP LN</b>	RMTP Leaf Node
<b>RMTP SD</b>	RMTP Sender Node
<b>RMTP TN</b>	RMTP Top Node
<b>RMU</b>	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.
<b>RN</b>	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.
<b>RNIDN</b>	Routing Number - International DN
<b>RNNDN</b>	Routing Number - National DN
<b>RNSDN</b>	Routing Number - Subscriber DN
<b>RNSP</b>	Routing Number Service Provider
<b>ROI</b>	Return on Investment The amount of profit an organization generates.
<b>ROM</b>	Read Only Memory
<b>ROP</b>	Large Geographic Area (Groups of CNLs)
<b>ROSE</b>	Remote Operations Service Element
<b>Route</b>	A signaling path from an LSP to an RSP using a specified Link Set
<b>Route set</b>	A group of routes, no more than six, carrying traffic to the same destination.
<b>Routing Key</b>	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

**R**

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.

<b>RRBE</b>	Request_Report_BCM_Event AIN Message
<b>RS</b>	Requirement Specification
<b>RSA</b>	Regional Service Area Rural Statistical Areas
<b>RSC</b>	Reset Circuit Reset Confirmation
<b>RSCT</b>	Route-set-congestion-test (message) An MTP3 management message.
<b>RSET</b>	Routeset
<b>RSM</b>	Remote Switching Module
<b>RSP</b>	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.
<b>RSR</b>	Reset Request Route Set Test – Restricted message
<b>RST</b>	Route Set Test Routeset Prohibited Test (Msg)
<b>RSTP</b>	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.
<b>RTAC</b>	Route Transfer Allowed Control
<b>RTC</b>	Real Time Clock
<b>RTCP</b>	Real-time Transport Control Protocol

**R**

	Provides out-of-band control information for an RTP flow.
<b>RTDB</b>	Real Time Database
<b>RTE</b>	Route
<b>RTM</b>	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.
<b>RTO</b>	Retransmission Timeout
<b>RTOS</b>	Real Time Operating System
<b>RTP</b>	Real-time Transport Protocol
<b>RTPC</b>	Route Transfer Prohibit Control
<b>RTR</b>	Router
	Routes all types of SMS traffic.
<b>RTRC</b>	Route Transfer Restricted Control (SS7)
<b>RTS</b>	Ready to Send
	Request to Send
<b>RTT</b>	Ready to Test
	Round-Trip Time
<b>RU</b>	Rack Unit
	One rack unit (1RU) is 44.45 mm (1.75 in) high.
<b>Rule</b>	An association between a Filter and an Action Set.
<b>RWND</b>	Receiver Window
<b>RX</b>	Receive
	<b>S</b>
<b>S/D</b>	Staff Days
<b>SA</b>	Security Administration
	Service Action
	Indicates what service-specific behaviors to execute when processing a digit string.
<b>SAAL</b>	Signaling ATM Adaptation Layer
<b>SAC</b>	Service Access Code
<b>SAE</b>	Service Action Execution

## S

<b>SAF</b>	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.
<b>SAM</b>	Subsequent Address Message
<b>SAMS</b>	Sentinel Alarm Management System
<b>SAN</b>	Storage Area Network  A group of networked devices such as Controllers and switches, comprising a storage system.
<b>SAP</b>	Service Access Point  Service Application Office  Service Application Platform  Special Applications Procedures  Shelf Alarm Panel
<b>SAPC</b>	Secondary Adjacent Point Code
<b>SAR</b>	Segmentation and Reassembly
<b>SAS</b>	Storage Access Services  Serial-attached SCSI  The physical connection used among Controller Enclosures and Disk Enclosures.
<b>SAT</b>	Supervisory Audio Tone
<b>SAV</b>	Sender authentication validation
<b>SB</b>	Stop Bits
<b>SBC</b>	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

## S

<b>SBD</b>	System Buffer Dumper
<b>SBR</b>	Subsystem Backup Routing
<b>Sbus</b>	Sun Bus
<b>SC</b>	Site Collector
<b>SCAN</b>	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.
<b>SCB</b>	Session Control Block Storage Control Block
<b>SCC</b>	Serial Communications Control Switching Control Centers
<b>SCCP</b>	Signaling Connection Control Part  The signaling connection control part with additional functions for the Message Transfer Part (MTP) in SS7 signaling. Messages can be transmitted between arbitrary nodes in the signaling network using a connection-oriented or connectionless approach.
<b>SCCPCNV</b>	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.
<b>SCCP Management (SCMG)</b>	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.
<b>SCCP Routing Control</b>	The portion of the SCCP subsystem that determines where SCCP messages are routed.
<b>SCCP Service Selector</b>	A utility that allows services such as G-Port, A-Port, and IS-41 GSM Migration services to be assigned to the mnp parameter.
<b>SCCS</b>	Switching Control Center System
<b>SCDR</b>	SS.8 CDR format
<b>SCE</b>	Service Creation Environment
<b>SCF</b>	Service Control Function

## S

<b>SCIM</b>	Service Capability Interaction Manager
<b>SCM</b>	System Configuration Manager
	System Configuration Matrix.
<b>SCMG</b>	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.
<b>SCN</b>	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.
<b>SCOC</b>	SCCP Connection-Oriented Control
<b>SCON</b>	Signaling Congested
<b>SCP</b>	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
<b>SCPMS</b>	Service Control Point Management System
<b>SCR</b>	service-configuration request
<b>SCRC</b>	SCCP Routing Control
<b>Screen Set</b>	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.
<b>Screening Reference</b>	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.
<b>SCRN</b>	Screen Set Name
<b>SCRSET</b>	Screen Set
<b>S-CSCF</b>	Serving - Call Session Control Function

## S

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

The transport layer for all standard IETF-Sigtran protocols. SCTP is a reliable transport protocol that operates on top of a connectionless packet network such as IP and is functionally equivalent to TCP. It establishes a connection between two endpoints (called an association; in TCP, these are sockets) for transmission of user messages (RFC 2960).

