

# Oracle® Communications Network Charging and Control Glossary



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# About This Content

This document includes the glossary for Oracle Communications Network Charging and Control.

## Audience

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## Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document.

Convention	Meaning
<b>boldface</b>	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
<code>monospace</code>	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

# Glossary

## AAA

Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting. Specified in Diameter RFC 3588.

## AC

Application Context. A parameter in a [TCAP](#) message which indicates what protocol is conveyed. May indicate, for example, [MAP](#), [CAMEL](#), or [INAP](#). Also usually specifies the particular version of the conveyed protocol, for example, which CAMEL Phase.

## access code

A code entered by a caller to gain access to the calling system. You use ACS to configure access codes. You use the Account Code Entry feature node to accept access codes.

## account code

See [access code](#).

## ACS

See [Advanced Control Services \(ACS\)](#).

## ACS\_CB

ACS [Convergent Billing](#)

## activation credit

A credit balance given to a subscriber when the subscriber activates a service.

## Advanced Control Services (ACS)

An application used for configuring call-routing, and for managing many NCC system-related features. For example, you use ACS to assign resources to service providers, manage passwords, and set up geography sets and holiday sets used by service providers.

**AIN**

Advanced Intelligent Network

**AMC**

The Advanced Message Control component of [Messaging Manager](#). It provides:

- Real time billing interaction
- Customized Service Control
- [SMS](#) "service plan" capability
- Enhanced service support

**Note:** Also known as "SMS Director".

**AMR**

The Advanced Message Routing component of [Messaging Manager](#). It provides:

- High speed filtering/switching
- Service logic triggering
- Direct delivery to destination ([FDA](#))
- Alternate delivery options
- Protocol translation.

**Note:** Also known as "[SMS](#) MultiGate".

**ANI**

Automatic Number Identification - Term used in the USA by long-distance carriers for [CLI](#).

**announcement**

An announcement played to a caller over the phone; for example, "Enter the number you wish to call." Announcements can be assigned to specific service providers, or available to all service providers.

**announcement set**

A set of announcements that can be used by a single service provider. You can use announcement sets to organize messages; for example, welcome messages or credit messages.

**API**

Application Programming Interface

**AS**

Application Server. The logical entity serving a [SUA](#) routing key. An AS is equivalent to an [SS7](#) end point (for example, [HLR](#), [MSC](#),...). An AS contains, at least, one [ASP](#).

**ASA**

[Session](#) message: Abort Session Answer

**ASN.1**

Abstract Syntax Notation One - a formal notation used for describing data transmitted by telecommunications protocols. ASN.1 is a joint ISO/IEC and ITU-T standard.

**ASP**

- Application Service Provider, or
- Application Server Process. An IP -based instance of an AS. An ASP implements a [SCTP](#) connection between 2 platforms.

**ASR**

[Session](#) message: Abort Session Request

**ATI**

Any Time Interrogation - this process is used on a [GSM](#) network to interrogate the [HLR](#) for location and or subscriber information.

**AUS**

Application Unique String.

**AVP**

Attribute Value Pair, used in [Diameter](#) to represent properties of a particular request or answer.

**balance**

An amount stored in a subscriber's [wallet](#). A balance can consist of cash, minutes, SMS messages, or other balance types. See also [balance type](#).

**balance adjustment**

An addition to, or subtraction from, a subscriber's balance.

**balance type**

The type of [balance](#) that can be spent on a service; for example, General Cash or Promotional Cash.

**balance type cascade**

Specifies which balance type to used, in which order, to pay for a call. For example, first use free minutes, then use cash.

**balance unit**

The type of unit used in balance types; for example, cash, minutes, and SMS messages.

**BCSM**

Basic Call State Model - describes the basic processing steps that must be performed by a switch in order to establish and tear down a call.

**BE**

See [Billing Engine \(BE\)](#).

**BFT**

Billing Failure Treatment - the process that is applied if the system has lost all connections to a billing engine. It allows for limited continuation of call processing functions, if configured.

**billable event**

See [named event](#).

**Billing and Revenue Management (BRM) Driver**

A NCC component that allows NCC to integrate and communicate with BRM. BRM stores the wallet and subscriber data, and you can choose to store vouchers either on the NCC Voucher and Wallet Server (VWS) or in the BRM database. The CCS software communicates with BRM through the Portal Communication Module (PCM) API.

**Billing Engine (BE)**

A NCC server component that runs charging, voucher, wallet, reservation, and subscriber account management functions.

**billing period**

Controls the rates applied to specific periods of time within a call; for example, 10 cents per minute. For example, you might want to charge a lower rate for the first five minutes of a call and then charge the full rate for the rest. Billing periods are used by CLI-DN tariffs.

**BMI**

Interworking [MSC](#).

**bonus**

A balance impact that rewards customers. For example, a recharge amount of \$10 might receive no bonus, but a recharge of \$50 might receive a 10% bonus. You configure bonuses in CCS to define the type of bonus; for example, credit-card recharge, and the balance type to impact; for example, General Cash.

**BRM Driver**

See [Billing and Revenue Management \(BRM\) Driver](#).

**bucket**

An amount of a particular balance type, optionally with an expiration date. For example, a subscriber might have two buckets of the General Cash balance; \$25 and \$15. When you add money or minutes to a balance, you add a bucket to a wallet.

**business process logic (BPL) task**

A method of executing a predefined set of actions. For example, you can create BPL tasks to run product type swaps, profile updates, voucher recharges, and credit transfers. You run BPL tasks by using Customer Care Portal (CCP).

**C7**

See [SS7](#).

**C7NMS**

C7 Network Management System

**call context variable**

A type of data associated with a call which can be used by control plans for call processing and routing. For example, a termination number is a call context variable that can be used for call routing. Call context variables can be added and modified by control plans as the call is processed. After a call is processed, NCC deletes the call context variables that it defined, but you can store them permanently in a profile field.

**Call Flow**

The path that a caller into the system takes to perform various functions. Often represented diagrammatically as a flowchart or tree-like structure. This shows prompts that the user will hear, with decision points or menus represented by call states.

