Tekelec Signaling Products

Master Glossary

909-1023 Revision D

May 2005

TEKELEC

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U.S. Patent Numbers:
6,327,350 6,662,017 6,456,845 6,647,113 5,953,404 6,606379 6,167,129 6,324,183 6,639,981 5,008,929

Ordering Information
Additional copies of this document can be ordered from Tekelec Network Systems Division, 5200 Paramount Parkway, Morrisville, North Carolina, 27560.

Master Glossary

10 Digit Telephone Number Subscription
: The telephone number requiring LNP service and the related LNP service information, the location routing number, and message relay global title translation information.

A

AAL
: ATM Adaptation Layer.

AAL5
: ATM Adaptation Layer 5.

AAL5CP
: ATM Adaptation Layer 5 Common Port.

AATM
: See ATM Appliqué.

ACG
: See Automatic Call Gapping.

ACM
: See Application Communications Module.

ACMENET
: 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.

ACM-ENET
: The label on the card identifying the card as a ACM.

Adjacent Point Code (APC)
: The point code identifying the node that is next to the Eagle. This term is used in link sets and routes.

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

Affected Point Code (AFTPC)
: The point code in subsystem-prohibited (SSP), subsystem-status-test (SST), and subsystem-allowed (SSA) SCCP management messages used by gateway screening to determine if the messages containing these point codes are allowed in to the network. This point code is in the SCMG Data (SCCP Management) portion of the signaling information field in the MSU.

AFTPC
: See Affected Point Code.

AIN
: See Advanced Intelligent Network.

AINF
: See Application Interface Appliqué.

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

Alias Point Code
A point code that provide an alternate point code for a particular destination.

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

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

Allowed CDPA
The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages that contain a specific DPC in the routing label and a specific subsystem number in the called party address. SCCP messages containing the specified DPC and subsystem number go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed CGPA
The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages from another network that contain a specific point code in the CGPA field and a specific routing indicator in the CDPA field. SCCP messages containing the specified point code and routing indicator go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed DPC
The gateway screening entity that identifies the destination point codes that are allowed to receive SS7 messages from the Eagle. Messages containing the specified destination point codes go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

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

Allowed OPC
: The gateway screening entity that identifies the originating point codes that are allowed to send SS7 messages into the network. Messages containing the specified originating point codes go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed SIO
: The gateway screening entity that identifies the type of MSUs (ISUP, TUP, TCAP, and so forth) that are allowed into the network. The message type is determined by the network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) fields of the signaling information octet (SIO) field in the MSU, and the H0 and H1 heading codes of the signaling information field of the MSU. Messages containing the specified message type go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

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.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
: An organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system.

ANSI Link Set
: A link set with an ANSI adjacent point code.

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

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

APC
: See Adjacent Point Code.

Application Communications Module (ACM)
: A card in the Eagle that provides a communications interface to a remote host across an Ethernet LAN.

Application Interface Appliqué (AINF)
: The AINF is an integrated appliqué which supports the DS0A, DSCS and V.35 interfaces on the same appliqué. The AINF appliqué can be configured as either a DS0A, OCU, or V.35 interface from the user terminal.

Application Server (AS)

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

Application Server Process (ASP)

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

Application Service Module (ASM)

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

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

Approved GPL

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

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

ASM See Application Services Module.

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

AST See Associated State. The associated state of an entity.

Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)

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

A high-bandwidth, low-delay switching, and multiplexing technology to support applications that include high-speed data, local area network interconnection, multimedia application and imaging, and residential applications such as video telephony and other information-based services.

ATI See Any Time Interrogation.

ATM Layer Management (ATMM)
: 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).

ATM
: See Asynchronous Transfer Mode.

ATMM
: ATM Layer Management.

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

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

ATM HSL
: Asynchronous Transfer Mode High Speed Link.

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

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

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

Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCA)
: A connection to an X.25 node established by the Eagle as soon as the X.25 LIM (a LIM that has the **`ss7gx25`** application assigned to it) initializes.

B

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

BIP
: See Board Identification PROM.

BITS
: See Building Integrated Timing System.

Bits per Second (BPS)
: The transmission rate of the signaling links on the Eagle expressed in bits per second.

BLKDPC
: See Blocked Destination Point Code.

BLKOPC
: See Blocked Originating Point Code.

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

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

Board Identification PROM (BIP)
: The serial number used to identify a board in the Eagle. The serial number is contained in the board ID PROM on each board in the Eagle.

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

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

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).

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

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

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

BPS
: See Bits per Second.

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

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

BSD
: Berkeley Software Distribution.

Building Integrated Timing System (BITS)
: 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.

Bulk Load Module (BLM)
: A card that is provisioned with the EBDABLM GPL to support the bulk download feature. During LNP bulk download operations, the LNP database is downloaded to the RAM memory of the card.

C

Calling Name Conversion Facility (CNCF)
: 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.

Called Party Address (CDPA)
: The portion of the MSU that contains the additional addressing information of the destination of the MSU. Gateway screening uses this additional information to determine if MSUs that contain the DPC in the routing label and the subsystem number in the called party address portion of the MSU are allowed in the network where the Eagle is located.

Calling Party Address (CGPA)
: The point code and subsystem number that originated the MSU. This point code and subsystem number are contained in the calling party address portion of the signaling information field of the MSU. Gateway screening uses this information to determine if MSUs that contain this point code and subsystem number area allowed in the network where the Eagle is located.