**SCTP association** A protocol relationship between SCTP endpoints composed of the two SCTP endpoints and protocol state information, including Verification Tags and the currently active set of Transmission Sequence Numbers (TSNs), etc. An association can be uniquely identified by the transport addresses used by the endpoints in the association. Two SCTP endpoints MUST NOT have more than one SCTP association between them at any given time.

**SCTP endpoint** The logical sender/receiver of SCTP packets. On a multihomed host, an SCTP endpoint is represented to its peers as a combination of a set of eligible destination transport addresses to which SCTP packets can be sent, and a set of eligible source transport addresses from which SCTP packets can be received. All transport addresses used by an SCTP endpoint must use the same port number, but can use multiple IP addresses. A transport address used by an SCTP endpoint must not be used by another SCTP endpoint. In other words, a transport address is unique to an SCTP endpoint.

**SCTP packet** The unit of data delivery across the interface between SCTP and the connectionless packet network (e.g., IP). An SCTP packet includes the common SCTP header, possible SCTP control chunks, and user data encapsulated within SCTP DATA chunks.

**SDA** Sequential Disk Access

**SDLC** Signaling-Data Link-Connection

**SDM** State Decision Manager

**SDP** Session Description Protocol

## S

<b>SDRAM</b>	Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory
<b>SDS</b>	System Debug Services
<b>SDSC</b>	System Debug Services Controller
<b>SDT</b>	System Data
<b>SDU</b>	Service Data Unit
<b>SDV</b>	Software Design Verification
<b>SE</b>	South East
<b>SE-HSL</b>	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.
<b>SEAC</b>	Signaling Engineering and Administration Center
<b>SEAS</b>	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.
<b>Secondary GUI</b>	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.
<b>Secondary Point Code (SPC)</b>	See SPC.
<b>Secondary State (SST)</b>	See SST.
<b>Secure Shell (SSH)</b>	See SSH.
<b>Security Log</b>	The security log is a circular file, located on each MASP, containing a record of each command entered on a EAGLE 5 ISS terminal, the name (user ID) of the person entering the command, the date and time the command was entered, and the terminal port that the command was entered on. This record can investigate unauthorized activities that may take place on the EAGLE 5 ISS, or when problems occur, this record can examine the commands that

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	were entered before the problem occurred to check if one or more of those commands caused the problem.
<b>Self Identification of the EAGLE 5 ISS</b>	The point code that identifies the EAGLE 5 ISS to the other signaling points in the network.
<b>Self Point Code</b>	The True, Secondary, or Capability Point Code of the EAGLE.
<b>SENS</b>	Scaleable Enhanced Network Stack
<b>Sentry</b>	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.
<b>SEP</b>	Signaling End Point  A node in an SS7 network that originates or terminates signaling messages. One example is a central office switch.
<b>SER</b>	SIP Message Processes
<b>SERVDI</b>	Support ELAP Reload via Database Image
<b>server</b>	Any computer that runs TPD. Could be a Rack Mount Server or a Blade Server.
<b>Server Group</b>	A collection of MP Servers that hosts a distributed SS7 application. A Server Group provides a logical grouping of physical components as well as a functional assignment. A Server Group provides the means for other logical SS7 elements to be mapped to particular MP Servers. A Server Group resides within a Network Element but cannot span Network Elements. An MP Server can be a member of one Server Group.
<b>Server Group Identifier</b>	See SGI.
<b>Service</b>	Any EAGLE behavior that utilizes NPP.
<b>Service Action Handler</b>	Service-specific function associated with an NPP Service Action.
<b>Service Availability Forum</b>	See SAF.
<b>Service Broker</b>	Provides service aggregation and orchestration in both wireless and wireline networks using the Customized Application of Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) protocol.
<b>Service Broker User Interface</b>	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.
<b>Service Broker Software Platform</b>	The software platform that the Service Broker runs on.
<b>Service Control Point (SCP)</b>	See SCP.