**CAMEL**

Customized Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic

This is a 3GPP (Third Generation Partnership Project) initiative to extend traditional [IN](#) services found in fixed networks into mobile networks. The architecture is similar to that of traditional IN, in that the control functions and switching functions are remote. Unlike the fixed IN environment, in mobile networks the subscriber may roam into another [PLMN](#) (Public Land Mobile Network), consequently the controlling function must interact with a switching function in a foreign network. [CAMEL](#) specifies the agreed information flows that may be passed between these networks.

**CAP**

[CAMEL](#) Application Part

**CAP3 Short Message Service (SMS) Gateway**

A SLEE application that translates Camel Application Part (CAP) v3 SMS Intelligent Network Application Part (INAP) operations to the CAP v2 equivalent. This application supports charging for SMS messages by using the [Short Message Charging Bundle \(SMCB\)](#).

**CBS**

[Convergent](#) Billing System

**CC**

Country Code. Prefix identifying the country for a numeric international address.

**CCA**

Credit-Control-Answer, used in [Diameter](#) by the credit-control server to acknowledge a Credit-Control-Request (CCR) from the credit-control client.

**CCP**

See [Customer Care Portal \(CCP\)](#).

**CCR**

Credit-Control-Request, used in [Diameter](#) by the credit-control client to request credit authorization from the credit-control server.

**CCS**

See [Charging Control Services \(CCS\)](#).

**CDMA**

Code Division Multiple Access is a method for describing physical radio channels. Data intended for a specific channel is modulated with that channel's code. These are typically pseudo-random in nature, and possess favourable correlation properties to ensure physical channels are not confused with one another.

**CDMA (U-CA-IS41)**

A NCC component that enables the IS-41 protocol to provide phone services to end users on CDMA networks.

**CEA**

[Peer](#) message: Capabilities Exchange Answer

**CDR**

Call Data Record

**Note:** The industry standard for CDR is EDR (Event Detail Record).

**CER**

[Peer](#) message: Capabilities Exchange Request

**CGI**

Common Gateway Interface

**chargeable balance**

Holds the balance types used to cover charges to subscribers; for example General Cash. These are the only balances which can contribute to expenditure.

**Charging Control Services (CCS)**

A NCC application used for setting up and managing rating, subscriber management, and voucher management.

**CIC**

Used to identify the trunk circuit to be connected and associate [ISUP](#) messaging with a particular circuit. It is an 8bit field within an ISUP message.

**CID**

Call Instance Data

**CIMD**

Computer Interface to Message Distribution - a proprietary short message service centre protocol developed by Nokia for their Artus [SMS](#).

**CLI**

Calling Line Identification - the telephone number of the caller. Also referred to as [ANI](#).

**CLI-DN tariff**

A tariff based on the originating Calling Line Identifier (CLI) number and the Dialed Number (DN).

**closed user group (CUG)**

A group of subscribers who can make calls and receive calls only from members within the group. Any other calls are rejected.

**CMIP**

Common Management Information Protocol

**CMISE**

Common Management Information Service Element

**common task**

A [business process logic \(BPL\)](#) task that is part of the Common Tasks panel in Customer Care Portal (CCP).

**Connection**

Transport level link between two peers, providing for multiple sessions.

**context variable**

See [call context variable](#).

**control plan**

A flowchart defining the decisions and actions needed to process and route a call. Control plans are created and maintained using the Control Plan Editor.

**Control Plan Editor (CPE)**

A graphical user interface used for making control plans.

**Convergent**

Also “convergent billing”. Describes the scenario where post-paid and pre-paid calls are handled by the same service platform and the same billing system. Under strict converged billing, post-paid subscribers are essentially treated as “limited credit pre-paid”.

**CORBA**

Common Object Request Broker Architecture. It is a framework that provides interoperability between objects built in different programming languages, running on different physical machines perhaps on different networks. It specifies an Interface Definition Language, and [API](#) that allows client / server interaction with the ORB.

**CPE**

See [Control Plan Editor \(CPE\)](#).

**CPU**

Central Processing Unit

**credit transfer**

Moves credit from one subscriber to another.

**credit wallet**

A wallet that is rechargeable. Used only for post-paid.

**CS/CPS**

Carrier Selection/Carrier Pre-Selection

**CS1**

ETSI INAP Capability Set 1. An International Telecommunication Union standard.

**CUI**

Character User Interface

**customer**

See [service provider](#).

**Customer Care Portal (CCP)**

A customizable application used by Customer Services Representatives (CSRs) to manage subscribers; for example, change subscriber account details, and recharge vouchers.

**DAP**

See [Data Access Pack \(DAP\)](#).

**Data Access Pack (DAP)**

An extension module that you can use to communicate with external systems by using SOAP, XML, HPSA, and PIXML. DAP provides the capability to request data or trigger services and subscriptions on Application Service Providers (ASPs).

**DB**

Database

**DCA**

See [Diameter Control Agent \(DCA\)](#).

**DCD**

See [Diameter Charging Driver \(DCD\)](#).

**DCF**

Default Call Forwarding. A terminating call feature which is relevant specifically to roaming subscribers. Similar to [Hunting](#), except that only a single call forwarding number is configured, whereas hunting supports a list of numbers. DCF is specifically implemented in order to avoid call [tromboning](#) in the scenario where a roamer wishes to forward their call to a number in their home network.

**DEP**

Data Encryption Peripheral

**Diameter**

A feature rich [AAA](#) protocol. Utilizes [SCTP](#) and TCP transports.

**Diameter Charging Driver (DCD)**

An interface that supports prepaid charging by managing authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA). DCD supports the RFC 3588 and RFC 4006 Diameter protocols.

**Diameter Control Agent (DCA)**

An interface run in the SLEE that handles Diameter messages. Diameter messages are used for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA). You use Diameter to control calls based on the caller's balance; for example, to see if there is enough cash balance to make a call.

**Dintmet**

Tool to perform capacity planning monitoring and planning for the [PTT](#) network.

**discount**

A percentage by which a tariff is reduced. See [discount period](#).

**discount period**

The percentage to discount a tariff. For example, you can configure discount periods that apply to 5%, 10%, or 15%. When you create a weekly or holiday tariff, you choose which discount set to apply.

**DLE**

Destination Local Exchange

**DNI**

Destination Number Identification - the telephone number of the called party.