Capability Point Code (CPC)
: A capability point code used by the SS7 protocol to identify a group of functionally related STPs in the signaling network.

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

CAS
: See Channel Associated Signaling.

CCS
: See Common Channel Signaling.

CCS7
: Common Channel Signaling System #7.
See also SS7.

CCS7ITU
: The generic program load and application software for the ITU SS7 signaling links that is used with card types **`limds0, limch, limocu`**, **`limv35, lime1,`** and **`limt1`**.

CDPA
: See Called Party Address.

CGPA
: See Calling Party Address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Checksum
: Check sums provide 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.

CIC
: See Carrier Identification Code.

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

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

CLLI
: See Common Language Location Identifier.

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

Cluster Destination Point Code
: A partial point code representing a cluster of point codes.

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

Cluster Routing and Management Diversity (CRMD)
: A feature in the Eagle that allows MSUs to be routed to a cluster of point codes and enhances the management of the SS7 traffic to the cluster of point codes

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

CNCF
: See Calling Name Conversion Facility.

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

Common Channel Signaling (CCS)
: 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.

Common Channel Signaling System #7 (CCS7)
: CCS7 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).

Command Class
: A set of commands that are assigned to a user or to a terminal port. Command classes are assigned to a user with the **`chg-user`** or **`ent-user`** commands to control the commands that user can execute. Command classes are assigned to a terminal port with the **`chg-secu-trm`** command to control the commands that can be executed on a particular terminal. Appendix B in the *Database Administration Manual - SS7* lists the command classes.

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

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

Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS)
: 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.

Concerned Signaling Point Code (CSPC)
: The point code that receives subsystem allowed and subsystem prohibited status messages about a particular global title translation node. These messages are broadcast from SCCP management.

Control Shelf
: The shelf in the Eagle that contains the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem. The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem contains 5 cards: 2 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.

CPC
: See Capability Point Code.

CPCS
: See Common Part Convergence Sublayer.

CRC
: See Cyclic Redundancy Check.

CRMD
: See Cluster Routing and Management Diversity.

CRP
: See Circular Route Prevention.

CSPC
: See Concerned Signaling Point Code.

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

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

D

daemon
: A process that runs in the background and performs a specified operation at predefined times or in response to certain events.

Data Communication Equipment (DCE)
: The equipment associated with the transmission of data from one device to another. Examples of data communication equipment are modems, remote terminals, and communications processors.

Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)
: The equipment associated with the entering and retrieving data from a computer system or a data communications system. A video display terminal is an example of data terminal equipment.

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

Database Communication Module (DCM)
: The database communication module (DCM) provides IP connectivity for applications. Connection to a host is achieved through an ethernet LAN using the TCP/IP protocol.

Database Service Module (DSM)
: The Database Service Module (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).

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

DCE
: See Data Communication Equipment.

DCM
: See Database Communication Module.

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

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

Destination Point Code
: The point code of the signaling point to which the MSU is routed. This point code can be adjacent to the Eagle, but does not have to be.

Digital Signal Level - 0 (DS0A)
: The interface used with the LIMDS0 card.

DIP
: Dual In-line Package. Used more to refer to a type of switch. A DIP switch is a series of tiny switches whose housing has the same shape as a chip.

DIX
: Digital/Intel/Xerox de facto standard for Ethernet Media Access Control Type.

DLK
: See TCP/IP Data Link.

DMS
: Disk Management System.

Domain
: A group of computers and devices on a network that are administered as a unit with common rules and procedures. The network in which the destination entity or node exists, X.25 or SS7.

DPC
: See Destination Point Code.

DRAM
: Dynamic Random Access Memory. A type of memory chip that has to be refreshed periodically.

DS0A — See Digital Signal Level - 0.

DSM — See Database Service Module.

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

DSTN4000 — The 4000 route set feature.

DSTN5000 — The 5000 route set feature; replaces the 4000 route feature. With this feature, the Eagle STP supports, as a system-wide option, the administration and protocol changes required to support 5000 routes. The default for the routing option remains 2000 routes, and 500 x-list entries. No change in x-list capacity is required. Total routes table capacity is 5500 entries.

DTA — See Database Transport Access.

DTE — See Data Terminal Equipment.

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

E

E1 — The European equivalent of T1 that transmits digital data over a telephone network at 2.048 Mbps.

E5IS — The Eagle Support for Integrated Sentinel feature allows the network traffic on the Eagle's signaling links to be monitored by an ESP (extended services platform) without additional intrusive cabling. Message Signaling Units (MSUs), alarms, and events are copied to the Sentinel to provide the network traffic monitoring. The monitored traffic is delivered to the Sentinel using the Eagle's STCs (Sentinel Transport Cards) which are connected to the ESP subsystem by Ethernet links. The ESP subsystem delivers the monitored traffic to the Sentinel.

EBDA — Enhanced Bulk Download and Audit.

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

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

EBI — See Extended Bus Interface.

EDCM — See Enhanced-performance DCM.

EEPROM — See Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.

EGTT — The Enhanced Global Title Translation (EGTT) feature is designed for the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the SS7 protocol. The Eagle uses this feature to determine to which service database to send the query message when a Message Signaling Unit (MSU) enters the system and more information is needed to route the MSU.

EILA — Enhanced Integrated LIM Appliqué.

EIR — See Equipment Identity Register.

ELAP — Eagle LNP Application Processor.