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<b>Service Information Field</b>	See SIF.
<b>Service Information Octet (SIO)</b>	See SIO.
<b>Service Module card</b>	DSM card or E5-SM4G card that contains the Real Time Database (RTDB) downloaded from an EPAP or ELAP system.
<b>Service Nature of Address Indicator</b>	See SNAI.
<b>Service Orchestration</b>	The combination of Response Aggregation and Service Interaction.
<b>Service Portability</b>	See S-Port.
<b>Service Rule Set</b>	A collection of rules associated with a service.
<b>Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP)</b>	See SSCOP.
<b>Service Specific Coordination Function (SSCF)</b>	See SSCF.
<b>Service Specific Convergence Sublayer (SSCS)</b>	See SSCS.
<b>Session</b>	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.
<b>Session Initiation Event</b>	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.
<b>SF</b>	Super Frame
<b>SFTP</b>	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.
<b>SG</b>	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



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<b>Shadow timeslot</b>	Applies to Channel Bridging. The time slots located on the Paired port that correspond to time slots on the Parent port that were terminated on the EAGLE 5 ISS, e.g. timeslot 1 on the Parent port was assigned to a signaling link, thus timeslot 1 on the Paired port will be a shadow timeslot. These time slots do not contain any signaling.
<b>shared resources</b>	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.
<b>Shelf (SHLF)</b>	See SHLF.
<b>SHLF</b>	Shelf  A modular unit that contains the cards that make up the EAGLE 5 ISS. The EAGLE 5 ISS uses two types of shelves, the control shelf, and the extension shelf. The control shelf contains the components of the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS), and up to eight additional Link Interface Modules (LIMs). The extension shelf provides locations for two High Speed Multiplexer (HMUX) cards and also 16 card locations for any combination of Link Interface Modules (LIMs), STPLAN cards, and Service Modules.
<b>SI</b>	Service Indicator
<b>SIF</b>	Signaling Information Field
<b>Signal Transfer Point (STP)</b>	See STP.
<b>Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP)</b>	See SCCP.
<b>Signaling End Point</b>	See SEP.
<b>Signaling Engineering and Administration System (SEAS)</b>	See SEAS.
<b>Signaling Gateway</b>	See SG.
<b>Signaling Gateway Process</b>	See SGP.
<b>Signaling Link</b>	The transmission path connecting the EAGLE 5 ISS to other signaling points in the network and providing access to ANSI SS7 and ITU SS7 network elements. The signaling link is connected to the EAGLE 5 ISS at the link interface module (LIM).
<b>Signaling Point</b>	See SP.
<b>Signaling Process</b>	A process instance that uses SUA to communicate with other signaling processes. An ASP, a SGP and an IPSP are all signaling processes.

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<b>Signaling Network Management (SNM)</b>	See SNM.
<b>Signaling System #7 (SS7)</b>	See SS7.
<b>Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network (STP LAN or SLAN)</b>	See STP LAN or SLAN.
<b>Signaling Transport Card (STC)</b>	See STC.
<b>Sigtran</b>	Signaling Transport
<b>SIGTRAN</b>	<p>The name given to an IETF working group that produced specifications for a family of protocols that provide reliable datagram service and user layer adaptations for SS7 and ISDN communications protocols. The most significant protocol defined by the SIGTRAN group was the Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP), which is used to carry PSTN signalling over IP.</p> <p>The SIGTRAN group was significantly influenced by telecommunications engineers intent on using the new protocols for adapting VoIP networks to the PSTN with special regard to signaling applications. Recently, SCTP is finding applications beyond its original purpose wherever reliable datagram service is desired.</p>
<b>SIH</b>	System Information Handlers
<b>SIM</b>	<p>Subscriber Identity Module</p> <p>An ID card the size of a credit card for GSM network subscribers, and is typically referred to as a chip card or smartcard.</p>
<b>SIMM</b>	<p>Single Inline Memory Module</p> <p>Single IMSI Multiple MSISDN</p> <p>Roamware solution that allows a single SIM card to use a local number when roaming, in addition to the home number.</p>
<b>SIO</b>	<p>Service Information Octet.</p> <p>The network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) in the SIO field in the message signaling unit (MSU). This information identifies the type of MSU (ISUP, TCAP, and so forth) that is allowed in the network where the EAGLE 5 ISS is located.</p>
<b>SIOT</b>	Shared_Interoffice_Trunk AIN trigger
<b>Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)</b>	See SNMP.

## S

<b>SINAP</b>	Stratus Intelligent Network Applications Platform
<b>SIP</b>	Session Initiation Protocol  A peer-to-peer protocol used for voice and video communications.
<b>SIPO</b>	Status Indicator - Processor Outage
<b>SIP Server</b>	The SIP processing component of TekCore. The terms SER, SIP Server, and MP may be used interchangeably.
<b>SIR</b>	Service Interaction Rule
<b>SIT</b>	System Integration Test
<b>SK</b>	South Korea  Service Key
<b>SLAN</b>	Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network  A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that copies MSUs selected through the gateway screening process and sends these MSUs over the Ethernet to an external host computer for further processing.
<b>SLAN Card</b>	EAGLE SSEDCCM card or E5-ENET card that runs the STPLAN application.
<b>SLC</b>	Signaling Link Code
<b>SLS</b>	Signaling Link Selector
<b>SLSCI</b>	SLS Conversion Indicator
<b>SLSOCB</b>	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.
<b>SLTA</b>	Signaling Link Test Acknowledgment
<b>SLTC</b>	Signaling Link Test Controller
<b>SLTM</b>	Signal Link Test Message
<b>SM</b>	Short Message
<b>Small Computer System Interface bus (SCSI)</b>	See SCSI.