**domain**

A network element that provides NCC functionality; for example, rating, billing, wallet management, or voucher management. For example, a domain might consist of a pair of Voucher and Wallet Server components.

**DP**

Detection Point

**DPA**

[Peer](#) message: Disconnect Peer Answer

**DPR**

[Peer](#) message: Disconnect Peer Request

**DRA**

Destination Routing Address. The parameter in the [INAP](#) Connect operation, sent from [ACS](#) to the [SSP](#). This is the number the SSP is instructed to connect to.

**DTMF**

Dual Tone Multi-Frequency - system used by touch tone telephones where one high and one low frequency, or tone, is assigned to each touch tone button on the phone.

**DWA**

[Peer](#) message: Device Watchdog Answer

**DWR**

[Peer](#) message: Device Watchdog Request

**E2BE database**

The database in the voucher and wallet server.

**ECA**

See [EDR Control Agent \(ECA\)](#).

**ECOM**

External COMMunication

**EDP**

Event Detection Point.

**EDR**

See [event detail record \(EDR\)](#).

**EDR Control Agent (ECA)**

A [SLEE](#) interface that translates event detail records (EDRs) into initial detail response (IDR) messages. NCC can use the content of the IDR messages in control plans. For example, you

can find data about calls, such as the SIM that was used, and process the call differently based on the data.

**EDR element**

Defines how data is shown in field names on the EDR Details for Subscriber window.

**EDR type**

The type of EDR; for example, regular call, roaming call, recharge, or product type swap. The EDR type is defined as a number in the CDR\_TYPE field in the EDR.

**EMI**

Exchange Message Interface protocol

**End-to-End Security**

Private security measures implemented between the client and server.

**Enhanced Accounting Exchange (EAX)**

An ACS extension that provides an interface to an EAX-compatible billing system.

**ENUM**

E.164 Number Mapping.

**ENUM Control Agent**

An NCC component that uses E.164 Number Mapping (ENUM) to translate numbers from the E.164 standard to a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) or IP address.

**ESN**

Electronic Serial Number - a 32bit number uniquely identifying the mobile station equipment.

**event counter**

An ACS feature that counts events; for example, messages, or votes in a televoting program.

**event detail record (EDR)**

A record of NCC activity; for example, when a call is processed, an SMS message is sent or received, a recharge is attempted, or a wallet changes state.

**expenditure balance type**

Balances that accrue daily, weekly, monthly, or annually. Expenditure is calculated based on charges applied to chargeable wallet balance types which have the Contributes to Expenditure Plans flag set.

**FCI**

Furnish Charging Information. An [INAP](#) operation sent from [ACS](#) to the [SSP](#) to control the contents of EDRs produced by the [SSP](#).

**FDA**

First Delivery Attempt - the delivery of a short message directly to the [SME](#) rather than relaying it through the [MC](#).

**feature node**

An action point or decision point in a [control plan](#). Each feature node has one input and a number of outputs, with the exceptions of the Start and End feature nodes, which have only one output or one input respectively.

**feature node set**

A set of feature nodes made available to a service provider. The service provider can use only the feature nodes in their feature node set.

**FOX**

Fast [OSA](#) eXtensions. A TCP/IP billing protocol intended for use with external vendors. Based on OSA, it fills in functional gaps missing in OSA, and defines “combined” OSA operations to increase platform throughput. Uses a non-[CORBA](#) transport layer in order to provide enhanced fail-over and connection redundancy.

**fraud balance**

Holds fraud balance types; for example: Bad Pin balances.

**GDMO**

Guidelines for a Definition of a Managed Object

**geography set**

A set of telephone prefix/location mappings assigned to a service provider to support [CLI-DN](#) [tariff](#) rating, and for call routing. For example, a service provider based in Europe might use a geography set that organizes prefixes by European countries, but a service provider in the United States might use a geography set that organizes by state.

**GMLC**

The Gateway Mobile Location Centre contains functionality required to support LCS (LoCation Services).

**GMSC**

Gateway MSC. The first MSC which handles a call. For an [MOC](#), this is the caller's attached MSC. For an [MTC](#), this is the first non-transit MSC in the subscriber's network that receives the inbound call.

**GPRS**

General Packet Radio Service - employed to connect mobile cellular users to PDN (Public Data Network- for example the Internet).

**GSM**

Global System for Mobile communication.

It is a second generation cellular telecommunication system. Unlike first generation systems, [GSM](#) is digital and thus introduced greater enhancements such as security, capacity, quality and the ability to support integrated services.

**GT**

Global Title.

The [GT](#) may be defined in any of the following formats:

- Type 1: String in the form "1,<noa>,<BCD address digits>"
- Type 2: String in the form "2,<trans type><BCD address digits>"
- Type 3: String in the form "3,<trans type>,<num plan>,<BCD address digits>"
- Type 4: String in the form "4,<trans type>,<num plan>,<noa>,<BCD address digits>"

The contents of the Global Title are defined in the Q713 specification, please refer to section 3.4.2.3 for further details on defining Global Title.

**GVNS**

Global Virtual Numbering Scheme - When multiple VPNs are in use by a customer, the capability to route calls between these VPNs requires a numbering scheme that uses destination addresses based on a customer id and extension number. These GVNS addresses can then be interpreted to provide inter-[VPN](#) operation.

**HLR**

The Home Location Register is a database within the [HPLMN](#) (Home Public Land Mobile Network). It provides routing information for [MT](#) calls and [SMS](#). It is also responsible for the maintenance of user subscription information. This is distributed to the relevant [VLR](#), or [SGSN](#)

(Serving [GPRS](#) Support Node) through the attach process and mobility management procedures such as Location Area and Routing Area updates.

**holiday set**

A set of holidays assigned to a service provider. You can use holidays to override standard tariffs; for example, to provide a special tariff on New Year's Day.

**HPLMN**

Home PLMN

**HRN**

Hidden Reference Number or Human Readable Number

**Hunting**

A terminating call feature where a subscriber may request a list of alternate destination addresses. If their mobile station is not attached, or does not answer a call, then the service logic should attempt to reach the supplied alternate destinations in sequence.

**ICA**

InitiateCallAttempt. A [CAMEL/INAP](#) operation sent by the [SLC](#) to an [SSP](#) request that a [voice call](#) is started.