ELEI — See Exception List Exclusion Indicator.

Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)
EEPROM is a special type of PROM that can be erased and reprogrammed individually during system operation. Like other types of PROM, EEPROM retains its contents even when the power is turned off. Also like other types of ROM, EEPROM is not as fast as RAM.

EMAP — Eagle Measurements Application Processor.

The application software running on the EOAP used for the GR-376 feature.

EMDC — Element Measurement and Data Collection Application.

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

EMP — Eagle Monitoring Protocol.

EMSALM — Element Management System Alarm Monitor.

EOAM — Enhanced Operation, Administration, and Maintenance.

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

EOAP — Enhanced OSS Application Process.

EPAP — Eagle Provisioning Application Processor.

EPROM — See Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory.

Equipment Identity Register (EIR)
: The Equipment Identity Register (EIR) is 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.

Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM)
: 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.

EROUTE
: The application software used on the STC (Sentinel Transport Card) for the Eagle with Integrated Sentinel feature. The Sentinel product does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

ESP
: See Expanded Services Platform.

ETT
: See Existing Translation Type.

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

Exception List Exclusion Indicator (ELEI)
: Indicates whether entries made to the exception list for each cluster point code are added to or changed in the destination point code table.

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

Expanded Services Platform (ESP)
: The ESP is 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.

Extended Bus Interface (EBI)
: A local bus and not connected to the IMT bus. This allows every two card locations to communicate with each other without going over the IMT bus.

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

F

FAK
: See Feature Access Key.

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

FAP
: Fuse and Alarm Panel.

Feature Access Key (FAK)
: The feature access key allows the user to enable and activate 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.

File Transfer Area (FTA)
: A special area that exists on each OAM hard disk, used as a staging area to copy files to and from the Eagle using the Kermit file-transfer protocol.

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

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

FISU
: See Fill In Signal Unit.

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

FPC
: See Full Point Code.

FTA
: See File Transfer Area.

FTP — See File Transfer Protocol.

FTRA — FTP-based Table Retrieve Application.

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

G

G-Flex — GSM Flexible numbering. A feature that allows the operator to flexibly assign individual subscribers to HLRs and route signaling messages, based on subscriber numbering, accordingly.

G-Port — GSM Mobile Number Portability provides mobile subscribers the ability to change the GSM subscription network within a portability cluster, while retaining their original MSISDN(s).

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

Gateway Screening (GWS)
: Gateway Screening (GWS) is 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's database is allowed to enter the Eagle.

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

Gbyte — Gigabyte — 1,073,741,824 bytes

GDB — GSM Real-time Database.

Generic Program Load (GPL)
: The software that allows the various features in the system to work. GPLs and applications are not the same software.

General Purpose Service Module (GPSM-II)
: The GPSM-II card 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.

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

GLS
: Generic Loading Services application.

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

GPL
: See Generic Program Load.

GPSM-II
: See General Purpose Service Module.

GR-376
: A feature that provides an optional method of data collection from the Eagle STP.

GR-OAP
: The EOAP that provides support for GR376 and GR-495.

GSM
: Global System for Mobile Communications.

GSMSCRN
: GSM MAP Screening. This feature allow 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.

GTA
: Global Title Address.

GTT
: See Global Title Translation.

GWS
: See Gateway Screening.

GX25
: This software feature 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

HC-MIM
: See High Capacity Multi-Channel Interface Module.

HDB3
: High Density Bipolar 3 Encoding.

HECI
: Human Equipment Communication Interface.

High Capacity Multi-Channel Interface Module (HC-MIM)
: The High Capacity Multi-Channel Interface Module 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.

High-Speed IMT Packet Router (HIPR)
: The High-Speed IMT Packet Router card provides increases in 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).

High-Speed Multiplexer (HMUX)
: High-Speed Multiplexer cards support 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.

HIPR
: See High-Speed IMT Packet Router.

HLR
: Home Location Register.

HMUX
: See High-Speed Multiplexer.

HOMERN
: Home Network Routing Number Prefix.

HSL
: High-Speed Links.

I

ID
: Identity, identifier.

IETF
: Internet Engineering Task Force.

IGTTLS
: Intermediate Global Title Translation Load Sharing.

ILA
: Integrated LIM Appliqué.

IMEI
: International Mobile Equipment Identifier.

IMSI
: International Mobile Station Identifier.

IMT
: The communication software that operates the IMT bus on all cards except the LIMATM, DCM, DSM, and HMUX.

IMT Bus
: See Interprocessor Message Transport Bus.

INAP — Intelligent Network Application Protocol.

INP — INAP-based Number Portability. The INP feature supports ported variable-length numbers up to 15 digits, without requiring the padding of numbers in the provisioning interfaces. The INP feature can be turned on, but not off, via a feature bit. Note that INP and North American LNP (Local Number Portability) are mutually exclusive on an Eagle node. The global title translations (GTT) feature is required for operation of the INP feature.

In Service - Abnormal (IS-ANR)
: The entity is in service but only able to perform a limited subset of its normal service functions.

In Service - Normal (IS-NR)
: The entity is in service and handling all its normal service functions.

Incoming Gateway Link Set
: A link set designated as one in which messages are being received from another signaling network.

Integrated Sentinel
: The Integrated Sentinel product provides monitoring capabilities for Signaling System 7 (SS7) links. Integrated Sentinel includes network surveillance capabilities and fault-management functions.Integrated Serial Communications Controller (ISCC) loopback test
A test that determines if the hardware and software up to the ISCC chip is the cause for a link failure.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)
: The network services that provides end to end digital connections to which users have access to a wide range of services through a limited set of standard user to network interfaces.