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<b>SmartLimit</b>	AT&T service that provides parental control of wireless services.
<b>SMASE</b>	System Management Application Entity
<b>SMDR</b>	Station Detailed Message Recording
<b>SMDS</b>	Switched Multi-megabyte Data Service.
<b>SME</b>	Short Message Entity
<b>SMG</b>	Short Message Gateway
<b>SMH</b>	Signaling Message Handling
<b>SMI</b>	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.
<b>SMOD</b>	Streaming Media On Demand
<b>SMPP</b>	Short Message Peer-to-Peer Protocol
	An open, industry standard protocol that provides a flexible data communications interface for transfer of short message data.
<b>SMS</b>	Short Message Service
	The short message service within the GSM standard handles the transmission of short messages to mobile communications subscribers.
<b>SMSC</b>	Short Message Service Center
	A network element in the mobile telephone network which delivers SMS messages.
<b>SMSMR</b>	Prepaid Short Message Service.
<b>SMSREQ</b>	SMS Request Message
<b>SMS Request Message</b>	A TDMA/CDMA MSC query to a home location register (HLR) for retrieving subscription/location information about a subscriber to deliver a short message.
<b>SMT</b>	Scroll (area) Message Text
<b>SNAI</b>	Service Nature of Address Indicator

## S

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

**SN** service node

**SNM** Signaling Network Management.

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

The messages that maintain MTP status level 3 of SS7.

**SNMP** Simple Network Management Protocol.

An industry-wide standard protocol used for network management.

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

**SNP** Service Numbering Plan

**SNR** Subsystem Normal Routing

**SO** Signaling OAM

A server that manages a collection of MPs. SO servers are deployed in active/standby pairs.

**SOA** Service Order Administration

**SOAP** Simple Object Access Protocol

**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.

## S

<b>SOW</b>	Statement of Work
<b>S-Port</b>	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.
<b>SP</b>	Service Provider  Signaling Point A set of signaling equipment represented by a unique point code within an SS7 domain.
<b>Spare (Disk)</b>	A Disk not in active use, but designated for future use by a Controller to replace a failed Disk in a particular Disk Group.
<b>Spare PM&amp;C server blade</b>	See PM&C server blade.
<b>Spare Point Code</b>	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.
<b>SPC</b>	Secondary Point Code  The SPC enables the EAGLE 5 ISS to assume more than one point code for SS7 routing. The EAGLE 5 ISS uses the SPC for routing and provisioning as if the SPC were an actual point code of the EAGLE 5 ISS. The EAGLE 5 ISS supports one ANSI true point code and up to seven secondary point codes.  Signaling Point Code  Spare Point Code  Stored Program Control
<b>Special Network Management Messages</b>	Messages that include RCT/TFC/UPU
<b>SPF</b>	Subscriber Provisioning Framework  The Mobile Messaging solution to enable the configuration, control and application of subscriber-specific services. The SPF provides a framework to

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store and retrieve service-specific data through a variety of provisioning interfaces.

**SPI** Spare Parts Inventory

**SPID** Service Provider ID

**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

**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

**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 5 ISS 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.

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

**SSCS**

Service Specific Convergence Sublayer.

The SSCOP is 1 of 2 parts (the other being the SSCF) of the Service Specific part of the SAAL layer (also known as the SSCS, the Service Specific Convergence Sublayer of the SAAL). The other part of the SAAL Layer is the CPCS.

**SSEDCM**

Single Slot Enhanced Data Communications Module

**SSF**

Service Switching Function

**SSG**

Switching Solutions Group

**SSH**

Secure Shell

A protocol for secure remote login and other network services over an insecure network. SSH encrypts and authenticates all EAGLE 5 ISS 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

**SSM**

Shared Storage Manager.

The capabilities in PM&C that configure shared storage such as a SAN.

**SSN**

SS7 Subsystem Number

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 5 ISS.

## S

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.

<b>SSP</b>	<p>Subsystem Prohibited network management message.</p> <p>Subsystem Prohibited SCCP (SCMG) management message. (CER)</p> <p>Service Switching Point (SS7 Network)</p> <p>Signal Switching Point</p> <p>Signal Switching Points are switches that originate, terminate, or tandem calls. An SSP sends signaling messages to other SSPs to setup, manage, and release voice circuits required to complete a call.</p>
<b>SSR</b>	<p>SIP Signaling Router</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>SSR-RM</b>	SIP Signaling Router – Routing Module
<b>SSR-SM</b>	SIP Signaling Router – Service Module
<b>SSR-SP</b>	SIP Signaling Router – Service Point. Also called a softswitch.
<b>SSSTC</b>	Single Slot Sentinel Transport Card
<b>SST</b>	<p>Secondary State</p> <p>The secondary state of the specified entity.</p> <p>Subsystem Status Test</p> <p>Subsystem Status Test network management message.</p> <p>Subsystem Status Test SCCP (SCMG) management message. (CER)</p>
<b>SSTC</b>	SCCP SS Status Test Controller
<b>SSU</b>	Status Signaling Unit
<b>ST-HSL-A</b>	<p>Synchronous T1 High Speed Link</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Standalone server</b>	A server that is not managed by PM&C, such as a Network OAM&P.
<b>static IP address</b>	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

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GUI also provides user interfaces for application users to define static IP addresses on the fabric network.

**STC**

Sentinel Transport Card

Signaling Transport Card

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

**STH**

System Trouble Handler

**STM**

Signaling Traffic Management

**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.

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

Spanning Tree Protocol

**STPI**

Signaling Transfer Point International

**STP LAN**

Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network.