**IDP**

[INAP](#) message: [Initial DP](#) (Initial Detection Point)

**IIS**

Interactive Integrated Systems

**IMAN**

Inventory MANagement.

**IMS**

IP Multimedia Subsystem (3GPP) enables the use of multimedia services based on and built upon Internet applications, services and protocols. These protocols include [SIP](#), which is used to manage the IP multimedia sessions.

**IMSI**

International Mobile Subscriber Identifier. A unique identifier allocated to each mobile subscriber in a [GSM](#) and UMTS network. It consists of a [MCC](#) (Mobile Country Code), a [MNC](#) (Mobile Network Code) and a [MSIN](#) (Mobile Station Identification Number).

The [IMSI](#) is returned by the [HLR](#) query ([SRI-SM](#)) when doing [FDA](#). This tells the [MSC](#) exactly who the subscriber is that the message is to be sent to.

**IN**

Intelligent Network

**In-Roamer**

A roaming subscriber entering a mobile phone network.

**INAP**

Intelligent Network Application Part - a protocol offering real time communication between IN elements.

**Inferior Master Replicator**

The Inferior Master Replicators are the Master Replicators which run on SLCs. They must have node numbers from 2-255. If the [SMS](#) Master Replicator is unavailable, the Inferior Master with the highest node number will take over the role of SMS Master Replicator until it returns.

**initab**

The initab holds the startup and configuration information for most of the processes used in [SMS](#). The default location is /etc/inittab.

**Initial DP**

Initial Detection Point - [INAP](#) Operation. This is the operation that is sent when the switch reaches a trigger detection point.

**internal balance**

A balance used by the system for internal accounting purposes. Any balance type which is not chargeable, cross, expenditure or fraud should be set to internal.

**IO**

Input/Output

**IOR**

Inter-operable Object Reference. A reference that is used in the [CORBA](#) world that clients can use to send their requests to a particular process executing on a particular machine. Every CORBA based server has an IOR that uniquely identifies it within a distributed computing platform. IOR consists of information such as the IP address of the machine on which the process is executing, or the port number to which it is listening. This IOR is usually exported/sent to some form of central registry when the process is started up. Clients can then retrieve this information, that is, IORs, from the central registry if they want to send a request to a server.

**IPC**

Interprocess Communication

**IPSec**

IP Security. Security protocol implemented at the IP layer.

**IS-41**

Interim Standard 41 is a signaling protocol used in cellular telecommunications systems. It deals with the signalling between the [MSC](#) and other network elements for the purpose of handovers and roaming etc.

**ISUP**

ISDN User Part - part of the [SS7](#) protocol layer and used in the setting up, management, and release of trunks that carry voice and data between calling and called parties.

**IVR**

Interactive Voice Response - systems that provide information in the form of recorded messages over telephone lines in response to user input in the form of spoken words or, more commonly, [DTMF](#) signalling.

**LAC**

Location Area Code. This is an integer value specified as the third level of detail in the location area information. One LAC contains multiple Cell IDs or SAIs.

**LCP**

See [Location Capabilities Pack \(LCP\)](#).

**LDAP Control Agent**

A SLEE interface that maps billing requests between LDAP and NCC.

**limited-credit wallet**

A wallet that is rechargeable, used mostly for pre-paid accounts, but including some post-paid facility.

**LMSI**

The subscriber's Local Mobile Subscriber Identity. When the subscriber is roaming, [FDA](#) uses both a LMSI and an [IMSI](#).

**LNP**

Local Number Portability

**Location Capabilities Pack (LCP)**

A NCC service that can be used for finding the location of the caller. This enables a caller who is making a call on a foreign network to establish a roaming call.

**LRI**

Logical Routing Index

**M3UA**

[MTP3](#) User Adaptation. The equivalent of [MTP](#) in the SIGTRAN suite.

**MAP**

Mobile Application Part - a protocol which enables real time communication between nodes in a mobile cellular network. A typical usage of the protocol would be for the transfer of location information from the [VLR](#) to the [HLR](#).

**MASO**

Medium AliasCategory Service Operation.

**Master Replicator**

The SMS Master Replicator is the Master Replicator which runs on the [SMS](#). It is also known as a validator and always has the node number 1.

**MC**

Message Centre. Also known as [SMSC](#).

**MCC**

Mobile Country Code. In the location information context, this is padded to three digits with leading zeros. Refer to ITU E.212 ("Land Mobile Numbering Plan") documentation for a list of codes.

**MCEF**

Mobile-Station-Memory-Capacity-Exceeded-Flag. A part of the MWI to be stored in the [HLR](#). MCEF is a boolean parameter indicating if the address list of MWD contains one or more entries because an attempt to deliver a short message to an [MS](#) has failed with a cause of MS Memory Capacity Exceeded. [Refer to [GSM](#) 03.40 Version 5.3.0: July 1996]

**M-CSI**

Mobility [CAMEL](#) Subscription Information. A parameter in a mobile subscriber's [HLR](#) profile which determines that mobility notification events should be sent to an external entity when this subscriber changes location or attachment status. Sub-fields determine which specific events should be notified.

**MDN**

Mobile Directory Number

**MDSP**

Mobile Data Service Management Platform

**Messaging Manager**

Messaging Manager provides a messaging system for mobile networks. Messaging Manager components operating at the network layer can route traffic and perform protocol translation between different services.

**MFile**

A file that holds rating data used by the NCC system. You compile the MFile after you configure tariffs. The MFile is then loaded into memory, which allows faster access than if the data was held in the database.

**MGC**

Media Gateway Controller

**MID**

Measurement ID - used in Number Portability, counts the occurrences of an error.

**MIN**

Mobile Identification Number, also known as an [MSID](#).

**MM**

See [Messaging Manager](#).

**MM4**

Multimedia Messaging Reference Point 4 - defines the link between MMS Relay/Server belonging to different MMSE (Multimedia Messaging Service Environment).

**MM7**

Multimedia Messaging Reference Point 7 - defines the link between the MMS Relay/Server and MMS VAS (Value Added Services) applications.

**MNC**

Mobile Network Code. The part of an international address following the mobile country code ([MCC](#)), or at the start of a national format address. This specifies the mobile network code, that is, the operator owning the address. In the location information context, this is padded to two digits with a leading zero. Refer to ITU E.212 ("Land Mobile Numbering Plan") documentation for a list of codes.