Intermediate GTT
: When the Eagle routes a Global Title message on Global Title Translation.

Internet Protocol (IP)
: 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.

Interprocessor Message Transport Bus (IMT bus)
: The main communications artery between all subsystems in the Eagle. This high-speed communications system is comprised of two 125Mbps counter-rotating serial buses. The IMT bus uses load sharing, so messages from the various subsystems are divided evenly across both busses. In the event one bus should fail, the other immediately assumes control of all messages.

  The IMT buses can function as a private LAN assigning internal IP address to LIM cards allowing monitoring of SS7 links without external connections.

IP
: See Internet Protocol.

IP Address
: The location of a device on a TCP/IP network. The IP Address is a number in dotted decimal notation which looks something like "192.168.1.1".

IPGWI
: This application is used by the DCM card for IP point-to-multipoint connectivity within an ITU-I or ITU-N network. The system allows a maximum of 64 cards to be assigned the IPGWI application.

IPGWx
: Point-to-multipoint MTP-User signaling (e.g. ISUP, TCAP) over IP capability. Typically used for A link connectivity which require routing keys. Far End not required to support MTP3. The IPGWx GPL (IPGWI, SS7IPGW) run on the SSEDCM hardware.

IPISUP
: ISUP Routing Over IP feature. 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.

IPLIM
: The application software used by the DCM card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ANSI point codes.

IPLIMI
: The application software used by the DCM card for IP point-to-point connectivity for ITU point codes.

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

IPS
: Internet Protocol Services.

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

IPSM
: See IP Services Module.

IP Services Module (IPSM)
: The IP Services Module (IPSM) provides IP connection for telnet and the FTRA application. The IPSM is a GPSM-II with a one Gigabyte (UD1G) expansion memory board in a single-slot assembly running the IPS application.

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

IS-41 Interim Standard 41, same as and interchangeable with ANSI-41.

IS-ANR See In Service - Abnormal.

ISCC See Integrated Serial Communications Controller.

ISDN See Integrated Services Digital Network.

IS-NR See In Service - Normal.

ISUP ISDN User Part.

ITU International Telecommunications Union.

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

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

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

ITUDUPP ITU National Duplicate Point Code. This feature applies only to 14-bit ITU national point codes. This feature allows an Eagle STP mated pair to route traffic for two or more countries that may have overlapping point code values.

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

IXP Refers to the Intel Network Processor used on the HIPR card.

L

LAN — See Local Area Network.

See also STP LAN.

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

LC — See Logical Channel.

LC2NM — See Logical Channel to Network Management.

LED — See Light Emitting Diode.

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

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

LFS — See Link Fault Sectionalization.

Light Emitting Diode (LED)
An electrical device that glows a particular color when a specified voltage is applied to it.

LIM — See Link Interface Module.

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

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

LIM-DS0 — A link interface module (LIM) with the DS0A Appliqué.

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

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

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

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

Link — See Signaling Link.

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

Link Interface Module (LIM)
: The Link Interface Module (LIM) provides access to remote SS7, X.25, IP and other network elements, such as a Signaling Control Point (SCP) through a variety of signaling interfaces (V.35, OCU, 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.

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

Link Set Name (LSN)
: The name of the link set.

LNP
: See Local Number Portability.

LNPMR
: LNP Message Relay.

LNPQS
: LNP Query Service.

LNP SMS
: LNP Short Message Service.

LNP Subsystem Application
: The subsystem of the Eagle assigned to the LNP feature.

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

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

Local Area Network (LAN)
: A private data network in which serial transmission is used for direct data communication among data stations located in the same proximate location. LAN uses coax cable, twisted pair, or multimode fiber.

Local Number Portability (LNP)
: A feature that allows a user served by one switch to move their telephone service to a different switch without changing their telephone number.

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

Location Routing Number (LRN)
: A 10 digit number identifying the new location of the ported 10 digit telephone number.

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

Logical Channel to Network Management (LC2NM)
: A 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.

Logical Channel to Network Mapping (LC2NMX)
: A feature of the SS7/X.25 gateway feature that allows SS7 network management to reroute traffic destined for failed X.25 logical channels to an alternate route, and reroutes traffic back to the original X.25 logical channels when the X.25 logical channels are back in service.

LRN
: See Location Routing Number.

LS
: See link set.

LSMS
: See Local Service Management System.

LSN
: See Link Set Name.

M

M2PA
: SS7 MTP2-User Peer-to-Peer Adaptation Layer.

M3UA
: SS7 MTP3-User Adaptation Layer.

MAAL
: Management ATM Application Layer.

MAP
: Mobile Application Part.

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS)
: The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS) provides services to other subsystems, and consists of the following cards: General Purpose Service Module (GPSM-II), Terminal Disk Module (TDM), and Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL).

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP)
: 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.

Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL) 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.

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

MAS
: See Maintenance and Administration Subsystem.

MASP
: See Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor.

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

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

Mated Relay Node (MRN)
: 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.

MAU
: See Media Access Unit.

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

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

MCP
: Measurement Collection Processor.

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

MCPM
: See Measurement Collection and Polling Module

MDAL
: See Maintenance Disk and Alarm Card.