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

**STPLAN**

Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network

The 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

**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

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	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.
<b>Stream Sequence Number</b>	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.
<b>strftime() function</b>	A standard UNIX notation for formatting time and date.
<b>STUN</b>	Simple Traversal of UDP through NATs.
<b>STV</b>	Statistics Viewer
	Collects statistical data about Tekelec Mobile Messaging components and displays it in the Manager.
<b>SUA</b>	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.
<b>Subsystem Application</b>	The name of the feature assigned to a particular subsystem of the EAGLE 5 ISS.
<b>Subsystem Number</b>	See SSN.
<b>SUERM</b>	Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor
<b>SUI</b>	Serial User Interface
<b>SUM</b>	Signal Unit Manager (IMT)
<b>SUS</b>	Suspend Message
<b>SUT</b>	System Under Test
<b>SV</b>	Subscription Version
<b>SVC</b>	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.
<b>SVCA</b>	Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit
	A connection to an X.25 node established by the EAGLE 5 ISS as soon as the LIM initializes.
<b>SVCR</b>	Remote Switched Virtual Circuit
	A connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.

**S**

<b>SW</b>	Software
<b>Switch</b>	A device that connects multiple network segments along the data link layer (layer-2 and possibly layer-3).
<b>Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC)</b>	See SVC.
<b>SWOPS</b>	Software Operations
<b>Synchronous E1 High Speed Link (SE-HSL)</b>	See SE-HSL.
<b>SYSADM</b>	System Administration
<b>syscheck</b>	A self-diagnostic system health check utility that generates alarms.
<b>SYSIO</b>	System Input/Output
<b>System Manager</b>	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.
<b>Signaling OAM</b>	See SO.

**T**

<b>T1</b>	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.
<b>T5100</b>	Tekelec's ATCA platform product.
<b>TA</b>	Technical Advisory
<b>TAC</b>	Technical Assistance Center
<b>TALI®</b>	Transport Adaptation Layer Interface
	Transport Adapter Layer Interface (RFC 3094)
<b>TAP</b>	Test Application Processor
<b>TAPD</b>	Tekelec Abstract Profile Daemon
	Provides an abstraction layer that allows SER to fetch user profiles from disparate backend data sources.
<b>TAS</b>	Tone and Announcement Server
<b>TASL</b>	Tekelec Application Scripting Language
	The TASL runtime process provides a runtime environment for the application and routes incoming MSUs to the appropriate TASL task.
<b>TATR</b>	Triggerless ANSI TCAP Relay

**T**

<b>TBCD</b>	Telephony Binary Coded Decimal
<b>TBGTTLS</b>	Transaction-based GTT Loadsharing
<b>TC</b>	Table Copy Transaction Capabilities
<b>TCA</b>	Transfer Cluster Allowed
<b>TCAP</b>	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.
<b>TCAPCNV</b>	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.
<b>TCBC</b>	Traffic Change Back Control
<b>TCM</b>	Table Copy Manager
<b>TCOC</b>	Traffic Changeover Control
<b>TCP</b>	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.
<b>TCP/IP</b>	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
<b>TCP/IP Data Link (DLK)</b>	The transmission path over the Ethernet from the E5-ENET in the EAGLE 5 ISS to the remote host computer or the port on the E5-ENET.
<b>TCP/IP Node</b>	The remote host computer receiving traffic from the E5-ENET in the EAGLE 5 ISS over a TCP/IP data link. The TCP/IP node is in the EAGLE 5 ISS database as an IP address.
<b>TCR</b>	Transfer Cluster Restricted
<b>TCRC</b>	Traffic Controlled Rerouting Control
<b>TCU</b>	Table Creation Utility

## T

<b>TD</b>	Transmitted Data
<b>TDCB</b>	Table Data Control Block
<b>TDM</b>	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.
<b>TDM card</b>	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.
<b>TDMA</b>	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.
<b>TDM-GTI</b>	TDM Global Timing Interface
<b>TDP</b>	Trigger Detection Point
<b>TDR</b>	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.
<b>Tekelec 5100 Integrated Application Platform</b>	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.
<b>Tekelec Platform Distribution</b>	See TPD.
<b>TekMedia</b>	TekMedia SMS is an innovative, modular solution, which enables operators to deliver advanced messaging without costly network over-engineering or overhaul. Carriers can grow capacity and capabilities incrementally or create a complete, end-to-end SMS solution. When deployed in conjunction with the industry leading EAGLE 5 ISS, Tekelec offers mobile operators additional SMS off load and flexible routing capabilities - thus optimizing the SMS network.
<b>TEKOS</b>	Tekelec Operating System
<b>TekPath</b>	Tekelec private ENUM solution consists of a provisioning mechanism and an ENUM query / response server. The carrier ENUM database is provisioned

## T

	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.
<b>TekSCIM</b>	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.
<b>Telephone Number Mapping (ENUM)</b>	See ENUM.
<b>Terminal Disk Module (TDM)</b>	See TDM.
<b>T5100 applications shelf</b>	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.
<b>T5100 frame</b>	The PICMG-3.0-compliant frame deployed for the T5100 platform.
<b>TEM</b>	Telecommunication Equipment Manufacturers
<b>TF</b>	Toll Free
<b>TFA</b>	TransFer Allowed (Msg)
<b>TFC</b>	Transfer Control TransFer Controlled (Msg) Transfer Congested
<b>TFP</b>	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.
<b>TFR</b>	Transfer Restricted
<b>TFRC</b>	Traffic Forced Rerouting Control
<b>TFTP</b>	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
<b>TGN</b>	Trunk Group Number
<b>Threshold Prohibited</b>	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.
<b>TIA</b>	Telecommunication Industry Association
<b>TIF</b>	Triggerless ISUP Framework
<b>TIF ASD</b>	Triggerless ISUP Framework Additional Subscriber Data