**MNP**

Mobile Number Portability

**MNT**

Maintenance Utility component

**MO**

Mobile Originated

**MOC**

Managed Object Class

**MOI**

Managed Object Instance

**MOX**

Minimal [OSA](#) using [XDR](#).

This protocol, based on a modified subset of [Parlay/OSA](#), can be used between the [SLC](#) and the Commerce Engine (CE).

**MS**

Mobile Station

**MSC**

Mobile Switching Centre. Also known as a switch.

**MSID**

Mobile Subscriber Identification, also known as an [MIN](#).

**MSIN**

Mobile Station Identification Number.

**MSISDN**

Mobile Station ISDN number. Uniquely defines the mobile station as an ISDN terminal. It consists of three parts; the country code, the national destination code (NDC) and the subscriber number.

**MSRN**

Mobile Station Roaming Number

**MSU**

Message Signalling Unit

**MT**

Mobile Terminated

**MTC**

Mobile Terminated Call. The part of the call associated with a subscriber receiving an inbound call.

**MTP**

Message Transfer Part (part of the [SS7](#) protocol stack).

**MTP3**

Message Transfer Part - Level 3.

**named event**

An activity other than a call that can be charged for; for example, a one-time subscription charge, or sending an SMS. Also called a billable event.

**NAS**

Network Access Services. Control point for authorising (and restricting) access to a network. Normally located on the network fringe.

**NMS**

Network and Messaging Service.

**NMSI**

National Mobile Station Identity. This identifies the MS within its home country. It is part of an [IMSI](#) and consists of the [MNC](#) and the [MSIN](#).

**NOA**

Nature Of Address - a classification to determine in what realm (Local, National or International) a given phone number resides, for the purposes of routing and billing.

**notification**

Any short message sent to a subscriber's handset. NCC generates notifications about events such as balance expiration, service expiration, and recharges.

**NP**

Number Portability

**NPI**

Number Plan Indicator

**NRA**

Network Routing Address

**Number Portability Service Pack**

Provides call routing based on number portability. You can configure number portability in control plans.

**O-CSI**

Originating [CAMEL](#) Subscription Information. A parameter in a mobile subscriber's [HLR](#) profile which determines that an originating [CAMEL](#) trigger should be initiated for [MOC](#) made by this subscriber. May be suppressed depending on the [VLR](#).

**Octet**

Byte - 8 bits.

**OLE**

Originating Local Exchange

**OLO**

Other Licensed Operator

**Open Services Development (OSD)**

A service that enables control plans to read from WSDL files.

**ORB**

Object Request Broker. Within an Object based communication system, an ORB keeps track of the actual addresses of all defined objects and thus is used to route traffic to the correct destination. The [CORBA](#) defines the ORB in a series of standards enabling different platforms to share common information.

**OSA**

Open Service Access provides a standard interface through which developers can design services that may interact with functions within the network.

**OSCI**

Open Services Charging Interface - a [SLEE](#) application that provides a common front end for a range of billing engines.

**OSD**

See [Open Services Development \(OSD\)](#).

**OSI**

Open Systems Interconnection - set of layers in network

**Out-Roamer**

A roaming subscriber leaving their mobile phone network.

**PACUI**

Play Announcement and Collect User Information

**Parlay/OSA**

Defines a set of open, standardised APIs that allow applications to access core network functionality.

The APIs are defined using [CORBA](#) IDL which models method calls on remote objects.

**PC**

Point Code. The Point Code is the address of a [switching point](#).

**PCST**

See [Prepaid Charging Service Template \(PCST\)](#).

**Peer**

Remote machine, which for our purposes is capable of acting as a [Diameter](#) agent.

**periodic charge**

A charge that occurs repeatedly at a defined interval. For example, you can define periodic charges for providing a phone service, or for rental of services and equipment.

**PI**

See [provisioning interface \(PI\)](#).

**PICS**

Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement applicable to the relevant protocol.

**PIN**

Personal Identification Number

**PL/SQL**

Oracle's Procedural Language for stored procedures and packages.

**PLMN**

Public Land Mobile Network

**POSREQ**

[IS-41](#) Position Request - process used in the [IS-41](#) network to interrogate the [HLR](#) for location and subscriber information.

**power charge scenario**

See [scenario](#).

**prefix tree**

A data type for a [profile tag](#) that holds a list of numbers.

**Prepaid Charging Service Template (PCST)**

A NCC product that provides a prebuilt NCC configuration that you can customize

**primary wallet**

The primary container for a subscriber's balances. Each subscriber account has one primary [wallet](#).

**product catalog**

Defines a list of billable events and their overrides. (See [billable event](#).) You assign a product catalog to a [tariff plan](#). The billable events included in the product catalog are then available to all the product types that use that tariff plan.

**product type**

Defines the services that are available to a subscriber, the tariffs that apply to the subscriber's services, the control plans that are processed when a service is used, and the wallet life cycle policy.

**product type swap**

Allows subscribers to change product types when they recharge. You define a product type swap by specifying the product type to change from, and the product type to change to.

**profile**

A method of storing and managing data in NCC. Profiles contain profile tags, which hold data such as phone numbers. NCC includes standard profiles, such as a subscriber profiles.

Profiles can also be held only in memory, such as in session data, or in temporary profiles used by control plans.

**profile tag**

A location for data in a [profile](#). For example, a profile tag in a session data profile might hold the originating number.

**promotion**

A method of rewarding subscribers; for example, give free minutes or a reduced tariff, based on the subscriber's usage. See [Promotion Manager](#).

**Promotion Manager**

A NCC service used for setting up promotions; for example, setting up counters to track subscriber usage. See [promotion](#).

**provisioning interface (PI)**

An API used for manipulating data in the SMF database. You can create custom programs by using the provisioning interface to perform many NCC functions.

**PSTN**

Public Switched Telephone Network - a general term referring to the variety of telephone networks and services.

**PTT**

Postal, Telegraph & Telephone. This is a legacy term which refers to the telephone authority within a country which was often a publicly owned body. The term is also loosely used to describe any large telecommunication company.