MEASPLAT The Measurements Platform feature supports the Eagle STP beyond 700 links by providing a dedicated processor for collecting and reporting STP, LNP, INP, G-Flex, and G-Port Measurements data. The Measurement Platform collection function cannot be disabled once it is enabled in the system.

Measurement Collection and Polling Module (MCPM)
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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MIB — See Management Information Database.

MIM — Multi-Channel Interface Module.

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

MNP SMS — Portability Check for Mobile Originated SMS.

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

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

MNP SNS — Portability Check for Mobile Originated SMS.

MPC — See Mate Point Code.
See also Multiple Point Code.

MPL — Multi-port LIM.

MPS — See Multi-Purpose Server.

MR — Message Relay.

MRN — See Mated Relay Node.

MSAR — See Memory Space Accounting Report.

MSISDN — Mobile Station international ISDN number. The MSISDN is the number dialed by someone trying to reach the subscriber.

MSU — See Message Signaling Unit.

MTP — See Message Transfer Part.

MTP2 — Message Transfer Part, Level 2.

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

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

Multi-Purpose Server (MPS)
: 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.

N

NAT address
: A static IP address used outside of the firewall for remote access to the MPS. Static address mapping makes systems that are behind the firewall appear to have public addresses on the external network. A one-to-one mapping exists between internal and external addresses. An external address must be assigned to the NAT firewall for each MPS side. The external addresses must be entered into the MPS database in order for the Web user interface to be fully functional.

NCR
: The Nested Cluster Routing (NCR) feature allows the system to support full point code entries on different routes within a cluster.

NE
: See Network Element.

NEAS
: Non-Frame Alignment Signal.

NEBS
: See Network Equipment Building Systems.

NETWORK
: A field in the **`rtrv-cspc`** command output showing the type of point codes contained in the concerned signaling point code group.

Network Element (NE)
: An independent and identifiable piece of equipment closely associated with at least one processor, and within a single location.

Network Equipment-Building System (NEBS)
: The Eagle complies with the requirements of Bellcore's TR-NWT-000063, Network Equipment-Building System (NEBS) Generic Equipment Requirements. This document lists the generic requirements for all new telecommunications equipment systems used in central offices and other telephone buildings.

Network Services Part (NSP)
: 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).

NFAS
: Non-Frame Alignment Signal.

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

NP Number Plan.

NPA See Number Plan Area.

NPAC Number Portability Administration Center.

NPANXX The area code and office prefix of a telephone number. For example, with the telephone number 919-555-1212, the digits 919 are the area code (NPA) and the digits 555 are the office prefix (NXX).

NRT The Network Routing (NRT) feature allows provisioning of a single routeset to be used for all MSUs destined to members of that network.

NSP See Network Services Part.

Number Plan Area (NPA)
The North American "Area Codes." (3 digits: 2- to-9, 0-or1, 0-to-9. Middle digit to expand soon).

O

OAM See Operations, Administration, and Maintenance.

OAMP Operations, Administration and Maintenance Part

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

OAP The application software running on the OAP used for the SEAS and LNP features. The LNP feature can be enabled only for a quantity of 2 to 12 million numbers. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

See also Operations Support System Application Processor.

OCU See Office Channel Unit.

Office Channel Unit (OCU)
The interface used with the LIMOCU card.

OOS-MA See Out of Service - Memory Administration.

OOS-MT See Out of Service - Maintenance.

OOS-MT-DSBLD
See Out of Service - Maintenance Disabled.

OPC See Originating Point Code.

Open System Interconnection (OSI)

The International Standards Organization (ISO) seven layer model showing how data communications systems can be interconnected. The seven layers, from lowest to highest are:

1. Physical layer
2. Datalink layer
3. Network layer
4. Transport layer
5. Session layer
6. Presentation layer
7. Application layer

Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)

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

Operations Support System Application Processor (OAP)

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

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

Originating Point Code (OPC)

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

OSI See Open System Interconnection.

Out Of Service - Maintenance (OOS-MT)

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.

Out Of Service - Maintenance Disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD)
: The entity is out of service and the maintenance system is preventing the entity from performing its normal service function.

Out Of Service - Memory Administration (OOS-MA)
: The entity is out of service because it has not been equipped.

P

Pacing Rate
: The rate that the Eagle sends the TFR and TFA messages in an effort to prevent congestion due to controlled rerouting. Controlled rerouting is performed when the status of the route is changed to allowed (when the route was restricted) or restricted (when the route was prohibited). A burst of rerouted traffic can occur on that route, thus congesting the route. To help keep this from happening, the Eagle can control the rate that it broadcasts TFR and TFA messages to adjacent signaling points. This can regulate the amount of traffic the adjacent signaling points can send to the Eagle when the route becomes allowed or restricted.

PC
: See Point Code.

PCS
: Personal Communications Service (North American GSM).

PDBA
: See Provisioning Database Application.

PDBI
: See Provisioning Database Interface.

PDN
: See Public Data Network.

PDS
: Persistent Device States

Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)
: A direct connection to an X.25 node that is configured in the Eagle's database and can only be changed through database administration.

PLNP
: The Personal Communications Service (PCS) 1900 LNP Query (PLNP) feature provides for LNP query/response in a PCS wireless environment using the LRN method to support Service Provider Number Portability.

PLNPQS
: LNPQS support provided for PLNP.