## T

<b>TIF GRN</b>	Triggerless ISUP Framework Generic Routing Data
<b>TIF NP</b>	Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Portability feature
<b>TIF NS</b>	Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Substitution feature
<b>TIF SNS</b>	Triggerless ISUP Framework Simple Number Substitution feature
<b>TIMR</b>	CAM Timer
<b>TINP</b>	Triggerless ISUP based Number Portability
<b>TISPAN</b>	Telecoms & Internet converged Services & Protocols for Advanced Networks
<b>TLAC</b>	Traffic Link Available Control
<b>TLDN</b>	Temporary Location Directory Number
<b>TLNP</b>	Triggerless LNP
<b>TLS</b>	Transport Layer Security
<b>TLV</b>	Type/Length/Value
<b>TMDD</b>	Terminal Multiplexer Device Driver
<b>TMM</b>	Tekelec Mobile Messaging Family of short message routing and network querying components.
<b>TMN</b>	Telecommunication Management Network
<b>TN</b>	Telephone Number  A 10 digit ported telephone number.
<b>TNL</b>	Tekelec Mobile Messaging Network Layer Tekelec proprietary interface over which Mobile Messaging components communicate.
<b>TNN</b>	Trouble Notification Number
<b>TNS</b>	Transit Network Selection Triggerless Number Screening
<b>TO</b>	Timing Output
<b>TOCA</b>	Timing Output Composite Automatic
<b>TOD</b>	Time of Day
<b>TON</b>	Type of Number
<b>Tools</b>	A collection of command-line tools for managing and troubleshooting Tekelec Mobile Messaging components.
<b>TOS</b>	Type of Service

## T

<b>TOS486</b>	TEKOS for the 486
<b>TOS4M</b>	TEKOS for the 486 implemented via MTOS
<b>TOS4V</b>	TEKOS for VxWorks
<b>TP</b>	Terminal Processor Test Plan Twisted Pair
<b>tp_cli</b>	CDR Query Tool A command-line interface for decoding call detail records (CDRs).
<b>tp_qcli</b>	AMS Query Command Line Interface. A command-line interface for querying messages stored in the AMS.
<b>TPC</b>	True Point Code
<b>TPD</b>	Tekelec Platform Distribution TPD is a standard Linux-based operating system packaged and distributed by Tekelec. TPD provides value-added features for managing installations and upgrades, diagnostics, integration of 3rd party software (open and closed source), build tools, and server management tools.
<b>TPM-8</b>	Terminal Multiplexer 8 Port
<b>TPM-16</b>	Terminal Multiplexer 16 Port
<b>TPS</b>	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.
<b>TR</b>	Technical Reference
<b>TRA</b>	Traffic Restarting Allowed
<b>Transaction</b>	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.

## T

<b>Transaction-based GTT Loadsharing</b>	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.
<b>Transaction unit</b>	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.
<b>Translation Service Module (TSM)</b>	See TSM.
<b>Translation Type (TT)</b>	See TT.
<b>Translation Type Mapping</b>	<p>A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that maps standardized internetwork translation type values to intranetwork translation type values used within any particular network.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Transport Address</b>	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.
<b>trap</b>	A mechanism used in the context of SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) for one-way event notification.
<b>TRBL</b>	Trouble
<b>TRC</b>	Termination Response Code
<b>TRCC</b>	Traffic Signaling Congestion Control
<b>Trial GPL</b>	A generic program load that is downloaded to a card from the removable cartridge.
<b>Triggerless LNP</b>	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.
<b>TRM</b>	Termination Response Mode
<b>True Point Code</b>	The point code defining a destination in the Destination Point Code table.
<b>TRW</b>	Traffic Restarting Waiting
<b>TS</b>	<p>Test Strategy</p> <p>Traffic Server</p>

**T**

	Technical Specification
<b>TSAP</b>	Transport Service Address Point
<b>TSB</b>	Technical Service Bulletin
<b>TSC</b>	Time Slot Counter
<b>TSCSYNC</b>	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.
<b>TSE</b>	Technical Service Engineer
<b>TSET</b>	Transmitter Signaling Element Timing
<b>TSFC</b>	SS7 Traffic Signaling Flow Control
<b>TSM</b>	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).
<b>TSPC</b>	True or Secondary Point Code
<b>TSU</b>	Test Signal Unit
<b>TSVM</b>	Technical Service Vendor Manager
<b>TSRC</b>	Traffic Signal Route Control
<b>TST</b>	SMS Tester
	Mobile Messaging test tool that can send messages and query network elements.
<b>TT</b>	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.
<b>TTN</b>	Translation Type Name
<b>TTR</b>	Team Test Ready
	Triggerless TCAP Relay
<b>TU</b>	Transaction Unit (see TPS)
<b>TUP</b>	Telephone User Part