**RAA**

[Session](#) message: Re-Auth Answer

**RADIUS**

Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service - a system of distributed security that secures remote access to networks and network services against unauthorized access.

**Radius Control Agent (RCA)**

A SLEE interface that enables integration between a Radius server and NCC. RCA can also provide an integration with Cisco Gateway GGSN.

**RAR**

[Session](#) message: Re-Auth Request

**rate**

The amount that a call can be charged, based on the defined cost of the event being rated, the length of the call, the maximum cost, and other factors such as location and holidays.

**rate table**

A way to map CLI-DN tariffs to geography sets and holiday sets, and to specify whether to rate by duration or volume.

**rating**

Applying a charge to an event, such as a phone call.

**RCA**

See [Radius Control Agent \(RCA\)](#).

**recharge promotion**

A [promotion](#) given when a subscriber recharges a [wallet](#).

**Re-Originination**

The action of re-routing a call from one network (or sub-network) to another, and then re-starting processing as if it originated from that network. This is usually done by allocating a temporary destination number from a pool in the home network, trunking to that destination number, and then restoring the original call parameters. The process is somewhat similar to that used under [GSM](#) roaming with an [MSRN](#).

Re-originination is typically required when the appropriate resources for processing a call (for example, switch features, [SRF](#) functions) are not available in one network, and the call must be transferred to a second network for processing. It is also sometimes done to take advantage from lop-sided regulatory or commercial cross-charging agreements.

**Replicator**

The concept of replication. This does not describe any single part of replication (that is, ACSMaster or updateLoader), more the fact that information gets sent from one node to another.

**reservation**

An amount of money paid in advance for pre-paid calls.

**reservation chunk**

The amount that the [Voucher and Wallet Server \(VWS\)](#) returns in response to a reservation request.

**resource**

A configuration property that you can assign to service providers, or set as a global resource. Resources include such properties as termination number ranges, number of control plans allowed, holiday sets, geography sets, and announcements.

**resource limit**

Defines limitations on service providers for such properties as how many control plans they can configure, which feature nodes they can use, and so on.

**resource set**

The resources made available to a customer; for example, geography sets, announcement sets, and holiday sets.

**ReSP**

Recharging Service Platform

**reward**

A method of granting cash or a product type change based on subscriber usage. For example, you can upgrade a product type after a subscriber sends 1000 messages. You use CCS to configure rewards.

**RIMS**

Routing Information for Mobile Services. Used to cache [HLR](#) lookup information.

**Note:** Now known as "[Messaging Manager](#) Navigator".

**RMO**

Roaming Mobile Originating

**Roaming Applications**

A set of applications that enable subscribers to make and receive calls while roaming. The applications are Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Returned Accounts Procedure (RAP), and TRANS.

**RRBCSM**

Request Report BCSM.

**RTBP-P**

Simplified Real Time Billing Protocol Presentation Layer V2.0.

**RTBP-T**

Simplified Real Time Billing Protocol Transaction Layer 2.0.

**RTCC**

Real Time Call Control. The real-time [SLC](#) function which controls pre-paid (or [convergent](#) post-paid) voice calls under guidance from a billing platform.

**RTP**

Real-time Transport Protocol.

**SAI**

Service Area Indicator. The 3G equivalent of a Cell ID. The smallest granularity (fourth component) of a location information field.

**SAN**

Service Access Number

**SCA**

See [Session Control Agent \(SCA\)](#).

**SCCP**

Signalling [Connection](#) Control Part (part of the [SS7](#) protocol stack).

**SCCP Address**

Is made up of [PC](#) + [SSN](#) + [GT](#); or PC +SSN; or GT; or GT + PC.

**scenario**

A set of balances that a subscriber can choose when redeeming a voucher. For example, one scenario might be 120 free minutes, and another scenario might be 200 free minutes made within 30 days.

**SCF**

Service Control Function - this is the application of service logic to control functional entities in providing Intelligent Network services.

**SCI**

Send Charging Information. An [INAP](#) operation sent from [ACS](#) to the [SSP](#) to control real time charging by the SSP.

**SCP**

Service Control Point. Also known as [SLC](#).

**SCS**

Service Capability Server ([OSA](#))

**SCTP**

Stream Control Transmission Protocol. A transport-layer protocol analogous to the TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP). SCTP provides some similar services as TCP (reliable, in-sequence transport of messages with congestion control) but adds high availability.

**secondary wallet**

A [wallet](#) that a subscriber uses differently from the [primary wallet](#). For example, a subscriber might have a primary wallet for business use and a secondary wallet for personal use. Or, a subscriber might have a secondary wallet that is shared with other subscribers.

**SEI**

See [SMS Email Interface \(SEI\)](#).

**service key**

A parameter in an incoming INAP message, which identifies the service. (Other parameters include the calling party and the called party.) NCC runs a specific service loader based on the value of the service key.

**service loader**

A shared library that is loaded by `slee_acs` that is responsible for initializing the right service for a call and loading its control plan, profiles, and so on. A service loader also acts as a mediation layer between the inbound SLEE interface and the service, and performs the final manipulation of data that is returned to the network interface when a triggering interface sends back a network event.

**Service Logic Execution Environment (SLEE)**

The execution environment for NCC applications and services, including ACS, CCS, and Messaging Manager.

**Service Management System (SMS)**

The platform that support NCC applications such as ACS and CCS. The SMS GUI is the primary GUI interface for NCC. From SMS, you can configure ACS and CSS data, and start the Control Plan Editor.

**service number**

A number that subscribers call to get customer service.

**service provider**

A company that has subscribers that are charged and managed by using NCC. If you an MVNO or MVNE, service providers are your customers. Also called *customer* in the NCC user interface.

**SES**

See [Subscriber Event Service \(SES\)](#).

**Session**

[Diameter](#) exchange relating to a particular user or subscriber access to a provided service (for example, a telephone call).

**Session Control Agent (SCA)**

A SIP transparent back-to-back user agent (B2BUA), redirect server, proxy server and registrar. It provides support for SIP/SIMPLE messaging and integrated triggering capabilities. The SCA enables real-time charging, instant messaging and personal mobility in SIP-based Next Generation Networks (IETF/ETSI NGNs) and in the IP Multimedia Subsystem (3GPP IMS, 3GPP2 MMD).