PPSMS
: Prepaid Short Message Service Intercept

Point Code (PC)

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

- ANSI point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-network cluster member (**ni-nc-ncm**).
- Non-ANSI domestic point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-network cluster member (**ni-nc-ncm**).
- Cluster point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-* or network indicator-*-*.
- ITU international point codes in the format **zone-area-id**.
- ITU national point codes in the format of a 5-digit number (**nnnnn**), or 2, 3, or 4 numbers (members) separated by dashes (**m1-m2-m3-m4**) as defined by the Flexible Point Code system option. A group code is required (**m1-m2-m3-m4-gc**) when the ITUDUPPC feature is turned on.
- 24-bit ITU national point codes in the format main signaling area-subsignaling area-service point (**msa-ssa-sp**).

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

Preventive Cyclic Retransmission (PCR)

A method of error correction used for the SS7 protocol. PCR is an error correction method that keeps a copy of each message signal unit transmitted on a signaling link in a retransmission buffer. If the receiving end of the signaling link receives the MSU with no errors, positive acknowledgment message is sent to the transmitting end of the signaling link. The MSU is then discarded from the retransmission buffer. If the transmitting end of the signaling link does not receive positive acknowledgment from the receiving end of the signaling link, the MSU is retransmitted until positive acknowledgment is received. The PCR error correction method is assigned to SS7 signaling links using the **ent-slk** command. The PCR method of error correction cannot be assigned to X.25 signaling links.

Primary State (PST)

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

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.

Private Virtual Network (PVN)

The Private Virtual Network represents the internal IP addressing scheme for every card within the Eagle switch. Each card has an auto-assigned, default, Class B private IP address.

Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)
: A kind of ROM which is written using a programmer. The contents of each bit is determined by a fuse or antifuse. The memory can be programmed once after manufacturing by "blowing" the fuses, which is an irreversible process. Blowing a fuse opens a connection while blowing an antifuse closes a connection.

PROM
: See Programmable Read Only Memory.

Prototype
: A software build derived from code that has not yet completed the full development cycle. The software is built and numbered according to Tekelec's standard process (an "official" build), with the media physically labeled as prototype. **The product may or may not contain all intended features and has completed preliminary design Unit Test. This product has not completed Feature Test or System Test.**

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

Provisioning Database Interface (PDBI)
: 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.

PST
: See Primary State.

PSTN
: Public Switched Telephone Network.

Public Data Network (PDN)
: A data network that uses the X.25 protocol to provide the connectivity.

PVC
: See Permanent Virtual Circuit.

PVN
: See Private Virtual Network

Q

Q3
: Q3 Protocol.

R

RAM
: Random Access Memory. A type of computer memory that can be accessed randomly; that is, any byte of memory can be accessed without touching the preceding bytes.

RCx
: A Signaling-Route-Set-Test for either a prohibited or restricted cluster network management message.

Recovered Timing Mode
: This timing mode on the HC-MIM applies to Channel Bridging. The port with this mode selected uses the other member of the bridged-pair as a clock source, ensuring that both ports are using the same clock for line stability.

REDIRECT
: A function of the gateway screening commands that specifies whether messages that pass gateway screening are diverted, by the gateway screening redirect function, from its original destination to another destination for further processing.

Remote Link Element (RLE)
: 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.

Remote Loopback Point
: A segment of a signaling link that is tested with the link fault sectionalization feature.

Remote Switched Virtual Circuit (SVCR)
: A connection to an X.25 node established by the far end X.25 user.

Restricted
: The network management state of a route, link set, or signaling link that is not operating properly and cannot carry all of its traffic. This condition only allows the highest priority messages to sent to the database entity first, and if space allows, followed by the other traffic. Traffic that cannot be sent on the restricted database entity must be rerouted or the traffic is discarded.

RLE
: See Remote Link Element.

RMTP
: Reliable Multicast Transport Protocol.

RN
: Routing Number.

Route
: A path to another signaling point.

Route set
: A group of routes, no more than six, carrying traffic to the same destination.

Routing Key
: A Routing Key describes a set of SS7 parameter and parameter values that uniquely define the range of signaling traffic to be handled by a particular Application Server. For example, where all traffic directed to an SS7 DPC, OPC and ISUP CIC_range(s) or SCCP SSN is to be sent to a particular Application Server, that SS7 data defines the associated Routing Key. Routing Keys are unique in the sense that a received SS7 signaling message cannot be directed to more than one Routing Key. Also, a Routing Key cannot extend across more than a single SS7 DPC, in order to more easily support SS7 Management procedures. It is not necessary for the parameter range values within a particular Routing Key to be contiguous. For example, an ASP could be configured to support call processing for multiple ranges of PSTN trunks that are not represented by contiguous CIC values.

RTDB
: DSM Real-time database.

S

SAAL — Signaling ATM Adaptation Layer.

SCCP — This application is used by the TSMs for the global title translation and LNP features. The LNP feature can be enabled only for a quantity of 2 to 12 million numbers.

See also Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP).

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

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

SCCPCNV — The SCCP conversion features allow the system to convert MTP-routed SCCP messages from ANSI to ITU format and to convert ITU formatted messages to ANSI.

SCP — See Service Control Point.

Screen Set — A screen set is a gateway screening table containing a list of rules, or screening references. The screening references indicate the screening action that is to be performed on a message in a specific linkset.

Screening Reference — The name of each entry in the gateway screening tables. Combined with the next screening function identifier (NSFI), it uniquely defines a screening table. This field is used with all screening functions except the screen set screening function.