**T**

<b>TV</b>	Ticket Voucher
<b>TVG</b>	Group Ticket Voucher
<b>TX</b>	Transmit

**U**

<b>U</b>	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.
<b>UA</b>	ETF User Adaptation Layers
<b>UAC</b>	User Agent Client
<b>UAL</b>	User Application Layer
<b>UAM</b>	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.
<b>UAPS</b>	UA Parameter Set
<b>UART</b>	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
<b>UAS</b>	User Agent Server
<b>UBA</b>	Unblocked Acknowledgement
<b>UCIC</b>	Unequipped Circuit Identification Code
	Unidentified Circuit Identification Code
<b>UCP</b>	Universal Computer Protocol
	Protocol used to connect to SMSCs.
<b>UDM</b>	User Defined Messages
<b>UDP</b>	User Datagram Protocol
<b>UDSA</b>	User Defined Stop Action
<b>UDT</b>	Unitdata Transfer
<b>UDTS</b>	Unitdata Transfer Service
	An error response to a UDT message.
<b>UE</b>	User Equipment

## U

<b>UG</b>	User Guide
<b>UHC</b>	Upgrade Health Check
<b>UI</b>	User Interface
<b>UIAS</b>	User Interface Application Side
<b>UID</b>	User ID
<b>UIM</b>	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.
<b>UIMRD</b>	UIM Redirect
<b>UISC</b>	User Interface Session Control
<b>UITS</b>	User Interface Terminal Side
<b>UL</b>	Underwriters Laboratories
<b>ULP</b>	Upper Layer Protocol
<b>UMA</b>	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.
<b>UMTS</b>	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.
<b>Unchannelized E1</b>	Synchronous E1 High Speed Link
<b>Unchannelized T1</b>	Synchronous T1 High Speed Link
<b>UNI</b>	User-Network Interface
<b>Universal License Key</b>	A license key that works on any OAP. This key is not dependant on the unique host ID of the machine.
<b>UNKN</b>	FNAI class Unknown
<b>Unsolicited Alarm Message (UAM)</b>	See UAM.
<b>Unsolicited Information Message</b>	See UIM.
<b>UPA</b>	UltraSPARC Port Architecture

## U

	User Part Available
<b>UPD</b>	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.
<b>UPL</b>	User Program Layer
<b>Uplink set</b>	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.
<b>UPLU</b>	User Program Layer Utilities
<b>UPT</b>	User Part Test
<b>UPU</b>	User Part Unavailable
	An MTP3 management message.
<b>URI</b>	Uniform Resource Identifier
	An internet protocol element consisting of a short string of characters that conform to a certain syntax. The string comprises a name or address that can be used to refer to a resource.
<b>URK</b>	Unregistered Routing Key
<b>URL</b>	Uniform Resource Locator
<b>USB</b>	Universal Serial Bus
<b>USB port</b>	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.
<b>USDA</b>	User Defined Stop Action
<b>USIS</b>	User-to-User Indicators
<b>USL</b>	User Systems Language
<b>USR</b>	User-to-User information
<b>UTF-8</b>	Variable-length character encoding for Unicode that is backward-compatible with ASCII.
<b>UTILITY</b>	The application that is used by the factory for testing. This application has no use in the field.
<b>UTP</b>	Unit Test Plan
	Untwisted Pair

## V

<b>V.35</b>	ITU Interface Recommendation, V.35  The interface used with the LIMV35 card.
<b>V</b>	Volt
<b>VA</b>	Volt-Ampere
<b>VAC</b>	Voltage Alternating Current
<b>VAS</b>	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.
<b>VCC</b>	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.
<b>VCi</b>	Virtual Channel Identifier
<b>Vdisk</b>	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.
<b>VDT</b>	Video Display Terminal
<b>VDU</b>	Video Display Unit
<b>V-Flex</b>	Voicemail Flexible Routing  An advanced database application based on the industry proven EAGLE 5 ISS. Deployed as a local subsystem on the EAGLE platform, V-Flex centralizes voicemail routing.
<b>VGTT</b>	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.
<b>VIOL</b>	A value displayed on an application GUI that indicates that the client browser's Java policy file is incorrect.

## V

<b>VIP</b>	<p>Virtual IP Address</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>VISM</b>	Voice Interworking Service Module
<b>VLAN</b>	<p>Virtual Local Area Network</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>VLR</b>	<p>Visitor Location Register</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Virtual Location Register</p>
<b>VMAC</b>	Virtual MAC. Implemented by VRRP
<b>VMS</b>	<p>Voice Mail Server</p> <p>Virtual Memory System</p> <p>A multi-user, multiprocessing virtual memory-based operating system designed for use in time sharing, batch processing, real time and transaction processing.</p>
<b>VMSC</b>	<p>Visited MSC</p> <p>Voice Mail Service Center</p>
<b>VOB</b>	Versioned Object Base
<b>VoIP</b>	<p>Voice Over Internet Protocol</p> <p>Voice communication based on the IP protocol competes with legacy voice networks, but also with Voice over Frame Relay and Voice and Telephonie over ATM. Realtime response, which is characterized by minimizing frame loss and latency, is vital to voice communication. Users are only prepared to accept minimal delays in voice transmissions.</p>
<b>Volume</b>	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.
<b>VOM</b>	Volt Ohm Meter
<b>VON</b>	Voice Over Net
<b>VoP</b>	Voice over Packet
<b>VPC</b>	Virtual Path Connection