**session rating**

Rating based on duration.

**SGP**

Signalling Gateway Process

**SGSN**

Serving [GPRS](#) Support Node

**Short Message Charging Bundle (SMCB)**

A NCC service that enables billing of SMS messages.

**Short Message Services (SMS) Center**

A SLEE interface that enables applications to send messages to an SMS center on the network.

**SIB**

Service Independent Building Block

**SIGTRAN Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) Interface**

A SLEE interface that integrates NCC with a TCAP stack.

**SIM**

Usually referred to as a SIM card, the Subscriber Identity Module is the user subscription to the mobile network. The SIM contains relevant information that enables access onto the subscribed operator's network.

**Sinap**

Stratus Intelligent Network Application Platform – set of functions giving access to [SS7](#) or [TCAP](#).

**single-use debit wallet**

A wallet that can be used once. Used for non-rechargeable pre-paid accounts.

**SIP**

[Session](#) Initiation Protocol - a signaling protocol for Internet conferencing, telephony, event notification and instant messaging. (IETF)

**SK**

Service Key

**SLC**

Service Logic Controller (formerly UAS).

**SLEE**

See [Service Logic Execution Environment \(SLEE\)](#).

**SLP**

Service Logic Programs

**SLPI**

Service Logic Program Instance

**SLPM**

Service Logic Program Manager

**SMCB**

See [Short Message Charging Bundle \(SMCB\)](#).

**SMDPP**

SMSDeliveryPointToPoint [SM-TL](#) Message.

**SME**

Short Message Entity - This is an entity which may send or receive short messages. It may be located in a fixed network, a mobile, or an [SMSC](#).

**SMF database**

The main database on the [Service Management System \(SMS\)](#). This database holds data for [Charging Control Services \(CCS\)](#) and the other NCC applications.

**SMP**

Service Management Platform (also referred to as [SMS](#)).

**SMPP**

Short Message [Peer](#)-to-Peer protocol

**SMPP+**

SM Fee Reduction Protocol (SMPP+ V2.0) between [SMSC](#) and [SCP](#).

**SMS**

See [Service Management System \(SMS\)](#).

**SMS Email Interface (SEI)**

Enables sending and receiving email on a mobile phone by using Short Message Service (SMS).

**SMSC**

See [Short Message Services \(SMS\) Center](#).

**SMS-MO**

Short Message Service Mobile Originated

**SMS-MT**

Short Message Service Mobile Terminating

**SM-TL**

Short Message Transport Layer.

**SN**

Service Number

**SNE**

External Serial Number

**SNMP**

Simple Network Management Protocol. Usually responsible for notifying faults on a network.

**SOAP**

Simple Object Access Protocol. An XML-based messaging protocol.

**SPM**

See [Subscriber Profile Manager \(SPM\)](#).

**SPR**

Signalling Relay Point - used in Europe; the American equivalent is [STP](#).

**SQL**

Structured Query Language is a database query language.

**SRF**

Specialized Resource Function – This is a node on an in which can connect to both the [SSP](#) and the [SLC](#) and delivers additional special resources into the call, mostly related to voice data, for example play voice announcements or collect [DTMF](#) tones from the user. Can be present on an SSP or an Intelligent Peripheral (IP).

**SRI**

Send Routing Information - This process is used on a [GSM](#) network to interrogate the [HLR](#) for subscriber routing information.

**SS7**

A Common Channel Signalling system is used in many modern telecoms networks that provides a suite of protocols which enables circuit and non-circuit related information to be routed about and between networks. The main protocols include [MTP](#), [SCCP](#) and [ISUP](#).

**SSF**

Sub Service Field.

**SSL**

Secure Sockets Layer protocol

**SSN**

Subsystem Number. An integer identifying applications on the [SCCP](#) layer.

For values, refer to [3GPP TS 23.003](#).

**SSP**

Service Switching Point

**STA**

[Session](#) message: Session-Termination Answer

**STK**

[SIM](#) Toolkit

**STP**

Signalling Transfer Point. Telecom equipment routing [SS7](#) signalling messages.

**STR**

[Session](#) message: Session-Termination Request

**SUA**

Signalling [Connection](#) Control Part User Adaptation Layer

**subscriber**

A person who owns a service, such as a telephone service.

**subscriber account**

A record in the [SMF database](#) that identifies a subscriber.

**Subscriber Event Service (SES)**

A NCC service that enables service providers to send text messages to subscribers who roam in and out of the home network. For example, a service provider might greet inbound messages with a welcome message.

**Subscriber Profile Manager (SPM)**

An SMS application for customizing which elements appear on some SMS windows; for example, the CCP Dashboard Edit Subscriber window, and the Edit Product Type window.

**subscription service**

A service that is renewed at periodic intervals. See [periodic charge](#).

**SVR4 Unix**

AT&T Standard Unix. System five, release four.

**Switching Point**

Anything that can send and receive [C7](#) messages.

**System Administrator**

The person responsible for the overall set-up and maintenance of the in.

**System Parameter**

A variable value that can be set up and modified by the person responsible for the set up and control of the system.

**tariff code**

An ACS resource used for returning charging information to the switch. The information can be sent in a Send Charging Information (SCI) operation or in an Furnish Charging Information operation.

**tariff plan**

A mapping between product types and rate tables. When initiating a call the service loader finds the [product type](#) to use, which points to the tariff plan selector, where tariff plans are mapped to rate tables.

**task**

See [business process logic \(BPL\) task](#).

**tax plan**

Used for calculating taxes for charges and recharges.

**TCAP**

Transaction Capabilities Application Part – layer in protocol stack, message protocol.

**TCR**

TC Relay

**T-CSI**

Terminating [CAMEL](#) Subscription Information. A parameter in a mobile subscriber's [HLR](#) profile which determines that a terminating CAMEL trigger should be initiated for [MTC](#) received by this subscriber. May be suppressed depending on the [VLR](#).

**TDMA**

Time Division Multiple Access - a communications technique that uses a common channel for communications among multiple users by allocating each a unique time slot.

**TDP**

Trigger Detection Point.

**TER**

TERminal (configurator for MTM120 boards and vocal characteristics of UIP).