SCSI bus — 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.

SCTP — See Stream Control Transmission Protocol.

SE-HSL — See Synchronous E1 High Speed Link.

SEAS — See Signaling Engineering and Administration System.

Secondary Point Code (SPC)
: The SPC enables the Eagle to assume more than one point code for SS7 routing. The Eagle uses the SPC for routing and provisioning as if the SPC were an actual point code of the Eagle. The Eagle supports one ANSI true point code and up to seven secondary point codes.

Secondary State (SST)
: The secondary state of the specified entity.

Secure Shell (SSH)
: Secure Shell (SSH) is a protocol for secure remote login and other network services over an insecure network. SSH encrypts and authenticates all Eagle IPUI and MCP traffic, incoming and outgoing (including passwords) to effectively eliminate eavesdropping, connection hijacking, and other network-level attacks.

Security Log
: The security log is a circular file, located on each MASP, containing a record of each command entered on a Eagle terminal, the name (user ID) of the person entering the command, the date and time the command was entered, and the terminal port that the command was entered on. This record can investigate unauthorized activities that may take place on the Eagle, or when problems occur, this record can examine the commands that were entered before the problem occurred to check if one or more of those commands caused the problem.

Self Identification of the Eagle
: The point code that identifies the Eagle to the other signaling points in the network.

Sentinel Transport Card (STC)
: The Sentinel 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 Sentinel Extended Services Platform (ESP) subassembly. The STC is used for sending MSU data to the ESP.

Service Control Point (SCP)
: 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.

Service Information Octet (SIO)
: The network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) in the SIO field in the message signaling unit (MSU). This information identifies the type of MSU (ISUP, TCAP, and so forth) that is allowed in the network where the Eagle is located.

Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP)
: 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.

Service Specific Coordination Function (SSCF)
: 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.

Service Specific Convergence Sublayer (SSCS)
: 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.

Shadow timeslot
: Applies to Channel Bridging. The time slots located on the Paired port that correspond to time slots on the Parent port that were terminated on the Eagle, e.g. timeslot 1 on the Parent port was assigned to a signaling link, thus timeslot 1 on the Paired port will be a shadow timeslot. These time slots do not contain any signaling.

Shelf (SHLF)
: A modular unit that contains the cards that make up the Eagle. The Eagle uses two types of shelves, the control shelf, and the extension shelf. The control shelf contains the components of the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS), and up to eight additional Link Interface Modules (LIMs), Translation Service Modules (TSMs), or Application Communication Modules (ACMs). 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), Application Communication Modules (ACMs), and Translation Service Modules (TSMs).

SHLF
: See Shelf.

Signal Transfer Point (STP)
: 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.

Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP)
: This generic program load and application allows the Translation Service Module (TSM) to be used as a memory board for Global Title Translation (GTT). Inbound SCCP messages from Link Interface Modules (LIMs) are sent to the TSM assigned to the LIM by system software. SCCP software on the TSM performs the translation, and sends messages through the IMT back to the appropriate LIM, which routes messages to the destination. The SCCP application can run on the TSM and DSM cards.

Signaling Engineering and Administration System (SEAS)
: An interface defined by Bellcore and used by the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs), as well as other Bellcore Client Companies (BCCs), to remotely administer and monitor the signaling points in their network from a central location.

Signaling Link
: The transmission path connecting the Eagle to other signaling points in the network and providing access to ANSI SS7, ITU SS7, and X.25 network elements. The signaling link is connected to the Eagle at the link interface module (LIM).

  A generic program load application that is loaded on the LIM to allow the LIM to access a particular network element.

Signaling Network Management (SNM)
: The set of networking cards and the shared database of dynamic network status information that they collectively maintain.

  The messages that maintain MTP status level 3 of SS7.

Signaling System #7 (SS7)
: A communications protocol that allows signaling points in a network to send messages to each other so that voice and data connections can be set up between these signaling points. These messages are sent over its own network and not over the revenue producing voice and data paths. The Eagle is an STP, which is a device that routes these messages through the network.

Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network (SLAN)
: This software allows the system to support a TCP/IP interface to any external host with ACMs and DCMs.

SIGTRAN
: Signaling Transport Working Group within the IETF.

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
: 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.

SIO
: See Service Information Octet.

SLAN — See Signaling Transfer Point Local Area Network.

SLSOCB — The Other CIC (Circuit Identification Code) Bit Used feature is one of two methods provided as ITU SLS enhancements for distributing the load across links in a combined and single linkset. The Other CIC Bit Used feature lets the system derive the LSB (Least Significant Bit) from bits 2 through 4 of the CIC to serve as the three lower bits of the SLS (Signaling Link Selection) and one other bit of the CIC to serve as the MSB (Most Significant Bit) of the SLS. The SLSOCB feature applies only to ITU-ISUP messages. The other method of distributing the load is rotation of the four bits of the SLS to change the LSB of the SLS.

SMSMR — Prepaid Short Message Service.

SNM — See Signaling Network Management.

SNMP — See Simple Network Management Protocol.

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

Spare Point Code — The EAGLE ITU International/National Spare Point Code feature allows a network operator to use the same Point Codes across two networks (either ITU-I or ITU-N). The feature also enables National and National Spare traffic to be routed over the same linkset. The EAGLE uses the MSU Network Indicator (NI) to differentiate the same point code of one network from the other. In accordance with the SS7 standard, unique Network Indicator values are defined for Point Code types ITU-I, ITU-N, ITU-I Spare, and ITU-N Spare.