**V**

	Virtual Point Code
<b>VPCI</b>	Virtual Path Connection Identifier
<b>VPI</b>	Virtual Path Identifier
<b>VPN</b>	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.
<b>VR</b>	Validation and Ramp
<b>VRM</b>	Virtual Reality Modeling
<b>VRRP</b>	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
<b>VRU</b>	Voice Recognition Unit
<b>VSCCP</b>	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.
<b>VTIM</b>	Virtual Terminal Input Message
<b>VTOM</b>	Virtual Terminal Output Message
<b>VXWSLAN</b>	A General Program Load (GPL) used by the DCM card and SSEDCCM card to support the STP LAN feature. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

**W**

<b>W</b>	Watts
<b>WAN</b>	Wide Area Network
	A network which covers a larger geographical area than a LAN or a MAN.
<b>WATS</b>	Wide Area Telephone Service
<b>WC</b>	West Coast
<b>WCS</b>	Wireless Convergence Server
	Signaling network node providing the Service Capability Interaction Management (SCIM) function in IMS networks. WCS provides service interaction and orchestration capabilities.
<b>WDG</b>	Watchdog
	Process that monitors the status of each Mobile Messaging component, detects when a component becomes unavailable, and restarts components that have stopped responding.
<b>WE</b>	Western

## W

<b>Weighted GTT Load-sharing</b>	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.
<b>WGTTLS</b>	Weighted GTT Loadsharing
<b>whitelist</b>	Provisioning whitelist.
<b>WILD CARD</b>	A value for various parameters, specified by an asterisk (*) that specifies all possible values for that parameter without having to provision each value individually.
<b>Wildcard</b>	Same as "Wild Card". Character "?" is allowed in NPP filter prefixes.
<b>WIN</b>	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.
<b>Wireless Number Portability (WNP)</b>	See WNP.
<b>WLAN</b>	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.
<b>WLNP</b>	Wireless Local Number Portability
<b>WMF</b>	Windows Media File
<b>WMG</b>	Wireless Media Gateway  High density media gateway that improves quality of service because it is an integral part of routed IP networks.
<b>WNP</b>	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.
<b>WNPQS</b>	Wireless Number Portability Query Service.  WNP Query Service
<b>WSF</b>	Workstation Function
<b>WSMS</b>	Wireless Short Message Service

**W**

<b>WSMSC</b>	Wireless Short Message Service Center
<b>WUI</b>	Web User Interface
<b>WW</b>	World Wide
<b>WWA</b>	Wild Write Audit
<b>WWN</b>	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**

<b>X252000</b>	The 2000 X.25 Routes and Destinations feature.
<b>X.25 DE</b>	X.25 Destination Entity
<b>X25G</b>	X.25/SS7 Gateway  A feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS that provides connectivity between SS7 and X.25 networks. This enables cellular (IS.41) applications using different transport services to connect. The gateway is physically positioned between the SS7 network and X.25 network. The gateway transports IS.41 messages from one network to the other using the SS7 Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) protocol.
<b>XCA</b>	Extended Changeover Acknowledgment (Msg)
<b>XCO</b>	Extended Changeover Order (Msg)
<b>XLAT</b>	Translate Indicator
<b>X-list</b>	A list of non-provisioned members of provisioned cluster that are either restricted or prohibited for SS7 traffic.
<b>XGTT</b>	Expanded GTT (GTT Table Expansion).
<b>XMAP</b>	Expanded MAP Table
<b>XMI</b>	External Management Interface
<b>XML</b>	Extensible Markup Language
<b>XS</b>	eXternal Service  Value-adding component that communicates with the Router to provide a service.
<b>XS-BIV</b>	Billing ID Verification component

## X

	eXternal Service component that can verify and modify vendor-specific SMPP vendor billing IDs for incoming and outgoing AO traffic.
<b>XS-BWL</b>	Black- and Whitelist component eXternal Service component that provides personalized blacklist and whitelist services for home network subscribers.
<b>XS-CPY</b>	Short Message Copy component eXternal Service component that can send a copy of MO, MT, and AT short messages to MSISDNs.
<b>XS-CRV</b>	Content Rating Value component eXternal Service component that can verify and modify vendor-specific SMPP content ratings for outgoing AO traffic.
<b>XS-DIL</b>	Distribution List component eXternal Service component that provides distribution list functionality.
<b>XS-FWD</b>	Short Message Forward component eXternal Service component that can forward short messages to MSISDNs.
<b>XS-MLC</b>	MultiList Control component eXternal Service component that can look up a recipient address in a set of configured lists.
<b>XS-MOD</b>	Modifier component eXternal Service component that provides configurable manipulation of certain routing fields.
<b>XS-RMS</b>	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.).
<b>XS-SPA</b>	SMS Provisioning Application component eXternal Service component that provides an SMS provisioning interface for XS components.
<b>XS-TIE</b>	Text Insertion Engine component eXternal Service component that can insert additional text in a short message that is bound for home network subscriber.
<b>XSI</b>	External Signaling Interface

	X
XUDT	Extended Unit Data Extended User Data
XUDTS	Extended Unitdata Service message An error response to an XUDT message.