**Termination node**

Any node which sends, or can send, an [INAP](#) Connect operation to the [SSP](#). in [ACS](#), termination nodes are:

- Unconditional Termination
- Attempt Termination
- Attempt Terminate to Pending TN
- Terminate to Pending TN
- Attempt Terminate to Pending TN With Duration

**Termination Number**

The final number that a call terminates to. Can be set in control plan nodes such as Attempt Termination and Unconditional Termination for re-routing numbers such as Toll Free or Follow Me numbers.

**TFR**

[TCAP](#) Filter Relay

**TLS**

Transport Layer Security. Cryptographic protocol used to provide secure communications. Evolved from [SSL](#).

**TLV**

Tag-Length-Value. Optional parameters introduced in the [SMPP](#) protocol since version 3.4.

**TMN**

Telecommunications Management Network - an interface to provide alarm, system configuration and monitoring information from both:

- [ACS](#) and the [SLC](#), or
- [SMS-MT](#) and the SLC.

**TP-DA**

Transport Protocol Destination Address

**TP-UD**

Transport Protocol User Data containing the short message

**Tromboning**

A situation where the voice channel for a call is routed from network A, to network B, and back again. This is clearly undesirable, since two inter-network circuits are required for the call duration, where ideally none should be required.

**TSAN**

Temporary Service Access Number

**UBE**

Obsolete name, now called Billing Engine (BE).

**UCAI**

See [Universal Call Agent for ISDN User Part \(ISUP\)](#).

**UIS**

[USSD](#) Interactive Services

**U-MS**

The Universal Media Server suite provides the functionality required for implementing interactive dialogues over packet switched networks.

It acts as a H.323 end point and is able to perform the playing of both static and dynamic prompts in multiple languages, [DTMF](#) recognition and voice recording.

**uncommitted reservation**

The reservation amount not yet committed for a balance type.

**Universal Call Agent for ISDN User Part (ISUP)**

A NCC component that provides intelligent network (IN) functionality by using fixed connections between incoming and outgoing calls. This prevents the need to upgrade or replace non-SS7 capable switches.

**Universal Service Management System (USMS)**

A component name used in previous releases. Now known as [Service Management System \(SMS\)](#).

**U-NMS**

Universal Network Mediation Server. A software application specifically to re-originate [CAMEL](#) calls from roaming networks back to the home network for the purpose of call control on a home network switch.

**Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) Gateway**

A NCC service that enables USSD messages and International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) management.

**UPC**

[USSD](#) Portal Components

**URI**

Uniform Resource Identifier.

**URL**

Uniform Resource Locator. A standard way of specifying the location of an object, typically a web page, on the Internet.

**USMS**

See [Universal Service Management System \(USMS\)](#).

**USSD**

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data - a feature in the [GSM MAP](#) protocol that can be used to provide subscriber functions such as Balance Query.

**USSD\_AS**

USSD Additional Services

**USSD CB**

USSD Callback Roaming

**USSD Gateway**

See [Unstructured Supplementary Service Data \(USSD\) Gateway](#).

**UUGW**

Universal [USSD](#) Gateway - used to provide data services using high performance menu-based interactions.

**variable announcement rule set**

A set of rules that specify which announcement to play based on conditions. For example, a variable announcement rule might specify to play a different version of an announcement based on the amount of messages in a subscriber's balance.

**VC**

Virtual Circuit

**VDDI**

Virtual Direct Dial In

**Virtual Private Network (VPN) Server**

A NCC service that enables VPN networks on an IN system.

**VLR**

Visitor Location Register - contains all subscriber data required for call handling and mobility management for mobile subscribers currently located in the area controlled by the VLR.

**VMP**

Virtual Message Point

**VMSC**

Visited Mobile Switching Centre

**Voice Call**

The term "voice call" in this document is intended to denote any call controlled by [CAMEL](#) or [INAP](#) InitialDP. in practice this also includes fax calls, data-over-voice calls, and also includes 3G voice and video conference calls.

**voucher**

A recharge number sold to a subscriber to recharge their SIM card with money and to extend the card's availability period. Vouchers are typically sold at retail outlets, such as phone stores run by the mobile operator or by distributors, grocery stores, and gas stations.

**Voucher and Wallet Server (VWS)**

An NCC network service that manages vouchers and subscriber wallets.

**voucher scenario**

See [scenario](#).

**voucher type**

Defines the voucher properties; for example, the product type it applies to, product type swap rules, balance types, and tax plans.

**VPN**

See [Virtual Private Network \(VPN\) Server](#).

**VSSP**

Virtual SSP

**VT-CSI**

Similar to a T-CSI, but the [CAMEL](#) trigger is sent by the [VMSC](#) rather than the [GMSC](#). When a subscriber receives a terminating call when roaming, allows the [SCP](#) to control the call at the VSMC point. Some [HLR](#) can mask the T-CSI when the VT-CSI is active, avoiding double-handling of terminating calls.

**VWS**

See [Voucher and Wallet Server \(VWS\)](#).

**wallet**

A group of balances owned by a subscriber, used for paying for services. Every subscriber has at least one wallet.

**wallet life cycle**

The states that a wallet can be in; for example, Pre-Use, Active, Dormant, Frozen, Suspended, and Terminated.

**wallet state**

The state in the [wallet life cycle](#) that defines how a wallet can be used. For example, if a wallet is in the Frozen state, all services are disabled.

**WAP**

Wireless Application Protocol. A standard designed to allow the content of the Internet to be viewed on the screen of a mobile device such as mobile phones, personal organisers and

pgers. It also overcomes the processing limitation of such devices. The information and services available are stripped down to their basic text format.

**WATER**

Web Application Terminal (Web version of TER).

**WEML**

Wireless Enhanced Messaging Teleservice

**WMT**

Wireless Messaging Teleservice

**WSDL**

Web Services Description Language.

**XDR**

External Data Representation.

A standard for the description and encoding of data. It is useful for transferring data between different computer architectures.

XDR uses a language to describe data formats. The language can only be used to describe data; it is not a programming language.

**XMS**

Three letter code used to designate some components and path locations used by the Oracle Communications Network Charging and Control [Messaging Manager](#) service and the Short Message Service. The published code is MM (formerly MMX).

**zone**

An area defined by latitude and longitude that can be used for rating. For example, you can define a geographic zone that allows discounted calls.