SR — The name of the screening reference used by gateway screening entities. Combined with the next screening function identifier (NSFI), it uniquely defines a screening table. This field is used with all screening functions except the screen set screening function.

SS7 — See Signaling System #7.

SS7ANSI — The application is used by the LIM cards and the E1/T1 MIM card for the MTP functionality.

SS7GX25 — The application software used by the LIM cards for the X.25/SS7 gateway feature. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

SS7IPGW — The application software used by the DCM card for IP point-to-multipoint capability within an ANSI network.

SS7ML — The application software 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.

SSCF — See Service Specific Coordination Function.

SSCOP — See Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol.

SSCS — See Service Specific Convergence Sublayer.

SSH — See Secure Shell.

SSN — 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 an X.25 address or the LNP subsystem of the Eagle.

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.

SSP — Subsystem Prohibited network management message.

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

SST — See Secondary State.

Subsystem Status Test network management message.

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

STC — See Sentinel Transport Card.

STP — See Signal Transfer Point.

STP LAN — A feature in the Eagle that copies MSUs selected through the gateway screening process and sends these MSUs over the Ethernet to an external host computer for further processing.

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

Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP)
The transport layer for all standard IETF-Sigtran protocols. SCTP is a reliable transport protocol designed to operate on top of IP.

SUA — SS7 SCCP-User Adaptation Layer.

Subsystem Application
The name of the feature assigned to a particular subsystem of the Eagle.

SVC — See Switched Virtual Circuit.

SVCA — See Automatic Switched Virtual Circuit.

SVCR — See Remote Switched Virtual Circuit.

Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC)
: 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.

Synchronous E1 High Speed Link (SE-HSL)
: 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.

T

T1
: The 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.

TALI
: Transport Adapter Layer Interface (RFC 3094).

TCAP
: Transaction Capabilities Application Part.

TCAPCNV
: The TCAP conversion features allow the system to convert MTP-routed TCAP messages from ANSI to ITU format and to convert ITU formatted messages to ANSI.

TCP
: See Transfer Control Protocol.

TCP/IP Data Link (DLK)
: The transmission path over the Ethernet from the ACM in the Eagle to the remote host computer or the port on the ACM.

TCP/IP Node
: The remote host computer receiving traffic from the ACM in the Eagle over a TCP/IP data link. The TCP/IP node is in the Eagle database as an IP address.

TDM
: See Terminal Disk Module.

Terminal Disk Module (TDM)
: 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.

TLNP
: The Triggerless LNP feature 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.

TN
: A 10 digit ported telephone number.

TPS Transactions Per Second.

Translation Services Module (TSM)
The Translation Services Module (TSM) provides SCCP functionality or GLS functionality for Local Number Portability (LNP)/SCCP (GTT). The SCCP software allows the TSM to be used as a memory board for Global Title Translation (GTT).

Translation Type (TT)
The translation type is in the called party address field of the MSU and determines which service database is to receive query messages. The translation type indicates which global title translation table determines the routing to a particular service database.

Translation Type Mapping
A feature in the Eagle that maps standardized internetwork translation type values to intranetwork translation type values used within any particular network.

The process of examining the existing translation type value and replacing it with an associated translation type value. This process occurs only if the existing value is included in the provisioned data set.

Trial GPL The generic program load downloaded to a card from the removable cartridge.

True Point Code
The point code defining a destination in the destination point code table.

TSC Time Slot Counter.

TSCSYNC 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.

TSM See Translation Services Module.

TT See Translation Type.

TUP Telephone User Part.

TVG Group Ticket Voucher.

U

UA IETF User Adaptation Layers.

UAM See Unsolicited Alarm Message.

UI User Interface.

UID See User ID.

Unchannelized E1
: See Synchronous E1 High Speed Link

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

Unsolicited Alarm Message (UAM)
: A message that is displayed in response to an alarm condition detected by the system.

UTILITY
: The application software that is used by the factory for testing. This application software has no use in the field.

V

V.35
: The interface used with the LIMV35 card.

VGTT
: The VGTT (Variable Length GTT) feature 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.

VLR
: Visitor Location Register.

VSCCP
: VxWorks Signaling Connection Control Part.

  This application is used by the DSM card to support the G-Flex, G-Port, INP, EIR, and LNP ELAP Configuration features. If the G-Flex, G-Port, INP, or LNP ELAP Configuration feature is not turned on, and a DSM card is present, the VSCCP GPL processes normal GTT traffic.

VXWSLAN
: This application is used by the DCM card to support the STP LAN application. This GPL does not support 24-bit ITU-N point codes.

W

WILD CARD
: A value for various parameters, specified by an asterisk (*) that specifies all possible values for that parameter.

WNP
: Wireless Number Portability.

WNPQS
: Wireless Number Portability Query Service.

WUP — 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.

X

X252000 — The 2000 X.25 Routes and Destinations feature.

X25G — A feature in the Eagle that provides connectivity between SS7 and X.25 networks. This enables cellular (IS.41) applications using different transport services to connect. The gateway is physically positioned between the SS7 network and X.25 network. The gateway transports IS.41 messages from one network to the other using the SS7 Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) protocol.

X-list — A list of non-provisioned members of provisioned cluster that are either restricted or prohibited for SS7 traffic.

XGTT — Expanded GTT (GTT Table Expansion).

XMAP — Expanded MAP Table.